

**Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Hospital & Health Management)
PGDM – 2022-24 Batch****Term – 1st Year 2nd Term End Examination**

Course & Code	: Essentials of Epidemiology CC-605	Reg. No.	:
Term & Batch	: II, 2022-24	Date	:
Duration	: 3 Hrs	Max. Marks	: 70

Instructions:

- Budget your time as per the marks given for each question and write your answer accordingly.
- Don't write anything on the Question Paper except writing your Registration No.
- Mobile Phones are not allowed even for computations.

Part A**(10 questions*1 marks = 10 marks)****Fill in the Blanks and Multiple-Choice Questions**

- Q.1 _____ is an occurrence of disease clearly in excess of normal expectancy.
- Q.2 John Snow is known for his investigation on occurrence of _____ disease in London
- Q.3 _____ is the ability of the test to identify correctly those who do not have the disease.
- Q.4 The Framingham study is best known for (a) _____ studies and on what specific disease (b) _____
- Q.5 The Greek word "**demos**" means?
- Native
 - Epidemiology
 - People
 - All
- Q.6 The mode of transport of an infectious agent through the environment to a susceptible host is called a:
- carrier
 - reservoir
 - vector
 - vehicle
 - Transporter

Q.7 Select the correct statement:

- a. The attributable risk is the excess risk of disease in the exposed compared to the non-exposed during a defined period of time.
- b. The attributable risk is a ratio of the disease risk in the exposed compared to the non-exposed during a defined period of time
- c. The attributable risk is a ratio of the disease risk in the non-exposed compared to the exposed during a defined period of time.
- d. The attributable risk is the prevalence of disease in the exposed minus the prevalence of disease in the non-exposed.
- e. The attributable risk is the disease risk in a defined group at a specific point in time

Q.8 A case-control study is characterized by all of the following except:

- a. It is relatively inexpensive compared with most other epidemiologic study designs.
- b. Patients with the disease (cases) are compared with persons without the disease (controls)
- c. Incidence rates may be computed directly.
- d. Assessment of past exposure may be biased.
- e. Definition of cases may be difficult

Q.9 Which of the following is not an advantage of a prospective cohort study?

- a. It usually costs less than a case-control study.
- b. Precise measurement of exposure is possible.
- c. Incidence rates can be calculated.
- d. Recall bias is minimized compared with a case-control study.
- e. Many disease outcomes can be studied simultaneously

Q.10 Diseases that are always present in a community, usually at a low, more or less constant, frequency are classified as having an _____ pattern.

- a. Epidemic
- b. Endemic
- c. Pandemic
- d. Outbreak
- e. Sporadic

PART B Attempt any FOUR questions. (4 questions*5marks = 20 marks)

- Q.11 Define Epidemiology in your own words and application of epidemiology in healthcare.
- Q.12 Write a brief note on Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme in India.
- Q.13 Describe incidence rate and prevalence rate. How do you calculate Attack rate of a disease?
- Q.14 Write a short note on sources of bias.
- Q.15 The researcher followed a population of 150 persons for one year, and 25 had the disease of interest at the beginning of the study and another 15 new cases developed during the year. Calculate the period prevalence for the year and cumulative incidence in percentage.

PART C Attempt any FOUR questions. (4 questions *10 marks = 40 Marks)

- Q.16 What do you understand by natural history of disease? Discuss how this knowledge helps in prevention and control of disease with suitable examples.
- Q.17 Describe steps involved in a Cohort Study and its advantages.
- Q.18 *“Validity of a screening test is the measure of the frequency with which the result of that test is confirmed by an acceptable diagnostic procedure-i.e., the ability of the test to separate those who have the condition sought from those who do not”.*

How do you measure the validity of the screening test which has dichotomous results.

- Q.19 What is passive surveillance? Explain with suitable examples
- Q.20 Consider, you are working as a district surveillance officer. From a village in your district has reported 90 cases of watery diarrhea last week. You have been asked to investigate the outbreak. Explain the steps you will follow to investigate the outbreak in detail.

*******END*******