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**BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY**

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Brainware University
398, Ramkrishnapur Road, Barasat
Kolkata, West Bengal-700125

Term End Examination 2025-2026**Programme – MBA(HM)-2025****Course Name – Epidemiology and Public Health****Course Code - MHM20406****(Semester II)****Full Marks : 60****Time : 2:30 Hours**

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. *Choose the correct alternative from the following :*

- (i) Outline the primary focus of epidemiology.
 - a) Diagnosis of diseases.
 - b) Prevention and control of diseases.
 - c) Development of surgical techniques.
 - d) Genetic modification of viruses.
- (ii) Choose the term that refers to the global outbreak of a disease.
 - a) Epidemic.
 - b) Endemic.
 - c) Pandemic.
 - d) Sporadic.
- (iii) Outline the appropriate term for a sudden, unexpected increase in cases of a disease in a specific area from the given options.
 - a) Endemic.
 - b) Pandemic.
 - c) Epidemic.
 - d) Sporadic.
- (iv) Outline from the following, the main method to measure the burden of a chronic disease in a population.
 - a) Prevalence.
 - b) Mortality rate.
 - c) Case-fatality rate.
 - d) Incidence.
- (v) Outline the structure of case-control studies from the following options.
 - a) They follow a group over time to observe outcomes.
 - b) They compare individuals with a specific condition to those without it.
 - c) They only focus on infectious diseases.
 - d) They are conducted in a laboratory setting.
- (vi) Interpret the role of randomization in experimental epidemiology.
 - a) It eliminates the need for a control group.
 - b) It ensures that study participants are assigned to groups by chance, reducing bias.
 - c) It is only applicable to observational studies.
 - d) It complicates the analysis of results.
- (vii) Infer from the given options the most significant, potential complication of untreated Tetanus.

Group-C
(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain any 3 measurements used in epidemiology and summarize their significance in public health research. (5)
8. Explain the significance of surveillance systems in the early detection and response to epidemic diseases. (5)
9. Determine the impact of socioeconomic factors on the prevalence of cancer. (5)
10. Summarise the main goals of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP-IV) and its significance in addressing HIV AIDS in India. (5)
11. Determine the significance of the Family Planning Program in managing population growth in India. (5)
12. Analyze the relationships between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the National Health Policy (NHP) 2017 in shaping public health initiatives in India. (5)

OR

Compare and contrast the healthcare delivery framework in India to those in developed countries, focusing on their effectiveness in addressing public health challenges. (5)

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