

**MBA Hospital, Health, Pharmaceutical and Development Management
(2023-2025)****Second Year, Term 5 End Term Examination, February 2025****EC-252 The Intersection of Climate Change, Environment, One Health and
Sustainability with Public Health- Part II****Time - 3 Hours****Maximum Marks: 50 (Minimum Marks: 20)****Instructions to students:**

- This question paper contains 2 printed page/s.
- Don't write anything on the Question Paper except writing your Enrolment No.

Part A**(Maximum Marks: 1x5=5)****Q1. Choose the correct option for the following questions (1 mark each):**

- a) Which of the following BEST defines the core concept of One Health?
1. A collaborative approach between sectors to plan efficient health interventions to improve the health and to fulfill all needs of Humans.
 2. A global initiative to eradicate all infectious diseases of Human and Animal origin by 2050.
 3. A collaborative, multisectoral, and transdisciplinary approach recognizing the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health.
 4. A regulatory framework for controlling the international trade of animals and animal products to prevent zoonotic diseases.
- b) Climate change could affect human health by all EXCEPT
1. Change in vector distribution of diseases
 2. Lack of food and water security
 3. Increasing Greenhouse gas production
 4. Increasing allergens in the environment
- c) What is the primary advantage of an integrated One Health surveillance system compared to traditional, sector-specific surveillance systems?
1. It is less expensive to implement and maintain, easier to develop the health work force for integrated surveillance.
 2. It allows for earlier detection of emerging threats and a more comprehensive understanding of disease dynamics across different sectors.
 3. It focuses solely on human health outcomes, prioritizing resources accordingly.
 4. It eliminates the need for laboratory testing, relying instead on syndromic surveillance.
- d) True about- National Joint Outbreak Response Team- EXCEPT
1. Works in line with integrated outbreak response concept
 2. Comprises of experts from Human animal husbandry and wildlife sectors
 3. Works under Pandemic Preparedness initiatives
 4. Works under joint initiative of antimicrobial development for Humans and Animals
- e) NARS-Net is a
1. Surveillance network for Zoonotic Disease
 2. Surveillance network for AMR
 3. Surveillance network for Greenhouse gas
 4. Surveillance network for Deforestation

Part B

(Maximum Marks: 3x5=15)

Answer any three of the following questions (5 marks each):

Q2. Explain with example- how Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) could be linked with One Health.

Or

Water pollution is a threat to human health, explain how.

Q3. What are the domains of One Health? Explain the interconnectedness of the domains.

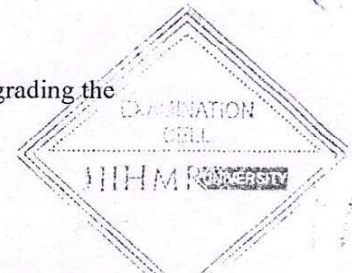
Or

Explain how noise pollution is a new health hazard.

Q4. What are emerging and Re-emerging diseases? Explain their One health linkage with example.

Or

Rising population and growing demand for food play an important role in degrading the environment. Discuss in brief.



Part C

(Maximum Marks: 3x10=30)

Answer any three of the following questions in detail (10 marks each):

Q5. Think about any health-related issue having a One Health linkage, write down the issue, justify the one health linkage.

How do you plan to deal with the issue as a One Health leader- Write down a detailed roadmap of your strategy.

Or

Discuss the WHO Operational framework for building climate resilient health systems.

Q6. Explain the concept of Integrated One Health Surveillance. Write a brief note on existing One Health surveillance in India. Explain the role of IDSP/ISIP in One Health surveillance.

Or

What do you understand by Bio-medical waste management. Discuss the salient aspects involved with the scientific management of waste.

Q7. Explain the concept of Efficiency in health intervention.

Could One Health Approach result in Efficiency gain in health? Justify your answer.

What are the complexities of One Health Economics? How it could differ from conventional health economic approach.

Or

Geospatial tools are helpful in surveillance of emerging endemic zones mapping. Discuss their application in case of detection of vector borne disease with the help of a process flow chart.