

2019 Scheme

Q.P. Code: 317001

Reg. no.:

Third Professional MBBS Part I Degree Supplementary Examinations April 2026 Community Medicine Paper II

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

- Answer all questions to the point neatly and legibly • Do not leave any blank pages between answers • Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space
- Answer all parts of a single question together • Leave sufficient space between answers
- Draw table/diagrams/flow charts wherever necessary

1. Multiple Choice Questions

(20x1=20)

The MCQ questions (Q.No. i to Q.No. xx) shall be answered **only in the OMR sheet provided at page No. 51** of the answer book (the inner portion of the back cover page (PART III)). Responses for MCQs marked in any other part/page of the answer book will not be valued. **For marking the correct responses use X mark only**

Question numbers i-v are single response type questions

- Reconstituted Measles Vaccine should be used within
 - 1 hour
 - 2 hour
 - 4 hour
 - 24 hour
- Which of the following is the leading cause of neonatal mortality in India
 - Sepsis
 - Preterm birth complications
 - Birth asphyxia
 - Congenital anomalies
- Which component of non-communicable disease control involves population-wide measures
 - Treatment protocols
 - High-risk group screening
 - Health promotion and education
 - Disease surveillance
- Which phase of disaster management involves activities immediately following a disaster
 - Preparedness
 - Response
 - Recovery
 - Risk reduction
- The denominator for calculating child death rate is
 - Total number of under 5 children
 - Total number of children aged 1-4 years
 - Number of live birth in the year
 - Total number of deaths in that year

Question numbers vi-x are case scenario-based questions

A 10-year-old child was brought to your clinic with history of dog bit. On examination 3 bleeding wound marks are seen in the right calf

- What is the category of the wound
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
- What is the dose of vaccine that is given to the child
 - 0.1 ml intradermal in both deltoid area
 - 1 ml intradermal in both deltoid area
 - 0.1 ml intradermal in one deltoid area
 - 1 ml intradermal in one deltoid area
- What is the dose of Equine rabies immunoglobulin (in IU/KG body weight) in a patient requires it
 - 10
 - 20
 - 40
 - 80
- What is the schedule of intramuscular vaccination
 - 0, 3, 7, 14 and 28 day
 - 0, 7 and 28 day
 - 0, 3, 7 and 28 day
 - 0, 3 and 28 day
- If the child had a previous history of complete Anti rabies vaccination 4 months back than the number of Rabies vaccine to be taken now is
 - No vaccination needed
 - 4 doses needed (D₀, D₃, D₇, D₂₈)
 - 2 doses needed (D₀ and D₃)
 - 5 doses needed (D₀, D₃, D₇, D₁₄, D₂₈)

Question numbers xi-xv consist of two statements - Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions by selecting the appropriate options given below.

- Both A and R are true and R explains A
 - A is true but R is false
 - Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
 - A is false but R is true
- Assertion (A):** Immunization is a critical part of child health programs.
Reason (R): Immunization protects against vaccine-preventable diseases in early childhood.
- Assertion (A):** Disaster recovery focuses on rebuilding and rehabilitation.
Reason (R): Disaster preparedness helps mitigate the impact of disasters.

(PTO)

- xiii. **Assertion (A):** Non-communicable diseases are now the leading cause of global mortality.
Reason (R): Increased urbanization and sedentary lifestyles have contributed to the rise in NCDs.
- xiv. **Assertion (A):** Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended for the first six months of life.
Reason (R): Exclusive breastfeeding provides optimal nutrition and immunity to infants.
- xv. **Assertion (A):** Rabies is a dead end infection.
Reason (R): Rabies does not get transmitted from a man to another animal/human.

Question numbers xvi-xx are multiple response type questions read the statements and mark the answers appropriately

- xvi. Which interventions are parts of maternal health programs
 1) Antenatal care 2) Institutional delivery
 3) Postnatal counseling 4) Management of birth asphyxia
 a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct c) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
 b) 1, 2 and 4 are correct d) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- xvii. Which are important components of disaster risk reduction
 1) Early warning systems 2) Community training programs
 3) Establishing temporary shelters 4) Long-term rehabilitation
 a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct c) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
 b) 1, 2 and 4 are correct d) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- xviii. Risk factors for mental health disorders include:
 1) Family history of mental illness 2) Chronic diseases like diabetes
 3) Social isolation 4) Substance abuse
 a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct c) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
 b) 1, 2 and 4 are correct d) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- xix. Which are components of adolescent-friendly health services
 1) Peer counseling programs 2) Reproductive health education
 3) HIV/AIDS awareness 4) Management of substance abuse
 a) 2 and 4 are correct c) 1, 2 and 4 are correct
 b) 1, 2 and 3 are correct d) All are correct
- xx. All are examples of quantitative method under management technique
 1) Input output analysis 2) Management by objective
 3) System analysis 4) Cost accounting
 a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct c) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
 b) 1, 2 and 4 are correct d) 2, 3 and 4 are correct

Essays:

(2x10=20)

2. A 37-year-old male is diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) for the first time.
 a) What are the key symptoms that we screen among patients for identifying the new TB patients
 b) What are the key laboratory methods for diagnosing tuberculosis
 c) What is the treatment schedule for a drug sensitive pulmonary tuberculosis
 d) List 8 drugs used in the treatment of drug resistant tuberculosis (2+3+3+2)
3. Explain the risk factors for road traffic accidents (RTA). Explain measures that could be taken to reduce fatalities due to RTA.

Short Essays:

(6x6=36)

4. How to assess for dehydration in a child presenting with diarrhoea.
 5. Principles of primary health care.
 6. Importance of contact tracing and cluster testing in management of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs).
 7. Functions of World Health Organization (WHO).
 8. Role of screening in early detection of cancer.
 9. Panchayati Raj.

Short Answers:

(6x4=24)

10. Reasons for inclusion of rubella vaccine into National Immunization Program.
 11. Principles used in physician – patient communications.
 12. Treatment of falciparum malaria (other than North Eastern states) in India.
 13. List Four adverse events and Four contraindications for Oral Contraceptive Pill (OCP).
 14. List 'high risk' antenatal cases.
 15. List Eight 'baby friendly hospital' initiatives.

CORRECTION / NO-CORRECTION FILE
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QPCODE: 317001

Dated: 16-04-2026

Question No. 1(ii)

Option (c) is replaced with "Prematurity and LBW"

Question No. 1(iii)

Modified as "Which component of non-communicable disease control does not involve population-wide measures

- a) Treatment protocols c) High-risk group screening**
b) Health promotion and education d) Disease surveillance"

Question numbers vi-x are case scenario-based questions

Corrected as "A 10-year-old child was brought to your clinic with history of dog bite. On examination 3 bleeding wound marks are seen in the right calf."

Corrections/Modifications/Replacement of Questions if any shall be made available to all students. Take the print out of the Correction File in such cases and distribute to all students.

(Sd/-)

CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATIONS