



## BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

**Term End Examination 2021 - 22**

**Programme – Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Biotechnology**

**Course Name – National Healthcare Delivery System**

**Course Code - GEAHS201**

**( Semester II )**

**Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.**

**Full Marks : 60**

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

### Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

*Choose the correct alternative from the following :*

- (1) What distinguishes primary health care from primary care
  - a) Works within a multidisciplinary framework
  - b) Provision of interventions specific to the health need
  - c) A focus on primary, secondary and tertiary intervention
  - d) Planning and operation of services is centralized
- (2) The main aim of public health is to improve health by
  - a) Providing medical intervention appropriate for the individual
  - b) Promoting health and preventing disease in populations
  - c) Performing research to compare the effectiveness of treatments
  - d) Providing advice on risk markers and genetics to families
- (3) Comprehensive primary health care is characterized by activities that work to change:
  - a) Social and political determinants of illness
  - b) Economic and educational well-being
  - c) Health status in communities, regions or cities
  - d) All of these
- (4) Primary health care focuses on:
  - a) Performing health surveillance measures
  - b) Providing early diagnosis and treatment
  - c) Exploring the relationship between determinants of health
  - d) Reducing inequity and improving effects of disadvantage
- (5) Which of the following models of health is the primary health care approach based on?
  - a) Behavioural
  - b) Economic
  - c) Social
  - d) Education

- (6) Primary health care is usually practiced in:
- a) Community health services and NGOs
  - b) Community and acute care clinics
  - c) Aboriginal health services and NGOs
  - d) Health education units
- (7) Health equity refers to the
- a) Right to fair distribution of health services
  - b) Statistical differences in health between groups
  - c) Disparities in health status among individuals
  - d) Discrimination inherent in health care
- (8) What does the term selective primary health care mean?
- a) Care focused on individual technology rather than equity
  - b) An emphasis on promoting equity and justice
  - c) A plan to confront determinants of illness
  - d) Care focused on identifying causes of disease
- (9) For primary health care to improve health, people must first have:
- a) Access to medical services
  - b) A health promotion program
  - c) Their basic needs met
  - d) Electronic medical records
- (10) Allocation of health resources to one geographic area or group is an example of
- a) Health inequity
  - b) Health equity
  - c) Health inequality
  - d) Health justice
- (11) What role were health professionals seen as fulfilling in health promotion?
- a) Enabling and nurturing health promotion
  - b) Controlling the health promotion agenda
  - c) Monitoring the health care team
  - d) Working with teachers
- (12) Which WHO meeting leads to the health care providers to health care consumers and communities?
- a) First International Health Promotion Conference
  - b) Australian Better Health Commission
  - c) Alma Ata
  - d) Health for All by the Year 2000
- (13) The headquarter of WHO is
- a) Geneva
  - b) Europe
  - c) Ireland
  - d) United Nation
- (14) Alma-Ata conference was held on
- a) 6-12 sep,1986
  - b) 5-12 june,1978
  - c) 6-12 sep,1978
  - d) 8-12 sep,1978
- (15) PRA in community participation is:
- a) Participatory Rural Appraisal
  - b) Participatory Rare Appraisal
  - c) Participatory Rural Appearance
  - d) Principle Rural Appraisal
- (16) Trends affecting health care
- a) Demographic trend
  - b) Health workforce trend
  - c) Technology trend
  - d) All of these
- (17) Which of the following is not for the communicable disease:
- a) National Leprosy Eradication Programme
  - b) National Leprosy Eradication Programme
  - c) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program
  - d) National Diabetes Control Program

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(18) Programmes for Non Communicable Diseases:

- a) National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme
- b) National Leprosy Eradication Programme
- c) National program for prevention and control of deafness
- d) National AIDS Control Programme

(19) National Nutritional Programs

- a) Midday Meal Programme
- b) National Nutritional Anemia Prophylaxis Programme
- c) None of these
- d) All of these

(20) RBSK in National health mission is:

- a) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
- b) Rashtriya Boy Swasthya Karyakram
- c) Rashtriya Bal Swacha Karyakram
- d) None of these

(21) Influenza is caused by

- a) Parasite
- b) Bacteria
- c) Virus
- d) None of these

(22) World cancer day is

- a) 30th May
- b) 12th May
- c) 4th Feb
- d) 4th June

(23) Sidhha is effective in treating

- a) Psoriasis
- b) Chronic liver disorders
- c) Bleeding piles
- d) All of these

(24) Naturopathy includes

- a) Air therapy
- b) Magnet Therapy
- c) Mud packs
- d) All of these

(25) Second principle of Homoeopathy:

- a) Principle Dose
- b) Single Medicine
- c) Minimum Dose
- d) All of these

(26) Cell is counted using:

- a) Hemoglobinometer
- b) Hemocytometer
- c) Cell sorter
- d) Sphigmomanometer

(27) Heparin is used as:

- a) Anticoagulating agent
- b) Blood thicker agent
- c) Antioxidant
- d) Clot activator

(28) The curative treatment consists of

- a) Aushadhi
- b) Vihara
- c) Vritta
- d) Aushadhi and Vihara

(29) Unani system originated in:

- a) Iran
- b) Greece
- c) Saudi Arab
- d) All of these

- (30) Oedema means:
- a) Pain
  - b) Fluid accumulation
  - c) Redness
  - d) None of these
- (31) The basic Principle of Ayurveda includes all except:
- a) Vyau
  - b) Pitta
  - c) Kapha
  - d) Ulcer
- (32) Bacteria in Ayurveda is called as:
- a) Krimi
  - b) Fungus
  - c) Virus
  - d) Parasite
- (33) Father of Homeopathy was
- a) Hahnemann
  - b) Pasteur
  - c) Robert Cox
  - d) Charak
- (34) YOGA can increase
- a) the cellular immunity
  - b) Humoral immunity
  - c) All of these
  - d) None of these
- (35) Unani is the ancient treatment of
- a) Muslim Community
  - b) Christian
  - c) Punjab
  - d) Jain
- (36) Epidemiologists define disease occurrence in terms of:
- a) Agent
  - b) Host
  - c) Environment
  - d) All of these
- (37) Virulence is the:
- a) Ability to cause clinical disease
  - b) Ability to cause severe disease
  - c) The ability to evoke an immune response
  - d) All of these
- (38) An infectious disease agent may cause:
- a) No infection
  - b) Subclinical infection
  - c) Clinical infection
  - d) All of these
- (39) The most common cause of cholera
- a) E. coli
  - b) Compylobacter
  - c) Rotavirus
  - d) V. cholerae
- (40) Carcinogens are substances causing
- a) Cancer
  - b) Genetic disease
  - c) Lung disease
  - d) Liver disease
- (41) The factor which is not included in epidemiological triad model is
- a) Agent
  - b) Host
  - c) Time
  - d) Environment
- (42) Diabetes is defined best as
- a) A metabolic disease characterized by low blood sugar
  - b) A metabolic disease characterized by high blood sugar
  - c) A family of blood infections
  - d) None of these

- (43) BCG Vaccination Program:
- a) 1951
  - b) 1956
  - c) 1959
  - d) 1954
- (44) Name the father of medicine.
- a) Herophilus
  - b) Galen
  - c) Hippocrate
  - d) Vesalius
- (45) The first bone to start ossifying
- a) Mandible
  - b) Femur
  - c) Clavicle
  - d) humerus
- (46) Artery carries
- a) Oxygenated blood
  - b) Deoxygenated blood
  - c) Glycated blood
  - d) All of these
- (47) Proximal is Close to
- a) Root of limb
  - b) Root of finger
  - c) Root of palm
  - d) Root of thumb
- (48) A propagated epidemic is usually the result of what type of exposure?
- a) Point source
  - b) Continuous common source
  - c) Intermittent common source
  - d) Person-to-person
- (49) A reservoir of an infectious agent can be:
- a) An asymptomatic human
  - b) The environment
  - c) An animal
  - d) None of these
- (50) Pyrexia in anatomy means:
- a) Cough
  - b) Fever
  - c) Influenza
  - d) Inflammation
- (51) Anterior and posterior will develop from
- a) Coronal plane
  - b) Sagittal Plane
  - c) Horizontal Plane
  - d) None of these
- (52) Sagittal sectioning leads to:
- a) Median and Lateral
  - b) Anterior and posterior
  - c) Dorsal and Ventral
  - d) None of these
- (53) Skin related disorders are known as:
- a) Hepatitis
  - b) Pancreatitis
  - c) Dermatitis
  - d) Dermotitis
- (54) Mammo refers to:
- a) Hair
  - b) Skin
  - c) Lymph
  - d) Breast
- (55) Juxta means in medical term:
- a) Adjacent
  - b) Around
  - c) Below
  - d) Inside

- (56) Cervical is related to
- a) Head
  - b) Neck
  - c) Shoulder
  - d) All of these
- (57) Osteoporosis is a disease related to:
- a) Bone joint
  - b) Skull
  - c) Cardiac Muscle
  - d) Ear
- (58) Euthanasia refers to:
- a) Painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease
  - b) Suicide
  - c) Forceful killing
  - d) None of these
- (59) A disease vector is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Organism that transmits a disease
  - b) Symptom of a disease
  - c) environmental condition associated with a disease
  - d) None of these
- (60) From where coronavirus got its name?
- a) Due to their crown-like projections.
  - b) Due to their leaf-like projections
  - c) Due to their surface structure of bricks
  - d) None of these