

2019 Scheme

Q.P. Code: 316001

Reg. no.:

Third Professional MBBS Part I Degree Regular/Supplementary Examinations January 2026

Community Medicine Paper I

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 questions

- The iceberg phenomenon in disease epidemiology demonstrates:
 - The ratio of acute to chronic diseases
 - The importance of visible and hidden morbidity in a population
 - The difference between communicable and non-communicable diseases
 - The prevalence of diseases in urban vs. rural areas
- High stationary stage in demographic cycle is characterized by
 - Low death rate and low birth rate
 - Low death rate and high birth rate
 - High death rate and low birth rate
 - High death rate and high birth rate
- Pneumoconiosis is associated with organic dust is
 - Silicosis
 - Bagassosis
 - Anthraxis
 - Asbestosis
- In the calculation of birth rates, which of the following data is essential
 - Total live births and mid-year population
 - Fertility rate and population growth rate
 - Total stillbirths and neonatal deaths
 - Crude death rate
- The primary outcome of epidemiological surveillance is to:
 - Cure the disease
 - Monitor disease trends and implement control measures
 - Track the progress of clinical treatment
 - Prevent laboratory contamination

Question numbers vi-x are case scenario-based questions

A 3 year old child was brought by the mother to the primary health centre with history of night blindness. The child was never immunized and not contacted by the health system. On examination corneal xerosis is present

- Which vitamin deficiency case this
 - A
 - B₁₂
 - D
 - K
- Richest source of this vitamin is
 - Mango
 - Carrot
 - Egg
 - Halibut liver oil
- The first clinical sign of this vitamin deficiency is
 - Night blindness
 - Conjunctival xerosis
 - Bitot's spots
 - Corneal xerosis
- The dose of the vitamin that is given as a treatment to children with the vitamin deficiency is
 - 50000 IU
 - 100000 IU
 - 200000 IU
 - 1000000 IU
- The prophylactic dose of the vitamin that a normal child in the age between 1 and 5 should receive is
 - 50000 IU
 - 100000 IU
 - 200000 IU
 - 1000000 IU

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):** Screening for cervical cancer reduces mortality.
Reason (R): Pap smear detects cervical cancer at an early, treatable stage.
- Assertion (A):** Health promotion aims to empower individuals to take control over their health.
Reason (R): It focuses exclusively on providing medical services.
- Assertion (A):** Proper disposal of sharps reduces the risk of hospital-acquired infections.
Reason (R): Sharps are a source of bacterial contamination in healthcare facilities.
- Assertion (A):** Epidemiology is essential for public health policy-making.
Reason (R): Epidemiology provides data on disease prevalence, incidence, and determinants
- Assertion (A):** Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) are the gold standard for evaluating interventions.
Reason (R): RCTs eliminate confounding and provide causality evidence.

(PTO)

xvi. Criteria for a disease to be screened for

- 1) It should be an important health problem
- 2) Expected benefit of early detection should not exceed the risk and cost
- 3) Natural history of the disease should be known
- 4) Effective treatment for the disease should be present

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. Example of tertiary prevention are

- 1) Rehabilitation of stroke survivor
- 2) Immunising an old person against influenza A
- 3) Health education of older subject against fall risk
- 4) Training a person to walk with an artificial limb

a) 1, and 2 are correct c) 1, and 4 are correct
b) 1, and 3 are correct d) 2, and 4 are correct

xviii. Aedes mosquito can transmit

- 1) Yellow fever 2) Dengue 3) Filariasis 4) Malaria

a) 1 and 2 are correct c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
b) 2 and 3 are correct d) 1, 3 and 4 are correct

xix. Functions of health communication includes

- 1) Comprehension 2) Education 3) Organization 4) Counselling

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

xx. Components of biomedical waste management include:

- 1) Color-coded segregation 2) Landfilling of all hospital waste
- 3) Chemical treatment of infectious waste 4) Incineration of human anatomical waste

a) 1 and 2 are correct c) 3 and 4 are correct
b) 2 and 3 are correct d) 1, 3 and 4 are correct

(2x10=20)

- $$(3+1+4+2)$$

(6x6=36)

- (6x4=24)**

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CORRECTION / NO-CORRECTION FILE
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QPCODE: 316001

Dated: 05-01-2026

Question No.1 (vi)

Modified as "Which vitamin deficiency causes this condition

a) A b) B12 c) D d) K"

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