



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 Programme d) National Diabetes Control Program
- (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) Hahneman
- b) Pastuer
- c) Robert Cox
- d) Charak
- (34) YOGA can increase
- a) the cellular immunity
- b) Humaral immunity

- c) All of these
 (35) Unani is the ancient treatment of
 a) Muslim Community
 c) Punjab
- d) None of these
 b) Christian
 d) Jain
- (36) Epidemiologists define disease occurrence in terms of:
 a) Agent
 c) Environment
- b) Host
 d) All of these
- (37) Virulence is the:
 a) Ability to cause clinical disease
 c) The ability to evoke an immune response
- b) Ability to cause severe disease
 d) All of these
- (38) An infectious disease agent may cause:
 a) No infection
 c) Clinical infection
- b) Subclinical infection
 d) All of these
- (39) The most common cause of cholera
 a) E. coli
 c) Rotavirus
- b) Compylobacter
 d) V. cholerae
- (40) Carcinogens are substances causing
 a) Cancer
 c) Lung disease
- b) Genetic disease
 d) Liver disease
- (41) The factor which is not included in epidemiological triad model is
 a) Agent
 c) Time
- b) Host
 d) Environment
- (42) Diabetes is defined best as
 a) A metabolic disease characterized by low blood sugar
 c) A family of blood infections
- b) A metabolic disease characterized by high blood sugar
 d) None of these
- (43) BCG Vaccination Program:
 a) 1951
 c) 1959
- b) 1956
 d) 1954
- (44) Name the father of medicine.
 a) Herophilus
 c) Hippocrate
- b) Galen
 d) Vesalius
- (45) The first bone to start ossifying
 a) Mandible
 c) Clavicle
- b) Femur
 d) humerus
- (46) Artery carries
 a) Oxygenated blood
 c) Glycated blood
- b) Deoxygenated blood
 d) All of these
- (47) Proximal is Close to
 a) Root of limb
 c) Root of palm
- b) Root of finger
 d) Root of thumb
- (48) A propagated epidemic is usually the result of what type of exposure?
 a) Point source
 c) Intermittent common source
- b) Continuous common source
 d) Person-to-person
- (49) A reservoir of an infectious agent can be:

- a) An asymptomatic human
c) An animal
- (50) Phyrexia in anatomy means:
a) Cough
c) Influenza
- (51) Anterior and posterior will develop from
a) Coronal plane
c) Horizontal Plane
- (52) Sagittal sectioning leads to:
a) Median and Lateral
c) Dorsal and Ventral
- (53) Skin related disorders are known as:
a) Hepatitis
c) Dermatitis
- (54) Mammo refers to:
a) Hair
c) Lymph
- (55) Juxta means in medical term:
a) Adjacent
c) Below
- (56) Cervical is related to
a) Head
c) Shoulder
- (57) Osteoporesis is a disease related to:
a) Bone joint
c) Cardiac Muscle
- (58) Euthanasia refers to:
a) Painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease
c) Forceful killing
- (59) A disease vector is a(n) _____
a) Organism that transmits a disease
c) environmental condition associated with a disease
- (60) From where coronavirus got its name?
a) Due to their crown-like projections.
c) Due to their surface structure of bricks
- b) The environment
d) None of these
- b) Fever
d) Inflammation
- b) Sagittal Plane
d) None of these
- b) Anterior and posterior
d) None of these
- b) Pancreatitis
d) Dermotitis
- b) Skin
d) Breast
- b) Around
d) Inside
- b) Neck
d) All of these
- b) Skull
d) Ear
- b) Suicide
d) None of these
- b) Symptom of a disease
d) None of these
- b) Due to their leaf-like projections
d) None of these