



RAN-2406000103020601

Third M.B.B.S. (Part - I) Examination November - 2025

Community Medicine Paper- I- Set -2

સૂચના : / Instructions

- (1) ઉપરોક્ત દર્શાવેલ વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the above details on your answer book

Seat No.:

Student's Signature

Q. 1

MCQs

20

- A cohort study differs from a case-control study in that:
 - Subjects are enrolled or categorized on the basis of their exposure status in a cohort study but not in a case-control study
 - Subjects are asked about their exposure status in a cohort study but not in a case-control study
 - Cohort studies require many years to conduct, but case-control studies do not
 - Cohort studies are conducted to investigate chronic diseases, case-control studies are used for infectious diseases
- Father of Indian Surgery is:
 - Dhanvantari
 - Charaka
 - Susruta
 - Atreya
- Human living standards can be compared in different countries by:
 - HDI
 - PQLI
 - HPI
 - DALY
- Screening is the most commonly used epidemiological tool in school health services. Which level of prevention does it refer to?
 - Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
 - Primary and secondary
- Key population tested with X-pert MTB/RIF..
 - Children with presumptive TB
 - Presumptive MDR TB
 - Presumptive extra pulmonary TB
 - ALL
- Global warming true is:
 - CO₂ is a major greenhouse gas
 - Stratosphere ozone layer is harmful
 - CFC increases stratosphere ozone layer
 - Kyoto protocol called for 20% reduction in greenhouse emissions
- Under NPCB in India, cutoff for blindness is defined as having a vision of:
 - < 3/60 in worse eye
 - < 6/60 in better eye
 - < 3/60 in better eye
 - < 6/60 in worse eye

8. Incineration is:
 - a) High temperature reduction process
 - b) Low temperature reduction process
 - c) High temperature oxidation process
 - d) Low temperature oxidation process
9. Which of the following trace element cannot be Completely supplemented by diet during pregnancy:
 - a) Fe
 - b) Ca^{++}
 - c) Zn
 - d) Mn
10. The optimum calories to be provided by proteins should be:
 - a) 5-10%
 - b) 10-15%
 - c) 15-20%
 - d) 20-30%
11. Softening is recommended when hardness of water is more than:
 - a) 50 mg/litre
 - b) 75 mg/litre
 - c) 100 mg/litre
 - d) 150 mg/litre
12. The most common side effect of IUD insertion, which requires its removal is:
 - a) Bleeding
 - b) Pain
 - c) Pelvic infection
 - d) Ectopic pregnancy
13. According to Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969, the birth and death are to be registered, respectively in:
 - a) 14 days and 7 days
 - b) 7 days and 14 days
 - c) 14 days and 21 days
 - d) 21 days and 21 day
14. Definition of health given by WHO does not include which of the following dimensions:
 - a) Social
 - b) Physical
 - c) Mental
 - d) Emotional
15. Most important factor in Sewage treatment:
 - a) Bacterial count
 - b) Solids
 - c) Nitrite and phosphorus
 - d) Water content
16. In India, a tubercular mother is advised for all except:
 - a) Give baby BCG
 - b) ATT to mother
 - c) Withhold Breast feeding
 - d) None of these
17. Which of the following diseases is not under surveillance in Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (P-FORM)?
 - a) Snake bite
 - b) Acute Respiratory Tract Infections
 - c) Tuberculosis
 - d) Leptospirosis
 - e) All of the above
18. The minimum recommended dose of “free” residual chlorine in water for routine chlorination (in mg/l) is:
 - a) 0.5 mg/l for a contact period of 1 hr
 - b) 0.5 mg/l for a contact period of 1/2 hr
 - c) 1.0 mg/l for a contact period of 1 hr
 - d) 1.0 mg/l for a contact period of 1/2 hr
19. Inertization deals with:
 - a) Mixing biomedical waste with cement and other substance before disposal
 - b) Incineration of biomedical waste with cement and other substance before disposal
 - c) Dumping of Biomedical waste in sanitary landfills
 - d) Screw feed technology to disinfect sharps
20. How many doses of monovalent meningococcal ‘C’ vaccine is given in Infants?
 - a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 4

- Q. 2 Write Long answer question (1 out of 2) 10**
1. Describe the steps involved in an outbreak investigation and illustrate with a hypothetical example
 2. What is safe and wholesome water? Discuss methods for ensuring safe drinking water in a community.
- Q. 3 Write/ comment short answers (any 2 out of 3) 10**
1. Types of Screening
 2. Switching to Injectable Polio vaccine
 3. Carriers in Enteric fever
- Q. 4 Write answers/reasons in One or two lines 20**
1. Point source epidemic give two examples
 2. Explain $RR=1$, $RR < 1$ and $RR > 1$
 3. Human Development Index (HDI)
 4. List two objectives of IMNCI?
 5. Define Health
 6. India is in which phase of demographic cycles, explain!
 7. List two eligibility criteria to OCPs
 8. Red category in Triage in Earthquake
 9. Couple protection rate and NRR
 10. BCG is given only up to 1 year as per National Immunization Programme!
- Q. 5 Long answers questions (1 out of 2) 10**
1. Two most important indicators of Air pollution, Discuss Air pollution Control measures
 2. Classify epidemics and explain in brief “continuous exposure epidemic” with relevant diagram
- Q. 6 Write/ comment short answers (any 2 out of 3) 10**
1. Ethics and medical error
 2. Active Vs Passive surveillance
 3. Categories of Biomedical waste management
- Q.7 Write short notes on the following (5 out of 6 each carries 4 marks) 20**
1. List four different vectors of medical importance and two disease caused by each
 2. Open Vial Policy in National Immunization Programme
 3. Side effects of Copper -T
 4. Long term effects of Radiation exposure
 5. Explain the importance of primary prevention in Measles
 6. What is overcrowding and two disease associated with it?