

PDF

REVISED EDITION ACCORDING TO NEW EXAMINATION
PATTERN

Community Health Nursing

Objective
Questions with
Answer



IT COVERS ALL RECENT
QUESTIONS OF VARIOUS
EXAMINATIONS
CONDUCTED FOR **AIIMS,**
PGIMER, JIPMER, ESIC,
DSSSB, RRB, STATE PSC,
RAK, AND ALSO USEFUL
FOR OTHER NURSING
OFFICER EXAMS.

800+
MCQs

Q1. Bagassosis is caused by inhalation of:

- (a) Sugarcane dust
- (b) Cotton dust
- (c) Jute dust
- (d) coal dust

Ans: (a)

Q2. Lead is widely used in variety of industries because of its properties except

- (a) low boiling point
- (b) anti corrosive
- (c) non oxidizing
- (d) mixes with other material easily

Ans: (c)

Q3. Appearance of burton's line in Lead poisoning

- (a) Bluish purple line on gums
- (b) greenish coating on gums
- (c) brown stains on teeth
- (d) pale pinkish gums

Ans: (a)

Q4. Strategies to prevent occupational dermatitis includes

- (a) Pre- Selection examination
- (b) application of barrier creams
- (c) use of protective equipment and periodic health checkup
- (d) all of the above

Ans: (d)

Q5. The act that is recommended for prevention of creches for women in factory

- (a) ESI act 1948
- (b) The India mines act 1923
- (c) The Factories Act 1976
- (d) CGHS

(c) chicken

(d) fish

Ans: (a)

Q11. Calorie intake of 1 year child per kg is

(a) 100

(b) 200

(c) 300

(d) 400

Ans: (a)

Q12. Maximum amount of vitamin D is present in among the following

(a) liver

(b) egg yolk

(c) cheese

(d) cod liver oil

Ans: (d)

Q13. Phosphatase test is used

(a) to test the presence of nitric acid

(b) to determine the type of methemoglobinemia, a blood disorder

(c) Test for efficacy of Pasteurization of Milk

(d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

Q14. 3D's (Diarrhea, dementia, dermatitis) Are the characteristic of deficiency disorder

(a) Niacin

(b) Thiamine

(c) Riboflavin

(d) Biotin

Ans: (a)

Q15. Which is the best test to detect iron deficiency in a client?

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- (a) ferrous sulphate (b) serum ferritin
(c) serum iron (d) hemoglobin

Ans: (b)

Q16. Amino acid deficient in weight is

- (a) Leucine (b) Methionine (c) Lysine (d) Cystine

Ans: (c)

Q17. ASHA (Accredited social health activist) workers are functioning at

- (a) Community health (b) village level
(c) PHC level (d) district level

Ans: (b)

Q18. All the following components are used in Kuppuswamy classification of socio-economic status except

- (a) Family income (b) education
(c) occupation (d) number of children

Ans: (d)

Q19. Ortho toolidine test is used for detecting.....

- (a) chlorine (b) silver
(c) oxygen (d) ammonia

Ans: (a)

Q20. Which of the following viral infections is transmitted by tick?

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- (a) Japanese encephalitis (b) dengue fever
(c) Kyasanur forest disease (d) yellow fever

Ans: (c)

Q21. Name the classification developed by WHO for disability

- (a) International classification of functioning, disability and health
(b) Kuppuswamy classification
(c) NYHA classification
(d) FAB classification

Ans: (a)

Q22. Kala azar is transmitted by

- (a) Aedes mosquito (b) tsetse fly
(c) Sand fly (d) mice

Ans: (c)

Q23. Which disease condition is transmitted by Aedes mosquito?

- (a) dengue fever (b) Chikungunya
(c) yellow fever (d) all of the above

Ans: (d)

Q24. Koplik's spots are seen in:

- (a) Rubella (b) measles
(c) Chikungunya (d) chicken pox

Ans: (b)

Q25. Primary Health Care is

- (a) health for all
- (b) health for those who are in need
- (c) health for an area of 30000 population
- (d) health for children attending primary school

Ans: (a)

Q26. Following are the elements of Primary Health Care except

- (a) health education
- (b) intersectoral coordination
- (c) cost effectiveness
- (d) provision of essential drugs

Ans: (c)

Q27. Causative organism of AIDS

- (a) rabies virus
- (b) CMV
- (c) retrovirus
- (d) adenovirus

Ans: (c)

Q28. Universal immunization program was launched in the year of

- (a) 1974
- (b) 1978
- (c) 1985
- (d) 1992

Ans: (c)

Q29. Mid day meal programme started in..... year?

- (a) 1960
- (b) 1961
- (c) 1995
- (d) 2001

Ans: (b)

Q30. Live vaccine is

- (a) DPT (b) Hepatitis B (c) TT (d) BCG

Ans: (d)

Q31. Oral rehydration solution does not contain

- (a) sodium chloride (b) calcium lactate
(c) Bicarbonate (d) glucose

Ans: (b)

Q32. The World Health Organization day is

- (a) 7th April (b) 4th may (c) 17th August (d) 1st December

Ans: (a)

Q33. Grey baby syndrome is caused by

- (a) Chloramphenicol (b) Amphotericin B
(c) vancomycin (d) tetracyclines

Ans: (a)

Q34. Best response from a nurse to the woman who missed single dose of oral contraceptive pill?

- (a) take the missed pill now and continue the course
(b) take two pills the next day and continue with the course
(c) discontinue the course because OCP has no more effect
(d) use barrier technique

Ans: (b)

Q35. Among the following identify the most common complication associated with mumps?

- (a) Aseptic meningitis (b) mastitis
(c) Orchidites (d) Oophoritis

Ans: (a)

Q36. Which of the following agent is responsible for Bagassosis?

- (a) Smoke (b) silica (c) sugarcane dust (d) coal

Ans: (c)

Q37. Which of the following is the early sign of Leprosy?

- (a) loss of sensation (b) lesions over the skin
(c) thickened painful nerve (d) sinking of the nose bridge

Ans: (c)

Q38. All the vaccines are the national immunization schedule except

- (a) BCG (b) pentavalent (c) pneumococcal (d) OPV

Ans: (c)

Q39. Common side effect of copper-T is

- (a) pain (b) bleeding (c) vaginal discharge (d) pelvic inflammation

Ans: (b)

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Q40. Health survey and development committee is also known as?

- (a) Bhore committee (b) Chadah committee
(c) Srivastav committee (d) Mukherjee committee

Ans: (a)

Q41. DOTS is for.....condition

- (a) Tuberculosis (b) Leprosy (c) malaria (d) HIV

Ans: (a)

Q42. Rabies free zone in India is

- (a) Goa (b) Lakshadweep
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans: (b)

Q43. Guthrie Test is useful for screening

- (a) pomp's disease (b) Phenylketonuria
(c)Thalassemia (d) haemophilia

Ans: (b)

Q44. Which of the following ATT drug is absolutely contraindicated in pregnancy?

- (a) Pyrazinamide (b) Rifampicin (c) streptomycin (d) ethambutol

Ans: (c)

Q45. Continuous vomiting can lead to

- (a) respiratory acidosis
- (c) Metabolic acidosis

- (b) respiratory alkalosis
- (d) metabolic alkalosis

Ans: (d)

Q46. Monday fever is known as

- (a) Bagassosis
- (b) Byssinosis
- (c) Asbestosis
- (d) COPD

Ans: (b)

Q47. Among the following secondary prevention of TB is

- (a) BCG vaccination
- (b) DOTS treatment
- (c) health education
- (d) sputum testing

Ans: (b)

Q48. Scotch tape swab is used to identify

- (a) tapeworm
- (b) pinworm
- (c) Anquilostoma
- (d) Cryptosporidium

Ans: (b)

Q49. Amebiasis is transmitted through route

- (a) Feco-oral
- (b) Parenteral
- (c) vector-borne
- (d) Airborne

Ans: (a)

Q50. Lepromin test is used to diagnose

- (a) leprosy
- (b) malaria
- (c) TV
- (d) HIV/AIDS

Ans: (a)

Q51. International health regulations is subjected to

- (a) plague (b) yellow fever (c) cholera (d) all the above

Ans: (d)

Q52. Most reliable indicator to identify the nutritional status in under 2 years children in community setting is

- (a) Mid arm circumference (b) weight for age
(c) weight for height (d) BMI

Ans: (a)

Q53. On prescription of oral pills to the user, the health worker will ask about the following except

- (a) Number of live children (b) Calf tenderness
(c) Headache (d) Swelling of feet

Ans: (a)

Q54. Absolute contraindication to the OCP includes

- (a) Thromboembolism (b) Liver disease
(c) Ca breast (d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

Q55. Staining technique used to diagnose TB is known as:

- (a) Ziehl-Neelsen stain (b) Gram stain
(c) Giem stain (d) PAS

Ans: (a)

Q56. Father of epidemiology is:

- (a) John snow (b) Joseph Lister
(c) Karl Landsteiner (d) Robert Hook

Ans: (a)

Q57. Chemical components of Mala-D are

- (a) D-Norgestrel and Ethinyl Estradiol (b) D-norgestrel and progestogen
(c) Progestogen (d) Norethisterone Acetate

Ans: (a)

Q58. Measles vaccine is administered by:

- (a) Intradermal route (b) Intravenous route
(c) Oral route (d) Subcutaneous route

Ans: (d)

Q59. The human resource available in sub-centre is:

- (a) Multi-purpose health workers (b) Physician
(c) Anganwadi worker (d) Medical officer

Ans: (a)

Q60. The mosquito that lays eggs singly:

- (a) Aedes (b) Anopheles (c) Culex (d) Mansonia

Ans: (b)

Q61. Which Vitamin is lost during polishing of rice?

- (a) B12 (b) Thiamine (c) Vitamin A (d) Vitamin K

Ans: (b)

Q62. Mass prophylaxis is used in all EXCEPT

- (a) Rabies (b) Lymphatic filariasis (c) Trachoma (d) Malaria

Ans: (a)

Q63. Quarantine stands for

- (a) Time period between infection and confirmatory diagnosis
(b) time period between diagnosis and initiation of treatment
(c) time period between infection and multiplication of organism
(d) longest incubation period

Ans: (d)

Q64. Prevention of risk factors related to a disease condition is known as

- (a) primordial prevention (b) primary prevention
(c) secondary prevention (d) tertiary prevention

Ans: (a)

Q65. Sentinel surveillance is used to

- (a) Know the total number of affected people
(b) Know the hidden cases in the community
(c) compare the incidence

(d) major incidence and prevalence

Ans: (b)

Q66. Which of the following vaccine is contraindicated in pregnancy?

(a) rubella (b) measles (c) varicella (d) all the above

Ans: (d)

Q67. ASHA workers performance is monitored through

(a) number of deliveries attended (b) Number of home visits done
(c) Reduction in IMR (d) number of training hours attended

Ans: (c)

Q68. In health care delivery system Grass root level workers includes...

(a) Anganwadi workers (b) ASHA
(c) village health guide (d) all the above

Ans: (d)

Q69. Spread of communicable disease across a large region, country to country is referred to

(a) endemic (b) epidemic (c) episodic (d) pandemic

Ans: (d)

Q70. Which of the following diseases are known as six killer diseases in children?

(a) Whooping cough, yellow fever, hepatitis, TB, smallpox, Tetanus

- (b) Diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, polio, TB, tetanus
- (c) Diphtheria, yellow fever, TB, leprosy, malaria, cholera
- (d) Whooping cough, diphtheria, Malaria, smallpox, TB, chickenpox

Ans: (b)

Q71. Diseases which are transmitted by water and food are called as

- (a) vector-borne
- (b) Airborne
- (c) fomite- borne
- (d) Vehicle-borne

Ans: (d)

Q72. Cold chain system is the process of preserving

- (a) blood specimen for malarial parasites
- (b) chemotherapeutic agents
- (c) sputum specimens
- (d) vaccines

Ans: (d)

Q73. Which of the following is the terminal method of contraceptive in male?

- (a) IUD
- (b) Chemical methods
- (c) vasectomy
- (d) condom

Ans: (c)

Q74. The subjective component of well-being is referred to as

- (a) Physical quality of life
- (b) quantity of work
- (c) quantity of life
- (d) standard of living

Ans: (c)

Q75. Health means absence of disease is the concept of

- (a) biomedical (b) ecology (c) holistic (d) psychosocial

Ans: (a)

Q76. Tear out by roots in the literal meaning of

- (a) Elimination (b) eradication
(c) isolation (d) transmission

Ans: (b)

Q77. Which of the following foods is accepted as a reference protein?

- (a) Cows milk (b) hen's egg
(c) Human milk (d) Soybean

Ans: (b)

Q78. In Simmering, the food is preferred

- (a) at boiling point (b) above boiling point
(c) below boiling point (d) in normal water

Ans: (c)

Q79. Child survival and safe motherhood (CSSM) program was replaced by which program in India?

- (a) MCH (b) NRHM (c) RCH (d) ICDS

Ans: (c)

Q80. Which is the theme for 2016 World Health Day?

- (a) Halt the rise: beat diabetes

- (b) Food safety
- (c) vector borne diseases: small bite, big threat
- (d) Healthy heart beat, healthy blood pressure

Ans: (a)

Q81. The following diseases can be transmitted by water and food except

- (a) Hepatitis C
- (b) hepatitis A
- (c) cholera
- (d) poliomyelitis

Ans: (a)

Q82. The concept of health which emphasizes that health is a sound mind in a sound body in a sound family in a sound environment is

- (a) ecological concept
- (b) physical concept
- (c) psychological concepts
- (d) Holistic concept

Ans: (d)

Q83. Providing health education about the environmental hygiene to the community people is an example of

- (a) social communication
- (b) structural communication
- (c) therapeutic communication
- (d) formal communication

Ans: (b)

Q84. The agent factor responsible for the occurrence of the disease include

- A. biological and physical agents**
- B. mechanical and chemical agents**

C. vertical and inoculation agents

D. Nutrient and living agents

- (a) A, B, C (b) B, C, D (c) A, B, D (d) A, C, D

Ans: (c)

Q85. The principles of Primary Health Care includes

A. Equitable distribution

B. community participation

C. coverage and accessibility

D. appropriateness and continuity

- (a) A, B, C (b) B, C, D (c) A, C, D (d) A, B, C, D

Ans: (a)

Q86. The following are the function of male health workers as a health team member except

- (a) Conduct survey of the sub center and maintain record of all families
- (b) provide nutrition advice and immunization to mothers and children
- (c) maintain information of or vital events
- (d) promote health education activities

Ans: (b)

Q87. Which of the following infection of animals primarily can be transmitted through milk?

- (a) Tuberculosis (b) dengue (c) plague (d) leptospirosis

Ans: (a)

Q88. Which of the following is not a content of drug kit A provided at sub- centre?

- (a) Oral rehydration salt
- (b) tab cotrimoxazole
- (c) Tablet Paracetamol
- (d) Vitamin a solution

Ans: (c)

Q89. Scabies is a/ an

- (a) non communicable disease
- (b) contagious disease
- (c) Bacterial infection
- (d) fungal infection

Ans: (b)

Q90. The obligate reference to the

- (a) Host in which the parasite remain is asexual
- (b) Temporary host
- (c) only host
- (d) multiple hosts

Ans: (c)

Q91. The constant presence of infection in a given geographical area without any external input is known as

- (a) epidemic
- (b) endemic
- (c) pandemic
- (d) sporadic

Ans: (b) endemic

Q92. Sporadic means

- (a) sudden outbreak of disease in a given area

(b) infectious disease that has spread through human populations across a large region; for instance multiple continents, or even worldwide

(c) Disease occurs at irregular intervals are only in few places in scattered or isolated manner

(d) The constant presence of infection in a given geographical area without any external input

Ans: (c) Disease occurs at irregular intervals are only in few places in scattered or isolated manner

Q93. The continuous, Systematic collection, analysis and interpretations of health-related data needed for the planning, implementation, and evaluation of Public Health practice is known as

(a) Incidence

(b) monitoring

(c) surveillance

(d) community assessment

Ans: (c) surveillance

Q94. Incubatory carrier is

(a) a person capable of transmitting an infectious agent through other during the incubation Period of the disease

(b) A person who is continue to shed disease-causing agent during the period of recovery

(c) A person or other organism that has contracted and infectious disease but who displays no symptoms. Although affected by the disease themselves Carriers can transmit it to others

(d) A person who carry microorganism

Ans: (a) a person capable of transmitting an infectious agent through other during the incubation Period of the disease

Q95. Mode of spread of whooping cough is

(a) Direct contact

(b) droplet infection

(c) fomite

(d) water borne

Ans: (b) droplet infection

Q96. Which of the following is the method of transmission of infection by vector?

(a) Biting

(b) Regurgitation

(c) scratching in of infective faces

(d) all of the above

Ans: (d) all of the above

Q97. The maximum size of droplet nuclei that can be inhaled into alveoli of lungs is

(a) 1-2 microns

(b) 1-5 microns

(c) 5-7 microns

(d) 7-10 microns

Ans: (b) 1-5 microns

Q98. Immunity acquired through natural infection is

(a) artificial active immunity

(b) hard immunity

(c) natural active immunity

(d) specific human immunity

Ans: (c) natural active immunity

Q99. BCG is

(a) live attenuated vaccine

(b) inactivated vaccine

(c) killed vaccines

(d) toxoids

Ans: (a) live attenuated vaccine

Q100. Influenza- A (H1N1) vaccine was approved in the year

(a) 2009

(b) 2010

(c) 2012

(d) 2004

Ans: (a) 2009

Q101. Smallpox was eradicated from the world in the year

(a) 1980

(b) 1981

(c) 1982

(d) 1983

Ans: (a) 1980

Q102. Polyvalent vaccine means

(a) single strain of single microorganism

(b) two or more strains of same microorganism

(c) antibody of single microorganism

(d) none of the above

Ans: (b) two or more strains of same microorganism

Q103. Negri bodies are found in which disease condition?

(a) Rabies

(b) measles

- (c) mumps
- (d) Pertussis

Ans: (a) Rabies

Q104. In cold chain process the walk in cold rooms stores vaccine upto months

- (a) 4 months
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 3 months
- (d) 1 months

Ans: (c) 3 months

Q105. Expansion of BCG vaccine is

- (a) bacillus calmette -guerin
- (b) bacillus calmette- guereo
- (c) Bacilli calamette -Guerror
- (d) Bacilli calamette -Gurein

Ans: (a) bacillus calmette -guerin

Q106. Measles vaccine are stored in part of refrigerator

- (a) chilled tray
- (b) deep freezer
- (c) tray below the freezer
- (d) Shelves in the door

Ans: (b) deep freezer

Q107. Which of the following vaccine is contraindicated during pregnancy?

- (a) MMR
- (b) Hepatitis B

(c) DPT

(d) DT

Ans: (a) MMR

Q108. Administrations of readymade antibody creates

(a) active acquired immunity

(b) passive acquired immunity

(c) active natural immunity

(d) passive natural immunity

Ans: (b) passive acquired immunity

Q109. The other name of pertussis is

(a) rubella

(b) whooping cough

(c) rubeola

(d) diphtheria

Ans: (b) whooping cough

Q110. Symmetrical Unilocular rashes firstly appearing from trunk and then on face, arms and legs is a characteristic of disease

(a) Smallpox

(b) measles

(c) chicken pox

(d) rubella

Ans: (c) chicken pox

Q111. Measles vaccine is

(a) live viral vaccine

(b) live bacterial vaccine

(c) killed vaccine

(d) Toxoid

Ans: (a) live viral vaccine

Q112. Koplik's Spot are the clinical feature of

(a) Measles

(b) Pertussis

(c) Chicken pox

(d) rubella

Ans: (a) Measles

Q113. What type of toxin is produced by clostridium tetani?

(a) Exotoxin

(b) Endotoxin

(c) Organic toxin

(d) Inorganic toxin

Ans: (a) Exotoxin

Q114. Rabies is caused by a virus called:

(a) Filarial

(b) Lyssavirus type 1

(c) Myxovirus

(d) Adenovirus

Ans: (b) Lyssavirus type 1

Q115. Boiling water helps in killing all organisms EXCEPT

(a) Fungi

(b) Bacteria

(c) Protozoa

(d) Spores

Ans: (d) Spores

Q116. The another name for leprosy is:

(a) Hansen's disease

(b) Anderson's diseases

(c) Chagas disease

(d) Slim's disease

Ans: (a) Hansen's disease

Q117. The last known natural case of smallpox was reported in the world in

(a) 1977

(b) 1978

(c) 1979

(d) 1980

Ans: (a) 1977

Q118. Which of the following viral infections is transmitted by ticks?

(a) Japanese encephalitis

(b) dengue fever

(c) Kyasanur forest disease

(d) Yellow fever

Ans: (c) Kyasanur forest disease

Q119. DDT is a

(a) contact poison

(b) CNS poison

(c) stomach poison

(d) none of the above

Ans: (a) contact poison

Q120. Which of the following methods is safe for disposal of Mercury?

(a) bury under Earth

(b) collect carefully and reuse

(c) autoclaving and discard

(d) treat with chemical

Ans: (b) collect carefully and reuse

Q121. Strategies of Leprosy eradication program includes all of the following except

(a) early detection and complete treatment of new leprosy cases

(b) early diagnosis and promote MDT, through routine and special effects

(c) Strengthening of disability prevention and medical rehabilitation services

(d) centralized leprosy services through dedication hospital for leprosy treatments

Ans: (d) centralized leprosy services through dedication hospital for leprosy treatments

Q122. Mumps prevents with a clinical features of

(a) fever with enlargement of thyroid glands

(b) fever with non supportive enlargement of one or both parotid glands

(c) Fever with supportive enlargement of parotid glands

(d) Fever cough and enlargement of submandibular glands

Ans: (b) fever with non supportive enlargement of one or both parotid glands

Q123. An infection which is present in an individual but not sufficient to result in a disease is called as

(a) latent infection

- (b) clinical infection
- (c) subclinical infection
- (d) secondary infection

Ans: (c) subclinical infection

Q124. Rooming in practice means keeping mother and infant together

- (a) for 24 hours a day
- (b) for 8 hours
- (c) whenever baby demands for feeding
- (d) whenever infant becomes hypothermic

Ans: (a) for 24 hours a day

Q125. Exclusive breastfeeding helps mother in except

- (a) prevention of cervical cancer
- (b) prevention of breast cancer
- (c) act as a contraceptive method
- (d) help in quick and early involution of uterus

Ans: (a) prevention of cervical cancer

Q126. Prolactin reflex in mother causes

- (a) ejection of milk
- (b) production of milk
- (c) suppression of milk production
- (d) storage of milk

Ans: (b) production of milk

Q127. Baby with birth weight of 1000-2000 gram are termed as

- (a) low birth weight babies

- (b) very low birth weight babies
- (c) small for date baby
- (d) extremely low birth weight babies

Ans: (b) very low birth weight babies

Q128. Vitamin K at birth is administered to among..... newborns.

- (a) Prevent excessive bleeding
- (b) increase immunity
- (c) prevent infection
- (d) correct malnutrition

Ans: (a) Prevent excessive bleeding

Q129. Warm chain means

- (a) drying the baby
- (b) Establishing skin to skin contact with mother and immediate initiation of breastfeeding
- (c) warm Resuscitation and warm transportation
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (d) All of the above

Q130. Apgar score of 4-6 of newborn indicates

- (a) severe depression
- (b) Mild depression
- (c) moderate depression
- (d) no depression

Ans: (b) Mild depression

Q131. Normal umbilical cord contains

- (a) 1 arteries and 2 veins

- (a) primordial prevention
- (b) health protection
- (c) specific protection
- (d) disability limitation

Ans: (c) specific protection

Q397. Which of the following disease is caused by deficiency of thiamine?

- (a) Wernicke's encephalopathy
- (b) Cheilosis
- (c) Pellagra
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (a) Wernicke's encephalopathy

Q398. Deficiency of which of the following vitamin causes beriberi?

- (a) Thiamine
- (b) Vitamin C
- (c) vitamin E
- (d) Vitamin D

Ans: (a) Thiamine

Q399. Level of prevention that includes specific protection is

- (a) primordial
- (b) primary
- (c) secondary
- (d) tertiary

Ans: (b) primary

Q400. National family health survey done in every year

- (a) 6 months
- (b) 1 year
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 10 years

Ans: (c) 5 years

Q401. Screening of the disease in which type of prevention?

- (a) primordial prevention
- (b) primary prevention
- (c) secondary prevention
- (d) tertiary prevention

Ans: (c) secondary prevention

Q402. Disability limitation in which mode of prevention?

- (a) primordial prevention
- (b) primary prevention
- (c) secondary prevention
- (d) tertiary prevention

Ans: (d) tertiary prevention

Q403. Which of the following is also called as epidemic parotitis?

- (a) Measles
- (b) chicken pox
- (c) mumps
- (d) pertussis

Ans: (c) mumps

Q404. Which one of the following is not a socio economic indicator?

- (a) literacy rate

- (b) family size
- (c) housing
- (d) life expectancy at birth

Ans: (d) life expectancy at birth

Q405. Census population count is in reference to

- (a) 1st March
- (b) 1st July
- (c) 30th June
- (d) 1st January

Ans: (a) 1st March

Q406. Chemoprophylaxis is level of prevention

- (a) primary
- (b) secondary
- (c) tertiary
- (d) Quaternary

Ans: (a) primary

Q407. Kaplan Meier method is for?

- (a) survival
- (b) incidence
- (c) prevalence
- (d) frequency

Ans: (a) survival

Q408. Census is conducted in every..... years in India

- (a) 10
- (b) 25

(c) 15

(d) 20

Ans: (a) 10

Q409. Example of a water borne disease is

(a) Malaria

(b) cholera

(c) tuberculosis

(d) rabies

Ans: (b) cholera

Q410. Which of the following disease can be diagnosed by mantoux test?

(a) Diphtheria

(b) tuberculosis

(c) pertussis

(d) Mumps

Ans: (b) tuberculosis

Q411. Nosocomial infections are those which develop

(a) within 24 hours after hospitalization

(b) within 48 hours of hospitalization

(c) after 48 hours of hospitalization

(d) after 7 days of hospitalization

Ans: (c) after 48 hours of hospitalization

Q412. Time between infection and maximum infectivity is known as

(a) incubation period

(b) serial interval

- (c) generation time
- (d) communicable period

Ans: (c) generation time

Q413. Quarantine period should be

- (a) minimum incubation period
- (b) maximum incubation period
- (c) Period of communicability
- (d) median incubation period

Ans: (b) maximum incubation period

Q414. Chemoprophylaxis can be done for the following except

- (a) meningitis
- (b) typhoid
- (c) cholera
- (d) diphtheria

Ans: (b) typhoid

Q415. Cold chain system is the process of

- (a) storing blood specimen for MP & MF
- (b) Refrigerating chemotherapeutic agents
- (c) storing sputum specimens
- (d) preserving vaccines

Ans: (d) preserving vaccines

Q416. ILR is a part of

- (a) sterilization procedure
- (b) disinfection procedure
- (c) cold chain

(d) drug transport

Ans: (c) cold chain

Q417. ILR designed for

(a) storing vaccines

(b) incubating culture medias

(c) sterilization of rubber gloves

(d) disinfection of sharp materials

Ans: (a) storing vaccines

Q418. Which of the following is a diarrheal preventive vaccine?

(a) DPT vaccine

(b) retro virus vaccine

(c) MMR vaccine

(d) hepatitis B

Ans: (b) retro virus vaccine

Q419. OPV is a

(a) Live vaccine

(b) live attenuated vaccine

(c) killed vaccine

(d) Toxoid

Ans: (b) live attenuated vaccine

Q420. Salk vaccine is a

(a) Live vaccine

(b) live attenuated vaccine

(c) killed vaccine

(d) Toxoid

(b) 28 contraceptive pills and 5 iron pills

(c) 23 contraceptive pills and 5 iron pills

(d) 14 contraceptive and 14 iron pills

Ans: (a) 21 contraceptive in 7 iron pills

Q662. Stratified sampling is ideal for

(a) Heterogeneous data

(b) Homogenous data

(c) Both

(d) None

Ans: (a) Heterogeneous data

Q663. The dose of ethinyl estradiol in Mala-N is

(a) 20 ug/m

(b) 30 ug/m

(c) 50 ug/mq

(d) 100 ug/m

Ans: (b) 30 ug/m

Q664. Hormonal contraceptive of choice in lactating women is

(a) combined pill

(b) multiphasic pill

(c) mini pill

(d) Centchroman

Ans: (c) mini pill

Q665. Schedule of administration of mini pill containing 75 microgram of desogestrel for contraception is

(a) Once a day pill for 3 month +7 day pill free interval

(b) Once a day pill for 2 month +7 day pill free interval

(c) Taken for 21 days with 7 days pill free interval

(d) Taken for 28 days with no days pill free interval

Ans: (d) Taken for 28 days with no days pill free interval

Q666. DMPA is an injectable contraceptive given every

(a) 2 weeks

(b) 2 months

(c) 2 years

(d) 3 months

Ans: (d) 3 months

Q667. Which of the following natural method of contraception is most effective

(a) Calendar method

(b) billing methods

(c) Symptothermic method

(d) BBT method

Ans: (c) Symptothermic method

(d) BBT method

Q668. Most common method of sterilization practiced in India

(a) female sterilization

(b) male sterilization

(c) both equally common

(d) none

Ans: (a) female sterilization

Q669. Most common effective family planning method is

- (a) vasectomy
- (b) tubectomy
- (c) copper T
- (d) oral pills

Ans: (a) vasectomy

Q670. Following vasectomy for family planning. A patient should be advised to use some other methods of contraception till

- (a) Removals of all sutures
- (b) Pain completely subside
- (c) two weeks
- (d) 8 weeks

Ans: (d) 8 weeks

Q671. The MTP Act does not allow termination of pregnancy after

- (a) 20 weeks
- (b) 24 weeks
- (c) 28 weeks
- (d) 30 weeks

Ans: (a) 20 weeks

Q672. MTP Act of 1971 provides the following indications except

- (a) where continuation of pregnancy and endangers mother's life
- (b) Where pregnancy is a result of rape
- (c) when acceptors required insensitivity
- (d) Failure of contraceptive device

Ans: (c) when acceptors required insensitivity

Q673. If the distribution of intraocular pressure (IOP) seen in 100 glaucoma patients has an average 30mm with a SD of 1.0, what is

the lower limit of the average IOP that can be expected 95% of times?

- (a) 29
- (b) 26
- (c) 32
- (d) 259

Ans: (a) 29

Q674. Which is the best distribution to study the daily admission of head injury patients in the trauma care centre?

- (a) Normal distribution
- (b) Binomial Distribution
- (c) uniform distribution
- (d) poisson distribution

Ans: (d) poisson distribution

Q675. Maternal mortality rate definition include all except

- (a) death in pregnancy
- (b) death during pregnancy
- (c) death within 6 weeks post delivery
- (d) death within 6 months post delivery

Ans: (d) death within 6 months post delivery

Q676. Maternal mortality ratio is calculated by

- (a) maternal deaths/ live birth
- (b) maternal deaths/ 1000 live birth
- (c) maternal deaths/ 100000 live birth
- (d) Maternal deaths/ 100000 populations

Ans: (c) maternal deaths/ 100000 live birth

Q677. Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is expressed as

- (a) Per 100,000 live birth
- (b) Per 1000 live birth
- (c) per 10,000 live birth
- (d) Per 1000 populations

Ans: (a) Per 100,000 live birth

Q678. About maternal mortality rate which of the following is true?

- (a) it is a rate not ratio
- (b) numerator includes complications related death up to 42 days after pregnancy
- (c) denominators includes stillbirth and abortions
- (d) Expressed as rate per 1000 live birth

Ans: (a) it is a rate not ratio

Q679. Leading cause of maternal deaths in India is

- (a) anemia
- (b) hemorrhage
- (c) sepsis /abortion
- (d) obstructed labour

Ans: (b) hemorrhage

Q680. The denominator used to calculate literacy rate in Indian population is

- (a) Population aged 18 years or more
- (b) population based 7 years or more
- (c) school going population
- (d) total mid year population

Ans: (b) population based 7 years or more

Q681. Simple random sampling is ideal for

- (a) vaccinated people
- (b) Heterogeneous population
- (c) Homogenous population
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (c) Homogenous population

Q682. Spermicide used in contraceptive TODAY is

- (a) Norethisterone
- (b) 9- Nonoxynol
- (c) Prostaglandin F2
- (d) MPA

Ans: (b) 9- Nonoxynol

Q683. Non medicated intrauterine devices (IUDs) are called as

- (a) Third generation IUDs
- (b) Second generation IUDs
- (c) first generation IUDs
- (d) Murti-load devices

Ans: (c) first generation IUDs

Q684. Cu T 380A IUD Should be replaced once in

- (a) 4 years
- (b) 6 years
- (c) 8 years
- (d) 10 years

Ans: (d) 10 years

Q685. Multiload device refers to?

- (a) first generation IUCD
- (b) second generation IUCD
- (c) Oc
- (d) barrier contraceptive

Ans: (b) second generation IUCD

Q686. In Cu T 200, Number denotes

- (a) weight in microgram
- (b) weight in milligram
- (c) surface area
- (d) volume of device

Ans: (c) surface area

Q687. Which IUCD for 10 years

- (a) Cu-T 200
- (b) Nova T
- (c) Cu-T380
- (d) Multi load 250

Ans: (c) Cu-T380

Q688. IUD Associated most commonly with expulsion is

- (a) Lippes loop
- (b) Cu-T 200
- (c) Cu-T 380
- (d) LNG IUD

Ans: (a) Lippes loop

Q689. Cu T preferably inserted postnatal after

- (a) 2 weeks

(b) 4 weeks

(c) 5 weeks

(d) 8 weeks

Ans: (d) 8 weeks

Q690. In research study, first cold our sampled, then sections and finally students. this type of Sampling is known as

(a) Stratified sampling

(b) simple random sampling

(c) cluster sampling

(d) multistage sampling

Ans: (d) multistage sampling

Q691. Which of the following is not an absolute contraindication of OCP?

(a) nursing mother

(b) breast cancer

(c) cardiac abnormality

(d) H/O thromboembolism

Ans: (a) nursing mother

Q692. Serious complication of oral contraceptive is

(a) leg vein thrombosis

(b) headache

(c) breakthrough bleeding

(d) breast tenderness

Ans: (a) leg vein thrombosis

Q693. Mala-N and oral contraceptive pills differs from Mala- D in terms of of

- (a) Norgestrel dosage
- (b) Oestradiol dosage
- (c) Sold under social marketing scheme
- (d) supplied free of cost

Ans: (d) supplied free of cost

Q694. Mini pill is contraceptive of choices for

- (a) elderly females
- (b) lactating females
- (c) obese women
- (d) Menstruating women

Ans: (b) lactating females

Q695. Mini pills contain

- (a) Only progesterone in small quantity
- (b) progesterone and estrogen in small quantities
- (c) estrogen in small quantity and progesterone in large
- (d) none of these

Ans: (a) Only progesterone in small quantity

Q696. Safe period is calculated by

- (a) length of menstrual period
- (b) duration and date of ovulation
- (c) Length of ovulation
- (d) length of luteal phase

Ans: (a) length of menstrual period

Q697. 'Persona' is a method of

- (a) natural contraceptive

(b) hormonal contraceptive

(c) Barrier contraceptive

(d) IUCD

Ans: (a) natural contraceptive

Q698. In which year a nationwide family planning programme was launched in India

(a) 1948

(b) 1950

(c) 1952

(d) 1955

Ans: (c) 1952

Q699. Which of the following method is most suitable for the couple who is already having two children?

(a) condom and contraceptive pills

(b) tubectomy

(c) contraceptive pills and IUDs

(d) condom and diaphragm

Ans: (b) tubectomy

Q700. In emergency contraception which progesterone is used

(a) Norethisterone

(b) Medroxyprogesterone

(c) Desogestrel

(d) Levonorgestrel

Ans: (d) Levonorgestrel

Q701. Among causes of maternal mortality, which one of the following is the correct descending order due to which the maternal death occur in India

- (a) hemorrhage, obstructed labour, abortion, sepsis
- (b) obstructed labour, hemorrhage, abortion, sepsis
- (c) Hemorrhage, sepsis, abortion, obstructed labour
- (d) sepsis, obstructed labour, abortion, hemorrhage

Ans: (c) Hemorrhage, sepsis, abortion, obstructed labour

Q702. Which one of the following is categorized as a high risk pregnancy?

- (a) birth order 3
- (b) Maternal height 150 cm
- (c) twins pregnancy
- (d) blood group AB Positive

Ans: (c) twins pregnancy

Q703. Which among the following is the most important immediate care of newborn?

- (a) Resuscitation
- (b) Rooming-in
- (c) breastfeeding
- (d) health assessment

Ans: (a) Resuscitation

Q704. Major cause of perinatal mortality rate

- (a) malnutrition
- (b) congenital anomalies
- (c) birth asphyxia
- (d) both a and b

Ans: (c) birth asphyxia

Q705. For a negatively skewed data mean will be

- (a) Less than median
- (b) more than median
- (c) equal than median
- (d) One

Ans: (a) Less than median

Q706. Leading cause of neonatal mortality in India is

- (a) infections
- (b) birth asphyxia/ trauma
- (c) diarrhoea
- (d) prematurity and congenital malformation

Ans: (d) prematurity and congenital malformation

Q707. Most common cause of infant mortality in India is

- (a) low birth weight
- (b) respiratory disease
- (c) diarrheal disease
- (d) congenital abnormality

Ans: (a) low birth weight

Q708. The highest rate of infant mortality in India is reported from

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Orissa

Ans: (a) Madhya Pradesh

Q709. Infant mortality rate is defined as number of deaths of infants under age one per

Q853. Incineration is done for

- (a) waste sharps
- (b) human anatomical waste
- (c) radiographic waste
- (d) used batteries

Ans: (b) human anatomical waste

Q854. True about incinerator is

- (a) red bag can be incinerated
- (b) no pretreatment required
- (c) yellow bag must be incinerated
- (d) sharps must not be incinerated

Ans: (b) no pretreatment required

Q855. Animal waste is disposed off by

- (a) autoclaving
- (b) incineration
- (c) chemical treatment
- (d) microwave

Ans: (b) incineration

Q856. Which of the following would be the right method of choice of discarding the blood soaked-dressing removed from a HIV patient?

- (a) Pour 1% hypochlorite on the dressing material and send it for incineration in an appropriate bag
- (b) Pour 5% hypochlorite on the dressing material and send it for incineration in an appropriate bag
- (c) Pour 5% Lysol on the dressing material and send it for incineration in an appropriate bag

(d) Pour 1% Lysol on the dressing material and send it for incineration in an appropriate bag

Ans: (a) Pour 1% hypochlorite on the dressing material and send it for incineration in an appropriate bag

Q857. Incineration is not done for

- (a) cytotoxic drugs
- (b) waste sharp
- (c) human Anatomical waste
- (d) both a and b

Ans: (d) both a and b

Q858. Incineration is

- (a) high temperature reduction process
- (b) high temperature oxidation process
- (c) low temperature reduction process
- (d) low temperature oxidation process

Ans: (b) high temperature oxidation process

Q859. '3-D' means in hospital waste management is

- (a) disinfection, disposal, drainage
- (b) discard, disinfection, drainage
- (c) destruction, deep burial, drainage
- (d) destruction, deep burial, disposal

Ans: (a) disinfection, disposal, drainage

Q860. Which of the following can be incinerated?

- (a) human waste
- (b) radiographic waste
- (c) PVC

(d) pasteurized gas container

Ans: (a) human waste

Q861. Safe disposal of mercury is by

(a) collect carefully and recycle

(b) controlled combustion

(c) Chemical treatment

(d) deep burial,

Ans: (a) collect carefully and recycle

Q862. Outdated psycho toxic drug are disposed off by

(a) disposal in Municipal waste

(b) destruction and dumping in secured landfill

(c) store for months and then burial

(d) autoclave

Ans: (b) destruction and dumping in secured landfill

Q863. According to WHO, a child with IQ level between 30- 50 falls under which of the following category of mental retardation?

(a) mild

(b) moderate

(c) severe

(d) Profound

Ans: (b) moderate

Q864. Community mental health services done does not involved

(a) early diagnosis

(b) treatment with modern psychoactive drugs

(c) psychosurgery

(d) referral services

Ans: (c) psychosurgery

Q865. ART stands for?

(a) antiretroviral therapy

(b) Antiretroviral treatment

(c) anti rhesus treatment

(d) all retroviral therapy

Ans: (a) antiretroviral therapy

Q866. Which of the following is not true about zika disease??

(a) Causes microcephaly in newborn

(b) Caused by a virus and spreads sexually

(c) caused by a bacteria and spreads by contamination

(d) mosquitoes are the vectors

Ans: (c) caused by a bacteria and spreads by contamination

Q867. Primordial prevention means

(a) prevention of complications

(b) prevention of infections

(c) prevention of emergence of risk factors

(d) none of the above

Ans: (c) prevention of emergence of risk factors

Q868. The following infection is transmitted by ticks

(a) Japanese encephalitis

(b) dengue fever

(c) Kyasanur forest disease

(d) yellow fever

Ans: (c) Kyasanur forest disease

Q869. One of the reported side effect of coronavirus vaccination is

- (a) pain
- (b) aphthous ulcers
- (c) Gastritis
- (d) Intussusception

Ans: (d) Intussusception

Q870. Occupational health practice mainly refers to

- (a) pre-employment examination
- (b) periodical examinations
- (c) Maintenance and analysis of health records
- (d) all of the above

Ans: (d) all of the above

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