

QuestionBank
eMPH – 104 Subjective Epidemiology

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1.

Describe the analytical setup of Case Control study and briefly mention its uses and limitations.

(Maximum Marks: 10)

2.

Write a short note on **any one** of the following :

(Maximum Marks: 5)

(a) Blinding

(b) Randomization

1.

All are types of Descriptive Epidemiologic studies **EXCEPT**

- (A) Case series
- (B) Case reports
- (C) Retrospective Cohort Study
- (D) Population surveys

Correct Option(s): C

2. Which of the following parameters of a screening test are affected by prevalence

- (A) Sensitivity
- (B) Specificity
- (C) Positive Predictive Value
- (D) All of the Above

Correct Option(s): C

3.

Under the integrated disease surveillance project procedures in India, a single case of the following diseases is sufficient to trigger the outbreak alert, **EXCEPT**

- (A) Polio
- (B) Typhoid
- (C) Cholera
- (D) Plague

Correct Option(s): B

4.

Which of the following is **NOT** a standard form for IDSP

- (A) S Form
- (B) L Form
- (C) D Form
- (D) P Form

Correct Option(s): C

5.

All are TRUE regarding Randomization **EXCEPT**

- (A) Randomization helps avoid selection bias
- (B) It improves comparability of intervention and control arm populations
- (C) Randomization must ensure that allocation into intervention or control group is purely by chance
- (D) Double blinding is not possible in any of the randomized studies

Correct Option(s): D

6.

The following statement is **CORRECT** regarding mortality indicators

- (A) Infant mortality rate is expressed per 100,000 live births
- (B) Maternal Mortality Ratio is expressed per 100 live births
- (C) Maternal Morality Rate is expressed per 100 live births
- (D) Maternal Mortality Ratio is expressed per 100,000 live births

Correct Option(s): D

7.

Which of the following is **NOT** a bacterial disease

- (A) Typhoid
- (B) Malaria
- (C) Cholera
- (D) Tuberculosis

Correct Option(s): B

8.

Which of the following is **NOT** a variant of Leishmaniasis ?

- (A) Visceral Leishmaniasis
- (B) Neural Leishmaniasis
- (C) Mucocutaneous Leishmaniasis
- (D) Cutaneous Leishmaniasis

Correct Option(s): B

9. Which of following is a measure of infectivity

- (A) Prevalence
- (B) Secondary Attack Rate
- (C) Case Fatality Rate
- (D) None of the Above

Correct Option(s): B

10. Rothman's Causal Pies is

- (A) A model to test cause and effect relationships in experimental studies
- (B) A model to explain Germ Theory of Disease
- (C) A model to explain multifactorial causation
- (D) A matrix to establish causation in analytical studies

Correct Option(s): C

11.

Intrinsic HOST factors associated with increased risk of disease include all **EXCEPT**

- (A) Age
- (B) Gender
- (C) Religion
- (D) Housing

Correct Option(s): D

12.

Which of the following statements regarding yield of screening test is **FALSE**

- (A) The yield is measured by the number of cases identified whose prognosis is improved as a result of their early detection
- (B) Yield of a test can be improved by subjecting the entire community to tests and not limiting to high risk groups
- (C) The yield must be calculated out of the total number of tests performed.
- (D) Yield of tests must be balanced against the costs involved

Correct Option(s): B

13.

The INCORRECT Statement regarding Vector is

- (A) Vector is a living organism or a non living object which acts as a carrier of infection
- (B) Transmission can be mechanical or biological
- (C) Malaria is a vector borne disease
- (D) Dengue is a vector borne disease

Correct Option(s): A

14. Early diagnosis and Prompt treatment comes under

- (A) Primordial Prevention
- (B) Secondary prevention
- (C) Tertiary Prevention
- (D) Primary Prevention

Correct Option(s): B

15.

Pick the **CORRECT** statement regarding Cohort studies from the following

- (A) Cohort study can only be prospective
- (B) Cohort studies are relatively inexpensive
- (C) Incidence can be calculated directly in Cohort Studies
- (D) Cohort studies are best suited for rare diseases

Correct Option(s): C

16.

Herd immunity against a disease is directly related to the proportion of individuals in a population resistant / immune.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Correct Option(s): A

17.

Wasting reflects the extent of chronic malnutrition.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Correct Option(s): B

18. One DALY represents the loss of the equivalent of one year of full health.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Correct Option(s): A

19.

More than one group is required for undertaking descriptive studies.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Correct Option(s): B

20.

Case reports form the bulk of published studies.

- (A) True
- (B) False

Correct Option(s): A

21.

Inability to link exposure to disease at individual level is the limitation of ecological studies.

(A) True

(B) False

Correct Option(s): A

22.

It is possible to derive incidence of disease through cross sectional studies.

(A) True

(B) False

Correct Option(s): B

23.

Odds ratio is derived in Cohort Studies.

(A) True

(B) False

Correct Option(s): B

24.

In RCT, Drop-ins are the participants who do not adhere to the control regimen during follow-up.

(A) True

(B) False

Correct Option(s): A

25.

The ability of a screening test to correctly identify those who actually do not have disease is called Specificity.

(A) True

(B) False

Correct Option(s): A

26.

Given below are two statements; one labeled as the 'Assertion (A)' and the other as 'Reason (R)'. Examine the two statements carefully and choose the correct option: (Maximum Marks: 2.5)

Assertion A: A rate measures the probability of occurrence of health event – morbidity or mortality or cure in a defined population over a period of time.

Reason R: Rate has numerator and denominator where numerator is NOT as part of denominator.

- (A) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) Both A and R are false

Correct Option(s): C

27.

Given below are two statements; one labeled as the 'Assertion (A)' and the other as 'Reason (R)'. Examine the two statements carefully and choose the correct option: (Maximum Marks: 2.5)

Assertion A: Case Control Studies can be used for the study of rare diseases.

Reason R: The starting point is identification of sufficient number of diseased people or the 'Cases' .

- (A) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) Both A and R are false

Correct Option(s): A

28.

Given below are two statements; one labeled as the 'Assertion (A)' and the other as 'Reason (R)'. Examine the two statements carefully and choose the correct option: (Maximum Marks: 2.5)

Assertion A: Time interval between exposure to an infectious agent & appearance of first signs & symptoms of disease is called the Incubation period of the disease.

Reason R: Incubation period may or may not be equivalent to the Generation time.

- (A) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) Both A and R are false

Correct Option(s): B

29.

Given below are two statements; one labeled as the 'Assertion (A)' and the other as 'Reason (R)'. Examine the two statements carefully and choose the correct option: (Maximum Marks: 2.5)

Assertion A: Active immunity is always natural and is due to natural exposure to pathogens.

Reason R: Passive immunity is always artificial and is due to administration of preformed antibodies.

- (A) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) Both A and R are false

Correct Option(s): D