Level: B.Ed. / IV Semester   FM: 60

Time: 3.00 hrs.   PM: 30

Sub: Fundamental of Epidemiology (HEP 443/344)

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"   6×5 = 30

1. What is epidemiology? Write the use and branches of epidemiology.

2. What is prevalence rate? How do you calculate it?

3. What is case control study? Explain its steps.

Or

What are the measurement tools of epidemiology? Which epidemiological tool is suitable to measure the determinants to diseases?

4. What is the necessary and sufficient cause of disease?

5. What is infectious disease epidemiology? How are agent, host and environment responsible for being determinants health?

6. Describe the types of experimental study design of epidemiology.

Or

How do you prevent and control the communicable disease in your community?

Group "C"   2×10=20

7. Describe the concept, history, components and measurement tools of epidemiology.

8. Define surveillance of disease. Explain the objectives and types of surveillance.

Or

What is bias in epidemiology? How does biases affect the result of epidemiological study?

THE END

Mid-West University
Examinations Management Office
Surkhet, Nepal
End Semester Examination-2080
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Roll No. ....

Group "A"   10×1 =10

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. The actual meaning of epidemiology is to...
   a. study about health related events
   b. study about disease
   c. study about human
   d. study about children

2. Which one components of epidemiology deals with the risk factors of health and disease
   a. Frequency
   b. Distribution
   c. Determinants
   d. Prevention

3. The description of disease by the characteristics of person, place and time is related with ...
   a. Determinants of disease
   b. Distributions of disease
   c. Frequency of disease
   d. Measurement of disease

4. Which one of the following studies can determine the prevalence of a disease in a community?
   a. Analytical study
   b. Descriptive study
   c. Experimental study
   d. field trip study

5. Which one of the followings is the last step of descriptive study design?
   a. Defining the population
   b. defining the disease
   c. Measurement of disease
   d. formulation of hypothesis

6. The statistical relation between variables is ...
   a. association
   b. necessary cause
   c. component cause
   d. causation

7. An infection under natural condition from vertebrate animal to man is...
   a. zoonotic disease
   b. iatrogenic disease
   c. sporadic disease
   d. endemic disease

8. A person, animal, arthropod or soil in which the agent metabolizes and multiplies is known as ...
   a. Reservoir
   b. Source
   c. Agent
   d. Susceptible Host

9. The main objective of secondary prevention is...
   a. prevention is better than cure
   b. early diagnosis and treatment
   c. avoid disabilities
   d. vocational rehabilitation

10. Which one of the followings is not the type of bias?
    a. Confounding bias
    b. Information bias
    c. Selection bias
    d. Consistency