

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2011.

Ph.D. (EPIDEMIOLOGY)

COURSE CODE : 127

Register Number :

*Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)*

COURSE CODE : 127

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

1. The malariometric index useful in assessing the operational efficiency of national malaria eradication programme is
 - (A) Annual Blood Examination Rate
 - (B) Annual Parasite Incidence
 - (C) Slide Positivity Rate
 - (D) Annual Falciparum Incidence

2. An example of a disease, which exhibits iceberg phenomenon is
 - (A) Rabies
 - (B) Poliomyelitis
 - (C) Tetanus
 - (D) Genital warts

3. Which of the following is not a risk factor of cancer cervix?
 - (A) Early marriage
 - (B) Early menarche
 - (C) Poor genital hygiene
 - (D) Genital warts

4. Vector for Japanese encephalitis in India is
 - (A) *Culex tritaeniorhynchus*
 - (B) *Mansonoides*
 - (C) *Aedes aegypti*
 - (D) *Anopheles culicifacies*

5. The primary mode of transmission in tuberculosis is
 - (A) Formites
 - (B) Airborne
 - (C) Arthropod borne
 - (D) Milk born

6. The denominator used for calculation of infant mortality rate is
 - (A) All deaths
 - (B) Live births
 - (C) Total births
 - (D) Mid year population

7. Which of the following is true about the relationship between prevalence and incidence of a disease?
 - (A) $\text{Prevalence} = \text{Incidence} \times \text{Duration}$
 - (B) $\text{Incidence} = \text{Prevalence} \times \text{Duration}$
 - (C) $\text{Duration} = \text{Prevalence} \times \text{Incidence}$
 - (D) None of the above

8. Combined active and passive immunization can be given in which of the following diseases
 - (A) Tetanus
 - (B) Diptheria
 - (C) Rabies
 - (D) All of the above

9. The percentage of persons examined showing microfilariae in their blood or disease manifestations of filariasis or both is called
- (A) Microfilaria rate (B) Filarial endemicity rate
(C) Microfilarial density (D) Average infestation rate
10. Passive immunity can be acquired by
- (A) Exposure to disease (B) Inoculation of living organisms
(C) Inoculation of killed organisms (D) Inoculation of immune serum
11. Randomization reduces the chances of
- (A) Confounding bias (B) Selection bias
(C) Interviewer's bias (D) None of the above
12. Indication for antirabies treatment in a case of dog bite
- (A) Animal shows signs of rabies (B) Animal is not traceable.
(C) Unprovoked bites (D) All of the above
13. The type of biological transmission seen among malaria parasites in mosquito is:
- (A) Direct contact (B) Cyclopropagative
(C) Cyclodevelopmental (D) Mechanical
14. The vector responsible for kala azar is
- (A) Sandfly (B) Blackfly
(C) Tse Tse fly (D) Reduvid bug
15. Which of the following is odd man out
- (A) Sullivan's index (B) DALY
(C) Work loss days (D) PQLI
16. Weight of an average Indian woman
- (A) 52 kg (B) 55 kg (C) 50 kg (D) 60 kg
17. The ratio of the incidence of the disease (or death) among exposed and the incidence among non-exposed is
- (A) Odds ratio (B) Relative risk
(C) Attributable risk (D) None of the above

18. An example for Specific Protection is
(A) Immunization (B) Health education
(C) Provision of safe drinking water (D) MDT for leprosy
19. Lead poisoning is an occupational hazard for workers in
(A) Foundries (B) Printing press
(C) Pencil industry (D) Nuclear generators
20. The protective value of cholera vaccine is
(A) 20% (B) 50% (C) 70% (D) 90%
21. The drug used in the treatment of leprosy is
(A) Rifampicin (B) INH (C) Chloroquine (D) AZT
22. Chi-square is a test of significance between
(A) Means (B) Medians
(C) Proportions (D) None of the above
23. Advantages of intrauterine devices are
(A) Simplicity (B) Inexpensive
(C) High continuation rate (D) All of the above
24. Limiting amino acid of cereals is
(A) Lysine (B) Methionine (C) Glycine (D) Valine
25. The following is rich in Vitamin A
(A) Green leafy vegetables (B) Citrus fruits
(C) Milk (D) Pulses
26. First committee on health planning in India was in
(A) 1950 (B) 1955 (C) 1935 (D) 1946
27. 2007-2012 comes under
(A) 12th 5-year plan (B) 11th 5-year plan
(C) 13th 5-year plan. (D) 10th 5-year plan

28. Infant mortality of India (2007) is
(A) 58/1000 live births (B) 30/1000 live births
(C) 54/1000 live births (D) 70/1000 live births
29. Indian MTP Act allows abortion up to
(A) 15 weeks (B) 20 weeks (C) 24 weeks (D) 28 weeks
30. Demography is related closely to
(A) Births (B) Deaths
(C) Deaths of infants (D) All of the above
31. Condom decreases the chance of
(A) Azoospermia (B) Ejaculation
(C) Sexually transmitted disease (D) Abortion
32. The collective name for people living in a particular place or region and usually linked by common interests
(A) Group (B) Association
(C) Tribe (D) Community
33. Supplementary feeding for an infant is started from
(A) 4 months (B) 6 months (C) 9 months (D) 1 year
34. The normal weight gain during pregnancy is
(A) 5 Kg. (B) 7 Kg. (C) 12 Kg. (D) 15 Kg.
35. When did Bhopal gas tragedy occur
(A) 1982 (B) 1983 (C) 1984 (D) 1985
36. Cold-chain is used for
(A) Water transportation (B) Drug transport
(C) Vaccine transport (D) Food transport
37. A subcentre located in rural area serves a population of
(A) 1000 (B) 2000 (C) 5000 (D) 10000

38. Child guidance clinic is helpful for
(A) Delinquent child (B) Disabled child
(C) Children from broken families (D) Bed wetting child
39. The concept of rural health scheme was given by the following committee
(A) Mudaliar (B) Bhore
(C) Srivastava (D) Chadha
40. Which virus belongs to Alphavirus group?
(A) Dengue (B) JE (C) KFD (D) Chikungunya
41. Sickle cell anaemia is
(A) An autosomal recessive disorder (B) Sex linked disease
(C) Deficiency disease (D) In born error of metabolism
42. A family is defined as
(A) Primary unit of the society
(B) A group of biologically related individuals living together and eating from a common kitchen
(C) A group of people living together in a house
(D) A group with children and elderly individuals
43. Apgar score is assessed on the basis of
(A) Heart rate (B) Respiration
(C) Muscle tone (D) All of the above
44. Ronald Ross in 1897 discovered the malarial parasite in the stomach of an *Anopheles* mosquito in
(A) Bombay (B) Secunderabad (C) New Delhi (D) Kochi
45. Full Form of NRHM
(A) New Regimen Help Makeup (B) National Rural Health Mission
(C) National Remedy Health Mission (D) None of the above
46. The following is a Non Communicable Disease
(A) Cancer (B) Rabies (C) AIDS (D) KFD

47. This is a Communicable Disease
 (A) Blindness (B) Hypertension
 (C) Sexually transmitted diseases (D) Congestive cardiac failure
48. Hansen described the leprosy bacilli in
 (A) 1974 (B) 1873 (C) 1674 (D) 1474
49. "Susrutha Samhita" is a treatise on
 (A) Indian ancient system of Medicine (B) Indian ancient surgery
 (C) Both of the above (D) None of the above
50. Epidemiological triangle has all except
 (A) Host (B) Agent (C) Water (D) Environment
51. Hospital care is a
 (A) Preventive service (B) Curative service
 (C) Both (D) None
52. Which is a dimension of health?
 (A) Physical (B) Mental (C) Spiritual (D) All of the above
53. What is Sullivan's index?
 (A) Expectation of life free of disability (B) Expectation of life with disability
 (C) Expectation of life at birth (D) Expectation of life at puberty
54. DALY is
 (A) Disability adjusted labor year (B) Days adjusted labor year
 (C) Disabilities adjusted life year (D) None of the above
55. Which is not a nutritional indicator?
 (A) Anthropometric measurement
 (B) Low birth weight
 (C) Height or weight of the children at school entry
 (D) Daily caloric intake

56. Which is not a health care delivery indication?
 (A) Doctor- population ratio (B) Doctor-nurse ratio
 (C) Doctor-bed ratio (D) Doctor-hospital ratio
57. Primary prevention is done
 (A) Before disease (B) During disease
 (C) Both (A) + (B) (D) None of the above
58. Which is not a mode of disease intervention?
 (A) Specific protection (B) Disability prevention
 (C) Health promotion (D) Market promotion
59. Prevention is done in the stage of
 (A) Late pathogenesis (B) Early pathogenesis
 (C) Pre pathogenesis (D) All the above
60. Which is end point?
 (A) Disability (B) Handicap (C) Disease (D) Impairment
61. UNICEF was established in
 (A) 1942 (B) 1946 (C) 1952 (D) 1958
62. Which is not a measurement of Epidemiology?
 (A) Rate (B) Log scale (C) Ratio (D) Proportion
63. Incidence means
 (A) new cases (B) old cases
 (C) new and old cases (D) none of the above
64. Best indication of transmission of malaria
 (A) Infant parasite rate (B) Child parasite rate
 (C) Adult parasite rate (D) All the above
65. Epidemiological methods are
 (A) Descriptive (B) Analytical
 (C) Experimental (D) All the above

66. Case control study is in
 (A) Individual level (B) Community level
 (C) Both the above (D) None of the above
67. A disease is described in epidemiology in relation to
 (A) time only (B) person only
 (C) place only (D) all the above
68. Which is not a human malaria parasite?
 (A) *P.vivax* (B) *P.malariae* (C) *P.berghei* (D) *P.ovale*
69. Malaria parasite lives in
 (A) RBCs (B) WBCs (C) Lymphatics (D) Muscles
70. Malaria is a
 (A) Endemic disease (B) Epidemic disease
 (C) (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
71. Which malaria parasite causes complication?
 (A) *P.vivax* (B) *P.malariae* (C) *P.falciparum* (D) *P.ovale*
72. The first census in India was in the year
 (A) 1947 (B) 1957 (C) 1937 (D) 1881
73. Lowest evaluation unit
 (A) CHC (B) District Hospital
 (C) PHC (D) State health departments
74. HIV affects the following cells
 (A) Lymphatic epithelial cells (B) White blood cells
 (C) CD 4 cells (D) CD 8 cells
75. BCG vaccination is given to
 (A) Children below one year of age (B) Immediately after birth
 (C) Children below 5 years of age (D) All children up to 12 years of age

76. Infective Jaundice is caused by
 (A) Bacteria (B) Parasite (C) Virus (D) Allergy
77. Smallpox is
 (A) Common in India (B) Present in western region
 (C) Present in North- east region (D) Eradicated from world
78. Diabetes is a metabolic disorder seen in
 (A) above 40 years of age (B) all adults
 (C) in senior citizens (D) both children and adults
79. Malaria is a
 (A) Bacterial disease (B) Parasitic disease
 (C) Metabolic disease (D) Viral disease
80. Vaccination could be given by
 (A) Infection (B) Oral drops
 (C) Nasal spray (D) By all above routes
81. Cancer is caused by
 (A) Virus (B) Radiation
 (C) Prolonged irritation of the tissues (D) All of the above
82. Metamorphosis is stimulated by
 (A) Hormone (B) Enzyme (C) Pheromone (D) Kairomone
83. How many regional offices are with WHO?
 (A) Five (B) Three (C) Six (D) Ten
84. Mosquitoes belong to the order
 (A) Neuroptera (B) Hemiptera (C) Dermoptera (D) Diptera
85. Dust mites feed on
 (A) fallen human hairs (B) blood of man
 (C) flakes of shed human skin (D) lymph of human

86. Plague is transmitted by
(A) *Xenopsylla* (B) *Periplaneta* (C) *Chrysomia* (D) *Musca*
87. Scabies is caused by
(A) mite infestation (B) worm infestation
(C) louse infestation (D) tick infestation
88. The host in which parasite undergoes sexual cycle is known as
(A) Primary host (B) Secondary host
(C) Alternate host (D) Tertiary host
89. Oral Polio vaccine is a
(A) Live attenuated (B) Inactivated/killed
(C) Toxoids (D) Immunoglobulin
90. Isolation is recommended in
(A) Malaria (B) Chicken pox
(C) Dengue (D) Japanese encephalitis
91. WHO recommends measles vaccination at
(A) 6 weeks (B) 10 weeks (C) at birth (D) 9 months
92. Sensitivity of a test means
(A) Finding negative to negative (B) Finding positive to positive
(C) (A) & (B) (D) None of the above
93. DOTS plan is a treatment schedule for
(A) Tuberculosis (B) Leprosy (C) Malaria (D) HIV-AIDS
94. Integrated counselling and test centre is for
(A) Leprosy (B) Mumps (C) Tuberculosis (D) HIV-AIDS

95. Which is not anti-malaria drug?
(A) Chloroquine (B) Artesunate (C) Mefloquine (D) Albendazole
96. Malignant tertian malaria is in
(A) *P.malariae* (B) *P.ovale* (C) *P.falciparum* (D) *P.vivax*
97. *Wuchereria bancrofti* habitat is
(A) Venous system (B) Lymphatic system
(C) Brain tissue (D) Myocardial tissue
98. First chloroquine resistance of *P.falciparum* seen
(A) Thai-Kampuchia border (B) Indo-pak border
(C) In Srilanka (D) In Japan
99. Thick blood smear in malaria is examined to identify
(A) Parasite species
(B) To know positivity
(C) To know parasite strain
(D) To see morphology of parasite
100. What is the drug of choice in treatment of lymphatic filariasis?
(A) Diethylcarbamazine (B) Albendazole
(C) Ivermectin (D) Doxycycline