

BOARD OF DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS

D.Pharm — FIRST YEAR | ER-2020 Regulation

MODEL QUESTION PAPER — SET 1

SOCIAL PHARMACY (ER20-15T)

Time: 3 Hours
Reg. No. : _____
Max. Marks: 80

***General Instructions:** All sections are compulsory. Figures to the right indicate full marks. Draw neat, labelled diagrams / flowcharts wherever necessary. Answers to Section A (Q. 1–20) must be written together as a single unit.*

SECTION – A | Multiple Choice Questions

20 × 1 = 20 Marks

*Answer **ALL** questions. Each question carries 1 mark.*

Q1. According to the WHO, health is a state of complete physical, mental and _____ well-being.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) Financial | (b) Social |
| (c) Political | (d) Educational |

Q2. The full form of WHO is

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) World Hospital Organisation | (b) World Health Organisation |
| (c) World Home Organisation | (d) World Human Order |

Q3. The headquarters of the WHO is located in

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) New York | (b) Geneva |
| (c) Paris | (d) London |

Q4. Which of the following is a communicable disease?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Diabetes | (b) Tuberculosis |
| (c) Hypertension | (d) Cancer |

Q5. BCG vaccine is given to protect against

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) Polio | (b) Tuberculosis |
| (c) Measles | (d) Tetanus |

Q6. The deficiency of vitamin C causes

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| (a) Rickets | (b) Scurvy |
| (c) Night blindness | (d) Beri-beri |

Q7. Iodine deficiency in the diet leads to

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) Anaemia | (b) Goitre |
| (c) Rickets | (d) Scurvy |

Q8. ORS is used in the management of

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Fever | (b) Dehydration due to diarrhoea |
| (c) Cough | (d) Anaemia |

Q9. Which vector transmits malaria?

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Housefly | (b) Anopheles mosquito |
| (c) Aedes mosquito | (d) Tsetse fly |

Q10. The study of the distribution of diseases in a population is called

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) Demography | (b) Epidemiology |
| (c) Toxicology | (d) Pharmacology |

Q11. Pasteurisation is a method used to make _____ safe.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (a) Water | (b) Milk |
| (c) Air | (d) Soil |

Q12. Which vitamin deficiency causes night blindness?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Vitamin A | (b) Vitamin C |
| (c) Vitamin D | (d) Vitamin K |

Q13. Immunity acquired after recovering from a disease is

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Passive natural | (b) Active natural |
| (c) Passive artificial | (d) Active artificial |

Q14. Which national programme aims to control tuberculosis in India?

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| (a) NPCB | (b) RNTCP/NTEP |
| (c) NLEP | (d) NVBDCP |

Q15. A balanced diet should contain proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals and

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (a) Only water | (b) Water and fibre |
| (c) Only fibre | (d) Only sugar |

Q16. Vaccination is an example of

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Curative service | (b) Preventive/prophylactic measure |
| (c) Rehabilitation | (d) Diagnosis |

Q17. The chlorination of water is done to

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Improve taste | (b) Kill pathogenic microbes |
| (c) Add minerals | (d) Soften water |

Q18. Family planning helps in controlling

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Communicable disease | (b) Population growth |
| (c) Malnutrition | (d) Pollution |

Q19. Which is the first level of prevention?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Primary prevention | (b) Secondary prevention |
| (c) Tertiary prevention | (d) Rehabilitation |

Q20. The branch of science dealing with population statistics is

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) Epidemiology | (b) Demography |
| (c) Sociology | (d) Ecology |

SECTION – B | Long Answer / Essay Questions

3 × 10 = 30 Marks

Answer any **THREE** of the following. Each question carries 10 marks.

Q21. Define health. Explain the WHO definition, the dimensions of health and the various factors (determinants) that influence health. [10]

Q22. Explain the role of the pharmacist in public health and in national health programmes. [10]

Q23. Define nutrition. Describe the components of a balanced diet and explain nutritional deficiency diseases with their causes and prevention. [10]

Q24. Define immunity. Classify the types of immunity and describe the national immunization schedule. [10]

Q25. Explain communicable diseases. Describe the mode of transmission, prevention and control of tuberculosis and malaria. [10]

SECTION – C | Short Notes

5 × 6 = 30 Marks

Answer any **FIVE** of the following. Each question carries 6 marks.

Q26. Concept and dimensions of health [6]

Q27. Levels of prevention of disease [6]

Q28. Vitamin deficiency diseases [6]

Q29. Role of pharmacist in health promotion [6]

Q30. Water purification methods [6]

Q31. Family planning methods [6]

Q32. Immunization schedule for children [6]

— END OF QUESTION PAPER —

BOARD OF DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS

D.Pharm — FIRST YEAR | ER-2020 Regulation

MODEL QUESTION PAPER — SET 2

SOCIAL PHARMACY (ER20-15T)

Time: 3 Hours
Reg. No. : _____
Max. Marks: 80

***General Instructions:** All sections are compulsory. Figures to the right indicate full marks. Draw neat, labelled diagrams / flowcharts wherever necessary. Answers to Section A (Q. 1–20) must be written together as a single unit.*

SECTION – A | Multiple Choice Questions

20 × 1 = 20 Marks

*Answer **ALL** questions. Each question carries 1 mark.*

Q1. The dimension of health that deals with emotions and feelings is

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Physical | (b) Mental |
| (c) Social | (d) Spiritual |

Q2. Which is a vector-borne disease?

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (a) Typhoid | (b) Dengue |
| (c) Diabetes | (d) Scurvy |

Q3. Dengue is transmitted by the

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Anopheles mosquito | (b) Aedes mosquito |
| (c) Culex mosquito | (d) Sandfly |

Q4. The deficiency of vitamin D causes

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) Scurvy | (b) Rickets |
| (c) Goitre | (d) Anaemia |

Q5. Which is a water-borne disease?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Malaria | (b) Cholera |
| (c) Tuberculosis | (d) Tetanus |

Q6. Passive immunity is acquired by administration of

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Vaccines | (b) Ready-made antibodies (antisera) |
| (c) Toxoids | (d) Bacteria |

Q7. Colostrum provides the newborn with

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Active artificial immunity | (b) Passive natural immunity |
| (c) Active natural immunity | (d) No immunity |

Q8. The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is abbreviated as

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (a) NLEP | (b) NVBDCP |
| (c) NTEP | (d) NPCB |

Q9. Which is a rich source of protein in the diet?

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| (a) Rice | (b) Pulses/legumes |
| (c) Sugar | (d) Oil |

Q10. The recommended method of disposing of infectious hospital waste is

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Open dumping | (b) Incineration/segregated disposal |
| (c) Throwing in river | (d) Burying without treatment |

Q11. Which vitamin helps in blood clotting?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Vitamin A | (b) Vitamin C |
| (c) Vitamin D | (d) Vitamin K |

Q12. Health education aims to

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| (a) Treat disease | (b) Promote healthy behaviour and awareness |
| (c) Prescribe drugs | (d) Perform surgery |

- Q13.** The measurement of the extent of a disease at a point in time is
 (a) Incidence (b) Prevalence
 (c) Mortality (d) Morbidity
- Q14.** Which is an air-borne (respiratory) infection?
 (a) Cholera (b) Measles
 (c) Malaria (d) Typhoid
- Q15.** The full form of ORS is
 (a) Oral Rehydration Solution (b) Oral Restoration Salt
 (c) Only Rehydration Sugar (d) Oral Renal Solution
- Q16.** Vitamin B1 deficiency causes
 (a) Scurvy (b) Beri-beri
 (c) Rickets (d) Pellagra
- Q17.** Fluoride in drinking water in excess causes
 (a) Goitre (b) Fluorosis
 (c) Anaemia (d) Rickets
- Q18.** Which is a national programme for the control of blindness?
 (a) NPCB (b) NLEP
 (c) RNTCP (d) NVBDCP
- Q19.** The demographic phenomenon of falling birth and death rates is called
 (a) Demographic gap (b) Demographic transition
 (c) Population explosion (d) Migration
- Q20.** The most effective way to prevent communicable diseases is
 (a) Isolation only (b) Immunization and hygiene
 (c) Antibiotics only (d) Rest only

SECTION – B | Long Answer / Essay Questions

3 × 10 = 30 Marks

Answer any **THREE** of the following. Each question carries 10 marks.

- Q21.** Explain the concept of preventive medicine. Describe the levels of prevention with suitable examples for each level. [10]
- Q22.** Describe the vitamins essential for health, their sources, functions and the deficiency diseases associated with each. [10]
- Q23.** Explain demography and family planning. Describe the various methods of family planning (spacing and terminal methods). [10]
- Q24.** Define epidemiology. Explain the terms incidence, prevalence, morbidity and mortality, and describe the epidemiological approach to disease control. [10]
- Q25.** Describe the environmental factors affecting health — water, air and waste — and explain methods of purification of water and safe disposal of waste. [10]

SECTION – C | Short Notes

5 × 6 = 30 Marks

Answer any **FIVE** of the following. Each question carries 6 marks.

- Q26.** Passive and active immunity [6]
- Q27.** Vector-borne diseases (malaria and dengue) [6]
- Q28.** Balanced diet [6]
- Q29.** Health education and its methods [6]
- Q30.** National health programmes (any two) [6]
- Q31.** Disposal of hospital/biomedical waste [6]
- Q32.** Demographic transition [6]

— END OF QUESTION PAPER —

BOARD OF DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS

D.Pharm — FIRST YEAR | ER-2020 Regulation

MODEL QUESTION PAPER — SET 3

SOCIAL PHARMACY (ER20-15T)

Time: 3 Hours
Reg. No. : _____
Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions: All sections are compulsory. Figures to the right indicate full marks. Draw neat, labelled diagrams / flowcharts wherever necessary. Answers to Section A (Q. 1–20) must be written together as a single unit.

SECTION – A | Multiple Choice Questions

20 × 1 = 20 Marks

Answer ALL questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

Q1. Which micro-organism is the smallest and requires a host cell to multiply?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Bacteria | (b) Virus |
| (c) Fungus | (d) Protozoa |

Q2. The scientist known as the 'Father of Microbiology' is

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (a) Pasteur | (b) Leeuwenhoek |
| (c) Koch | (d) Fleming |

Q3. Sterilisation means

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Killing all micro-organisms | (b) Killing only bacteria |
| (c) Removing dust | (d) Cooling |

Q4. Which method uses moist heat under pressure for sterilisation?

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) Hot air oven | (b) Autoclave |
| (c) UV light | (d) Filtration |

Q5. Antibiotics are substances that

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Kill or inhibit bacteria | (b) Cause disease |
| (c) Improve taste | (d) Add nutrition |

Q6. The first antibiotic discovered was

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Penicillin | (b) Streptomycin |
| (c) Tetracycline | (d) Ampicillin |

Q7. Which is a communicable disease spread through contaminated food and water?

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) Typhoid | (b) Diabetes |
| (c) Cancer | (d) Hypertension |

Q8. First aid is the

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (a) Final treatment | (b) Immediate care before medical help |
| (c) Surgery | (d) Vaccination |

Q9. The recommended first aid for minor burns is to

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Apply butter | (b) Cool with running water |
| (c) Apply ice directly | (d) Rub vigorously |

Q10. Which is a good source of vitamin C?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| (a) Citrus fruits | (b) Rice |
| (c) Butter | (d) Sugar |

Q11. Malnutrition includes both undernutrition and

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) Overnutrition | (b) Immunity |
| (c) Hydration | (d) Digestion |

Q12. The programme aimed at universal immunization of children is the

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) UIP | (b) NLEP |
| (c) NPCB | (d) RNTCP |

Q13. Which pollutant is a major cause of respiratory disease in cities?

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| (a) Carbon dioxide | (b) Suspended particulate matter/smoke |
| (c) Oxygen | (d) Nitrogen |

Q14. Rehabilitation is a component of which level of prevention?

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) Primary | (b) Secondary |
| (c) Tertiary | (d) Primordial |

Q15. Pellagra is caused by deficiency of

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) Vitamin C | (b) Niacin (B3) |
| (c) Vitamin D | (d) Vitamin K |

Q16. A carrier is a person who

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (a) Is ill and shows symptoms | (b) Harbours a pathogen without symptoms and can spread it |
| (c) Is immune | (d) Is vaccinated |

Q17. Which is the ideal method of drinking water disinfection at household level?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Boiling/chlorination | (b) Filtration through cloth only |
| (c) Adding sugar | (d) Freezing |

Q18. The condition caused by iron deficiency is

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Goitre | (b) Anaemia |
| (c) Rickets | (d) Scurvy |

Q19. Personal hygiene helps to prevent

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Non-communicable disease | (b) Communicable disease |
| (c) Genetic disease | (d) Deficiency disease |

Q20. The percentage of oxygen in the atmospheric air is about

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| (a) 21% | (b) 41% |
| (c) 78% | (d) 0.03% |

SECTION – B | Long Answer / Essay Questions

3 × 10 = 30 Marks

Answer any **THREE** of the following. Each question carries 10 marks.

Q21. Introduce microbiology. Classify micro-organisms and describe the general characteristics of bacteria, viruses, fungi and protozoa with examples of diseases caused. [10]

Q22. Explain sterilisation and disinfection. Describe the various physical and chemical methods of sterilisation used in pharmacy and health care. [10]

Q23. Describe the principles of first aid and explain first aid measures for burns, wounds, fractures, shock and poisoning. [10]

Q24. Explain nutrition and its importance. Classify nutrients and describe deficiency disorders of proteins, vitamins and minerals. [10]

Q25. Describe environmental sanitation. Explain safe water supply, air pollution and its health effects, and methods of waste disposal. [10]

SECTION – C | Short Notes

5 × 6 = 30 Marks

Answer any **FIVE** of the following. Each question carries 6 marks.

Q26. Classification of micro-organisms [6]

Q27. Methods of sterilisation [6]

Q28. First aid for burns and wounds [6]

Q29. Antibiotics and their uses [6]

Q30. Protein-energy malnutrition [6]

Q31. Air pollution and health [6]

Q32. Carriers in disease transmission [6]

— END OF QUESTION PAPER —

BOARD OF DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS

D.Pharm — FIRST YEAR | ER-2020 Regulation

MODEL QUESTION PAPER — SET 4

SOCIAL PHARMACY (ER20-15T)

Time: 3 Hours
Reg. No. : _____
Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions: All sections are compulsory. Figures to the right indicate full marks. Draw neat, labelled diagrams / flowcharts wherever necessary. Answers to Section A (Q. 1–20) must be written together as a single unit.

SECTION – A | Multiple Choice Questions

20 × 1 = 20 Marks

Answer **ALL** questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

Q1. Health promotion is best achieved through

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Curative treatment | (b) Education and lifestyle change |
| (c) Only medicines | (d) Only surgery |

Q2. The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme deals with diseases like

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Malaria and dengue | (b) Tuberculosis |
| (c) Leprosy | (d) Blindness |

Q3. Which is a terminal method of family planning?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| (a) Oral pills | (b) Condoms |
| (c) Vasectomy/tubectomy | (d) IUD |

Q4. Kwashiorkor is a disorder due to deficiency of

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) Carbohydrate | (b) Protein |
| (c) Fat | (d) Vitamin C |

Q5. Marasmus is caused by deficiency of

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Protein only | (b) Both protein and calories |
| (c) Vitamin A | (d) Iron |

Q6. The safe disposal of human excreta prevents

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Air pollution | (b) Faeco-orally transmitted diseases |
| (c) Noise pollution | (d) Radiation |

Q7. The pharmacist can contribute to public health mainly through

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (a) Surgery | (b) Patient counselling and health awareness |
| (c) Diagnosis of disease | (d) Prescribing drugs |

Q8. Which is an example of an antiseptic used on skin?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) Dettol/savlon | (b) Table salt |
| (c) Sugar | (d) Starch |

Q9. The immunization given at birth includes BCG, OPV-0 and

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (a) Measles | (b) Hepatitis B |
| (c) DPT | (d) TT |

Q10. A disease constantly present in a community is said to be

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Epidemic | (b) Endemic |
| (c) Pandemic | (d) Sporadic |

Q11. The sudden increase of a disease above the expected level in an area is a/an

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Endemic | (b) Epidemic |
| (c) Sporadic | (d) Carrier state |

Q12. Which nutrient provides the highest amount of energy per gram?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Carbohydrate | (b) Protein |
| (c) Fat | (d) Vitamin |

Q13. Iodised salt is promoted to prevent

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) Anaemia | (b) Goitre |
| (c) Rickets | (d) Scurvy |

Q14. Which is a non-communicable disease?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Diabetes | (b) Cholera |
| (c) Tuberculosis | (d) Measles |

Q15. The 'IEC' in health education stands for

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (a) Information, Education, Communication | (b) Immunity, Environment, Care |
| (c) Illness, Emergency, Cure | (d) Infection, Epidemic, Control |

Q16. The best natural source of vitamin D is

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| (a) Sunlight | (b) Rice |
| (c) Sugar | (d) Salt |

Q17. Which is a chemical method of water purification?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) Boiling | (b) Chlorination |
| (c) Sedimentation | (d) Filtration |

Q18. Pandemic refers to a disease that spreads

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) In one house | (b) Across many countries/worldwide |
| (c) In a single village | (d) Only in animals |

Q19. The organism that causes tuberculosis is

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> | (b) <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> |
| (c) <i>Plasmodium</i> | (d) <i>Salmonella</i> |

Q20. Which vitamin is heat-labile and easily destroyed by cooking?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Vitamin C | (b) Vitamin D |
| (c) Vitamin K | (d) Vitamin E |

SECTION – B | Long Answer / Essay Questions

3 × 10 = 30 Marks

Answer any **THREE** of the following. Each question carries 10 marks.

Q21. Define public health. Explain the role and responsibilities of a pharmacist in national health programmes and disease prevention. [10]

Q22. Explain the concept of nutrition. Describe protein-energy malnutrition (kwashiorkor and marasmus), its causes, features and prevention. [10]

Q23. Describe the epidemiology, mode of spread, prevention and control of any two communicable diseases (tuberculosis, typhoid, cholera). [10]

Q24. Explain immunization. Describe the different types of vaccines, the national immunization schedule and the cold chain. [10]

Q25. Discuss the effects of environmental pollution (air, water and noise) on health and describe methods to control them. [10]

SECTION – C | Short Notes

5 × 6 = 30 Marks

Answer any **FIVE** of the following. Each question carries 6 marks.

Q26. Endemic, epidemic and pandemic [6]

Q27. Kwashiorkor and marasmus [6]

Q28. National immunization schedule and cold chain [6]

Q29. Communicable vs non-communicable diseases [6]

Q30. IEC in health education [6]

Q31. Chlorination of water [6]

Q32. Role of pharmacist in family planning [6]

— END OF QUESTION PAPER —

BOARD OF DIPLOMA IN PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS

D.Pharm — FIRST YEAR | ER-2020 Regulation

MODEL QUESTION PAPER — SET 5

SOCIAL PHARMACY (ER20-15T)

Time: 3 Hours
Reg. No. : _____
Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions: All sections are compulsory. Figures to the right indicate full marks. Draw neat, labelled diagrams / flowcharts wherever necessary. Answers to Section A (Q. 1–20) must be written together as a single unit.

SECTION – A | Multiple Choice Questions

20 × 1 = 20 Marks

Answer **ALL** questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

Q1. Which is the most important determinant of health?

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| (a) Housing | (b) Balanced nutrition, environment and lifestyle |
| (c) Wealth only | (d) Climate only |

Q2. The vaccine given against poliomyelitis orally is

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) BCG | (b) OPV |
| (c) DPT | (d) TT |

Q3. A toxoid is a/an

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| (a) Live vaccine | (b) Inactivated toxin used for immunisation |
| (c) Antibody | (d) Antibiotic |

Q4. Which mineral deficiency causes goitre?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) Iron | (b) Iodine |
| (c) Calcium | (d) Zinc |

Q5. The process of boiling milk to destroy pathogens is called

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Chlorination | (b) Pasteurisation |
| (c) Sterilisation | (d) Fermentation |

Q6. Which is the reservoir of infection in malaria?

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| (a) Water | (b) Human/mosquito |
| (c) Soil | (d) Air |

Q7. Which vitamin deficiency causes bleeding gums?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Vitamin A | (b) Vitamin C |
| (c) Vitamin D | (d) Vitamin K |

Q8. The best method to control mosquito breeding is to

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Spray perfume | (b) Remove stagnant water |
| (c) Add sugar to water | (d) Cover with cloth |

Q9. Which health worker programme provides services at village level in India?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| (a) ASHA/ANM | (b) WHO staff |
| (c) Pharmacist only | (d) Surgeon |

Q10. The condition of low haemoglobin in blood is called

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Goitre | (b) Anaemia |
| (c) Rickets | (d) Scurvy |

Q11. Personal protective measures against communicable diseases include

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Hand washing and masks | (b) Only medicines |
| (c) Only rest | (d) Only diet |

Q12. Which is a food-borne bacterial infection?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) Typhoid | (b) Malaria |
| (c) Dengue | (d) Filariasis |

- Q13.** Health is influenced by heredity, environment, lifestyle and
- (a) Health care services (b) Only medicines
(c) Only wealth (d) Only climate
- Q14.** The main aim of primary health care is to provide health services that are
- (a) Costly and specialised (b) Accessible, affordable and essential
(c) Available only in cities (d) For the rich only
- Q15.** Which disease is prevented by the DPT vaccine?
- (a) Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (b) Polio
(c) Measles (d) Tuberculosis
- Q16.** The main source of vitamin B12 is
- (a) Animal foods (b) Sugar
(c) Vegetable oil (d) Salt
- Q17.** Solid waste should be disposed of by
- (a) Open dumping in streets (b) Sanitary landfill/composting
(c) Throwing in rivers (d) Burning inside homes
- Q18.** Overpopulation can be controlled through
- (a) Family planning and education (b) More hospitals only
(c) More food only (d) Migration only
- Q19.** The term morbidity refers to
- (a) Number of deaths (b) State of being diseased/ill health
(c) Population size (d) Birth rate
- Q20.** A pandemic disease of recent global importance is
- (a) Common cold (b) COVID-19
(c) Scurvy (d) Goitre

SECTION – B | Long Answer / Essay Questions

3 × 10 = 30 Marks

Answer any **THREE** of the following. Each question carries 10 marks.

- Q21.** Define health and its dimensions. Explain the concept of positive health and the indicators used to measure the health status of a community. [10]
- Q22.** Explain the classification of communicable diseases based on mode of transmission and describe the general measures for their prevention and control. [10]
- Q23.** Describe the vitamins and minerals essential for health with their sources, functions and deficiency diseases. [10]
- Q24.** Explain the national health programmes of India (RNTCP/NTEP, NLEP, UIP, NVBDCP, NPCB) and the role of the pharmacist in them. [10]
- Q25.** Define first aid. Describe first aid management for fractures, poisoning, electric shock and snake bite. [10]

SECTION – C | Short Notes

5 × 6 = 30 Marks

Answer any **FIVE** of the following. Each question carries 6 marks.

- Q26.** Indicators of health [6]
- Q27.** Toxoids and vaccines [6]
- Q28.** Anaemia — causes and prevention [6]
- Q29.** Primary health care [6]
- Q30.** Sources and functions of vitamin B12 and B complex [6]
- Q31.** Solid waste management [6]
- Q32.** Morbidity and mortality [6]

— END OF QUESTION PAPER —