

**International Institute of Health Management Research [IIHMR]
NEW DELHI
Batch 2016-18
Term Exam [Part – A]**

Time: 15 Minutes

Date: 26 – 10 – 2016

Total Marks: 15

CC - 615: ESSENTIALS OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

Important: You have to finish Part – A of question paper on time and then you will get Part – B of question paper. There are 10 questions with multiple choice answers. Please mark ✓ on correct option in question paper itself. Avoid overwriting and cutting on question paper. Submit this question paper with your marked answer on time and get Part – B of question paper.

Enrollment Number	Invigilator's Signature

1. Study of time, place and person distribution of health related events is known as:
 - a) Experimental Epidemiology
 - b) Descriptive Epidemiology**
 - c) Analytical Epidemiology
 - d) Clinical Epidemiology
2. Epidemiological triad is:
 - a) Agent, vector, host
 - b) Agent, host, environment**
 - c) Vector, carrier, environment
 - d) Agent, environment, treatment
3. Which of the following is tertiary level of prevention?
 - a) Health promotion
 - b) Chemoprophylaxis
 - c) Early diagnosis and treatment
 - d) Rehabilitation**
4. Promoting healthy life style in children is:
 - a) Secondary prevention
 - b) Primordial prevention**
 - c) Specific protection
 - d) High risk strategy
5. A village with 2000 population was surveyed for 1 year and 10 were found to be diseased. Assuming that the disease lasts for 2 years. Prevalence is
 - a) 20/ 1000
 - b) 30/ 1000
 - c) 50/ 1000
 - d) 10/ 1000**
6. An ideal screening test should have all **except**:
 - a) High sensitivity
 - b) High yield
 - c) Low specificity**
 - d) High specificity
7. Bhopal gas tragedy is an example of
 - a) Continuous epidemic
 - b) Point source epidemic**
 - c) Propagated epidemic
 - d) Slow epidemic
8. 'Confounding' in a case control study can be removed by:
 - a) Double blinding
 - b) By properly recalling events
 - c) By selecting representative population
 - d) Matching**
9. Randomization is
 - a) Mixing control with cases
 - b) Mixing different types of control groups
 - c) Selecting characteristics of case group
 - d) Statistical procedure of allocating participants into study and control groups**
10. The likelihood of causal relationship increase by:
 - a) Temporal association
 - b) Strength of association
 - c) Biological plausibility
 - d) All of the above**

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Term Exam

[Part – B]

Time: 2:45 Hrs.

Date: 26 – 10 – 2016

Total Max Marks: 55

CC - 615: ESSENTIALS OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

Attempt all **FOUR** questions and read carefully before answering. Your answer should be very specific and concise.

1. **What is definition of Epidemiology? Discuss each component of definition with a suitable example. [Max Marks: 2+8=10]**

2. **Chief Medical Officer of a district wants to study the Knowledge and Practice of Hand Hygiene among nursing staffs of Primary Health Centers. Write the Research Question and outline the study protocol to answer the research question. [Assumption: 10 PHCs in the district and in each PHC, 10 nursing staffs are working in three shifts i.e. Morning, Evening and Night] [Max Marks: =15]**

3. **Describe in brief about following: [Max Marks: 3x5 = 15]**
 - A. Framingham Heart Study **OR** John Snow
 - B. Epidemic Curve **OR** Steps of Outbreak Investigation
 - C. Screening of Disease **OR** Data Flow of Integrated Disease Surveillance Program (IDSP)
 - D. Type of Epidemiological Studies
 - E. STROBE Statement

4. **Describe main differences between following: [Max Marks: 3x5 = 15]**
 - A. Research Question and Objective of a Research **OR** Summary and Abstract in context of scientific writing
 - B. Case control study and Cohort study **OR** Relative Risk and ODD Ratio
 - C. Epidemic and Endemic **OR** Primary and Index Case
 - D. Analytical Epidemiology and Descriptive Epidemiology
 - E. Incidence and Prevalence