

Vinayaka Mission's Kirupananda Variyar Medical College, Salem – 636 308.
Department of Community Medicine
Final Part I (84 Batch) Internal Assessment - III

Time: 1pm-4pm
Date :25.10.2019

Total marks:80

SECTION-A

I. MCQs

(15x1=15)

- Following dietary changes are advised to reduce prevalence of coronary heart disease except
 - Increased complex carbohydrate intake
 - Saturated fat less than 10% of total energy intake
 - Salt intake less than 10g/day
 - Reduce fat intake to 20-30% of total energy intake
- Highest increase in survival rate is seen after screening of
 - Ca cervix
 - Ca Breast
 - Ca Lung
 - Ca colon
- For asian population the normal BMI range is
 - 18.5 – 24.99
 - 18.5 – 22.99
 - 20.5 – 24.99
 - 20.5 – 22.99
- An index of operational efficiency of malaria control programme is
 - API
 - ABER
 - Slide positivity rate
 - Slide falciparum rate
- Duration of treatment in multibacillary leprosy according to WHO is.
 - 6 months
 - 1 Year
 - 2 Years
 - 5 Years
- In the demography cycle, India is in
 - High stationary stage
 - Early expanding stage
 - Late expanding
 - Low stationary stage
- Explosive growth occurs when annual rate of growth in %
 - 0.5 – 1.0
 - 1.0 – 1.5
 - 1.5 – 2
 - > 2
- In calculating dependency rates, the numerator is expressed as
 - Population under 10 years and 60 & above
 - Population under 15 Years and 60& above
 - Population under 10 Years and 65& above
 - Population under 15 Years and 65& above



9. For NRR to be 1, couple protection rate should be
- a. 20%
 - c. 60 %
 - b. 40%
 - d. 80%
10. The most common side effect of IUD insertion is
- a. Bleeding
 - b. Pain
 - c. Pelvic infection
 - d. Ectopic pregnancy
11. Additional daily energy requirement during the first six months for a lactating women is.
- a. 350K calories
 - b. 450K calories
 - c. 550K calories
 - d. 650K calories
12. All of the following are common cause of post neonatal mortality in India, except.
- a. Tetanus
 - b. Malnutrition
 - c. Diarrhoeal disease
 - d. Acute respiratory infects
13. All of the following deaths are included in as causes of maternal death except:
- a. Following abortion
 - b. During lactation 1st month
 - c. During lactation 8th month
 - d. During the last trimester due to APH
14. Leading cause of maternal deaths in India is.
- a. Anemia
 - b. Hemorrhage
 - c. Sepsis
 - d. Obstructed labour
15. Leading cause of neonatal mortality in India is.
- a. Infections
 - b. Bjrth asphyxia /trauma
 - c. Diarrhoea
 - d. Prematurity