MHA
THIRD SEMESTER
EPIDEMIOLOGY AND LIFE SCIENCE
MHA – 302
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

[**Objective**]

Marks: 20

Time: 20 min.

1×20=20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. What type of study design involves randomly assigning participants to different interventions?
    a. Cross-sectional study
    b. Cohort study
    c. Case-control study
    d. Randomized controlled trial

2. Which term describes the occurrence of more cases of a disease than expected in a given area or among a specific group of people?
    a. Endemic
    b. Epidemic
    c. Pandemic
    d. Sporadic

3. The primary prevention of disease focuses on:

    a. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment
    b. Rehabilitation
    c. Health education and promotion
    d. Screening and surveillance

4. Which of the following is a primary goal of epidemiology?

    a. To determine the cause of diseases
    b. To treat diseases
    c. To develop new drugs
    d. To prevent diseases

5. Who is known as the father of modern epidemiology?

    a. John Snow
    b. Robert Koch
    c. Louis Pasteur
    d. Edward Jenner

6. Which measure is used to describe the frequency of new cases of a disease in a population?
    a. Prevalence
    b. Incidence
    c. Morbidity
    d. Mortality

7. What type of study design is most suitable for establishing a cause-and-effect relationship?
   a. Cross-sectional study
   b. Cohort study
   c. Case-control study
   d. Randomized controlled trial

8. An outbreak of disease that occurs worldwide and affects a large number of people is called a:

   a. Endemic
   b. Epidemic
   c. Pandemic
   d. Cluster

9. The incubation period is the time between:
   a. Exposure to the agent and the onset of symptoms
   b. Diagnosis and recovery
   c. Exposure to the agent and diagnosis
   d. Onset of symptoms and recovery

10. What is the purpose of an epidemiological study?
    a. To develop vaccines
    b. To understand the distribution and determinants of diseases
    c. To treat individual patients
    d. To train healthcare workers

11. Which of the following is a measure of association between exposure and disease?
    a. Relative risk
    b. Prevalence
    c. Incidence
    d. Mortality rate

12. Which of the following is an example of a vector-borne disease?
    a. Tuberculosis
    b. Malaria
    c. Influenza
    d. Measles

13. What type of epidemiological study involves comparing individuals with a disease to those without the disease?
    a. Cross-sectional study
    b. Cohort study
    c. Case-control study
    d. Randomized controlled trial

14. What is the term for the time period when an infected person can transmit the disease to others?
    a. Incubation period
    b. Latent period
    c. Infectious period
    d. Recovery period

15. Which of the following is an example of zoonotic disease?
    a. Influenza
    b. HIV/AIDS
    c. Rabies
    d. Measles

16. What type of study design involves randomly assigning participants to different interventions?
    a. Cross-sectional study
    b. Cohort study
    c. Case-control study
    d. Randomized controlled trial

17. Which term describes the occurrence of more cases of a disease than expected in a given area or among a specific group of people?
    a. Endemic
    b. Epidemic
    c. Pandemic
    d. Sporadic

18. The primary prevention of disease focuses on:
    a. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment
    b. Rehabilitation
    c. Health education and promotion
    d. Screening and surveillance

19. Which of the following is an example of a chronic disease:
    a. Influenza
    b. Tuberculosis
    c. Diabetes
    d. Measles

20. What type of study design involves observing a population at a single point in time?
    a. Case-control study
    b. Cohort study
    c. Cross-sectional study
    d. Randomized controlled trial

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Descriptive

Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Explain epidemiological methods and epidemiological   10
   approaches to an epidemic.

2. What is Disease? Elaborate concept of disease with the help of   10
   germ theory and epidemiological triad.

3. What is ICD? Explain the main purpose and Function of ICD.   2+8=10

4. What is Epidemiological triad? Explain with Tuberculosis and   5+5=10
   poliomyelitis?

5. Explain the process of investigation and screening of an   10
   epidemic

6. What is experimental Studies? How experimental studies helpful   2+8=10
   in clinical medicine?

7. What is health? Explain determinants of health.   2+8=10

8. What is immunity? What are the mods disease transmission   2+8=10
   explain with hospital acquired infection.

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