

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Business Administration in Hospital Management **Course Name – Principles of Epidemiology** Course Code - BBAHMC403

(Semester IV)

Time allotted: 1 Hrs.15 Min. Full Marks: 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question) $1 \times 60 = 60$

Choose the correct alternative from the following:

(1) The disease that has been eradicated till date is

a) Chickenpox

b) Polio myelitis

c) Smallpox

d) Measles

(2) BCG is a:

a) Live viral vaccine

b) Dead viral vaccine

c) Live attenuated bacterial vaccine

d) Dead bacterial vaccine

(3) In pre-pathogenesis phase, we find:

a) the disease agent has not yet entered the

body of the host

b) the disease has entered the body of the host

c) both (a) and (b)

d) none of these

(4) Infectivity of a biological agent means its:

a) ability to invade or enter a host

b) ability of the host to stimulate the host to produce antibodies

c) ability to cause disease

d) ability to damage the tissue cells of the host and even cause death

(5) Influenza is a zoonotic disease that can be conveyed to may by:

a) Pigeon

b) Pigs

c) Snails

d) All of these

(6) Rehabilitation refers to:

a) restoration of capacity to earn a livelihood

b) restoration of social relationships

c) restoration of function

d) all of these

(7) The relation between prevalence (P) and incidence (I) is:

a) $P = ID$	b) $D = P/I$
c) $P = I*D$	d) All of these
(8) The name of the microfilarial agent that causes	Filaria is:
a) Wuchereria bancrofti	b) Plasmodium vivax
c) Thermoactinomycetes sachhari	d) Micropolysporo faeni
(9) The most abundant of the five classes of immurations of the five classes of the five cl	noglobulin is:
a) IgM	b) IgG
c) IgD	d) IgA
(10) Which of the following diseases do not spread	by droplet infection?
a) Cholera	b) Common cold
c) Diphtheria	d) Whooping cough
(11) Infant is:	
a) less than one year of age	b) less than two years of age
c) less than three years of age	d) none of these
(12) Who is considered as father of Epidemiology?	
a) John Snow	b) S. Celsus
c) Pasteur	d) Francastorious
(13) All are true about cohort study except:	
a) inexpensive and quick	b) prospective study
c) yields incidence rates	d) reserved for formulated hypothesis
(14) Relative risk is ratio between:	
a) incidence of disease among exposed and nonexposed	b) incidence of disease among exposed minus incidence of disease rate among non- exposed and incidence rate among exposed
c) none of these	d) All of these
(15) In the definition of epidemiology, "distribution	" refers to:
a) who	b) when
c) where	d) All of these
(16) Epidemiology, as defined in this lesson, will no activities?	ot include which of the following
 a) Describing the demographic characteristics of persons with acute aflatoxin poisoning in District A 	b) Prescribing an antibiotic to treat a patient with community-acquired methicillin- resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection
 c) Comparing the family history, amount of exercise, and eating habits of those with and without newly diagnosed diabetes 	d) Recommending that a restaurant be closed after implicating it as the source of a hepatitis A outbreak
(17) John Snow's investigation of cholera is consider investigations because it included:	ered a model for epidemiologic field
a) Biologically plausible hypothesis	b) Comparison of a health outcome among exposed and unexposed groups
c) Recommendation for public health action	d) All the above
(18) Which of the following statements is true conce	erning epidemic diseases?
a) They are usually not very contagious.	b) At the end of an epidemic, a disease spreads at an increasing rate and then abruptly disappears.

 c) They usually appear and disappear seasonally. 	d) all of these	
(19) An epidemic that becomes unusually widespre referred to as a:	ad and even global in its reach is	
a) pandemic	b) hyperendemic	
c) spanish flu	d) epidemic	
(20) Which of the following things cause malaria?		
a) water	b) plasmodium	
c) red blood cells	d) none of these	
(21) MDT stands for :		
a) Measles, Diphtheria and Tetanus	b) Mumps, Diphtheria and Tetanus	
c) Multiple Drug Therapy	d) Minimum Does Treatment	
(22) In India "Universal Immunization Program" was launched in the year:		
a) 1974	b) 1980	
c) 1985	d) 1990	
(23) The time during which an infectious agent may person to another is called:	y be transmitted from an infected	
a) Incubation period	b) Latent period	
c) Communicable period	d) Generation time	
(24) All vaccines at PHC level are stored in:		
a) ILR	b) WIC	
c) EPI	d) IHR	
(25) Incubation period of Influenza is:		
a) $2-3$ days	b) 4 – 5 days	
c) 1 – 4 days	d) None of these	
(26) Which of the following is a hereditary disease:	?	
a) Rabies	b) Colour blindness	
c) Polio	d) Small pox	
(27) The most serious problem facing global health	now and in the future is:	
a) Nutrition	b) Water	
c) Oil	d) Smoking	
(28) Iodine deficiency:		
a) Occurs especially in areas close to the sea	b) Is unlikely to be seen in mountainous areas	
 c) Only results from the lack of iodine in drinking water 	d) Can result in permanent mental retardation	
(29) Which of the following deficiencies are best ac	ddressed with animal source foods?	
a) Iron	b) Vitamin A	
c) Zinc	d) All of the above	
(30) Breast feeding is important to an infant's health because:		
a) It is not affected by the mother's nutritional status	b) It transfers immunity against certain infectious diseases	
c) It decreases the mother's chances of getting pregnant	d) All of the above	
(31) The epidemiologic transition means:		

a) The elimination of infectious diseases and the increase in chronic diseases as the major problem in developing countries	b) The continuing problem of infectious diseases plus the rapid increase in chronic diseases in developing countries
c) The development of epidemiology as a major discipline in developing countries	d) None of these
(32) Which of the following confers the greatest risk	of acquiring HIV infection?
a) Being the receptive partner in anal intercourse	b) Being the insertive partner in anal intercourse
c) Being the female in heterosexual intercourse	d) Being the receptive partner in oral-genital intercourse
(33) The primary objective of immunization program	ns is to:
a) Prevent infection	b) Prevent disease
c) Prevent further transmission of the disease agent	d) None of these
(34) The highest numbers of victims of violence are workers?	experienced by which group of health
a) Nurses	b) Physicians
c) Mental health workers	d) Emergency room personnel
(35) Disease reporting systems can be categorized in	to two main types:
a) Cohort and cross-sectional	b) Passive and active
c) Anonymous and mandatory	d) None of the above
(36) Breast cancer screening is an example of:	
a) Primary prevention	b) Secondary prevention
c) Tertiary prevention	d) Quaternary prevention
(37) Who is the father of medical sociology?	
a) Macintyre	b) Hippocrates
c) john snow	d) none
(38) Burden of disease is measured by:	
a) Disability Adjusted life years (DALY)	b) Physical Quality of life years (PQLY)
c) Health Adjusted Life Years (HALE)	d) All of the above
(39) PNMR refers to:	
a) Post Neonatal mortality rate	b) Post-natal mortality rate
c) Perinatal mortality rate	d) Prenatal mortality rate
(40) The nature of common source epidemic:	
a) Scattered effect	b) Explosive
c) More prevalence rate	d) All of above
(41) Major source of air pollution in city is:	
a) Automobiles	b) Gas stove
c) Burning wood	d) Industries
(42) PERT means:	
a) Gender analysis	b) Network analysis
c) Statistical analysis	d) Problem analysis
(43) Iodine surveillance in community is done by:	

a) Testing todine secretion in urine	b) Measuring lodine from packets
c) Analysis of goiter prevalence	d) Data collection
(44) Validity stands for-	
a) Accuracy	b) Reliability
c) Consistency	d) All
(45) What is the name of the disease in man arising	g out of Vitamin B1 deficiency?
a) Scurvy	b) Beriberi
c) Pellagra	d) Gingivitis
(46) The deficiency of which of the following ground	p of nutrients affects the skin?
a) Iron, Iodine, Zinc, Potassium	b) Riboflavin, Niacin, Pyridoxine, Pantothenic Acid
c) Vitamin K, Calcium, Fluorine, Copper	d) All the three
(47) Which one of the following diseases is a comm	nunicable?
a) Rickets	b) Amoebiasis
c) Diabetes	d) Cancer
(48) A sexually transmitted bacterial disease is:	
a) AIDS	b) Syphilis
c) Herpes	d) Hepatitis
(49) Which one is vehicle borne?	
a) Typhoid	b) Cancer
c) Rabies	d) Mumps
(50) Dengue is caused by:	
a) Female Aedes	b) Male Aedes
c) Male Anopheles	d) Female Anopheles
(51) A droplet infection is:	
a) Tetanus	b) Pneumonia
c) Syphilis	d) Typhoid
(52) Breast cancer is the example of which disease	
a) Deficiency	b) Hormonal
c) Allergic	d) Malignant
(53) Pneumonia that infects lung alveoli is caused	by:
a) Streptococcus species	b) Plasmodium species
c) Salmonella	d) Hemophilus
(54) A reservoir is the habitat where an infectious of Which of these could be a reservoir?	disease lives, multiplies and grows.
a) Chronic carrier	b) Medical equipment
c) Hospital room floor	d) All the above
(55) The primary goal of public health is to:	
a) Protect the uninfected	b) Protect the infected
c) Protect the identity of those who have died from an infectious disease	d) (a) and (c)
(56) Which of the following are goals of vaccination	on?

a) Prevent infection

c) Prevent transmission

b) Prevent disease

d) All of the above

(57) Surveillance data must be:

a) Rapidly collected

b) Use simple case definitions

c) Provide very precise estimates

d) Both a. and b.

(58) Determinants of acquiring an HIV infection from an infected person per sexual act include:

a) Viral RNA level

b) Presence of other infections

c) Condom use

d) All of the above

(59) HIV is a member of a group of viruses called:

a) Bacteriophages

b) Lysogenic viruses

c) Retroviruses

d) Gemini viruses

(60) Incubation period of typhoid is:

a) 7 - 17 days

b) 5 - 10 days

c) 1-5 days

d) 3 - 4 days