

Masters in Public Health
Entrance Examination- 2013

Hall Ticket Number

Time : 2 hours

Total marks: 75

Please read the following instructions carefully before answering.

Instructions

1. This booklet has (7) pages. Please check thoroughly for all the pages.
2. Enter the Hall ticket number on the first page of this booklet as well as on the OMR sheet.
3. There is negative marking for questions in Part A. For each wrong answer 0.33 marks will be deducted.
4. There are two PARTS in the question paper – PART A (Question nos. 1-25. and PART B (Question nos. 26-75. In case of a tie, marks obtained in PART A will be considered for resolving the tie.
5. Calculators are not permitted.

PART - A

1. Which of the following physicians helped to establish the germ theory with his set of postulates?
A. Dr. Alexander Fleming
B. Dr. Christian Gram
C. Dr. Robert Koch
D. Dr. Gram Bell
2. Which of the following class of toxins is produced by fungi?
A. Mycotoxins B. Endotoxins C. Exotoxins D. Systemic toxins
3. Hydrophobia is another name for _____.
A. Anthrax B. Mad cow disease C. Brucellosis D. Rabies
4. Name the special type of protein that fights infection.
A. Glucose B. DNA C. RNA D. Antibodies
5. What is a pandemic?
A. A disease epidemic which breaks out across many countries
B. A disease which is endemic in many countries
C. A disease which has been noticed for the first time in a country
D. A disease which has occurred in a country after 10 years.

6. All the following are common diseases transmitted by mosquitoes, except:
 - A. Filariasis
 - B. Leptospirosis
 - C. Japanese encephalitis
 - D. Chikungunya
7. Which of the following is a barrier method of contraception:
 - A. Oral pills
 - B. Diaphragm
 - C. Loop
 - D. Tubal ligation
8. Which state has the lowest female literacy rate as per the 2011 census in India:
 - A. Andhra Pradesh
 - B. Rajasthan
 - C. Jharkhand
 - D. Bihar
9. The Goal for Alma Ata declaration of 1978 was to be achieved by:
 - A. 2000 AD
 - B. 2012 AD
 - C. 2015 AD
 - D. 1998 AD
10. Illness which is generally without correspondence to conditions recognized by biomedicine is termed
 - A. Depression
 - B. Non-western syndrome
 - C. Culture – bound syndrome
 - D. Fork Syndrome
11. Which of the following is not a fat soluble vitamin?
 - A. Vitamin D.
 - B. Vitamin C
 - C. Vitamin A
 - D. Vitamin E
12. Low birth weight is defined as weight of a new born below:
 - A. 2500 grams
 - B. 2000 grams
 - C. 2750 grams
 - D. 1750 grams
13. Which of the following diseases is covered by the International Vaccination Certificate?
 - A. Dengue
 - B. Small Pox
 - C. Yellow Fever
 - D. Cholera
14. The Consumer Protection Act was legalized in India in:
 - A. 1998
 - B. 1986
 - C. 1972
 - D. 2012
15. The poorest source of Iron is
 - A. Apple
 - B. Dates
 - C. Jaggery
 - D. Milk
16. Sterilization for supplying water to community is
 - A. Boiling
 - B. Chlorination
 - C. Ozonization
 - D. Potassium Permanganate
17. What term is used to describe the confinement of an animal separate from the herd in an effort to prevent the spread of a disease?
 - A. Quarantine
 - B. Detainment
 - C. Biosecurity
 - D. Containment
18. Calcium content is least in following milk
 - A. Cow
 - B. Buffalo
 - C. Goat
 - D. Human
19. Cause of population explosion in India is
 - A. Low birth rate, high death rate
 - B. High birth rate high death rate
 - C. Low birth rate, low death rate
 - D. High birth rate, low death rate
20. What does PHC stand for
 - A. Private Health Center
 - B. Public Health Center
 - C. Primary Health Center
 - D. Private Health Company
21. Scabies is transmitted by:
 - A. Air
 - B. Vector
 - C. Water
 - D. Contact
22. All the following are food-borne diseases except:
 - A. Cholera
 - B. Diphtheria
 - C. Taeniasis
 - D. Hydatid cyst

23. UNICEF stands for:
 A. United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund
 B. United Nations International Charitable Emergency Fund
 C. United Nations International Childrens Effective Fund
 D. United Nations International Congo Employment Fund
24. Sterilization for supplying water to community is
 A. Boiling
 B. Chlorination
 C. Ozonization
 D. Potassium Permanganate
25. Which of the following is not a cultural category?
 A. Food
 B. Nutrition
 C. Appetite
 D. Illness

PART – B

26. Single blind study is one where:
 A. Researcher knows who is getting experimental drug but not subjects
 B. An experimental drug is administered to one blind person
 C. An experimental drug is administered on a control group and an experimental group without their knowledge.
 D. An experimental drug is administered to group of un-blind people
27. Surgery can result in which type of situation?
 A. Idiopathic
 B. Iatrogenic
 C. Traumatic
 D. Degenerative
28. What is the most serious potential side effect of vaccination?
 A. Swelling
 B. Soreness
 C. Fever
 D. Anaphylaxis
29. For Qualitative Research, the data is in the form of
 A. Numbers
 B. Words
 C. Integers
 D. Fractions
30. In the light of knowledge of lactose intolerance, the marketing slogan 'milk s everybody' is:
 A. An Ethnocentric
 B. Punishable offence
 C. Unethical practice
 D. Ignorance
31. Surveys are usually
 A. Cross sectional in design
 B. Case control in design
 C. Trials in design
 D. Cohorts in design
32. The most important steps in developing a public health policy start with
 A. Agenda setting
 B. Discussions
 C. Implementation
 D. Evaluations
33. Mode is defined as:
 A. Sum of measurements in a series divided by number of measurements.
 B. Middle value of the series arranged in an ascending or descending order.
 C. Value which occurs most frequently in a series.
 D. Difference between the maximum and minimum value in a series.
34. All the following diseases are covered by the Global Fund except:
 A. Malaria
 B. Tuberculosis
 C. HIV
 D. Dengue
35. Registration of death should be within
 A. 24 hours
 B. 7 days
 C. 14 days
 D. 21 days

36. Which one of the following is the grass root level worker in the integrated Child Development Services Scheme?
A. Midwife
B. Anganawadi worker
C. Lady Health worker
D. Child development project officer
37. The headquarters of WHO is in
A. Rome
B. New York
C. Paris
D. Geneva
38. Lowest infant mortality rate is seen
A. Haryana
B. West Bengal
C. Tamil Nadu
D. Kerala
39. Best indicators of medical manpower is
A. Doctor Nurse ratio
B. population bed ratio
C. Doctor Population ratio
D. both A + B but not C
40. Which amongst the following is the most common cause of blindness in India:
A. Cataract
B. Diabetic retinopathy
C. Retinoblastoma
D. Keratitis
41. Looking at the prefix, root and suffix of the word MICROBIOLOGY, would suggest that the word _____.
A. is used to define the study of yeast cells
B. is related to the study of microscopic structure of tissues
C. is related to a study of microscopic life forms
D. is related to the anatomic structure of elements found in living organisms
42. The statistical measure that is used for 'ideal' body form is:
A. Body Fat Measure (BFM)
B. Age, Weight, Height Index (AGH)
C. Body Mass Index (BMI)
D. Age, Weight, Colour Index (AWC)
43. The gestation period in nonhuman primates is _____ days.
A. 75-90
B. 100-125
C. 150-175
D. 180-215
44. The most affected areas of endemic goiter in India is
A. Bihar
B. Bengal
C. Orissa
D. U.P
45. Standard deviation is the deviation of an individual value from the
A. Median
B. Mode
C. Range
D. Mean
46. Which scientist among the following has won Nobel prize for Chemistry and Peace
A. Linus Pauling
B. Henry Cavendish
C. Francis Crick
D. James Watson
47. During the swine flu epidemic that occurred in 2009-10 in the at least 5 states in India, when was the epidemic called off?
A. When all swine flu cases dis-appeared
B. When panic in the population settled down
C. When transmission rates between individuals came down
D. When swine flu cases decreased in severity of their presentation
48. A nosocomial infection refers to:
A. Infection acquired from animals
B. Infection acquired by a neonate from the mother during delivery
C. Infection acquired in a hospital
D. Infection acquired at farms
49. All the following are high prevalence states for HIV in India, except:
A. Punjab
B. Andhra Pradesh
C. Maharashtra
D. Manipur

50. In demographic transition, low stationary stage is characterized by:
- Low birth and death rates
 - Birth rate starts declining but death rate declines much faster
 - High birth rate and low death rate
 - High birth and death rates
51. Etiology means
- Cause of disease
 - Classification of diseases
 - Standard treatment for a disease
 - History of an illness
52. Which of the following statements describe efficiency?
- Proportion of achievement against stated goals
 - Ratio of inputs to outputs
 - Cost savings of an intervention
 - Quantum of change brought about by an activity
53. What is the ideal population to be covered by a sub center in tribal areas in India?
- 12000
 - 3000
 - 5000
 - 10000
54. Bone marrow produces _____.
- Blood Cells
 - Periosteum
 - Calcium and phosphorus
 - Spongy bone
55. Which of the following is not a member of United Nations?
- ILO
 - WHO
 - UNICEF
 - Indian Red Cross Society
56. Which one of the following is not a social determinant of health?
- Poverty
 - Marginality
 - Illiteracy
 - Heredity
57. Which amongst the following is the most common cause of blindness in India:
- Cataract
 - Diabetic retinopathy
 - Retinoblastoma
 - Keratitis
58. Health policies are best defined as
- Rules
 - Authoritative decisions
 - Administrative decisions
 - Laws
59. Prevalence refers to:
- All new cases detected in a population at one point in time
 - All old cases detected in a population at one point in time
 - All new and old cases detected in a population at one point in time
 - All new cases reported in a hospital over a one year period.
60. When the World Health Day is celebrated every year?
- 15th May
 - 1st December
 - 22nd October
 - 7th April
61. In which year was the National Program for Control of Blindness launched in India:
- 1965
 - 1976
 - 1989
 - 1958
62. The spread of cancer cells to other parts of the body is called _____.
- Metastasis
 - Pneumothorax
 - Peritonitis
 - Hemophilia
63. The organ responsible for urine production is:
- Liver
 - Bladder
 - Kidney
 - Ureter

64. Screening for a disease as a program should be instituted when:
- The natural history of a disease is not well understood
 - Treatment guidelines for the disease have not been developed
 - A suitable valid test for application at community level should be available
 - The disease is not yet recognized as a public health problem in the community
65. Focus group discussions involve
- Discussions with a group of people to discuss a specific topic of interest guided by a moderator
 - Discussions with a focus on specific topic guided by a moderator
 - Discussions with people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest guided by a moderator
 - A group discussion with a focus on specific topic
66. Antibiotics are a mode of treatment for:
- Infections
 - Blood Pressure
 - Convulsion
 - Diabetes
67. A structured interview would have options for
- Open and closed ended questions
 - Only close ended questions
 - Only open ended questions
 - Neither Open nor closed ended question
68. Ethnography involves
- Tribal studies
 - Marginalized population studies
 - Systematic description of the human culture through field work
 - studies dealing with race
69. KAP studies look into
- Knowledge, attitude and practice
 - Knowledge, activities and performance
 - Knowledge, aims and performance
 - Knowledge, ancient culture and path
70. Social determinants of health do not deal with
- Poverty
 - Gender
 - Education
 - Quality of life

Reading comprehension: Please answer Questions No. 71-75 based on the below paragraph.

“Home to 25% of the world's population and bearing 30% of the Global disease burden, the South-East Asia Region of the World Health Organization has an important role in the progress of global health. Three of the eight million development goal (MDG) goals that relate to health are MDG 4, 5, and 6. There is progress in all three goals within the countries of the region, although the progress varies across countries and even within countries. With concerted and accelerated efforts in some countries and certain specific areas, the region will achieve the targets of the three health MDGs. The key challenges are in sustainable scaling up of evidence-based interventions to improve maternal and child health and controlling communicable diseases. This will require continued focus and investments in strengthening health systems that provide individual and family centered comprehensive package of interventions with equitable reach and that which is provided free at the point of service delivery. Important lessons that have been learnt in implementing the MDG agenda in the past two decades will inform setting up of the post MDG global health agenda.”

71. The progress of MDG 4,5 and 6 goals within South East Asian Countries (SEAC) is
- A. Different in different SEAC
 - B. Heterogeneous both for intra and also for inter country among SEAC
 - C. Homogenous in each country
 - D. Heterogeneous among different countries
72. Sustainable intervention refers to
- A. Scalability
 - B. Low cost in future
 - C. Capacity to endure in the future
 - D. Easily implementable
73. "Provide comprehensive package of interventions with equitable reach and that which is provided free at the point of service delivery" suggests
- A. No user fee
 - B. Accessible to all and no user fee
 - C. Comprehensive package to all
 - D. Within reach to all
74. Strengthening of health system in the above paragraph refers to
- A. Individual and family centered interventions
 - B. Individual and community centered interventions
 - C. Individual and systemic centered interventions
 - D. Comprehensive interventions
75. South-East Asia Region of the World Health Organization has an important role in the progress of global health because
- A. 30 out of 100 people in South East Asia contribute to Global disease burden (GDB)
 - B. 1 in 4 persons from South East Asia contribute to GDB
 - C. If 100 people from the world contribute to GBD, 30 are from South East Asia
 - D. Among 100 South East Asians, 30 contribute to GBD