


Faculty of Medicine Public Health Dept. May, 2015 <u>The exam in 7 pages</u>	Fourth Academic year exam in <u>Public Health & Community Medicine</u> Number of Questions: 60 Time Allowed: 60 minutes Total: 30 Marks <u>All questions should be answered</u>	
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End round exam

Give one best answer

1. Which of the following is **NOT** a fibrotic occupational lung disease:
 - a. Silicosis
 - b. Byssinosis
 - c. Asbestosis
 - d. Anthracosis
2. Causes of death in silicosis include
 - a. Cor-pulmonal
 - b. Tuberculosis
 - c. Lung cancer
 - d. All of the above
3. Anthracosis occurs due to exposure to
 - a. Anthrax bacilli
 - b. Coal dust
 - c. Asbestos fibers
 - d. Silica dust
4. Caisson's disease is an occupational disease due to exposure to :
 - a. High temperature
 - b. High atmospheric pressure
 - c. Ionizing radiation
 - d. None of the above
5. The range of energy supply from carbohydrate in a balanced diet is:
 - a. 20 –30%.
 - b. 40-50%
 - c. 50 –60%.
 - d. 70 –80%.
6. Bagassosis is an occupational disease due to exposure to:
 - a. Cotton dust
 - b. Wool dust
 - c. Sugar cane dust
 - d. Coal dust.
7. Which of the following vitamins act as antioxidants :
 - a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin C.
 - c. Vitamin E
 - d. All of them.

- 8. High fiber diet is recommended in treatment of case of :**
- Diverticulosis
 - Irritable colon.
 - Constipation
 - All of the above
- 9. The most serious and handicapping complication of diabetes mellitus is:**
- Peripheral poly neuropathy
 - Repeated infections
 - Atherosclerosis
 - Diabetic foot
- 10. Which of the following cancers can be prevented by vaccination?**
- Lung cancer
 - Hepatocellular carcinoma
 - Breast cancer
 - Kaposi sarcoma
- 11. The most likely risk factor for Rheumatic fever is:**
- Upper respiratory viral infections
 - Repeated attacks of streptococcal throat infection
 - Tobacco smoking
 - Lowered immunity
- 12. The terminology of food poisoning refer to :**
- Poisoning by the toxins of the micro-organism.
 - Poisoning by the organism and or its toxins.
 - Poisoning by a chemical product,
 - Poisoning by a chemical or biological organism or its toxins.
- 13. Direct hand to mouth infection is rare to occur in:**
- Staphylococcal food poisoning
 - E-Coli infection.
 - Salmonella food poisoning
 - Poliomyelitis.
- 14. One of the following food borne micro-organisms has the shortest incubation period:**
- Cholera
 - Salmonella food poisoning
 - Typhoid fever
 - Viral hepatitis type A
- 15- The most effective and life saving control measure in acute infantile diarrhea is :**
- Chemotherapy
 - Rehydration solution
 - Antiparasitic therapy
 - Sanitary environment

16- The most difficult mode of transmission to prevent is:

- a. Ingestion infection
- b. Contact infection
- c. Sexual transmission
- d. Airborne infection.

17- The most common method of transmission of HIV infection in Egypt is:

- a. Blood transfusion
- b. Injecting drug use
- c. Heterosexual relations
- d. Infection in renal dialysis units.

18- The presence of excess number of cases of a specific disease in more than one country is considered:

- a. Pandemic
- b. Epidemic
- c. Epizootic
- d. Outbreak

19- One of the following infections is NOT zoonotic disease

- a. Brucellosis
- b. Typhoid fever
- c. Anthrax
- d. Rabies

20- Disadvantages of chemoprophylaxis include:

- a. Temporary protection
- b. Highly expensive
- c. Cannot be applied on large scale
- d. All of the above

21. Epidemiology can be defined as the study of:

- a. The frequency and causes of death in humans.
- b. Organization and financing of health care.
- c. The distribution and determinants of frequency of disease in humans.
- d. The etiology of disease in humans.

22. The frequency of a disease per 1000 population exposed at a specific point of time is referred to as:

- a) Rate. b) Ratio. c) Incidence. d) Prevalence.

23. The general fertility rate refers to:

- a) Number of live births per 1000 population.
- b) Number of live births per 1000 female population.
- c) Number of live births per 1000 female in the reproductive age group.
- d) Number of live births per 1000 pregnancies.

- 24. The most accurate diagnostic tool for diagnosis of tuberculosis is:**
- a) Tuberculin test.
 - b) Direct smear stained by Zeil Neelson stain.
 - c) X-ray picture
 - d) None of the above
- 25. BCG vaccine is best given:**
- a) Intramuscular.
 - b) Intradermal.
 - c) Subcutaneous.
 - d) Intravenous.
- 26. Outbreak of measles can be explained by:**
- a) Capability of the virus to attack the remaining susceptible not vaccinated
 - b) Capability of the virus to attack the immunized individuals.
 - c) Capability of the virus to attack the malnourished children.
 - d) None of the above
- 27. All are true about the clinical characteristic of German measles EXCEPT:**
- a) Enlargement of suboccipital and post auricular lymph nodes.
 - b) Rash may appear by the end of the first day.
 - c) Presence of Koplick's spots.
 - d) Prodromal symptoms are usually mild
- 28. . The most frequent outcome of exposure to polio-virus is:**
- a) Unapparent infection without symptoms.
 - b) Minor illness.
 - c) Non-paralytic poliomyelitis.
 - d) Paralytic poliomyelitis.
- 29. Carriers of (HBV) is possibly diagnosed by positivity of :**
- a) HB surface Antigen
 - b) HBe antibodies
 - c) Anti-HB core antibodies
 - d) None of the above.
- 30. Which of the following is considered a risk factor for HCV infection:**
- a) Intravenous drug abusers.
 - b) Repeated blood transfusions.
 - c) Renal dialysis patients.
 - d) All of the above.
- 31. Food-poisoning caused by ingestion of canned food is due to:**
- a) Staph toxins.
 - b) Salmonella contamination.
 - c) Clostridium botulinum toxins.
 - d) All of the above.
- 32. Which of the following statement is the most accurate definition of AIDS:**
- a. A syndrome characterized by opportunistic infection.
 - b. Proven HIV infection and the level of T-lymphocyte is below 200.
 - c. A syndrome characterized by prolonged fever, weight loss and chronic diarrhoea.
 - d. None of the above.
- 33. Which of the following diseases causes a curable ulcer mostly on the genitalia:**
- a. Syphilis
 - b. Herpes simplex type II
 - c. HIV/AIDS
 - d. Gonorrhoea

- 34. Which of the following cancers can be caused by an infectious agent;**
- Cancer head of pancreas
 - Kaposi sarcoma
 - Breast cancer
 - Lung cancer
- 35. The most common organisms used as indicator of faecal contamination of water is:**
- E coli.
 - Faecal streptococci.
 - Clostridium. perfringens.
 - Shiegella group of organisms.
- 36. -The recommended dietary allowance for protein for healthy adults is:**
- 1 gm/kg/day.
 - 0.8 gm/kg/day.
 - 1.5 gm/kg/day.
- 37. Normal body mass index is:**
- 16-17
 - >20
 - >30
 - 18.5-24.9
- 38. The drug of choice used in primary prevention of rheumatic fever is:**
- Benzathine penicillin G.
 - Erythromycin.
 - Garamycin.
 - Cidomycin.
- 39. Which is the most common site of nosocomial infection:**
- Surgical ward.
 - Chest and Pediatric clinic.
 - Blood bank.
 - Urological ward.
- 40. Among the strategies that can prevent breast cancer is:**
- The use of contraceptive pills.
 - Encourage late first pregnancy.
 - Encourage breast feeding.
 - Encourage hormonal replacement therapy.
- 41. The most important risk factor for most cancers is:**
- Marital status.
 - Occupation.
 - Age.
 - Gender .
- 42. Perinatal period means the period:**
- From the 28th weeks of pregnancy plus 1 week after delivery.
 - 4 weeks before delivery plus 4 weeks after delivery.
 - From 30th weeks of pregnancy plus 4 weeks after delivery.
 - 4 weeks before delivery plus 2 days after delivery.
- 43. DOTS strategy for tuberculosis control include:**
- Screening of tuberculosis contacts.
 - Providing chemoprophylaxis for contacts
 - Directly observed treatment
 - None of the above
- 44. The neonatal mortality rate is :**
- Number of deaths among infants during the first week of life per 1000 live births
 - Number of deaths in the first 11 months of life per 1000 live births.
 - Number of deaths in the first month of life per 1000 live births.
 - Number of deaths from 28 weeks of gestation to end of first week per 1000 live births

- 45. Major risk factors for coronary artery disease include all the following Except**
- a) Hypertension
 - b) Obesity.
 - c) Elevated level of low density lipoprotein.
 - d) Elevated level of High density lipoprotein.
- 46. The most important cause of post neonatal mortality is:**
- a. Infections
 - b. Congenital anomalies
 - c. Birth trauma
 - d. None of the above.
- 47. An example of secondary prevention is :**
- a) Treatment of diabetic nephropathy.
 - b) Vaccination against hepatitis B.
 - c) Detection and treatment of rheumatic fever.
 - d) Hormone replacement therapy at menopause.
- 48. The following sexually transmitted infection has a vaccine:**
- a- Human papilloma virus (genital warts)
 - b- Herpes simplex type II (genital herpes).
 - c- Candidiasis
 - d- Syphilis
- 49. One of the following is not used for prevention of Typhoid fever :**
- a- Seroprophylaxis
 - b- TAB vaccine
 - c- Proper waste and sewage disposal.
 - d- Food sanitation
- 50. One of the following occupations are not at risk to be infected with typhoid fever :**
- a- Workers in silica dust industries
 - b- Workers in sewage and waste disposal
 - c- Nurses
 - d- Laboratory workers
- 51. Out breaks of cholera may occur as a result of all those except:**
- a- A common source contamination as water.
 - b- Infected animal pets.
 - c- Index cholera cases that can disseminate infection
 - d- A drop in food, milk or water sanitation.
- 52. Cholera is characterized by only:**
- a- Bloody diarrhea
 - b- Minimal diarrhea
 - c- Rice water stool
 - d- Bulky loose stool

- 53. Typhoid vaccines are indicated for :**
- a- Infants in their first year of life.
 - b- Food handlers
 - c- Sewage workers
 - d- Both [b and c]
- 54. Typhoid fever is characterized by:**
- a- Stepwise fever
 - b- Chronic carriers
 - c- Relapses
 - d- All the previous
- 55. Tumors in the gastrointestinal tract can cause :**
- a- Acute diarrhea
 - b- Chronic diarrhea
 - c- Dysentery
 - d- Neither of the above
- 56. Botulism is manifested by:**
- a. Neurological manifestations
 - b. Systemic manifestations
 - c. Diarrhea and vomiting
 - d. None of the above
- 57. The most common type of accidents in geriatric age is:**
- a. Poisoning
 - b. Scalds by hot fluids
 - c. Falls that may lead to fractures
 - d. Road traffic accidents
- 58. Pregnancy is categorized as high risk if:**
- a. The age of the mother is above 35 years
 - b. The mother did not receive tetanus vaccines in any pregnancy
 - c. The mother had a handicapped child
 - d. The mother's height is less than 150 cm and had body mass index of 32.5.
- 59. The mandatory vaccine(s) of all people going for Hajj include:**
- a. Seasonal Influenza vaccine
 - b. Meningococcal meningitis polysaccharide vaccine
 - c. Hepatitis B vaccine
 - d. All of the above
- 60. The most contagious type of plague than can be transmitted from person to person is:**
- a. Bubonic plague
 - b. Pneumonic plague
 - c. Septicemic plague
 - d. None of the above

Best wishes to you all