



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2023-2024
Programme – BBA(HM)-2021/BBA(HM)-2022
Course Name – Principles of Epidemiology
Course Code - BBAHMC403
(Semester IV)

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) Select the leading cause of death globally.
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Cancer | b) Respiratory diseases |
| c) Cardiovascular disease | d) HIV/AIDS |
- (ii) Choose the correct definition of epidemiology.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) The study of the spread of infectious diseases | b) The study of the distribution and determinants of health and disease in populations |
| c) The study of the genetic basis of disease | d) The study of the structure and function of the human body |
- (iii) Choose the correct option . Incubation period for acute diarrheal disease.
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a) a) Less than 24 hours | b) B) 1-2 days |
| c) C) 3-7 days | d) D) More than 7 days |
- (iv) Select the causative agent of whooping cough
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) a) Streptococcus pneumoniae | b) b) Bordetella pertussis |
| c) c) Mycobacterium tuberculosis | d) d) Escherichia coli |
- (v) What does the "Iceberg of Disease" metaphor represent in epidemiology?
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| a) A floating mass of ice in the Arctic | b) The visible part of a health problem |
| c) A marketing strategy | d) A type of contagious disease |
- (vi) What did Louis Pasteur contribute to the Germ Theory?
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Developed a vaccine for smallpox | b) Discovered penicillin |
| c) Proposed the idea of microscopic organisms causing diseases | d) Formulated the first antibiotic |
- (vii) Show the factor from the following which is NOT contributing to the multifactorial diseases.
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Genetic predisposition | b) Lifestyle choices |
| c) Environmental factors | d) Blood type |

- (viii) Immunization program interpreted as.
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Primary prevention | b) Secondary prevention |
| c) Tertiary prevention | d) Quaternary prevention |
- (ix) What do you mean by Epidemic?
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) A disease that occurs in a specific geographic area or population | b) A disease that spreads rapidly and affects a large number of people in a given area or population |
| c) A disease that occurs sporadically but has the potential to become widespread | d) A disease that is always present at a low level in a population |
- (x) What do you mean by Endemic?
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) A disease that occurs in a specific geographic area or population | b) A disease that spreads rapidly and affects a large number of people in a given area or population |
| c) A disease that occurs sporadically but has the potential to become widespread | d) A disease that is always present at a low level in a population |
- (xi) What do you mean by Pandemic?
- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) A disease that occurs in a specific geographic area or population | b) A disease that spreads rapidly and affects a large number of people in a given area or population |
| c) A disease that occurs sporadically but has the potential to become widespread | d) A disease that is always present at a low level in a population |
- (xii) Show an example of a re-emerging infectious disease.
- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| a) Influenza | b) Cholera |
| c) Yellow fever | d) Malaria |
- (xiii) Which year did the World Health Assembly officially declare the eradication of smallpox?
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1967 | b) 1967 |
| c) 1980 | d) 1990 |
- (xiv) Outline the primary strategy used to eradicate smallpox.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Quarantine of infected individuals | b) Vaccination campaigns |
| c) Antibiotic treatments | d) Mosquito control programs |
- (xv) Develop the difference between incidence and prevalence.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) Incidence is the number of new cases of a disease in a given time period, while prevalence is the total number of cases at a specific point in time. | b) Incidence is the total number of cases of a disease at a specific point in time, while prevalence is the number of new cases in a given time period. |
| c) Incidence and prevalence are the same thing. | d) None of these |

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. List the modifiable risk factors that also plays a major role for hypertension. [Any 3 points] (3)
3. What are the different types of cancer? (3)
4. Compare between clinical and sub-clinical illness. (3)
5. Develop your idea about the uses of Epidemiology. (3)
6. How do lifestyle choices such as diet and exercise impact disease risk? (3)

OR

How does the spectrum of disease impact prognosis and long-term outcomes? (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain the role of animal reservoir in disease occurrence. (5)
8. Apply the idea about the development of Iatrogenic Diseases. (5)
9. Explain the primary and secondary intervention of cardiovascular disease. (5)
10. Illustrate the risk factors of coronary heart disease in detail. (5)
11. Compare and contrast the spectrum of disease for communicable diseases versus non-communicable diseases. (5)
12. Show how do the genetic factors contribute to multi factorial diseases. (5)

OR

What are the different types of rehabilitation services available? (5)
