
*Health Education
& Community
Pharmacy*

Chapter—1

Concept of health

- 1. A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity is called as--**
(a) health (b) biological agents
(c) rehabilitation (d) none of these
- 2. Which of the following statements is true about contamination?**
(a) contamination is caused by the entry of germs by animal bite
(b) contamination is caused by the entry of germs by insect bite
(c) contamination is caused by the entry of germs into drinking water or edible foods
(d) none of these
- 3. The purpose is to limit the incidence of disease by controlling causes and risk factors**
(a) primary prevention (b) secondary prevention
(c) tertiary prevention (d) none of these
- 4. Which of the following is secondary prevention**
(a) health promotion
(b) specific promotion
(c) early diagnosis and treatment
(d) disability limitation
- 5. Restoration of the capacity to earn livelihood is----**
(a) medical rehabilitation (b) vocational rehabilitation
(c) social rehabilitation (d) psychological rehabilitation
- 6. Which of the following is tertiary prevention?**
(a) health promotion
(b) specific promotion
(c) early diagnosis and treatment
(d) disability limitation and rehabilitation

7. **Restoration of family and social relationships is ----**
(a) medical rehabilitation (b) vocational rehabilitation
(c) social rehabilitation (d) psychological rehabilitation
8. **Cleanliness, physical exercise, rest and sleep are a part of ----**
(a) spiritual health (b) personal hygiene
(c) social hygiene (d) none of these
9. **Restoration of personal dignity and confidence is---**
(a) medical rehabilitation (b) vocational rehabilitation
(c) social rehabilitation (d) psychological rehabilitation
10. **Health promotion activities include--**
(a) establishment of blind schools
(b) marriage counselling
(c) immunisation
(d) special examination of people at risk
11. **Specific promotion measures include--**
(a) protection against accidents
(b) chemoprophylaxis
(c) immunisation
(d) all of these
12. **Methods employed for early diagnosis are--**
(a) screening and surveys
(b) individual and mass case findings
(c) both a & b
(d) none of these
13. **Example of rehabilitation is ---**
(a) genetic counselling
(b) physiotherapy and exercise in polio cases
(c) family planning
(d) sex education
14. **Identify the factors which are responsible for health**
(a) external environment (b) genetic inheritance
(c) social support system (d) all of these
15. **Dimensions of health is ---**
(a) physical health (b) mental health
(c) social health (d) all of these

16. **The determinants of health include--**
 - (a) lifestyle
 - (b) socio-economic conditions
 - (c) health services
 - (d) all of these
17. **Which of the following is a Mortality indicator?**
 - (a) frequency of death
 - (b) occurrence of disease
 - (c) population bed ratio
 - (d) literacy rate
18. **Which of the following is a morbidity indicator?**
 - (a) child mortality rate
 - (b) admission and discharge rate
 - (c) population bed ratio
 - (d) literacy rate
19. **Disability rates includes---**
 - (a) population bed ratio
 - (b) doctor-nurse ratio
 - (c) disability days
 - (d) specific mortality rate
20. **Which of the following is Healthcare delivery indicators?**
 - (a) maternal mortality rate
 - (b) doctor-nurse ratio
 - (c) measurement of height
 - (d) rate of population increase
21. **Which of the following is nutritional status indicators?**
 - (a) maternal mortality rate
 - (b) doctor-nurse ratio
 - (c) measurement of height & weight
 - (d) rate of population increase
22. **Which of the following factors is necessary for a healthy person?**
 - (a) personal hygiene
 - (b) balanced diet
 - (c) vaccination
 - (d) all of these
23. **Environmental indicators include---**
 - (a) proportion of population having sanitation facility
 - (b) homicide
 - (c) prevalence of low birth rate
 - (d) rate of population increases
24. **Which of the following is Socio-Economic indicator?**
 - (a) drug abuse
 - (b) work loss days
 - (c) rate of population increase
 - (d) none of these
25. **Physical health is indicated by--**
 - (a) good complexion
 - (b) good appetite
 - (c) sound sleep
 - (d) all of these

26. The characteristic of mental health are--
(a) self satisfaction (b) adjustment
(c) self control (d) all of these
27. Whic of the following statement is NOT true regarding determinants of health
(a) internal environment relates to each and every tissue, organ, system of the body its functioning
(b) socio-economic conditions include income education nutrition, employment and housing
(c) health of an individual does not depends on heredity
(d) life style includes culture,behavior,and habits
28. Number of deaths per 1000 population per year in a given community is known as---
(a) crude death rate (b) infant mortality rate
(c) expectation of life (d) maternal mortality
29. The proportion of total deaths occurring in the women of reproductive age is known as --
(a) crude death rate (b) infant mortality rate
(c) expectation of life (d) maternal mortality rate
30. ----is the agents which are produced in the body and their excess or deficiency may lead to disease
(a) physical agents (b) mechanical
(c) endogenous agents (d) exogenous agents

Answer Keys

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (b) | 11. (d) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) |
| 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (c) | 22. (d) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (a) | 29. (d) | 30. (c) |



Chapter—2

Nutrition & Health

- 1. The richest natural source of Vitamin – A is :**
 - (a) Carrot
 - (b) Fish
 - (c) Peas
 - (d) Cod liver oil
- 2. Deficiency of niacin cause :**
 - (a) Beri- Beri
 - (b) Pellagra
 - (c) Anemia
 - (d) Scurvy
- 3. Deficiency of protein in diet leads to :**
 - (a) Kwashiorkor
 - (b) Marasmus
 - (c) Goiter
 - (d) Anemia
- 4. Daily requirement of Vitamin – C for adult :**
 - (a) 10 mg
 - (b) 40 mg
 - (c) 50-100 mg
 - (d) 100-300 mg
- 5. Osteoporosis is caused by deficiency of :**
 - (a) Vitamin – A
 - (b) Vitamin – B
 - (c) Vitamin – D
 - (d) Vitamin – K
- 6. Ascorbic acid is a :**
 - (a) Protein
 - (b) Vitamin
 - (c) Lipid
 - (d) Enzyme
- 7. Mid – day meal Programme provides how many calories and proteins per day :**
 - (a) 300 calories and 6 – 12 gram of proteins
 - (b) 200 calories and 6 – 12 gram of proteins
 - (c) 300 calories and 8 – 12 gram of proteins
 - (d) 200 calories and 8 – 12 gram of proteins
- 8. The first indicator of Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM) in children is :**
 - (a) Over weight for age
 - (b) Weak and lethargic child
 - (c) Under weight for child
 - (d) Child having less intake of food
- 9. Pernicious Anemia is caused by :**
 - (a) Thiamine
 - (b) Iron
 - (c) Vitamin B – 12
 - (d) Folic acid

10. Which food is naturally rich in Vitamin C :
 (a) Chicken (b) Banana
 (c) Orange (d) Milk
11. One gram of fat provides :
 (a) 4 calories (b) 8 calories
 (c) 9 calories (d) 6 calories
12. Which of the following formula is correct for calculating Body Mass Index (BMI):
 (a) $\text{Weight in kg} + (\text{height in meter})^2$
 (b) $\text{Weight in kg} - (\text{height in meter})^2$
 (c) $\text{Weight in kg} / (\text{height in meter})^2$
13. One gram of carbohydrates provide :
 (a) 9 Kcal (b) 1 Kcal
 (c) 4 Kcal (d) 2 Kcal
14. Proteins are synthesized by :
 (a) Amino acid (b) Glucose
 (c) Fatty acid (d) Ketone bodies
15. Anemia occurs due to deficiency of :
 (a) Iron (b) Folic acid
 (c) Vitamin B12 (d) All of these
16. In the following which is not a fat soluble vitamin :
 (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D
 (c) Vitamin K (d) Vitamin C
17. Which Vitamin prevents neural tube defect in foetus :
 (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D
 (c) Vitamin K (d) Folic acid
18. The disease which is characterized by 3 D's is :
 (a) Pellagra (b) Kwashiorkor
 (c) Meningitis (d) Beri - Beri
19. Vitamin B 12 is also known as :
 (a) Thiamin (b) Biotin
 (c) Folic acid (d) Cyanocobalamin
20. Switching from mothers breast milk to normal feeding in infants is :
 (a) Trail feeding (b) Weaning
 (c) Replacement feeding (d) Substitution

21. Which of the following is not an essential amino acid :
(a) Threonine (b) Alanine
(c) Arginine (d) Tryptophan
22. Deficiency of protein in food may cause :
(a) Kwashiorkor (b) Rickets
(c) Scurvy (d) Marasmus
23. Diet prescribed for patient having malabsorption syndrome is :
(a) A gluten free diet (b) Vitamin B 12
(c) Calcium (d) Folic acid
24. Which of the following vitamin is soluble in water :
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D
(c) Vitamin K (d) Vitamin C
25. Green leafy vegetables are rich source of :
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D
(c) Vitamin K (d) Vitamin C
26. Which nutrients are not found in egg :
(a) Carbohydrates and Vitamin C
(b) Protein and Calcium
(c) Fat and Vitamin D
(d) Protein and Iron
27. All are macro – nutrients except –
(a) Protein (b) Carbohydrates
(c) Fat (d) Vitamin
28. Lactose present in milk is a :
(a) Polysaccharides (b) Disaccharides
(c) Hetero polysaccharides (d) Mono saccharides
29. Which one of the following vitamin help in wound healing :
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin B
30. Government of India adopted National Nutrition Policy in :
(a) 1997 (b) 1962
(c) 1995 (d) 1993
31. The word nutritious means :
(a) To cherish
(b) To nourish

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- (c) Both (to cherish and to nourish)
(d) None of the above
- 32. Nutrition can be defined as :**
(a) Science of growth and development
(b) Science of food and its relationship to health
(c) Science of nutritional health
(d) Science of dietary management
- 33. In which is a micronutrient :**
(a) Protein (b) Fat
(c) Carbohydrates (d) Vitamin
- 34. In an Indians diet carbohydrates percentage to the total energy intake :**
(a) 35 to 55% (b) 60 to 80%
(c) 15 to 20% (d) 65 to 70%
- 35. In our country in which state pellagra is most prevalent :**
(a) Rajasthan (b) Bihar
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh

Answer Keys

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) | 6. (b) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) |
| 19. (d) | 20. (b) | 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (a) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (a) | 27. (d) | 28. (b) | 29. (c) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (c) | 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (c) | |

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Chapter—3
Demography & Family Planning

- 1. Scientific study of human population is**
(a) Sociography (b) Demography
(c) Histography (d) All of them
- 2. Demography is concerned with**
(a) Changes in population size
(b) Composition of population

- (c) Distribution of population
- (d) All of them
- 3. **The process of complete counting of individuals in a country on a fixed date is known as**
 - (a) Snellan
 - (b) Census
 - (c) Celcius
 - (d) None of them
- 4. **Census is calculated**
 - (a) Once in every 10 years ending with digit 1
 - (b) Once in every 5 years
 - (c) Once in a year
 - (d) None of them
- 5. **Demographic cycle consists of stages**
 - (a) 4
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 5
- 6. **A definite pattern which every country follows for the history of its population is**
 - (a) Demographic cycle
 - (b) Rubric cycle
 - (c) Historic cycle
 - (d) All of them
- 7. **First stage of the demographic cycle is also known as**
 - (a) Early expanding stage
 - (b) High stationary phase
 - (c) Late expanding stage
 - (d) Low stationary phase
- 8. **Second phase of demographic cycle is also known as**
 - (a) Early expanding stage
 - (b) High stationary phase
 - (c) Late expanding stage
 - (d) Low stationary phase
- 9. **Third stage of demographic cycle is also known as**
 - (a) Early expanding stage
 - (b) High stationary phase
 - (c) Late expanding stage
 - (d) Low stationary phase
- 10. **Fourth stage of demographic cycle is also known as**
 - (a) Early expanding stage
 - (b) High stationary phase
 - (c) Late expanding stage
 - (d) Low stationary phase
- 11. **Fifth stage of demographic cycle is known as**
 - (a) Early expanding stage
 - (b) High stationary phase
 - (c) Decline stage
 - (d) Low stationary phase
- 12. **Characteristics of first stage of the demographic cycle is**
 - (a) High birth rate and low death rate
 - (b) High birth rate and high death rate

- (c) Birth rate unchanged but death rate declines
- (d) Declines in both death and birth rate
- 13. Characteristics of second stage of the demographic cycle is**
 - (a) High birth rate and low death rate
 - (b) High birth rate and high death rate
 - (c) Birth rate unchanged but death rate declines
 - (d) Decline in both death and birth rate
- 14. Characteristics of third stage of the demographic cycle is**
 - (a) High birth rate and low death rate
 - (b) High birth rate and high death rate
 - (c) Birth rate unchanged but death rate declines
 - (d) Birth rate and death rate both falls birth rate exceeds total death
- 15. Characteristics of fourth stage of the demographic cycle is**
 - (a) Low birth rate and low death rate constant population
 - (b) High birth rate and high death rate
 - (c) Birth rate unchanged but death rate declines
 - (d) Declines in both death and birth rate
- 16. Characteristics of fifth stage of the demographic cycle is**
 - (a) Low birth rate and low death rate constant population
 - (b) Lower birth rate than death rate
 - (c) Birth rate unchanged but death rate declines
 - (d) Declines in birth death and birth rate
- 17. Fertility is**
 - (a) Ability to bear children (b) Ability to plan a baby
 - (c) Ability to grow children (d) All of them
- 18. TFR stands for**
 - (a) Total friends rate (b) Total fertility rate
 - (c) Total fall rate (d) Total fertility ratio
- 19. Total no. of children born by a woman during reproductive age 15 to 45 year is an indicative of**
 - (a) TFR (b) GFR
 - (c) MFR (d) RRR
- 19. Various measures to bring down the population include**
 - (a) Marriage age (b) Education
 - (c) Family planning (d) All of them

- 20. Way of life adopted by married couples to promote the health and welfare of their families is**
- (a) Family planning
 - (b) Family settling
 - (c) Family shifting
 - (d) All of them
- 21. Objectives of family planning do not work for which of the given objectives?**
- (a) To avoid unwanted birth and bring about wanted birth
 - (b) To regulate the spacing between children
 - (c) To control the time at which birth occurs in relation to the age of parents
 - (d) To prevent the diseases in the population
- 22. Factors affecting fertility are**
- (a) Age at marriage
 - (b) Spacing of children
 - (c) Economic status
 - (d) All of them
- 23. Amongst the given factors indirect factors responsible for affecting fertility are**
- (a) Age at marriage
 - (b) Nutrition
 - (c) Spacing of children
 - (d) Economic status
- 24. Factors included in miscellaneous class affecting fertility are**
- (a) Sanitation
 - (b) Medical facilities
 - (c) Health status of people
 - (d) All of them
- 25. Family planning includes**
- (a) Sex education
 - (b) Premarital consultation & examination
 - (c) Carrying out pregnancy test
 - (d) All of them
- 26. Family planning is renamed later as**
- (a) Family welfare program
 - (b) Family wellness process
 - (c) Family willingness program
 - (d) Family welfare proposal
- 27. Which one of the given is a family planning measure?**
- (a) Increase in fertility rate
 - (b) Contraception
 - (c) Proper self care
 - (d) All of the above

- 28. Ideal properties of contraceptives are**
 (a) It should be safe and effective
 (b) It should be reversible
 (c) It should be easy to use and independent of coitus
 (d) All of them
- 29. Contraceptives are used to**
 (a) Avoid unwanted pregnancies
 (b) Have wanted pregnancies
 (c) To regulate the fertility
 (d) All of them
- 30. Methods of contraceptives include**
 (a) Permanent method (b) Temporary method
 (c) Natural method (d) All of them
- 31. Condoms are classified under method**
 (a) Physical barriers under temporary method
 (b) Chemical barriers under temporary method
 (c) Behavioural method under miscellaneous class
 (d) None of them

Answer Keys

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) |
| 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) |
| 19. (a) | 20. (d) | 21. (d) | 22. (d) | 23. (b) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (d) | 29. (d) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (a) | | | | | |

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Chapter—4

First Aid

- 1. What is the correct sequence for the Primary Survey?**
 (a) damage, response, airway, breathing
 (b) danger, response, airway, breathing
 (c) danger, reply, artery, breathing
 (d) danger, response, advice, back

2. What should you not do before carrying out 'abdominal thrusts' on someone who is choking?
 - (a) tell the person who is choking to cough
 - (b) shout for help
 - (c) lean the person who is choking backwards
 - (d) up to 5 sharp back blows between the shoulder blades
3. What is the 'normal' number of breaths per minute for an adult?
 - (a) 20-40
 - (b) 30-60
 - (c) 8-10
 - (d) 12-20
4. If a stroke is suspected you need to do the F.A.S.T. test. What do these letters stand for?
 - (a) face, abdominal, speech, time
 - (b) faint, arms, speech, time
 - (c) face, arms, speech, time
 - (d) face, arms, speech, teeth
5. After someone has fainted what position should they be in to aid recovery?
 - (a) lay flat
 - (b) lay down with legs raised
 - (c) sit in chair
 - (d) stand upright
6. What position should the head be in during a nosebleed?
 - (a) head forward
 - (b) head level
 - (c) head backwards
 - (d) head tilted to side
7. Burns larger than 1% of the body area need to be checked at hospital. What is the equivalent size of 1%?
 - (a) head
 - (b) palm including fingers
 - (c) fingers
 - (d) forearm
8. What is normal body temperature?
 - (a) 36-37.5°C
 - (b) 39°C
 - (c) 31.5°C
 - (d) 40.5°C
9. What is not a sign of shock?
 - (a) pale, clammy skin
 - (b) increased pulse rate
 - (c) nausea
 - (d) wide eyes and open mouth
10. In which situation would you wrap a casualty in a cold, wet sheet?
 - (a) stroke
 - (b) fainting
 - (c) heat stroke
 - (d) heart attack

11. **How should you open the airway of an unconscious casualty?**
(a) head tilt and chin lift. (b) jaw thrust.
(c) head tilt and jaw thrust. (d) lift the chin.
12. **How long would you check to see if an unconscious casualty is breathing normally?**
(a) no more than 10 seconds.
(b) approximately 10 seconds.
(c) exactly 10 seconds.
(d) at least 10 seconds.
13. **You are a lone first aider and have an unconscious non-breathing adult, what should you do first?**
(a) start cpr with 30 chest compressions.
(b) give five initial rescue breaths.
(c) call 911/112 requesting aed (defibrillator) and ambulance.
(d) give two initial rescue breaths.
14. **Which is the correct ratio of chest compressions to rescue breaths for use in CPR of an adult casualty?**
(a) 2 compressions : 30 rescue breaths.
(b) 5 compressions : 1 rescue breath.
(c) 15 compressions : 2 rescue breaths.
(d) 30 compressions : 2 rescue breaths.
15. **Which of the following is the correct sequence for the chain of survival?**
(a) 911/112. cpr. defibrillation. advanced care.
(b) cpr. defibrillation. 911/112. advanced care.
(c) defibrillation. cpr. 911/112. advanced care.
(d) defibrillation. 911/112. cpr. advanced care.
16. **What is the cause of angina?**
(a) insufficient blood reaching the lungs.
(b) insufficient blood reaching the brain.
(c) insufficient blood reaching the heart muscle.
(d) insufficient blood reaching the leg muscles.
17. **What should a casualty with a severe allergy carry at all times?**
(a) insulin.
(b) acetaminophen/paracetamol.

- (c) adrenaline (epipen).
- (d) aspirin.
- 18. Which test should you use if you suspect that a casualty has had a stroke?**
 - (a) face, arms, speech, test.
 - (b) alert, voice, pain, unresponsive.
 - (c) response, airway, breathing, circulation.
 - (d) pulse, respiratory rate, temperature
- 19. Which of the following can cause a stroke?**
 - (a) a blood clot in an artery in the brain.
 - (b) a blood clot in an artery in the heart.
 - (c) a blood clot in an artery in the leg.
 - (d) a blood clot in an artery in the lungs.
- 20. What should your first action be when treating an electrical burn?**
 - (a) ensure that the casualty is still breathing.
 - (b) wash the burn with cold water.
 - (c) check for danger and ensure that contact with the electrical source is broken.
 - (d) check for level of response.
- 21. What is an open fracture?**
 - (a) a fracture in which the bone ends can move around.
 - (b) a fracture in which the bone is exposed as the skin is broken.
 - (c) a fracture which causes complications such as a punctured lung.
 - (d) a fracture in which the bone has bent and split.
- 22. Which medical condition will develop from severe blood loss?**
 - (a) shock.
 - (b) hypoglycaemia.
 - (c) anaphylaxis.
 - (d) hypothermia.
- 23. What names are given to the three different depths of burns?**
 - (a) small, medium and large.
 - (b) first, second and third degree.
 - (c) minor, medium and severe.
 - (d) superficial, partial thickness, full thickness.

24. What is a faint?

- (a) a response to fear.
- (b) an unexpected collapse.
- (c) a brief loss of consciousness.
- (d) a sign of flu.

25. What steps would you take to control bleeding from a nosebleed?

- (a) sit casualty down, lean forward and pinch soft part of nose.
- (b) sit casualty down, lean backward and pinch soft part of nose.
- (c) lie casualty down and pinch soft part of nose.
- (d) lie casualty down and pinch top of nose.

Answer Keys

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) |
| 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) |
| 19. (a) | 20. (c) | 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (a) | | | | | |

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Chapter—5

Environment & Health

1. What is called for the chemicals which emit with vinyl floors?

- (a) Pathogens
- (b) Vinyl oxidize
- (c) Phthalates
- (d) Chorines

2. Which one of the following organization dedicated to protecting human health from environmental harms?

- (a) Environment and Human Health
- (b) Environmental and Scientific Science
- (c) Ecological Protection Organization
- (d) Ecological Science and Solutions

3. Which one of the following cause harm to human health?

- (a) Organic farming
- (b) Using of pesticides
- (c) Using solar vehicles
- (d) Protecting forests

4. **How many types of health hazards are there?**
 - (a) One
 - (b) Two
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Four
5. **What is the other name for infectious diseases?**
 - (a) Non-communicable diseases
 - (b) Communicable diseases
 - (c) Non-transmissible diseases
 - (d) Heredity diseases
6. **Human health can be divided into internal factors and external factors.**
 - (a) True
 - (b) False
7. **What is called the term which refers to an unhealthful intake of dietary nutrients?**
 - (a) Healthy food
 - (b) Foul food
 - (c) Malnutrition
 - (d) Nutritious food
8. **Which one of the following is a result of high exposure of radiation?**
 - (a) Loss of white blood cells
 - (b) Hair loss
 - (c) Tooth decay
 - (d) Leg fracture
9. **How do pollutants reach humans?**
 - (a) By external factors
 - (b) By internal factors
 - (c) Pollutants never reach to humans
 - (d) There is nothing called pollutants
10. **How many percentage of water approximately present in human body?**
 - (a) 50%
 - (b) 60%
 - (c) 70%
 - (d) 80%
11. **The current rates of disease are increasing at alarming speeds and most are closely linked with known _____**
 - (a) Carcinogens
 - (b) Invigorating
 - (c) Organic farming
 - (d) Balanced diet

12. Which one of the following is an effect due to environmental pollution for human health?
- (a) Increase in the male fertility
 - (b) Decrease in the carcinogen cells
 - (c) Decrease in the mental stress
 - (d) Decrease in the male fertility
13. Which one of the following can cause breast cancer in women?
- (a) Breastfeeding
 - (b) Being physically fit
 - (c) Using antiperspirant
 - (d) Eating healthy food
14. There is a link between the environment and human health.
- (a) True
 - (b) False

Answer Keys

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|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (a) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (a) | | | | |

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Chapter—6

Fundamental Principles of Microbiology

1. A bacteriological stain also known as the differential stain is used to identify acid-fast organisms, what is the name of the stain?
- (a) Negative stain
 - (b) Gram stain
 - (c) Ziehl-Neelsen stain
 - (d) Schaeffer stain- Fulton stain
2. A Capsule is a.....layer lying outside the bacterial cell and can be found in both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria
- (a) Lipopolysaccharide layer
 - (b) Polysaccharide
 - (c) Phospholipid
 - (d) None of the Above
3. Which of the following dye is commonly used for the Negative staining technique?
- (a) Crystal violet
 - (b) India ink
 - (c) Methylene blue
 - (d) Iodine

4. All of the following are common bacteriological stains, Except:
(a) Bismarck brown (b) Methylene blue
(c) Eosin (d) Crystal violet
5. Gram staining technique is used for the differentiation of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. What color do gram-negative bacteria show when observed under the microscope after the staining procedure?
(a) Blue (b) Pink
(c) Purple (d) Violet
6. MacConkey's agar is both Selective and Differential media that is used primarily for the isolation of gram-negative bacteria. It consists ofwhich inhibits the growth of gram-positive bacteria.
(a) Blood (b) Peptone
(c) Bile salts (d) Tryptophan
7. All of the following are lactose fermenting bacteria, except
(a) *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (b) *Escherichia coli*
(c) *Enterobacter aerogenes* (d) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
8. Which of the given bacteria has flagella and shows a positive motility test?
(a) *Staphylococcus aureus* (b) *Yersinia pestis*
(c) *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (d) *Proteus vulgaris*
9. The biochemical test helps in the identification and classification of microorganisms, there are many different types of this test, which of the following tests show a negative result for *Escherichia Coli*?
(a) Lactose (b) Indole
(c) Citrate (d) Glucose
10. The cultural characteristics of *Clostridium perfringens* are all of the given below, Except?
(a) Microaerophilic (b) Spore-forming
(c) Lecithinase positive (d) Stormy fermentation
11.is a rod-shaped, gram-positive, non-spore-forming medically important virulent foodborne pathogen that can grow in raw meat and vegetables, unpasteurized milk, cheese.

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- (a) *Bacillus cereus* (b) *Listeria monocytogens*
(c) *Clostridium botulinum* (d) *Lactobacillus acidophilus*
- 12. Which of the following microbe grows well and shows hemolytic properties in the blood agar?**
(a) *Bacillus anthracis* (b) *Proteus vulgaris*
(c) *Streptococcus pyogenes* (d) *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
- 13. All of the statements regarding *Bacillus anthracis* are true, Except**
(a) The causative agent of smallpox
(b) Nonhemolytic colonies appear on Blood agar
(c) Commonly transmitted from animals to humans
(d) Endospore-forming bacteria
- 14. Which of the following bacteria is a part of the human gut and mouth flora that is also important in making some fermented dairy products?**
(a) *Candida albicans* (b) *Lactobacillus acidophilus*
(c) *Staphylococcus aureus* (d) *Micrococcus luteus*
- 15.is a fungus that is a part of normal gut flora and also a common skin, a vaginal and oral pathogen**
(a) *Neisseria gonorrhoea* (b) *Yersinia pestis*
(c) *Coccidioides immitis* (d) *Candida albicans*
(e) *Penicillium marneffe*
- 16. Which of the following organism of the Enterobacteriaceae family have the characteristics of swarming growth on culture media, produces urease enzyme, and important urinary tract pathogen?**
(a) *Proteus spp* (b) *Salmonella spp*
(c) *Lactobacillus spp* (d) *Klebsiella spp*
- 17.is a gram-negative bacillus, encapsulated, lactose fermenter. show mucoid. It is also a part of the normal flora of the oral cavity, skin, and intestine.**
(a) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
(b) *Staphylococcus aureus*
(c) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
(d) *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

18. Which of the following media is one of the important and common media for the proper isolation of cocci pathogens such as *Haemophilus* spp and *Neisseria gonorrhoea*?
- (a) Potato dextrose agar
 - (b) Chocolate agar
 - (c) Nutrient agar
 - (d) Mac Conkey agar
19. All of the statements are true about *Corynebacterium* spp, Except
- (a) Requires selective media containing tellurite
 - (b) Gram-positive
 - (c) Colonies appear black or gray
 - (d) Motile
20. Mannitol Salt agar consisting of high salt concentration is both selective and differential media used for the isolation of which of the following gram-positive cocci?
- (a) *Klebsiella* spp
 - (b) *Streptococcus* spp
 - (c) *Staphylococcus* spp
 - (d) *Pseudomonas* spp
21. Which of the following media is used for the routine bacteriological isolation of *Salmonella* and *Shigella* spp?
- (a) Xylose lysine deoxycholate agar
 - (b) Thiosulfate citrate bile salts agar
 - (c) Mannitol salt agar
 - (d) Bile esculin agar
22. Which of the following selective media is used for the cultivation and isolation of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and *N. meningitidis*?
- (a) Buffered charcoal- yeast extract agar
 - (b) Thayer martin agar
 - (c) Xylose lysine deoxycholate agar
 - (d) Bile esculin agar
23. All of the following statements are correct about the common bacteriological media known as Sheep blood agar, Except
- (a) It consists of 5% of sheep blood
 - (b) Used for the identification of common fastidious bacteria
 - (c) It helps in the isolation and identification of hemolytic bacteria
 - (d) Used as a selective media for the growth of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

24. Select all the most common clinically important spore-forming bacteria
 (a) *Bacillus anthracis* (b) *Aspergillus flavus*
 (c) *Lactobacillus acidophilus* (d) *Clostridium perfringens*
 (e) *Haemophilus influenzae*
25. Biochemical tests are a common and conventional laboratory procedure in the differentiation and identification of enteric bacteria, which of the following test result (Indole, methylene, Voges-Proskauer, and Citrate) is correct in the identification of *E.coli*?
 (a) IMViC (+,+,+,-) (b) IMViC (+,-,+,+)
 (c) IMViC (-,-,+,+) (d) IMViC (+,-,+,+)
26. Select all the common specimens collected for the laboratory diagnosis of dermatophytes
 (a) Nail clippings (b) Skin scrapings
 (c) Hair (d) Urine
 (e) Blood
27. Which of the following are the routine diagnostic methods for the microbial examination of blood specimen collected from a patient who had symptoms such as fever and weakness for more than 2 days?
 (a) Direct microscopic examination
 (b) Culture media
 (c) Serodiagnosis
 (d) Antibiotic susceptibility test
 (e) All of the above

Answer Key

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|---------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) |
| 7. (d) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) |
| 19. (d) | 20. (c) | 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (a)(d) |
| 25. (a) | 26. (a)(b)(c) | 27. (e) | | | |

Chapter—7

Communicable Diseases

1. The 1918 flu pandemic, also called the Spanish flu was caused by
 - (a) H1N1 influenza A virus
 - (b) SARS coronavirus 2
 - (c) Influenza C virus
 - (d) Simian virus 5
2. How does Ebola spread from human to human
 - (a) spread through direct contact with blood and bodyfluids
 - (b) Spread through inhaling infected droplets
 - (c) Spread through contaminated water
 - (d) None of the above
3. Is vector born disease
 - (a) Dengue
 - (b) Yellow fever
 - (c) Malaria
 - (d) All of the above
4. The bacterium *Yersinia pestis* causes
 - (a) Bubonic plague
 - (b) Rubella
 - (c) Roseola
 - (d) Measles
5. Nipah henipavirus is a.....borne virus
 - (a) Water
 - (b) Bat
 - (c) Air
 - (d) None of the above
6. Which of the following terms refer to the degree of pathogenicity of a microbe, or in other words the relative ability of a microbe to cause disease
 - (a) Susceptibility
 - (b) Virulence
 - (c) Infection
 - (d) Dangerous
7. Perinatal transmission is said to occur when a pathogen is transmitted from
 - (a) Non- human to human
 - (b) Infected to uninfected
 - (c) Mother to infant
 - (d) All of the above
8. A person who harbors the microorganism but does not manifest the signs and symptoms of the disease is called
 - (a) Contact
 - (b) Infected
 - (c) Suspect
 - (d) Carrier

9. Which of the following statement is true for cholera
 - (a) It is caused by vibrio cholerae
 - (b) Cholera is a water borne disease
 - (c) It can be treated by tetracycline and ciprofloxacin
 - (d) All of the above
10. Whooping cough is
 - (a) Droplet infection
 - (b) Food borne infection
 - (c) Water borne infection
 - (d) None of the above
11. Spread through coughing and sneezing
 - (a) Diphtheria
 - (b) Hepatitis
 - (c) Pertussis
 - (d) Polio
12. Leishmania donovani is causative agent for
 - (a) Sleeping sickness
 - (b) Athlete's foot
 - (c) Kala-azar
 - (d) Measles
13. HIV can be spread through
 - (a) Sexual contact with HIV positive person
 - (b) Getting stuck with an HIV contaminated needle
 - (c) From HIV positive mother to child during pregnancy, birth or breastfeeding
 - (d) All of the above
14. Diseases caused due to consumption of imperfectly cooked food is
 - (a) Ascariasis
 - (b) Trichinosis
 - (c) Elephantiasis
 - (d) None of the above
15. Ascariasis spreads through
 - (a) Feces
 - (b) Water
 - (c) Air
 - (d) Both a and c
16. Which of the following is not caused by personal contact
 - (a) Chicken pox
 - (b) Measles
 - (c) Dengue
 - (d) Conjunctivitis
17. Malaria is caused by
 - (a) Plasmodium species
 - (b) Salmonella species
 - (c) Entamoeba histolytica
 - (d) Trypanosoma
18. Treatment regimen for category-1 TB patient for the continuation phase include the following Anti-TB drugs
 - (a) Isoniazid and rifampicin
 - (b) Pyrazinamide and ethambutol

- (c) Ethambutol and streptomycin
(d) Pyrazinamide, ethambutol
19. Which of the following Malaria plasmodium is invasive in the blood
(a) Gametocytes (b) Trophozoite
(c) Merozoite (d) Sporozoite
20. Tuberculosis is very contagious and Transmits through
(a) Vector vehicle (b) Aerial vehicle
(c) Water vehicle (d) Food vehicle
21. Which mosquito genus is associated with the spreading the human malaria parasite
(a) Culex (b) Anopheles
(c) Aedes (d) Lutzia
22. Syphilis is caused by
(a) Mycobacterium avium (b) Treponema pallidum
(c) Salmonella typhi (d) Mycobacterium leprae
23. Which one of the following is not a viral disease
(a) Pneumonia (b) Measles
(c) Polio (d) Rabies
24. The bacterium Chlamydia trachomatis can cause
(a) Lymphogranuloma venereum(LGV) and orchitis
(b) Epididymitis and urethritis
(c) Chlamydia
(d) All of the above
25. The earliest recorded pandemic-the black death was speculated to be
(a) Plague (b) Rabie
(c) Leprosy (d) None of the above

Answer Keys

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (b) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (d) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) | 17. (a) | 18. (a) |
| 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (b) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (a) | | | | | |

Chapter—8 Intestinal Infection

1. **Hepatitis is a inflammation of the _____ tissue .**
 (a) liver (b) heart
 (c) kidneys (d) brain
2. **All of the following are the type RNA Virus , Except ?**
 (a) hepatitis a (b) hepatitis b
 (c) hepatitis c (d) hepatitis d
3. **Which of the following form of Hepatitis could be passed via contaminated water or food ?**
 (a) hav & hev (b) hcv
 (c) hbv (d) all of these
4. **What are the causes of Hepatitis ?**
 (a) viruses
 (b) alcohol and medicines
 (c) improper functioning of immune system
 (d) all of these
5. **Which of the following specimen contains Hepatitis B virus in an infected person ?**
 (a) blood (b) semen
 (c) saliva (d) all of these
6. **All of the following statements are TRUE for the diagnosis of HBV infections , EXCEPT ?**
 (a) liver functioning test - bilirubin
 (b) glucose challenge test
 (c) serological tests to detect the antigen
 (d) tests for the detection of elevated liver enzymes should be done
7. **Which of the following statement is not TRUE regarding Hepatitis ?**
 (a) chronic hepatitis may progress to liver cirrhosis, liver failure and liver cancer
 (b) acute hepatitis resolves within 6 months and chronic lasts longer than 6 months

- (c) hepatitis a infection is more harmful than hepatitis b infection
- (d) hepatitis d can only infect people already infected with hepatitis b
- 8. **For which type of Hepatitis viruses, vaccines are available to combat ?**
 - (a) hev
 - (b) hcv
 - (c) hav & hbv
 - (d) all of the above
- 9. **Cholera is a infection of a - - - -**
 - (a) small intestine
 - (b) heart
 - (c) kidney
 - (d) eye
- 10. **The causative agent of Cholera is - - - -**
 - (a) vibrio cholerae
 - (b) salmonella typhi
 - (c) nectar americanus
 - (d) polio virus
- 11. **Vibrio cholerae is a motile bacteria, which belong to the group of - - - -**
 - (a) lophotrichous
 - (b) peritrichous
 - (c) monotrichous
 - (d) amphitrichous
- 12. **What are the symptoms of Cholera ?**
 - (a) severe diarrhea with rice water stools
 - (b) dehydration
 - (c) muscle cramps
 - (d) suppression of urine
 - (e) all of these
- 13. **Susceptibility to cholera is affected by their blood type. Which blood type is the most susceptible ?**
 - (a) a
 - (b) b
 - (c) o
 - (d) ab
- 14. **How Cholera is diagnosed ?**
 - (a) by rapid dipstick test
 - (b) by stool test
 - (c) both a & b
 - (d) widal test
- 15. **What are the modes of transmission of Cholera ?**
 - (a) fecal contamination of water
 - (b) bites of animal
 - (c) exposure to radiations
 - (d) all of these

16. Which of the following statement is NOT TRUE regarding Cholera ?
 - (a) cholera has been nicknamed the "blue death"
 - (b) incubation period is lies between 1 to 3 months
 - (c) cholera can be prevented by cholera vaccine
 - (d) treatment involves rehydration therapy and administration of antibiotics like tetracycline, furazolidone
17. Which of the following bacteria caused Typhoid fever ?
 - (a) salmonella typhi
 - (b) salmonella paratyphi a
 - (c) salmonella paratyphi b
 - (d) all of these
18. The causative agent of typhoid is a - - - -
 - (a) gram negative, rod shaped bacteria
 - (b) gram positive, rod shaped bacteria
 - (c) gram negative, coccus shaped bacteria
 - (d) gram positive, coccus shaped bacteria
19. What is the incubation period of typhoid fever ?
 - (a) 6-30 days
 - (b) 2 months
 - (c) 3 months
 - (d) 6 months
20. What are the complications in typhoid ?
 - (a) diabetes
 - (b) intestinal perforation
 - (c) spinabifida
 - (d) all of these
21. Which test is used for the diagnosis of typhoid fever ?
 - (a) tourniquet test
 - (b) pap smear test
 - (c) widal test
 - (d) schick test
22. Which of the following is incorrect regarding Typhoid ?
 - (a) infection through contaminated food and water
 - (b) symptoms include high fever, weakness, constipation & loss of appetite
 - (c) parathyroid fever is considered more severe than typhoid fever
 - (d) some people develops a skin rash with rose colored spots
23. Poliovirus is found all over the world causing serious disease - - - -
 - (a) anemia
 - (b) poliomyelitis
 - (c) cardiac disease
 - (d) aids

24. The region where the Polio virus multiplies in the body is - - - -
- (a) intestinal cells
 - (b) nerve cells
 - (c) muscle cells
 - (d) none of these
25. Which of the following statement is TRUE regarding Polio ?
- (a) the incubation period of non paralytic poliomyelitis is 3-6 days
 - (b) the incubation period of paralytic poliomyelitis is usually 7 to 21 days
 - (c) paralytic poliomyelitis is classified as spinal, bulbar, or bulbospinal
 - (d) all of these
26. Which type of sample can be used primarily to diagnose Poliovirus earliest ?
- (a) stool
 - (b) blood
 - (c) throat
 - (d) csf
27. Inactivated (killed) vaccine of polio is - - - -
- (a) sabin
 - (b) salk
 - (c) both a & b
 - (d) none of these
28. Live vaccine of Polio is given by which route ?
- (a) iv
 - (b) im
 - (c) oral
 - (d) sc
29. Food poisoning is caused by - - - -
- (a) salmonella typhi
 - (b) claustridium perfringens
 - (c) corynebacterium diptheriae
 - (d) bordetella pertussis
30. Botulism is caused by - - - -
- (a) clostridium botulinum
 - (b) claustridium tetani
 - (c) claustridium subtilis
 - (d) all of these
31. Clostridium perfringens poisoning is associated with - - - -
- (a) meat products
 - (b) vegetables
 - (c) canned foods
 - (d) fish products
32. Which of the following statements are true regarding staphylococcus food poisoning ?
- (a) it is an enterotoxin
 - (b) causes gastroenteritis

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- (c) it is produced by staphylococcus aureus
(d) all of these
- 33. Non - bacterial food poisoning is caused by - - - -**
(a) chemicals (b) fertilizers
(c) pesticides (d) all of these
- 34. Symptoms of food poisoning is - - - -**
(a) nausea & vomiting, headache
(b) diarrhea, dryness of mouth
(c) double vision
(d) decreased salivary secretions
(e) all of these
- 35. Preventive and control measures of food poisoning - - - -**
(a) by food sanitation
(b) canned foods must be discarded if there is gas formation
(c) refrigeration by keeping refrigerator set around 40°F and freezer at or below 0°F
(d) all of these

Answer Keys

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) | 6. (b) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (e) |
| 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (a) |
| 19. (a) | 20. (b) | 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (b) | 24. (a) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) | 29. (b) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (d) | 33. (d) | 34. (e) | 35. (d) | |

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Chapter—9
Arthropod Borne Infections

- 1. The causative agent of plague is ____**
(a) Yersinia Pestis (b) Ankylostoma
(c) Salmonella typhi (d) Mycobacterium
- 2. The Yersinia Pestis is a ____**
(a) Gram negative, spiral bacteria
(b) Gram negative, rod shaped bacteria

- (c) Gram Positive, rod shaped bacteria
- (d) Gram positive, coccus shaped bacteria
- 3. Plague is primarily ____ disease**
 - (a) Hereditary
 - (b) Deficiency
 - (c) Zoonotic
 - (d) Non communicable
- 4. plague is also known as ____**
 - (a) Botulism
 - (b) Black death
 - (c) Hydrophobia
 - (d) None of these
- 5. plague is transmitted by ____**
 - (a) Infected rat fleas
 - (b) Parasitic protozoa
 - (c) Mosquito bite
 - (d) Inhaling fungi
- 6. Which of the following is the form (type) of the plague?**
 - (a) Bubonic plague
 - (b) Septicaemic plague
 - (c) Pneumonic plague
 - (d) All of these
- 7. which of the following is the form of plague which causes swelling of the lymph nodes?**
 - (a) Bubonic plague
 - (b) Septicaemic plague
 - (c) Pneumonic plague
 - (d) All of these
- 8. which of the following is the form of plague in which tissues may turn black and die?**
 - (a) Bubonic plague
 - (b) Septicaemic plague
 - (c) Pneumonic plague
 - (d) None of these
- 9. which of the following is the form of plague in which shortness of breath, cough and chest pain occur?**
 - (a) Bubonic plague
 - (b) Septicaemic plague
 - (c) Pneumonic plague
 - (d) None of these
- 10. which is the biological name of the vector which carries plague?**
 - (a) *Xenopsylla cheopis*
 - (b) *Ankylostoma*
 - (c) *Anopheles mosquito*
 - (d) None of these
- 11. which of the following type of plague is the most serious and contagious of all forms?**
 - (a) Bubonic plague
 - (b) Septicaemic plague
 - (c) Pneumonic plague
 - (d) None of these
- 12. how plague is diagnosed?**
 - (a) Laboratory testing/ blood test
 - (b) PCR testing

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- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these
- 13. which of the following statement is correct for preventive measures of plague?**
 - (a) Early diagnosis, notifications, isolations and disinfection
 - (b) Vaccination with Haffkine's anti plague vaccine
 - (c) Chemoprophylaxis with tetracycline or sulfonamides
 - (d) Control of fleas with insecticides and rodents with rodenticides with trapping
 - (e) All of the above
- 14. which of the following human disease is transmitted from the vector and Anopheles mosquito?**
 - (a) Dengue
 - (b) Malaria
 - (c) Filaria
 - (d) None of these
- 15. Malaria is caused by__**
 - (a) A parasitic protozoa belonging to the genus plasmodium
 - (b) Viral zoonotic infection of neurotropic RNA virus
 - (c) Infected rat fleas
 - (d) Mycobacterium
- 16. Malaria is caused by which species of plasmodium?**
 - (a) Plasmodium vivax
 - (b) Plasmodium falciparum
 - (c) Plasmodium ovale
 - (d) Plasmodium malarial
 - (e) All of these
- 17. which of the following is species cause severe clinical malaria and death?**
 - (a) Plasmodium vivax
 - (b) Plasmodium falciparum
 - (c) Plasmodium ovale
 - (d) Plasmodium malarial
- 18. the malaria is transmitted by 'Anopheles' was discovered by__?**
 - (a) Ronald Ross
 - (b) Huxley
 - (c) Pastuer
 - (d) None of these
- 19. a sexual cycle of plasmodium is completed in____?**
 - (a) Infected host
 - (b) The gut of mosquito
 - (c) Bacteria
 - (d) None of these

20. An asexual cycle of plasmodium is completed in ___?
(a) Infected host (b) The gut of mosquito
(c) Bacteria (d) None of these
21. malarial parasite is the best obtained from a patient?
(a) Before rise in temperature
(b) After temperature become normal
(c) While temperature is rising sharply
(d) None of these
22. quartan malaria is caused by ___?
(a) Plasmodium vivax (b) Plasmodium ovale
(c) Plasmodium malarial (d) Plasmodium falciparum
23. Benign tertian malaria is caused by ___?
(a) plasmodium vivax (b) Plasmodium knowlesi
(c) Plasmodium malaria (d) Plasmodium falciparum
24. which of the following statement is not true regarding plasmodium?
(a) Plasmodium falciparum causes malignant tertian malaria
(b) Plasmodium falciparum is responsible for quartan malaria
(c) Plasmodium falciparum infection can cause recurrent fever every 36 to 48 hours or less and almost continuous fever
(d) Plasmodium falciparum infection may result in cerebral malaria
25. diagnosis of malaria in walls microscope with visualisation of ___ stained parasites in a blood sample
(a) Carmine (b) Giemsa
(c) Nile red (d) Sudan
26. symptoms of malaria is ___?
(a) Periodic chills and fever (b) Enlargement of spleen
(c) Hemolytic anaemia (d) All of these
27. malaria in pregnant women can cause of ___?
(a) Stillbirths (b) Infant mortality
(c) Miscarriage (d) Low birth weight
(e) All of these
28. what are complications of malaria?
(a) Respiratory distress
(b) Kidney failure
(c) Enlarged liver and coagulopathy
(d) All of these

29. Black water fever aur malarial hemoglobinuria is most dangerous complication of malaria caused by___?
 (a) Plasmodium ovale (b) Plasmodium falciparum
 (c) Plasmodium malarial (d) Plasmodium vivax
30. what are the preventions and control measures for malaria?
 (a) Intermittent drawing of water containers and using larvicides like kitosene and gambusia fish
 (b) Destruction of mosquitoes by spraying DDT,BHC
 (c) Treatment with antimalarial drugs like quinine and chloroquine
 (d) All of these

Answer Keys

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) |
| 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (e) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (e) | 17. (b) | 18. (a) |
| 19. (b) | 20. (a) | 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (b) | 26. (d) | 27. (e) | 28. (d) | 29. (b) | 30. (d) |

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Chapter—10 Surface Infection

1. The Rabies virus is-----
 (a) A viral zoonotic infetions diesase
 (c) A bacterial infections
 (c) A disease caused by parasitic protozna
 (d) A disease caused by infected rat fleas
2. The causative agent of Rabies is-----
 (a) Yerinia pestis (c) Lyssa virus
 (c) Salmonella typhi (d) Mycobeterium
3. Which other animal can carry rabies?
 (a) Snake (c) Lizards
 (c) Bats (d) None of these
4. The Rabies virus is spread by-----of Rabid animal
 (a) Saliva (c) Claws
 (c) Blood (d) None of these

5. **Hydrophobia is known as-----**
(a) Malaria (c) Rabies
(c) Chicken pox (d) Measles
6. **Symptoms of Rabies are-----**
(a) Violent movements (c) Uncontrolled excitement
(c) An inability to move parts of the body
(d) Loss of consciousness
(e) All of these
7. **What is incubation period of Rabies in human is---**
(a) 2-3 Days (c) 1-2 Weeks
(c) 1-3 Months (d) After 6 Months
8. **If you have been bitten or scratched a wild animal, what should you do?**
(a) Bites, wounds and scratches must be cleaned with soap and water
(c) The wound must be cauterized with carbolic acid or tincture of iodine
(c) Antirabies serum must be applied on the wound
(d) All of these
9. **Which of the following statement is False regarding Rabies Vaccine?**
(a) They can be used to prevent rabies before and for a period of time after exposure to the rabies virus
(c) Rabies vaccine is a live vaccine
(c) Rabies vaccine may be used safely by all age groups
(d) After exposure, the vaccination is typically used along with Rabies immunoglobulin
10. **What is the prevention and control measures of Rabies?**
(a) Educate the public to increase awareness about Rabies
(c) Immunization for pre-exposure prophylaxis
(c) Prophylactic immunization of all pet dogs & domestic animals
(d) All of these
11. **Which of the following statement is TRUE regarding Rabies?**
(a) Rabies is diagnosed using the Direct Fluorescent Antibody (DFA) test

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- (c) Rabies vaccine cannot be given to patient younger than 10 yrs old
- (c) Rhabdo virus infects cardiovascular system not CNS
- (d) All of these
- 12. The causative agent of Trachoma is----**
 - (a) *Clastridium tetani*
 - (c) *Chlamydia trachomatis*
 - (c) *Salmonella typhi*
 - (d) *Mycobacterium*
- 13. Trachoma is the serious and contagious disease of the----**
 - (a) Upper limb
 - (c) Conjunctiva and cornea
 - (c) Pancreas
 - (d) Heart
- 14. The Trachoma spread by-----**
 - (a) Direct & Indirect contact with an affected person's eyes
 - (c) Indirect contact including clothing, handkerchief, pillow
 - (c) Transmission by flies
 - (d) Poor sanitation, crowded living conditions, not enough clean water and toilets
 - (e) All of these
- 15. Other name of Trachoma is-----**
 - (a) Granular conjunctivitis
 - (c) Pertussis
 - (c) Infantile paralysis
 - (d) All of these
- 16. The incubation period of Trachoma is---**
 - (a) 1-2 days
 - (c) 5-12 days
 - (c) 1 Month
 - (d) 3 Months
- 17. The signs and symptoms of Trachoma is---**
 - (a) Roughening of the inner surface of the eyelids
 - (c) Breakdown of the outer surface or cornea of the eyes
 - (c) Permanent blindness when the eyelids turn inwards
 - (d) All of these
- 18. The later structural changes of trachoma which includes scarring in the eyelid (tarsal conjunctiva) are referred to as-----**
 - (a) Acute trachoma
 - (c) Active trachoma
 - (c) Cicatricial trachoma
 - (d) Recurring trachoma
- 19. What are the preventive and control measures for Trachoma?**
 - (a) Surgical correction of eyelid deformities
 - (b) Environmental change to increase access to clean water & improved sanitation

- (c) Antibiotics and Sulphonamides are used to treat active infection
- (d) All of these
- 20. Lock-jaw is another name of-----**
 - (a) Tetanus
 - (c) Malaria
 - (c) Typhoid
 - (d) Tuberculosis
- 21. What is the pathogen that causes tetanus?**
 - (a) Treponema pallidum
 - (c) Clostridium tetani
 - (c) Mycobacterium leprae
 - (d) Brugia timori
- 22. Tetanus is caused by which type of pathogen?**
 - (a) Parasitic protozoa
 - (c) Viruses
 - (c) Gram positive anaerobic sporebearing soil bacteria
 - (d) Fungi
- 23. What part of body does tetanus affect the most?**
 - (a) Nervous system & skeletal muscle
 - (c) Teeth
 - (c) Skin
 - (d) Blood
- 24. The spasm of facial muscles affects resulting in an appearance called-----**
 - (a) Opisthotonus
 - (c) Risus sardonicus
 - (c) Both A & B
 - (d) All of these
- 25. Back muscle spasms often cause arching, called-----**
 - (a) Opisthotonus
 - (c) Risus sardonicus
 - (c) Both A & B
 - (d) None of these
- 26. Which of the following is not the symptoms of tetanus?**
 - (a) painful spasm of voluntary muscles
 - (b) breathing problem
 - (c) decrease heart rate
 - (d) trouble swallowing
- 27. What are the preventive and control measures for Tetanus?**
 - (a) active immunization with tetanus toxoid (tt)
 - (b) passive immunization with anti tetanus serum (ats) or human tetanus immunization (tig) for immediate protection after trauma
 - (c) chemoprophylaxis with antibiotics (eg. penicillin, tetracycline)
 - (d) all of these
- 28. The CDC recommends that adults receive a booster vaccine-----**
 - (a) every 10 yrs
 - (b) every 3 yrs
 - (c) every 5 yrs
 - (d) every 20 yrs

29. Leprosy is also known as-----
(a) tb (b) hansen's disease
(c) acute gastro-enteritis (d) pertusis
30. The caustive agent of Leprosy is----
(a) mycobacterium lepare (b) ankylostoma
(c) salmonella typhi (d) mycobacterium tuberculosis
31. Which parts of the body can leprosy affect?
(a) teeth (b) finger nails
(c) nerves, respiratory tract, skin and eyes
(d) hair
32. What is the average incubation period of leprosy?
(a) 6 monts (b) 1 yrs
(c) 5 yrs (d) none of these
33. Which of the following statement is NOT true regarding Leprosy?
(a) armadillo is tha animal susceptible to leprosy
(b) m.lepare is a non acid fast bacteria with spiral shaped
(c) leprosy does not spread during pregnancy to the urborn child
(d) leprosy classified in two forms namely lepomabtous leprosy and tuberculoid leprosy
34. What are the sign and symptoms of leprosy?
(a) painless ulcers on the soles of feet
(b) discolored patches of skin
(c) painless swelling or lumps on the face or earlobe
(d) all of these
35. What are the preventive and control measures of Leprosy?
(a) chemoprophylaxis with dapsone
(b) pateint with leprosy should be isolated during acute stage
(c) traetment of infected patients with drasone, rifampicin
(d) all of these

Answer keys

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (e) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (b) | 10. (d) | 11. (a) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (e) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) |
| 19. (d) | 20. (a) | 21. (b) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) |

25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (a)
31. (c) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (d) 35. (d)



Chapter—11

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- The greatest risk factor for contracting a sexually transmitted disease is**
 - practice of unprotected anal-genital intercourse.
 - practice of unprotected anal-oral intercourse.
 - practice of unprotected oral-genital intercourse.
 - number of sexual partners.
 - illicit drug use.
- The CDC recommends that a penicillin-allergic pregnant patient with a diagnosis of primary syphilis should be treated with**
 - azithromycin.
 - doxycycline.
 - erythromycin.
 - ofloxacin.
 - none of the above.
- Neonatal infections caused by which of the following can result in severe neurologic impairment?**
 - n. gonorrhoeae
 - c. trachomatis
 - t. vaginalis
 - herpes simplex virus
 - human papillomavirus
- Which of the following statements is false regarding patients with a diagnosis of symptomatic urethral or cervical gonorrhea?**
 - concurrent infection with chlamydia is more common in females than in males.
 - persistence of urethritis following successful treatment of gonorrhea can be due to a number of organisms, including c. trachomatis, u. urealyticum, or t. vaginalis.
 - gram-stained smears are more sensitive for urethral infections than for cervical infections.
 - dna probe and pcr methods are available to detect gonorrhea in first-void urine samples of individuals with urethral infections.
 - none of the above are false.

5. Which of the following regimens does not consistently eradicate *C. trachomatis* genital infections?
 - (a) ofloxacin 300 mg bid for 7 days
 - (b) ciprofloxacin 500 mg po bid for 7 days
 - (c) azithromycin 1 g po as a single dose
 - (d) doxycycline 100 mg po bid for 7 days
 - (e) erythromycin base 500 mg po qid for 7 days
6. Which of the following is the recommended treatment for neonatal gonococcal ophthalmia?
 - (a) silver nitrate ophthalmic solution
 - (b) erythromycin ophthalmic solution
 - (c) tetracycline ophthalmic solution
 - (d) ceftriaxone
 - (e) a, b, and c
7. For which of the following STDs does the CDC recommend that patients be tested for HIV infection?
 - (a) gonorrhea
 - (b) chlamydia
 - (c) syphilis
 - (d) trichomoniasis
 - (e) genital herpes
8. The recommended treatment of choice for the treatment of trichomoniasis is
 - (a) metronidazole 500 mg po bid for 7 days.
 - (b) metronidazole 500 mg po bid for 2 days.
 - (c) metronidazole 2 g po for 3 days.
 - (d) metronidazole 1 g po as a single dose.
 - (e) metronidazole 2 g po as a single dose.
9. Which of the following statements regarding genital herpes infection is false?
 - (a) most genital infections are caused by hsv-1.
 - (b) clinical manifestations of infection can occur within 2 days following exposure.
 - (c) asymptomatic viral shedding is considered the most important source of transmission.
 - (d) widely available nonspecific serologic assays for detecting hsv antibodies have limited usefulness in the diagnosis of genital herpes.
 - (e) the risk of transmission during birth appears to be much greater for first-episode rather than for recurrent infections.

10. **Ophthalmia neonatorum can result from exposure to**
(a) *c. trachomatis*. (b) *t. vaginalis*.
(c) *t. pallidum*. (d) a and b only.
(e) a, b, and c.
11. **A false-positive VDRL slide test or RPR card test for syphilis can occur in patients who have**
(a) chronic infections. (b) autoimmune diseases.
(c) malignancies. (d) a and b only.
(e) a, b, and c
12. **Which of the following statements regarding the management of recurrent genital herpes infections is(are) true?**
(a) symptoms of recurrent infections are generally milder and of shorter duration than those of primary episodes.
(b) in most patients treated with episodic therapy administered within 48 hours of symptom onset, appreciable effects on symptomatology are not seen.
(c) suppressive therapy with acyclovir, famciclovir, or valacyclovir has been shown to reduce viral shedding and significantly decrease the risk of disease transmission.
(d) a and b (e) a, b, and c
13. **Which of the following statement regarding trichomoniasis is (are) true?**
(a) nonvenereal transmission of trichomoniasis is possible.
(b) the majority of infected men are asymptomatic.
(c) infection during pregnancy can result in preterm labor and delivery.
(d) wet-mount specimen examination is less sensitive in diagnosing infections in females than in males.
(e) all the above are true.
14. **Which of the following is associated with possible development of pelvic inflammatory disease?**
(a) syphilis (b) genital herpes infection
(c) trichomoniasis (d) genital chlamydial infection
(e) none of the above
15. **The CDC recommends that sexually active adolescent females undergo screening for which of the following during their routine annual pelvic examinations?**
(a) gonorrhea (b) chlamydia
(c) syphilis (d) genital herpes
(e) none of the above

Answer Keys

1. (d) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (e) 5. (b) 6. (d)
7. (c) 8. (e) 9. (a) 10. (a) 11. (e) 12. (d)
13. (e) 14. (d) 15. (b)

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Chapter—12

Non-Communicable Diseases

1. The disease which are not passed from person to person is called as—
 - (a) Communicable disease
 - (b) Non communicable disease
 - (c) Both a & b
 - (d) None of them
2. The disease which are spread from person to person is called as—
 - (a) Communicable disease (b) Non communicable disease
 - (c) Both A&B (d) None of them
3. Which of the following is the example of non communicable disease?
 - (a) Chicken pox (b) Malaria
 - (c) Blindness (d) Cholera
4. Which of the following is NOT the example of non communicable disease ?
 - (a) Plague (b) Cancer
 - (c) Blindness (d) Diabetes
5. The cells which lost their control of the regulated division, differentiation and apoptosis?
 - (a) Stem cells (b) Tumor cells
 - (c) Blood cells (d) None of them
6. Causative agent of cancer-----?
 - (a) Chemical agent (b) Customs and habits
 - (c) Biological agents (d) Physical agents
 - (e) All of these

7. Which of the following statement is NOT true about Cancer ?
- (a) Occupational exposure to asbestos produces lung cancer
 - (b) Incidence of cancer is more in old age
 - (c) Hepatitis B virus can cause leukemia.
 - (d) Personal hygiene can decrease the incidence of cancer.
8. Prevention and control of cancer-----
- (a) Avoiding known carcinogenic agents like tobacco and alcohol
 - (b) Control of air pollution
 - (c) Establishment of cancer detection centers for early diagnosis.
 - (d) Provision for after care & rehabilitation of cancer patients
 - (e) All of these
9. The direct extension and penetration by cancer cells into neighboring tissues is—
- (a) Metastasis
 - (b) Invasiveness
 - (c) Transformation
 - (d) Progression
10. -----which is the spread of cancer cells through the circulatory system or the lymphatic system to more distant locations.
- (a) Metastasis
 - (b) Invasiveness
 - (c) Transformation
 - (d) Progression
11. Which of the following is NOT the type of cancer?
- (a) Sarcomas
 - (b) Measles
 - (c) Carcinomas
 - (d) Leukemia
12. Which of the following is the characteristics of a cancer cells?
- (a) Grow and divide at an abnormally rapid rate
 - (b) Acceleration of the cell cycle
 - (c) Both a & b
 - (d) None of these
13. -----which are abnormal cells that stay in their original location but may later develop into invasive cancer.
- (a) Carcinoma in situ
 - (b) Benign neoplasm
 - (c) Malignant neoplasm
 - (d) None of these
14. What is angiogenesis?
- (a) Differentiation process
 - (b) Growth factors
 - (c) Blood vessel formation
 - (d) None of these

15. **Benign tumor is the one which-----**
 - (a) Differentiation and capsulated
 - (b) Shows metastasis
 - (c) Differentiated and non capsulated
 - (d) Un differentiated and non capsulated
16. **Night blindness is caused due to the deficiencies of-----**
 - (a) Vitamin A
 - (b) Vitamin B
 - (c) Vitamin C
 - (d) Vitamin E
17. **All are common causes of blindness except -----**
 - (a) Cataract
 - (b) Congenital dacryocystis
 - (c) Trachoma
 - (d) Injuries
18. **Complete or partial loss of vision ----**
 - (a) Strabismus
 - (b) Congenital dacryocystis
 - (c) Blindness
 - (d) Bulging eyes
19. **Which of the following statement is correct regarding blindness ?**
 - (a) Inability to count fingers at a distant of 3 m
 - (b) Exposure to radiation, X-rays ,UV rays can lead to eye injuries
 - (c) Eye tumors, corneal problems is responsible for blindness
 - (d) All of these
20. **Prevention and control of blindness-----**
 - (a) Persons working in factories, weldings are provided with vitamin A solution, tetracycline ointment & eye bandages
 - (b) Eye banks are also available for eye donation
 - (c) Camps can be organized for cataract operations at villages.
 - (d) Education of the blind in the blind's schools
 - (e) All of the above
21. **Diabetics are at increased risk of heart disease if they also-----**
 - (a) Smoke
 - (b) Consume a high fiber diet
 - (c) Take aspirin
 - (d) None of these
22. **Untreated diabetes may result in all of the following except-----**
 - (a) Blindness
 - (b) Kidney disease
 - (c) Cardiovascular disease
 - (d) All of these

- 23. Cause if diabetes are-----**
- (a) Pancreatic disease (b) Heredity
 - (c) Sedentary life style (d) Obesity
 - (e) All of these
- 24. Excessive thirst and volume of very dilute urine may be symptoms of-----**
- (a) UTI (b) Diabetes insipidus
 - (c) Food poisoning (d) None of these
- 25. The objectives of national Diabetes Control Programme is-----**
- (a) Identification of high risk individuals
 - (b) Early diagnosis
 - (c) Management and prevention of diabetes
 - (d) All of these
- 26. Which statement about diabetes is False?**
- (a) Diet, obesity, infections and social factors like occupation, life style, economic status are causes of diabetes
 - (b) Type 2 diabetes is usually seen in young individuals (<30yrs)
 - (c) Blood sugar is well controlled when hemoglobin A1C is below 6.0%
 - (d) Excessively high blood sugar or prolonged hyperglycemia can cause diabetic ketoacidosis
- 27. Pick the wrongly matched pair-----**
- (a) Angina pectoris – chest pain
 - (b) CHD- coronary arteries become too narrow
 - (c) Arrhythmia- damage to the brain from interruption of its blood supply
 - (d) Cardiac arrest- unexpected loss of heart function, breathing and consciousness
- 28. This statement regarding Angina is TRUE**
- (a) Heart stops beating
 - (b) Blood flow is unaffected
 - (c) Chest pain caused by reduced blood flow to the Heart*
 - (d) Damage to the brain
- 29. Disease of cardiac muscle is-----**
- (a) Cardiomyopathy (b) Congenital heart disease
 - (c) Pulmonary heart disease (d) Hypertension

30. Risk factor of cardiovascular diseases-----
(a) High level of serum cholesterol
(b) Hypertension
(c) Lifestyle, habits (d) All of these
31. Acquired heart diseases include all except-----
(a) Hypertension (b) Ventricular Septal Defect
(c) Rheumatic heart disease (d) Stroke
32. congenital heart disease are caused by-----
(a) Rubella and viral infections
(b) Ingestion of harmful drugs by pregnant mothers
(c) the heart defect may run in families
(d) all of the above
33. The neurological manifestations of stroke may occur in the form of-----
(a) Hemiplegia (b) Paraplegia
(c) Paralysis (d) All of these
34. Which type of medicine is given to help prevent a stroke?
(a) Anticoagulants (b) Antioxidants
(c) Antibiotics (d) None of these
35. Which of the following statement is TRUE Regarding rheumatic Heart Disease?
(a) Cause for RHD is rheumatic fever
(b) Caused by group A beta hemolytic streptococci
(c) RHD affect aortic , pulmonary & tricuspid valves
(d) All of the above

Answer Keys

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (e) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (e) | 9. (b) | 10. (a) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (a) | 17. (b) | 18. (c) |
| 19. (d) | 20. (e) | 21. (a) | 22. (d) | 23. (e) | 24. (b) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (c) | 29. (a) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (d) | 33. (d) | 34. (a) | 35. (d) | |

Chapter—13

Epidemiology

1. Which of the following is the study of distribution of disease in populations?
(a) Hematology (b) Epidemiology
(c) Rheumatology (d) Ecology
2. Which of the following is a type of reservoir?
(a) Human reservoir
(b) Animal reservoir
(c) Reservoir in non living things
(d) All of these
3. Which of the following is sudden increase in occurrence of disease in a particular time and place?
(a) Outbreak (b) Pandemic
(c) Contamination (d) Epizootic
4. Which of the following term is used for disease found among a group of people with low morbidity
(a) Pandemic (b) Synergistic
(c) Endemic (d) Zoonotic
5. Which of the following occurs over a large area such as entire countries or continents
(a) Pandemic (b) Endemic
(c) Exotic (d) Sporadic
6. A propagated epidemic is usually the result of what type of exposure?
(a) Point source
(b) Continuous common source
(c) Intermittent common source
(d) Person to person
7. Indirect transmission includes which type of following
(a) Inoculation into skin (b) Vector borne
(c) Contact with soil (d) Droplet infection
8. A longitudinal perspective study is also referred as a ____
(a) Case control study (b) Cross sectional study
(c) Cohort study (d) Observational study

9. **Severity of a disease is measured by**
 - (a) Mortality rate
 - (b) Relative risk
 - (c) Case fatality rate
 - (d) All of these
10. **The cumulative effect of a disease(past and present) up to the time of examination is called as _____**
 - (a) Incidence
 - (b) Recurrence
 - (c) Prevalence
 - (d) Convalescence
11. **The analytical study where population is the unit of study is**
 - (a) Cross sectional
 - (b) Ecological
 - (c) Case control
 - (d) cohort
12. **which of the following statement is true about prevalence and incidence?**
 - (a) Both are rates
 - (b) Both are not rates
 - (c) Prevalence is a rate but incidence is not a rate
 - (d) Incident is a rate but prevalence is not a rate
13. **Incidence rate refers to _____**
 - (a) Only new cases
 - (b) Only old cases
 - (c) Both old and new cases
 - (d) None of the above
14. **Which of the following is a mortality indicator?**
 - (a) Notification rate
 - (b) Life expectancy
 - (c) New cases
 - (d) Disease frequency
15. **Most common health status indicator of a country?**
 - (a) Life expectancy at birth
 - (b) Maternal mortality rate
 - (c) Total infertility rate
 - (d) None of the above
16. **The epidemiologic triad of disease causation refers to _____**
 - (a) Time, place, person
 - (b) Agent, host, environment
 - (c) Source, mode of transmission, susceptible host
 - (d) None of these
17. **Prevalence of a disease is _____**
 - (a) Rate
 - (b) Ratio
 - (c) Proportion
 - (d) Deviation
18. **Case control study is also called as**
 - (a) Retrospective study
 - (b) Prospective study
 - (c) Descriptive study
 - (d) Prevalence
19. **The study which proceed from cause to effect is known as?**
 - (a) Case control study
 - (b) Cohort study
 - (c) Ecological study
 - (d) Retrospective study

20. The study which proceeds from effect to cause is known as?
- (a) Case control study
 - (b) Cohort study
 - (c) Ecological study
 - (d) Retrospective study
21. Sullivan's index refers to
- (a) Disable people in country
 - (b) Life expectancy after disability
 - (c) Life expectancy at birth
 - (d) Life expectancy free of disability
22. All of the following are advantages of case control study, except
- (a) Odds ratio can be calculated
 - (b) Cost effective and inexpensive
 - (c) Relative risk can be calculated
 - (d) Useful in rare disease
23. The transmission of pathogens during pregnancy from mother to child is called _____
- (a) Vertical transmission
 - (b) Direct transmission
 - (c) Indirect transmission
 - (d) Horizontal transmission
24. Which of the following is immunity is obtained during a lifetime?
- (a) Active immunity
 - (b) Passive immunity
 - (c) Acquired immunity
 - (d) None of these
25. Which of the following statement is not true about the live attenuated vaccine?
- (a) It is prepared using weakened living bacteria or virus
 - (b) It can be administered during pregnancy
 - (c) Measles, MMR and oral polio vaccine are live attenuated vaccines
 - (d) It can generate a long term immune response in an individual with a quick immunity onset.
26. Antibodies disappear very quickly in which immunity?
- (a) Active immunity
 - (b) Passive immunity
 - (c) Natural induced immunity
 - (d) Auto immune response.
27. How many types of antibodies are present?
- (a) 2
 - (b) 4
 - (c) 5
 - (d) 6

28. Which of the following is not the example of a live attenuated vaccine?
(a) Typhoid vaccine (b) Measles vaccine
(c) BCG vaccine (d) Oral polio vaccine
29. WHO/CDC recommends vaccination of children under 6 yrs of age to protect themselves from several infectious diseases. The following are the important vaccines administered in childhood, except
(a) DTaP (b) Polio
(c) Rabies (d) MMR
30. The first scientifically approved vaccine was ____
(a) Oral polio vaccine (b) Small pox
(c) MMR vaccine (d) Tetanus vaccine
31. Which of the following type of vaccine were first authorized for the COVID-19?
(a) Live attenuated (b) Toxoide vaccine
(c) mRNA vaccine (d) Conjugated vaccine
32. Which of the following immunoglobulin that can cross placenta and provide passive immunity to new born
(a) IgG (b) IgA
(c) IgM (d) IgE
33. Which of the following immunoglobulin is produced early in the primary response to infection?
(a) IgE (b) IgM
(c) IgG (d) IgA
34. Which of the following is a chemical method of disinfection?
(a) By air and sunlight (b) Metal ions, alkalies and acids
(c) By heat and radiation (d) All the above
35. Which of the following is the type of hospital acquired infections?
(a) Wound infection (b) Urinary tract infection
(c) Respiratory infections (d) all the above.

Answer Keys

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) |
| 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) |

19. (b) 20. (a) 21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (a)
25. (b) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (c) 32. (a) 33. (b) 34. (b) 35. (d)

□□

Chapter—14

Immunity & Immunization

1. Which of the following systems protects our body against disease-causing microbes?
(a) Immune system (b) Digestive system
(c) Excretory system (d) Respiratory system
2. Which of the following immunity is present from our birth?
(a) Innate Immunity (b) Active immunity
(c) Passive immunity (d) Acquired immunity
3. Neutrophils, basophil, lymphocytes, eosinophil and monocytes are examples of _____.
(a) Physical barrier (b) Cellular barriers
(c) Cytokine barriers (d) Physiological barriers
4. B-cells and T-cells are two types of cells involved in _____.
(a) Innate Immunity (b) Active immunity
(c) Passive immunity (d) Acquired immunity
5. The common disorders caused by a poor immune system include _____.
(a) Epidemic Diseases (b) Deficiency diseases
(c) Autoimmune diseases (d) None of the above
6. Which of the following statements is true about Passive Immunity?
(a) This immunity causes reactions
(b) This immunity develops immediately
(c) This immunity lasts only for a few weeks or months
(d) All of the above.
7. The branch of biology involved in the study of immune systems in all organisms is called _____.
(a) Botany (b) Microbiology
(c) Immunology (d) Biotechnology

8. Which of the following cells is involved in cell-mediated immunity?
 - (a) T-cells
 - (b) B-cells
 - (c) Mast cells
 - (d) Both T and B cells
9. Which of the following conveys the longest-lasting immunity to an infectious agent?
 - (a) Active immunity
 - (b) Passive immunity
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
10. Which of the following does not act as a protecting barrier for the body surface?
 - (a) Skin
 - (b) Mucus
 - (c) Gastric acid
 - (d) Salivary amylase
11. Which of the following cells is involved in humoral immunity?
 - (a) T-cells
 - (b) B-cells
 - (c) Mast cells
 - (d) Both T and B cells
12. Which of the following immunity is obtained during a lifetime?
 - (a) Innate immunity
 - (b) Active immunity
 - (c) Passive immunity
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
13. Skin, body hair, cilia, eyelashes, the respiratory tract and the gastrointestinal tract are examples of _____.
 - (a) Physical barrier
 - (b) Cellular barriers
 - (c) Cytokine barriers
 - (d) Physiological barriers
14. Cells Involved In Innate Immunity are _____.
 - (a) Phagocytes
 - (b) Macrophages
 - (c) Natural Killer Cells
 - (d) All of the above
15. Which of the following immunity is called the first line of defence?
 - (a) Innate Immunity
 - (b) Active immunity
 - (c) Passive immunity
 - (d) Acquired immunity
16. Which of the following is the first priority in preventing infections when providing care for a client.
 - (a) hand washing
 - (b) wearing gloves.
 - (c) using a barrier between client's furniture and nurse's bag.
 - (d) wearing gowns and goggles.
17. factors influencing the nosocomial infection are
 - (a) patient susceptibility
 - (b) microbial agent
 - (c) environment factors
 - (d) all the above

18. **Chlorhexidine is**
(a) bactericidal (b) germicidal
(c) bacteriostatic (d) antiseptic solution
19. **Hospital acquired infection is also known as**
(a) nasocomial infection (b) nostocomial infection
(c) nosocongenial infection (d) nosocomial infection
20. **How many steps are there in effective hand washing**
(a) 10 steps (b) 7 steps
(c) 8 steps (d) 6 steps
21. **What are portals of entry for microorganisms in intravenous catheter system**
(a) insertion site (b) stop cock
(c) medication port (d) all the above
22. **Alcohols can kills microorganisms through?**
(a) Denaturation of proteins
(b) Alkylation of DNA
(c) Adding a plethora of organic functional moieties
(d) Oxidizing the cellular components
23. **Disinfectant property of pure ethanol was found to be?**
(a) Greater than corresponing aqueous ethanolic solution
(b) Less than corresponding aqueous ethanolic solution
(c) Equal to corresponding aqueous ethanolic solution
(d) Pure ethanol does not shows disinfectant properties
24. **Percentage of aqueous solution of formaldehyde gas in formalin is?**
(a) 10% (b) 25%
(c) 37% (d) 53%
25. **Examples of organic acids that can be used for inhibiting the growth of molds is/are?**
(a) Benzoic acid (b) Sorbic acid
(c) Calcium propionate (d) All of the above
26. **Correct sequence for true/false for the given statements can be?**
Chlorhexidine can kill vegetative spores but ineffective against spores
Ethylene oxide produces cidal effects through denaturation of proteins
Silver and copper are very bad sterilizing agents

Pure ethanol is preferred over its corresponding aqueous ethanolic solution for the disinfecting purpose.

- (a) FTTF (b) FFTF
(c) TTFF (d) FFFF

27. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the disinfectant properties of QUATS?

- I. Strong bactericidal properties against gram positive bacteria
II. Strong bactericidal properties against gram negative bacteria
III. Not active against amoeba
IV. It cannot kill mycobacterium

- (a) I, IV (b) I, III
(c) II, IV (d) II, III

28. Match the following chemical agents with their uses in sterilization-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| A. Oxidizing agents | i. For aircrafts |
| B. Halogens | ii. Removing microbes from skin |
| C. Surfactants | iii. Disinfecting water |
| D. Gaseous chemosterilizers | iv. Deep wounds and highly contaminated surfaces |

- (a) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii (b) A-i, B-iii, C-iv, D-ii
(c) A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii (d) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

Answer Keys

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) |
| 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) | 11. (b) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) | 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) |
| 19. (a) | 20. (b) | 21. (d) | 22. (a) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) |
| 25. (d) | 26. (c) | 27. (a) | 28. (d) | | |

