



## BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Diploma in Pharmacy

Course Name – Health Education & Community Pharmacy

Course Code - 1.6T

( Year I )

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.35 Min.

Full Marks : 80

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

### Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 80=80

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Health Education was coined in the year of
 

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1947 | b) 1965 |
| c) 1919 | d) 1920 |
- (2) A harmful substance produced in the body by an infecting micro-organism is termed as :
 

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| a) Vectors   | b) Fomites |
| c) Endotoxin | d) Toxin   |
- (3) The entry and development of an infectious agent in the body is called
 

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| a) Infectious disease | b) Infestation |
| c) Infectious agent   | d) Infection   |
- (4) The most universally accepted indicator of health status of the whole population is
 

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Crude death rate        | b) Infant mortality rate |
| c) Maternal mortality rate | d) Child mortality rate  |
- (5) State of social dysfunction is known as
 

|            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| a) Disease | b) Sickness      |
| c) Illness | d) None of these |
- (6) A disease restricted to a particular area in a relatively low level throughout the year is called
 

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Epidemic | b) Endemic  |
| c) Pandemic | d) Sporadic |
- (7) An infectious disease of animals through which it affect human being

- a) Epizootic  
c) Exotic
- (8) Malnutrition is mainly caused by  
a) Vitamin  
c) Protein
- (9) Fat soluble vitamins are  
a) Vitamin A, D, E, K  
c) Vitamin B, Fluorine
- (10) Fats are solids at  
a) 60°C  
c) 20°C
- (11) All are non-essential amino acid except  
a) Tyrosine  
c) Glycine
- (12) Deficiency of vitamin D leads to  
a) Rickets  
c) Obesity
- (13) Following which one is known as sugar of milk  
a) Sucrose  
c) Maltose
- (14) Vitamin B6 is known as  
a) Thiamine  
c) Pyridoxine
- (15) Following which one is a water soluble vitamin  
a) Vitamin D  
c) Vitamin A
- (16) Reservation of food material of plant is  
a) Cellulose  
c) Glucose
- (17) The example of unsaturated fatty acid is  
a) Stearic acid  
c) Oleic acid
- (18) Malnutrition is mainly caused by deficiency of  
a) Vitamin  
c) Protein
- (19) For the deficiency of Vitamin C  
a) Beriberi  
c) Night blindness
- (20) Intrinsic factor for absorption of iron is  
a) Vitamin B12  
c) Vitamin D
- (21) Which of the following has the highest amount of poly unsaturated fatty acid
- b) Zoonosis  
d) None of these
- b) Iron  
d) Mineral
- b) Vitamin C, B12  
d) Vitamin B6, Iodine
- b) 100°C  
d) 40°C
- b) Serine  
d) Valine
- b) Night blindness  
d) Diabetes
- b) Lactose  
d) Fructose
- b) Niacin  
d) Riboflavin
- b) Vitamin B6  
d) None of these
- b) Starch  
d) Pectin
- b) Lauric acid  
d) Palmitic acid
- b) Iron  
d) Mineral
- b) Scurvy  
d) Myxedema
- b) Vitamin B6  
d) Vitamin A



- a) Linoleic acid  
c) Arachidonic acid
- (22) Deficiency of vitamin B6 causes  
a) Conjunctival xerosis  
c) Keratomalacia
- (23) Following which one is an example of macro nutrient  
a) Protein  
c) Minerals
- (24) Albumin is an example of  
a) Simple proteins  
c) Conjugated proteins
- (25) Rickets mainly occurs for the deficiency of  
a) Calcium  
c) Iodine
- (26) Riboflavin is commonly known as  
a) Vitamin B1  
c) Vitamin B6
- (27) Which antidote is used for iron?  
a) Lignocaine  
c) Desferrioxamine
- (28) Following which one is not a fat soluble vitamin-  
a) Vitamin A  
c) Vitamin D
- (29) Vitamin B7 is also known as  
a) Ascorbic Acid  
c) Vitamin B1
- (30) Vaginal sponge, means of family planning belonging to:  
a) Physical methods  
c) Hormonal methods
- (31) Following which agent is not a part of disease causing agent  
a) Exogenous agent  
c) Social agent
- (32) Crude death rate is a significant indicator of  
a) Mortality Indicators  
c) Health care service indicators
- (33) Disease is a -  
a) Physiological or Psychological dysfunction  
c) Psychological dysfunction
- (34) A subjective state in which person feels aware of not being well, this is called  
a) Disease  
c) Sickness
- (35) Health prevention is under
- b) Linolenic acid  
d) Stearic acid
- b) Convulsions  
d) Rickets
- b) Vitamin  
d) None of these
- b) Complex proteins  
d) Derived proteins
- b) Sodium  
d) Iron
- b) Vitamin B2  
d) Vitamin B12
- b) Penicillamine  
d) Dimercaprol
- b) Vitamin C  
d) Vitamin K
- b) Niacin  
d) Vitamin H
- b) Chemical methods  
d) None of these
- b) Nutrient agent  
d) Demographic agent
- b) Morbidity indicators  
d) Socio- economic indicators
- b) Physiological dysfunction  
d) Social dysfunction
- b) Illness  
d) Disorder

- a) Primary prevention  
c) Tertiary prevention
- (36) Rehabilitation is a mode of intervention of  
a) Primary prevention  
c) Tertiary prevention
- (37) Following which one is an examples of ground water -  
a) Rain  
c) Spring
- (38) Slow sand filter is a type of  
a) Biological filter  
c) Chemical filter
- (39) Following which one is an example of energy producing foods-  
a) Sugar  
c) Milk
- (40) Following which one is not a 1st class proteins-  
a) Meat  
c) Fish
- (41) Human body contains -  
a) 10 % of protein  
c) 15% of protein
- (42) Following which vitamin is essential for proper functioning of retina and vision  
a) Vitamin A  
c) Vitamin D
- (43) Corneal xerosis is an deficiency disease of  
a) Vitamin A  
c) Vitamin B2
- (44) Following which vitamin is essential for the formation of prothrombin in liver -  
a) Vitamin A  
c) Vitamin D
- (45) Convulsion (in infants) is a deficiency disease of -  
a) Vitamin B1  
c) Vitamin B6
- (46) Folic acid is also known as  
a) Vitamin A  
c) Vitamin M
- (47) Burning feet syndrome is due to-  
a) Vitamin B1  
c) Vitamin B3
- (48) In the following which one is required for maintenance of electrolyte balance in the body-  
a) Calcium  
c) Sodium
- (49) Diaphragm is an example of which method -
- b) Secondary prevention  
d) None of these
- b) Secondary prevention  
d) General prevention
- b) River  
d) Ponds
- b) Mechanical filter  
d) None of these
- b) Eggs  
d) Nuts
- b) Egg  
d) Peas
- b) 12 % of protein  
d) 16 % of protein
- b) Vitamin C  
d) Vitamin E
- b) Vitamin B1  
d) Vitamin D
- b) Vitamin B1  
d) Vitamin K
- b) Vitamin B2  
d) Vitamin B12
- b) Vitamin C  
d) Vitamin H
- b) Vitamin B2  
d) Vitamin B12
- b) Iron  
d) Potassium

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- a) Physical method  
c) Mechanical method
- (50) Abortion is a part of -  
a) Permanent method  
c) Miscellaneous method
- (51) Sudden and complete loss of cardiac function is called-  
a) Cardiac arrest  
c) Snake bite
- (52) Heart disease occur due to which type of shock-  
a) Hypovolemic shock  
c) Septic shock
- (53) Which of the following is used for disinfection of water?  
a) Potassium Permanganate  
c) Chlorinated lime
- (54) Chlorohexidine is used as:  
a) Disinfectant  
c) Antiseptic
- (55) Increased demand of oxygen causes:  
a) Myocardial infraction  
c) Angina pectoris
- (56) Rheumatic heart disease affects  
a) Heart and muscle  
c) Heart and arteries
- (57) If blockage of the air passage it's called:  
a) Choking  
c) Burns
- (58) A break or crack in a bone is called  
a) Chocking  
c) Burns
- (59) The causative agent for filariasis is-  
a) Wuchereria bancrofti  
c) Salmonella typhi
- (60) Water borne disease is -  
a) Tuberculosis  
c) Measles
- (61) ATS is used for  
a) Plague Plasmodium falciparum  
c) diphtheria
- (62) Polio is an one type of -  
a) Viral disease  
c) Fungal disease
- (63) Elisa test is performed for the diagnosis of
- b) Chemical method  
d) Hormonal method
- b) Post conceptional method  
d) Hormonal method
- b) Shock  
d) Hemorrhage
- b) Cardiogenic shock  
d) Neurogenic shock
- b) Chlorine tablets  
d) All of these
- b) Bacteriostatic  
d) None of these
- b) Hypertension  
d) Congestive heart failure
- b) Heart and nerves  
d) Heart and joints
- b) Shock  
d) Fractures
- b) Shock  
d) Fracture
- b) Plasmodium falciparum  
d) Clostridium tetani
- b) Cholera  
d) Influenza
- b) Tetanus  
d) Leprosy
- b) Bacterial disease  
d) Sexually transmitted disease

- a) Tuberculosis  
c) AIDS
- (64) Following which one of these is not a mental disease
- a) Psychoses  
c) Schizophrenia
- (65) Malaria is transmitted through
- a) Female anopheles mosquito  
c) Female housefly
- (66) Normal incubation period for typhoid is
- a) 1-2 days  
c) 7-10 days
- (67) Gonorrhoea can be treated easily by
- a) Penicillin  
c) Erythromycin
- (68) HIV is a
- a) DNA virus  
c) Paramyxovirus
- (69) All of the following are contagious diseases expect
- a) AIDS  
c) Trachoma
- (70) Following which one of these is comma shaped micro-organism-
- a) Cocci  
c) Bacilli
- (71) In the following which one is a dust borne disease :
- a) Diarrhoea  
c) Tuberculosis
- (72) In case of whooping cough, causative organism affects -
- a) Upper respiratory tract  
c) Brain
- (73) The causative agent for filariasis is -
- a) Wuchereria bancrofti  
c) Salmonella typhi
- (74) A disease that affect the immunity system in the body is called -
- a) Leprosy  
c) Cancer
- (75) Measles is caused by:
- a) Variola virus  
c) Varicella zoster
- (76) Which one of these is a sexually transmitted disease?
- a) Malaria  
c) Cholera
- (77) The shape of coccus is
- b) Typhoid  
d) Rabies
- b) Neuroses  
d) Arrhythmia
- b) Female culex mosquito  
d) None of these
- b) 3-5 days  
d) 10-15 days
- b) Tetracycline  
d) Co-trimoxazole
- b) RNA virus  
d) Retro virus
- b) Cancer  
d) Leprosy
- b) Vibrio  
d) Spironolactone
- b) Typhoid  
d) Arrhythmia
- b) Intestine  
d) Lungs
- b) Plasmodium falciparum  
d) Clostridium tetani
- b) AIDS  
d) Polio
- b) Rubeola virus  
d) Herpes virus
- b) Gonorrhoea  
d) Leprosy



a) Rod like

c) Spherical

b) Spiral

d) V

(78) 'Transaminases' are increased in :

a) Diphtheria

c) TB

b) Hepatitis

d) Cholera

(79) Influenza usually affect in:

a) Salivary gland

c) Respiratory Tract

b) Brain

d) Pancreas

(80) Following which one is a bacterial disease-

a) Typhoid

c) Influenza

b) Chicken Pox

d) None of these

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