

**MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

(Deemed University)

**FINAL MBBS PART – I (NEW REGULATION) DEGREE EXAMINATION – MAY 2003****SUBJECT: COMMUNITY MEDICINE - PAPER – I**

Thursday, 01 May 2003

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 60

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- All questions are compulsory.
  - Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams wherever necessary.
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1. Classify and enumerate the different modes of transmission of communicable diseases. Outline the steps involved to check the transmission of water borne diseases. (4+6=10 marks)
  2. What are the causes for resurgence of Malaria in India? Enumerate the objectives of modified plan of operations. Outline the strategy for Malaria control under the modified plan of operations. (2+2+6=10 marks)
  3. Explain the differences between isolation and quarantine. (2+2=4 marks)
  4. Explain the criteria for selecting a disease for a screening programme with suitable examples. (4 marks)
  5. What are statistical averages? Indicate situations for use of each one of them. (2+2=4 marks)
  6. Describe secular trend of a disease with suitable examples. (4 marks)
  7. Enumerate the indicators of health. (4 marks)
  8. Define the levels of prevention. Mention the modes of intervention in each of the levels with examples. (2+2=4 marks)
  9. Outline the measures for prevention of soil-transmitted helminths. (4 marks)
  10. Describe the international health regulations enforced to prevent the import of yellow fever in India. (4 marks)
  11. Briefly describe the diagnosis, clinical presentation and treatment of Tuberculosis among HIV infected individuals. (1+1+2=4 marks)
  12. Discuss various methods of purification of water on a small scale for domestic use. (4 marks)



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**FINAL MBBS PART – I (NEW REGULATION) DEGREE EXAMINATION – MAY 2003****SUBJECT: COMMUNITY MEDICINE - PAPER – II**

Friday, May 02, 2003

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 60

- All questions are compulsory.
- Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

1. Enumerate “high risk” babies. Discuss the causes and prevention of low birth weight in India. (3+3+4=10 marks)
2. How do you assess the nutritional status of a community? Discuss how the ecological factors influence the nutritional status of the individuals? (5+5=10 marks)
3. Outline the strategy to prevent neonatal tetanus in India. (4 marks)
4. What is high risk pregnancy? Enumerate the high risk mothers. (2+2=4 marks)
5. What is population explosion? Outline the strategy to check the population growth in India. (2+2=4 marks)
6. Who is an eligible couple? Enumerate the contraceptive methods available to them. (1+3=4 marks)
7. Enumerate the common causes of iron deficiency anaemia in India. Suggest preventive and control measures. (2+2=4 marks)
8. Enumerate the functions of Health Worker (F) i.e., Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. (4 marks)
9. Define health education. Explain barriers in communication with suitable examples. (1+3=4 marks)
10. Describe the international health regulations as suggested by the WHO for the prevention and control of Plague. (4 marks)
11. Explain the secondary prevention of rheumatic fever disease in India. (4 marks)
12. What are the characteristic features of occupational cancer? Describe any four occupational cancers. (2+2=4 marks)



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**FINAL MBBS PART – I (NEW REGULATION) DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2003****SUBJECT: COMMUNITY MEDICINE - PAPER – I**

Thursday, December 18, 2003

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 60

- All questions are compulsory.
- Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

1. Define epidemiology. What is an epidemiological approach? Briefly discuss the features of descriptive epidemiological studies.  
(2 + 3 + 5 = 10 marks)
2. Describe the epidemiological features of filariasis. How would you determine the endemicity of filariasis? What are the salient features of national filariasis control programme?  
(4 + 3 + 3 = 10 marks)
3. What is cold chain? How would you ensure vaccine potency in a primary health centre?  
(2 + 2 = 4 marks)
4. Explain epidemiological triad giving suitable examples.  
(4 marks)
5. What do you understand by the term vital statistics? Explain how registration of births and deaths is carried out in India?  
(2 + 2 = 4 marks)
6. What is serial interval? Explain the epidemiological significance of serial interval.  
(1 + 3 = 4 marks)
7. Describe the difference between active and passive immunity.  
(4 marks)
8. How would you carry out a screening programme for carcinoma of cervix?  
(4 marks)
9. Enumerate different types of viral hepatitis. Outline the preventive and control measures of hepatitis B.  
(2 + 2 = 4 marks)
10. What is the Lepromin test? How is it performed? How would you interpret the test results?  
(1 + 1 + 2 = 4 marks)
11. Describe laboratory diagnosis of cholera.  
(4 marks)
12. Explain the principles of working of an oxidation pond with a suitable diagram.  
(4 marks)





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FINAL MBBS PART – I (NEW REGULATION) DEGREE EXAMINATION – DECEMBER 2003

SUBJECT: COMMUNITY MEDICINE - PAPER – II

Friday, December 19, 2003

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 60

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- All questions are compulsory.
  - Illustrate your answers with suitable diagrams wherever necessary.
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1. Define perinatal mortality rate. What are the causes of perinatal mortality in India? Suggest methods to reduce perinatal mortality rate in India.  
(2 + 4 + 4 = 10 marks)
  2. Define "Balanced diet". Describe the balanced diet for a pregnant woman. Describe the national programme meant to improve the nutritional status of pregnant women.  
(10 marks)
  3. Discuss the use of the growth card in monitoring growth of underfives.  
(4 marks)
  4. Define birth rate. Enumerate methods to improve survival of underfives.  
(1 + 3 = 4 marks)
  5. Enumerate the fertility indices. Describe Net Reproduction Rate (NRR) and its significance.  
(2 + 2 = 4 marks)
  6. Enumerate hormonal contraceptives. What are the disadvantages of the combined pill over the IUCD?  
(2 + 2 = 4 marks)
  7. Describe the aetiology and clinical features of endemic fluorosis. Suggest preventive and control measures.  
(2 + 2 = 4 marks)
  8. Outline the difference between a health center and a hospital.  
(4 marks)
  9. Role of health education in prevention and control of leprosy.  
(4 marks)
  10. Briefly discuss the theme for the World Health Day 1998.  
(4 marks)
  11. Enumerate the causes of preventable blindness. Outline the strategy for prevention of blindness in India.  
(1 + 3 = 4 marks)
  12. The benefits under the Indian Factories Act.  
(4 marks)

