Master in Public Health
Entrance Examination – 2016

Hall Ticket Number

Time: 2 hours
Total Marks: 100

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE ANSWERING.

INSTRUCTIONS
1. This booklet has twelve (12) pages. Please check thoroughly for all the pages.
2. Enter the Hall Ticket number on the first page of this booklet as well as on the OMR sheet.
3. There are two PARTS in the question paper – PART A (Question numbers 1-25) and PART B (Question numbers 26-100). In case of a tie, marks obtained in PART A will be considered for resolving the tie.
4. There is negative marking for questions in Part A. For each wrong answer 0.33 marks will be deducted.
5. Calculators are not permitted.

PART A

1. Name the area of the brain that controls articulate speech?
   A. Frontal lobe   B. Broca’s Area    C. Thalamus    D. Hypothalamus

2. Which human gland is called “master gland”?
   A. Pituitary   B. Thyroid    C. Cortical    D. Medullary

3. Name the disease spread by the bacillus Pasteurella Pestis
   A. Rabies   B. Syphilis    C. Gonorrhea    D. Plague

4. What is India’s first genetically modified crop?
   A. Brinjal   B. Potato    C. Rice    D. Wheat

5. This average measure is the value that appears most often in a set of data.
   A. Median   B. Mode    C. Range    D. Mean

6. Measures of dispersion includes all except:
   A. Median deviation   B. Standard deviation   C. Range    D. Correlation
7. The odds of developing hypertension are 4:3 among smokers. Choose the one that best interprets the above statement
   A. 4 smokers will not have hypertension and 3 non-smokers will not have hypertension
   B. 4 smokers will have hypertension and 3 smokers will not develop hypertension
   C. Out of 7 smokers, 3 will develop hypertension
   D. 4 smokers will have hypertension and 3 non-smokers will develop hypertension

8. The probability of developing diabetes among 100 alcoholics is 0.10 (10%). What does this mean?
   A. Risk of developing diabetes among 100 alcoholics is 0.10 (10%)
   B. Odds of developing diabetes among 100 alcoholics is 0.10 (10%)
   C. Both
   D. None of the above

9. Which of the following are the Indian systems of medicine
   A. Ayurveda
   B. Unani
   C. Siddha
   D. All of the above

10. The correct definition that describes an epidemic is
    A. Occurrence of cases that are more than the expected frequency
    B. Occurrence of cases more than existing ones at that point of time
    C. Occurrence of cases that never occurred before
    D. Old cases that have come up again

11. Health policies are best defined as
    A. rules
    B. authoritative decisions
    C. administrative decisions
    D. Laws

12. Which of the following is not a lifestyle disease
    A. Cancer
    B. Obesity
    C. Schizophrenia
    D. None of the above
13. Which one of the following is not a social determinant of health?
   A. Poverty
   B. Marginality
   C. Illiteracy
   D. Heredity

14. For Qualitative Research, the data is in the form of
   A. Numbers
   B. Words
   C. Integers
   D. Fractions

15. Belief that diseases are caused by gods and demons is known as
   A. Supernatural theory
   B. Humoral Theory
   C. Germ Theory
   D. None of the above

16. A change in behavior or belief as a result of real or imagined group pressure is
   A. Compliance
   B. Conformity
   C. Acceptance
   D. Resistance

17. SPSS stands for
   A. Statistical Package for Social Sciences
   B. Social Package for Statistical Sciences
   C. Science Package for Social Sciences
   D. None of the Above

18. “Anthropology” is a study of
   A. Primates
   B. Humankind
   C. Arthropods
   D. None of the Above

19. A motive to increased other welfare without considering one’s own self-interest is known as
   A. Egoism
   B. Communism
   C. Altruism
   D. None of the Above
20. What are the main features of a culture?
   A. Customs and Norms
   B. History and Religion
   C. Language and ethnicity
   D. All of the Above

21. Which term refers to the system in which medical physicians are trained?
   A. Bio medicine
   B. Bio cultural synthesis
   C. Ethno-medicine
   D. None of the above

22. The percentage of women in the reproductive age group to the total population in India is
   A. 16
   B. 19
   C. 28
   D. 34

23. Best prophylaxis of cholera is
   A. Early case detection
   B. improved water sanitation
   C. Chemoprophylaxis
   D. Check spread of epidemic

24. India has entered which phase of demographic cycle?
   A. High stationary
   B. Low stationary
   C. Early expanding
   D. Late expanding

25. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act permit termination of pregnancy up to___ weeks of gestation
   A. 10
   B. 12
   C. 20
   D. 28

PART B

26. A patient on anti-rabies treatment is advised to
   A. Refrain from smoking
   B. Abstain from alcohol
   C. Take regular exercise
   D. Consume extra calories

27. The poorest source of Iron is
   A. Apple
   B. Dates
   C. Jaggery
   D. Milk

28. Sterilization for supplying water to community is
   A. Boiling
   B. Chlorination
   C. Ozonization
   D. Potassium Permanganate
29. Which of the following is not a member of United Nations?
   A. ILO
   B. WHO
   C. UNICEF
   D. Indian Red Cross Society

30. A sub-centre for public health services in India caters the population of
   A. 5000
   B. 10,000
   C. 50,000
   D. 1 lakh

31. Strict vegetarian diet results in the deficiency of
   A. Vitamin B1
   B. Biotin
   C. Vitamin B12
   D. Vitamin D

32. Primary health care includes all of the following EXCEPT
   A. Immunization services
   B. Family Planning service
   C. Specialized services
   D. Health education regarding water disinfection

33. Food adulteration includes all the following expect
   A. Substitutions
   B. Fortification
   C. Extraction
   D. Misbranding

34. Best indicators of medical human resources is
   A. Doctor Nurse ratio
   B. Population bed ratio
   C. Doctor Population ratio
   D. both A + B but not C

35. The most affected areas of endemic goiter in India is
   A. Bihar
   B. Bengal
   C. Orissa
   D. Uttar Pradesh

36. If an epidemiologist is called in to investigate a communicable disease emergency,
   the first thing he/she should determine is
   A. Possible source of infection
   B. Accuracy of diagnosis
   C. Method of transmission
   D. Method of control

37. Which can be prevented by filtering water?
   A. Pin worm
   B. Guinea worm
   C. Tape worm
   D. Round worm

38. Measles vaccine is not given before
   A. 9 months
   B. 12 months
   C. 15 months
   D. 18 months

39. Lowest infant mortality rate is seen
   A. Telengana
   B. West Bengal
   C. Tamil Nadu
   D. Kerala

40. World Health Organization day is
   A. 7th April
   B. 21st May
   C. 2nd August
   D. 31st December
41. The headquarters of International Court of Justice (ICJ) is in
A. Rome, Italy
B. Hague, Nederland
C. Paris, France
D. Geneva, Switzerland

42. Papanicolaou (PAP smear) test is a
A. Diagnostic test
B. Screening test
C. Both
D. None

43. The recent concept of Public Health envisages activities concerning health care and services
A. Provided by Government only
B. Provided by both Government and Voluntary agencies
C. Organized by community action from local and international levels
D. Related to communicable disease and sanitation only

44. Richest source of Vitamin C per 100 gm is
A. Indian Gooseberry (Amla)
B. Lemon (Nimbu)
C. Guava (Amrut)
D. Cabbage (Patha Gobi)

45. Which one of the following is the grass root level worker in the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme?
A. Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)
B. Anganwadi worker
C. Lady Health worker
D. Child development project officer

46. Health education is to teach about
A. Symptoms of a disease
B. Management of an illness
C. Prognosis of a disease
D. Health practice, life styles and to adopt environmental changes

47. A family of married couple with their children is
A. Joint
B. Extended
C. Nuclear
D. Inadequate

48. Iron deficiency anemia is seen in
A. Tape worm infestation
B. Round worm infestation
C. Pin worm infestation
D. Hook worm infestation

49. Weaning is best done at
A. 1-2 months
B. 2-3 months
C. 3-4 months
D. 4-6 months

50. Registration of death should be within
A. 24 hours
B. 7 days
C. 14 days
D. 21 days
51. Natural infections and vaccines produce _____ immunity.
   A. Active       B. Passive       C. Herd       D. Natural

52. A booster shot must be given a month or so after administration of a killed vaccine in
   order to elicit a _____ response.
   A. Active       B. Memory       C. Stress       D. Conscious

53. What term is used to describe the confinement of an animal separate from the herd in
   an effort to prevent the spread of a disease?
   A. Quarantine   B. Detainment   C. Biosecurity   D. Containment

54. What term describes all of the processes that occur within an animal?
   A. Digestion   B. Nutrition   C. Metabolism   D. Iatrogenic

55. The wilted leaves of a cherry tree contain _____ that can be quite toxic.
   A. Cyanide   B. Acetone   C. Fungus   D. Vitamin K

56. A _____ occurs when cells grow in an uncontrolled manner.
   A. Birth defect   B. Pneumothorax   C. Neoplasm   D. Hernia

57. What blood test evaluates the red blood cell (RBC) count, the size of the RBC's, amount
   of hemoglobin, number of platelets, total white blood cell (WBC) count and a
   breakdown of the types of cells present?
   A. Packed cell volume
   B. Complete blood cell count
   C. Chemistry profile
   D. Serology

58. Which of the following would appear lightest on a radiograph?
   A. Air   B. Soft tissues   C. Bone   D. Minerals

59. Hydrophobia is another name for _____.
   A. Anthrax   B. Mad cow disease   C. Brucellosis   D. Rabies

60. Where is chromatin found within a cell?
   A. Golgi apparatus   B. Ribosomes   C. Lysosomes   D. Nucleus

61. The process that allows a solvent to move across a membrane in an effort to attain equal
   concentrations, but will not allow all molecules to pass is:
   A. Diffusion   B. Osmosis   C. Active transport   D. Endocytosis

62. What component in connective tissue provides great strength?
   A. Cartilage   B. matrix   C. elastin   D. collagen

63. Rigor mortis occurs because, after death, there is no energy to pump _____ back into
   the endoplasmic reticulum.
   A. blood   B. elastin   C. calcium   D. plasma

64. Which type of white blood cell produces antibodies?
   A. Neutrophils   B. Lymphocytes   C. Eosinophils   D. Basophils
65. What electronic instrument picks up the small electrical signal running through the body?
A. Stethoscope
B. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
C. Pacemaker system
D. Electrocardiograph

66. Ethylene glycol is the active ingredient in which of the following?
A. Acetaminophen
B. Antifreeze
C. Antidiuretic hormone
D. Antibiotics

67. List the condition commonly treated by Phenobarbital.
A. Diarrhea
B. Intussusception
C. Abdominal Distention
D. Seizures

68. What does the term eructate mean?
A. Defecate
B. Regurgitate
C. Belch
D. Cud chewing

69. The embryo becomes a fetus at the point of ______.
A. Attachment
B. Fertilization
C. Differentiation
D. Parturition

70. What term describes a prolonged state of unconsciousness?
A. Stroke
B. Seizure
C. Coma
D. Ataxia

71. Which division of the peripheral nervous system stimulates organs in preparation for "fight or flight"?
A. Central nervous system
B. Sensory somatic system
C. Sympathetic system
D. Parasympathetic system
72. The primary usage of which medications is for their anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects?
A. Radioactive materials
B. Vitamins
C. Steroids
D. Mineralocorticoid

73. The first vaccine was developed to protect humans from ______.
A. Cow pox  B. Tetanus  C. Polio  D. Small pox

74. An ELISA test measures the amount of antigen or antibody in the ______.
A. Urine
B. Lymph
C. Blood
D. Brain

75. Poor growth, low body weight, and lackluster hair coat are physical characteristics of which nutrient deficiency?
A. carbohydrates
B. proteins
C. fats
D. B-complex vitamins

76. Adding ______ to the diet is helpful in both diarrhea and constipation.
A. supplements
B. fat
C. water
D. fiber

77. Which of the following is defined as a state of unconsciousness in which there is a loss of sensation throughout the body?
A. local anesthesia
B. general anesthesia
C. inhalant anesthesia
D. topical anesthesia

78. “Hyperthermia” is the term used to describe what disease condition?
A. dystocia
B. heat stroke
C. frost bite
D. seizures

79. For safety purposes, every person in the X-ray room should wear what protective device during an X-ray?
A. Thyroid collar
B. Lead gloves
C. Lead apron
D. Radiation safety glasses
80. What diagnostic technique is used to visualize internal tissues, bone joints and hollow organs with a special “camera” instrument?
A. ultrasound  B. endoscopy  C. CAT scan  D. MRI scan

81. The effectiveness of a drug can be affected by ____________.
A. storage conditions  B. shelf life  C. expiration date  D. all of the above

82. The primary granting agency through which the United States government conducts and supports biomedical research is the ____________.
A. National Science Foundation (NSF)  B. National Institutes of Health (NIH)  C. United States Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)  D. National Institutes of Aging (NIA)

83. The acronym “SOP” stands for ____________.
A. sample operational plan  B. single operational plan  C. standard operating plan  D. standard operating procedure

84. Another name for thrombocytes in mammals is ____________.
A. red blood cells  B. white blood cells  C. lymph  D. platelets

85. The science dealing with heredity is known as ____________.
A. biology  B. taxonomy  C. genetics  D. paleontology

86. The correct order of occurrence (from left to right) of reproductive events seen in a breeding program is:
A. weaning, ovulation, gestation, lactation, parturition  B. lactation, parturition, ovulation, gestation, weaning  C. ovulation, gestation, parturition, lactation, weaning  D. parturition, weaning, ovulation, gestation, lactation

87. Disinfection is the ____________.
A. destruction of all organisms on an object  B. reduction of the number of pathogenic microorganisms on an object  C. reduction of the number of microorganisms on an object to an acceptable public health standard  D. removal of all visible signs of dirt

88. The term used to describe the condition of no feces being produced is ____________.
A. Alopecia  B. Anorexia  C. Prolapse  D. Constipation
89. What does disease transmission mean?
A. how quickly an individual develops disease syndrome
B. how disease spreads among individuals
C. how severe a disease is
D. how many individuals die from a disease

90. A test in living systems (in vivo) for which chemical alternatives (in vitro) may be available is called a _______.
A. bioavailability test
B. bioassay
C. biochemical assay test
D. bio-alternative assay

91. A titer refers to the concentration of _______.
A. an antigen in a vaccine
B. an antibody in a vaccine
C. an antibody in a blood sample
D. an antigen needed to stimulate a polyclonal antibody response

92. What type of hazard is a cleaning agent?
A. Physical hazard
B. Biological hazard
C. Zoonotic hazard
D. Chemical hazard

93. What is a slippery white film on teeth that is composed of bacteria, food particles, and saliva?
A. Tartar
B. Plaque
C. Calculus
D. Halitosis

94. Infectious diseases are caused by:
A. Dysfunctions of one or more body systems
B. Bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae, helminthes, protozoa, and arthropods
C. Nutritional deficiencies
D. Genetics

95. A list of the total supplies and equipment needed for the immediate and long-term operations of a hospital is known as:
A. Boarding form
B. Medical records
C. Card system
D. Inventory

96. A system of moral principles or values:
A. Decency
B. Ethics
C. Etiquette
D. Attitude
97. Which of the following terms means "existing at birth, but not hereditary"?
A. Malignant  
B. Carcinogenic  
C. Degenerative  
D. Congenital  

98. What technical term is used to describe a medical treatment of disease?
A. Prevention  
B. Therapeutics  
C. Epidemiology  
D. Pathogenesis  

99. MMR in Health refers to:
A. Mass Miniature Radiography  
B. Maternal Mortality Rate/Ratio  
C. Mumps, Measles and Rubella vaccine  
D. All of the above  

100. In 1867, Henry Nestle began discovering what?
A. Feeding Bottle for infants  
B. Pacifiers for Infants  
C. Infant Formula Milk  
D. All of the above  

The End