ASSESSMENT FUND

of the discipline «Epidemiology»

Level of higher education

SPECIALTY

Field of study

31.05.01 - RF, 560001 -KR General medicine

2020

The assessment fund is intended for control of knowledge of students in the direction of training (specialty) «General medicine» on discipline «Epidemiology».

The assessment fund was considered and approved at the meeting of the department Epidemiology and Immunology

Protocol № 3 from 02.10. 2020y

The Head of Department
Epidemiology and Immunology _____ d.m.s., professor Orozbekova B.T.

Developped by:
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1. LIST OF COMPETENCES WITH INDICATION OF STAGES OF THEIR FORMATION IN THE PROCESS OF MASTERING A DISCIPLINE

Formed competencies	Planned results of training in the discipline that characterizes the stages of formation of competences	Types of assessment tools/ section code in this document
PC-10: Capable and ready to carry out preventive measures to prevent infectious, parasitic and non-infectious diseases	**Know:** • basic epidemiological patterns and mechanisms of transmission of infectious and parasitic diseases; • risk factors and determinants of chronic non-infectious diseases (cardiovascular, oncological, endocrine, etc.); • modern approaches and principles of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention	Blitz survey Presentation Discussion Oral survey Report
	Be able to: • identify individual and population risk factors for diseases; • develop and implement a set of preventive and anti-epidemic measures; • conduct sanitary-educational and advisory work with the population; • organize vaccination, preventive examinations, screening programs and dispensary observation	
	Have a command • skills in assessing the epidemiological situation and planning preventive measures at the level of family, team and territory; • methods of organizing vaccination, sanitary-	

	hygienic and anti-epidemic measures	
PC-11: Capable and ready to conduct sanitary-educational work among the population on eliminating modifiable risk factors for the development of diseases, giving recommendations on healthy eating	**Know:** • main modifiable risk factors for the development of chronic non-infectious diseases (smoking, alcohol abuse, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, stress, etc.); • principles of forming and maintaining a healthy lifestyle; • modern methods of sanitary-educational and preventive work with the population	Blitz survey Presentation Discussion Oral survey Report
	Be able to: • identify and assess risk factors in patients and population groups; • develop and conduct sanitary-educational measures taking into account age, professional and cultural characteristics	
	Have a command of: • practical skills in conducting individual and group preventive conversations; • tools for conducting preventive counseling and forming adherence to a healthy lifestyle; • methods of developing visual and informational materials on the issues of prevention and healthy eating.	
PC-25: Capable and ready to train the population in basic hygienic measures and educational activities	**Know:** • principles and methods of formation, preservation and strengthening of public health; • modern approaches to disease prevention and healthy lifestyle formation;	Blitz survey Presentation Discussion Oral survey Report

	• regulatory legal documents and national programs in the field of preventive medicine and public health.	
	Be able to: • conduct training of the population in basic hygienic measures and personal hygiene rules; • develop and implement educational programs to promote a healthy lifestyle; • advise various groups of the population on health promotion and disease prevention	
	Have a command of: • skills in conducting individual and group training events; • methods for evaluating the effectiveness of sanitary and educational work; • means of visual agitation, multimedia and digital tools for public education	

EVALUATION TOOLS FUND

5.1. Control questions and tasks

Questions of first module on epidemiology according to the section "General Epidemiology"

1. Definition of Epidemiology infectious diseases
2. Definition of Epidemiology noninfectious diseases
3. A subject of Epidemiology
4. Classification of infectious diseases
5. Definition of epidemic process
6. Three links of epidemic process.
7. Three units of epidemic process
8. Biological factor of epidemic process
9. Natural factor of epidemic process
10. Social factor of epidemic process
11. The epidemic focus
12. The natural focus
13. Control measures
14. A role of the doctor in carrying out of preventive actions in the epidemic focus
15. Epidemiological studies
16. Descriptive study
17. Analytical study
18. Experimental study
19. Tools of measurement in epidemiology
20. Incidence and prevalence of disease
21. Studying disease in long-term dynamics
22. Studying disease in annual dynamics
23. Definition of a level and structure of disease
24. Immunity and its kinds, types of immunoprophylaxis
25. Active immunization, means of active immunization (a vaccine, toxoid)
26. Passive immunization, means of passive immunization (antibodies, whey's, bacteriophages, interferon)
27. Ways of immunization
28. Revaccination, its ways
29. Contra-indications to vaccination (relative and absolute)
30. Complications and adverse reactions, their classification.
31. A schedule of obligatory preventive inoculations
32. A schedule of preventive inoculations on epidemic situations, indications.
33. The expanded immunization programme of WHO, periods, tasks.
34. The account of the population
35. Maintenance public health organizations with immunizing agents
36. Observance of a temperature mode of storage and transportation of immunizing agents
37. Forms of registration of inoculations
38. An estimation of efficiency immunoprophylaxis

39. Epidemiological supervision by immunoprophylaxis
40. Disinfection, kinds, ways
41. Classification of agents of disinfection
42. Forms of application of agents of disinfection
43. The basic requirements to agents of disinfection
44. Concept about of infection control system and components

Control Questions of 2 and 3 module on epidemiology according to the section " Epidemiology of communicable and NCD":

1. Epidemiological features and prevention of diphtheria
2. Epidemiological features and prevention of whooping cough
3. Epidemiological features and prevention of scarlet fever
4. Epidemiological features and prevention of meningitidis
5. Epidemiological features and prevention of mumps
6. Epidemiological features and prevention of measles
7. Epidemiological features and prevention of rubella
8. Epidemiological features and prevention of chicken pox
9. Epidemiological features and prevention of influence
10. Epidemiological features and prevention of intestinal infectious diseases
11. Epidemiological features and prevention of typhoid fever
12. Epidemiological features and prevention of salmonellosis
13. Epidemiological features and prevention of shigellosi
14. Epidemiological features and prevention of poliomyelitis
15. Epidemiological features and prevention of cholera
16. Epidemiological features and prevention of Hospital acquired infectious and blood - borne diseases
17. Epidemiological features and prevention of HIV- infection
18. Epidemiological features and prevention of Hepatitis B
19. Epidemiological features and prevention of Hepatitis C
20. Epidemiological features and prevention of Hepatitis D
21. Epidemiological features and prevention of zoonoses
22. Epidemiological features and prevention of rabies
23. Epidemiological features and prevention of brucellosis
24. Epidemiological features and prevention of anthrax
25. Epidemiological features and prevention of helminthiasis
26. Epidemiological features and prevention of ascariasis
27. Epidemiological features and prevention of enterobiasis
28. Epidemiological features and prevention of echinococcosis
29. Epidemiological features and prevention of non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, stroke, hypertension, rheumaticheart disease
30. Epidemiological features and prevention of non-communicable diseases (blindness, accidents and injuries, cancer, diabetes, obesity)

APPENDIX

MSQ 1ST MODULE

EPIDEMIOLOGY1

1. The immunizing agents classified as:
a) Ig M, IgG, IgE, IgD, IgA
b) killed live attenuated vaccines
c) normal & specific human Ig
d) vaccines, Ig & antisera, toxoids
e) natural killer lymphocytes, lysozime, phagocytes

2. The transmission of infection agent through some agency called:
a) vector – borne
b) air - borne
c) vehicle – borne
d) fomite – borne
e) biological transmission

3. EPIDEMIOLOGY is (definition):
a) study of distribution & determinants of health related states & events in specified population & application of this study to the control of health problems
b) study of distribution & determinants of health related states & events animals & application of this study to the control of health problems
c) study about immunization, immunizing agents, types of immunity & causes of failure of vaccination
d) study about relation between disease & social conditions
e) a scientific field that death with the collection, classification, description, analysis, interpretation & presentation of data

4. The reservoirs of influenza:
a) man
b) swine
c) horses
d) birds
e) all

5. Toxoids are produces for:
a) active immunization
b) passive immunization
c) innate immunization
d) antisera immunization
e) herd immunization

6. Immunity by transfer of maternal antibodies across the placenta is:
a) active immunity
b) passive immunity
c) innate immunity
d) herd immunity
e) transplacental

7. Major Ig of serum, comprising about 75% of total serum Ig:
a) Ig M

b) IgG
c) IgE
d) IgD
e) IgA

8. According to classification of infection risk from equipment or environment: Equipment that does not penetrate the skin or sterile areas of the body but is in contact with intact mucous membranes or non – intact skin is contribute:
a) low risk
b) high risk
c) intermediate risk

9. Chemical agent of disinfection is:
a) 2% glutaraldehyde, 6% hydrogen peroxide, 0.3% per acetic acid
b) moist heat, hot water
c) 0.5% diazinon, 2% dimehoate, 1% runnel
d) 2.5% chlordane, 0.5% lindane
e) malathion & fenitrothion

10. DDT, dieldrin, methoxychlor (insecticides) are:
a) organochlorine compounds
b) organophosphorous compounds
c) carbamates
d) residual sprays
e) space sprays

EPIDEMIOLOGY 2

1. Direct transmission of infectious agent possible by ways:
a) contact with soil, bite of animal, droplet infection, transplacental
b) via food, water, blood & organs
c) by handkerchief, glass, spoon, googles ect.
d) unclean hands & fingers
e) biological or mechanical vector, dust

2. The unusual occurrence of a disease in a population in excess of its expected frequency & if disease is not prevalent then presence of at least two cases of that disease at same place is called:
a) pandemic
b) epidemic
c) endemic
d) sporadic
e) exotic

3. The host in which sexual cycle of agent occurs:
a) intermediate host
b) definite host
c) source of infection
d) carrier
e) patient

4. The immunizing agents classified as:

a) Ig M, IgG, IgE, IgD, IgA
b) killed live attenuated vaccines
c) normal & specific human Ig
d) vaccines, Ig & antisera, toxoids
e) natural killer lymphocytes, lysozime, phagocytes

5. Ig which responsible for immediate allergic anaphylactic reaction:
a) Ig M
b) IgG
c) IgE
d) IgD
e) IgA

6. According to classification of infection risk from equipment or environment: Items that penetrate sterile tissues, including body cavities and the vascular system, e.g. surgical instruments, intra – uterine devices, vascular catheters contribute:
d) low risk
e) high risk
f) intermediate risk

7. The dependable, non toxic, inexpensive, sporicidal, with rapid heating and good penetration of fabrics method of sterilization is:
a) ethylene oxide gas
b) chemical disinfection
c) high – level disinfection
d) steam sterilization
e) thermal disinfection

8. Fleas control measures disinsection includes:
a) environmental, chemical, biological control
b) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract, genetic control
c) mosquito net, screening, repellents
d) environmental, insecticidal control, fly papers, health education
e) insecticides, repellents, rodent control

9. Transmission of arthropod – borne diseases by:
a) direct contact
b) mechanical
c) biological
d) all correct
e) all non – correct

10. If non – living thing is reservoir, disease called:
a) anthroponozis
b) zoonozis
c) sapronosis

EPIDEMIOLOGY 3

1. **Types of reservoir:**

a) human being, animal & non living
b) obligative, definitive & intermediate
c) zoonozis, anthroponozis, sapronosis
d) endemic, pandemic, sporadic & vector
e) clinical & subclinical

2. **When preformed antibodies in one body (human or animal) are transferred to another it produced:**

a) active immunity
b) passive immunity
c) innate immunity
d) herd immunity
e) antitoxin immunity

3. **Cleaning is a process:**

a) that reduces the number of pathogenic microorganisms
b) that removes foreign material (e.g. soil, organic material, microorganisms) from an objects
c) that destroys all microorganisms including bacterial spores
d) that kills larvae & pupae within short period of time
e) that reduces the number of non - of pathogenic microorganisms

4. **To kill Mycobacterium tuberculosis is often used:**

a) sterilization
b) disinsection
c) deratization
d) high – level disinfection
e) cleaning

5. **The thermal & chemical are methods of:**

a) sterilization
b) disinfection
c) disinsection
d) cleaning
e) deratization

6. **The mechanical vector is:**

a) when arthropods acts only as a passive carrier of the disease agents
b) arthropod can cause hypersensitive due to bites, stings, hairs ect.
c) when the pathogenic depend on them for completing their cycle within the body of arthropods
d) when animals acts only as a passive carrier of the disease agents
e) when the arthropods depend on them for completing their cycle within the body of man

7. **Sand flies control measures of disinsection includes:**

a) environmental, chemical, biological control
b) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract, genetic control
c) mosquito net, screening, repellents
d) environmental, insecticidal control, fly papers, health education
e) insecticides, sanitation

8. Insecticides classified into types:
a) defensive, offensive
b) contact poisons, stomach poisons, fumigants
c) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract
d) larvicides, repellents, disinfectant, baits
e) fly papers, cords, ribbons

9. Live attenuated vaccines are:
a) typhoid, cholera, pertussis
b) rabies, plague, cholera
c) rubella, measles, mumps
d) Japanese encephalitis, Salk
e) anthrax, brucellosis

10. Most dangerous carriers are:
a) incubatory carrier
b) convalescent carrier
c) chronic carrier
d) healthy carrier
e) temporary carrier

EPIDEMIOLOGY 4

1. The host in which sexual cycle of agent occurs is:
a) intermediate host
b) definitive host
c) source of infection
d) carrier
e) patient

2. Type of Ig has high agglutinating & complement fixing ability is:
a) Ig M
b) IgG
c) IgE
d) IgD
e) IgA

3. Cleaning methods are:
a) by hot water
b) by lower temperature
c) thermal, chemical
d) manual, environmental
e) high, intermediate, low

4. The methods which preferred for reusable glass syringes & ointments, powders, oils etc. is:
a) dry heat
b) steam under pressure
c) boiling
d) autoclaving
e) ethylene oxide gas

5. Anti - adult measures of disinsection are:

a) environmental, chemical, biological control
b) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract, genetic control
c) mosquito net, screening, repellents
d) environmental, insecticidal control, fly papers, health education
e) disinfection, sterilization

6. The anti – larval insecticides are:
a) mineral oils, Paris green, synthetic insecticides
b) residual sprays, space sprays, genetic control
c) DDT, malathion, propoxur
d) solid or liquid baits
e) fumigants & repellents

7. Pandemic disease. What does it mean?
a) is a diseases spread over a very large geographical area & effects a major portion of world
b) the habitual occurrence of a disease in population
c) cases occur irregularly, haphazardly from time to time & generally infrequent
d) infection diseases primarily of animals, transmissible to human beings under natural conditions
e) transmissible from one generation to other generation by genetic code

8. Types of acquired immunity are:
a) innate immunity
b) herd immunity
c) specific & non – specific immunity
d) active, passive immunity
e) antitoxin, antisera immunity

9. Duration of protection is long lasting, severe reactions are rare, cheaper and efficacy approaches 100%:
a) active immunity
b) passive immunity
c) innate immunity
d) herd immunity
e) immediate allergic reaction

10. Normal human Ig are used for:
a) post – exposure prophylaxis of Hepatitis B, rabies, tetanus
b) temporary protection against hepatitis A for travelers to endemic areas
c) against gas gangrene, tuberculosis, measles, mumps
d) rubella, yellow fever
e) pertussis, brucellosis

EPIDEMIOLOGY 5

1. Can be contaminated soil, faeces, urine, contaminated food, milk, water a source of infection?
a) yes
b) no

2. The mode of transmission of tick – borne relapsing fever is:

a) vector – borne
b) air - borne
c) faeco - oral route
d) fomite – borne
e) direct contact

3. An immunobiological substance designed to produce resistance against a specific disease:
a) immunoglobulin's
b) antisera
c) antoibodies
d) vaccines
e) exotoxin

4. Type of Ig has high agglutinating & complement fixing ability:
a) Ig M
b) IgG
c) IgE
d) IgD
e) IgA

5. Killed vaccines are:
a) typhoid, cholera, pertussis
b) measles, poliomyelitis
c) rubella, measles, mumps
d) yellow fever, tuberculosis
e) anthrax, brucellosis

6. Environmental control of anti - adult measures of disinsection is:
a) eliminate their breeding places i.e. source eradication
b) using small fishes (Gambusia affinis, Lebister retieulatus)
c) using chemical larvicides
d) screening of houses, hospitals, food markets, restaurants
e) disinfection & sterilization

7. Anti – adults insecticides are:
a) mineral oils, Paris green, synthetic insecticides
b) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract, genetic control
c) DDT, malathion, propoxur
d) solid or liquid baits
e) fumigants & repellents

8. Fly control insecticides are:
a) mineral oils, Paris green, synthetic insecticides
b) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract, genetic control
c) malathion, propoxur
d) DDT, 0.5% lindane, 2.5% chlordane
e) fumigants & repellents

9. The Paris green & sodium fluoride (insecticides) are:
a) contact poisons
b) stomach poisons
c) fumigants

d) residual sprays
e) space sprays

10. Pyrethrum, DDT (insecticides) are:
a) contact poisons
b) stomach poisons
c) fumigants
d) residual sprays
e) space sprays

EPIDEMIOLOGY 6

1. EPIDEMIOLOGY is (definition):
a) the study of man & his environment
b) study of health, health behavior & medical institution
c) study of the physical, social & cultural history of man
d) study about acute communicable diseases have been brought under control & good medical care is available to more people than ever before
e) the study of the distribution & determinants of health related states or events in specified population & the application of this study to the control of health problems

2. Normal human Ig are used for:
a) post – exposure prophylaxis of Hepatitis B, rabies, tetanus
b) temporary protection against hepatitis A for travelers to endemic areas
c) against gas gangrene, tuberculosis, measles, mumps
d) rubella, yellow fever
e) pertussis, brucellosis

3. Disinfection is a process:
a) that reduces the number of pathogenic microorganisms
b) that removes foreign material (e.g. soil, organic material, microorganisms from an objects)
c) that destroys all microorganisms including bacterial spores
d) that kills larvae & pupae within short period of time
e) that reduces the number of non - pathogenic microorganisms

4. Sterilization is a process:
a) that reduces the number of pathogenic microorganisms
b) that removes foreign material (e.g. soil, organic material, microorganisms from an objects)
c) that destroys all microorganisms including bacterial spores
d) that kills larvae & pupae within short period of time
e) that reduces the number of non - of pathogenic microorganisms

5. Elimination of reservoir is not possible in:
a) anthroponosis
b) zoonosis
c) sapronosis

6. It is substance which when introduced into body stimulates specific immune response:
a) haptens
b) antibody
c) antigen

d) phagocytus
e) polypeptide

7. Which f method required for heat – labile medical equipments:

a) disinfection by hot water
b) disinfection at lower temperature
c) chemical method
d) moist heat
e) autoclaving

8. The larvicides are:

a) 2% glutaraldehyde, 6% hydrogen peroxide, 0.3% per acetic acid
b) moist heat, hot water
c) 0.5% diazinon, 2% dimehoate, 1% ronnel
d) 2.5% chlordane, 0.5% lindane
e) malathion & fenitrothion

9. According to classification of infection risk from equipment or environment: Equipment that does not penetrate the skin or sterile areas of the body but is in contact with intact mucous membranes or non – intact skin is contribute:

a) low risk
b) high risk
c) intermediate risk

10. Biological vector is:

a. when arthropods acts only as a passive carrier of the disease agents
b. arthropod can cause hypersensitive due to bites, stings, hairs ect.
c. when the pathogenic depend on them for completing their cycle within the body of arthropods
d. when animals acts only as a passive carrier of the disease agents
e. when the arthropods depend on them for completing their cycle within the body of man

EPIDEMIOLOGY 7

1. The host in which sexual cycle of agent occurs:

a) intermediate host
b) definite host
c) source of infection
d) carrier
e) patient

2. The method of disinfection which preferred for reusable glass syringes & ointments, powders, oils etc. is:

a) dry heat
b) steam under pressure
c) boiling
d) autoclaving
e) ethylene oxide gas

3. Anti - adult measures of disinsection are:

a) environmental, chemical, biological control
b) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract, genetic control

c) mosquito net, screening, repellents
d) environmental, insecticidal control, fly papers, health education
e) disinfection, sterilization

4. The anti – adults insecticides are:

a) mineral oils, Paris green, synthetic insecticides
b) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract, genetic control
c) DDT, malathion, propoxur
d) solid or liquid baits
e) fumigants & repellents

5. Type of Ig has high agglutinating & complement fixing ability:

a) Ig M
b) IgG
c) IgE
d) IgD
e) IgA

6. EPIDEMIOLOGY is (definition):

a) the study of man & his environment
b) study of health, health behavior & medical institution
c) study of the physical, social & cultural history of man
d) study about acute communicable diseases have been brought under control & good medical care is available to more people than ever before
e) the study of the distribution & determinants of health related states or events in specified population & the application of this study to the control of health problems

7. If non – living is reservoir, disease called:

a) anthroponozis
b) zoonozis
c) sapronosis

8. Non – susceptibility to a given disease or a given organism:

a) tolerance
b) immunity
c) resistance
d) susceptibility
e) responsibility

9. The immunizing agents classified as:

a) Ig M, IgG, IgE, IgD, IgA
b) killed live attenuated vaccines
c) normal & specific human Ig
d) vaccines, Ig & antisera
e) natural killer lymphocytes, lysozime, phagocytes

10. Normal human Ig are used for:

a) post – exposure prophylaxis of Hepatitis B, rabies, tetanus
b) temporary protection against hepatitis A for travelers to endemic areas
c) against gas gangrene, tuberculosis, measles, mumps
d) rubella, yellow fever
e) pertussis, brucellosis

EPIDEMIOLOGY 8

1. EPIDEMIOLOGY is (definition):

a) study of distribution & determinants of health related states & events in specified population & application of this study to the control of health problems
b) study of distribution & determinants of health related states & events animals & application of this study to the control of health problems
c) study about immunization, immunizing agents, types of immunity & causes of failure of vaccination
d) study about relation between disease & social conditions
e) a scientific field that death with the collection, classification, description, analysis, interpretation & presentation of data

2. Types of acquired immunity are:

a) innate immunity
b) herd immunity
c) specific & non – specific immunity
d) active, passive immunity
e) antitoxin, antisera immunity

3. When preformed antibodies in one body (human or animal) are transferred to another it produced:

a) active immunity
b) passive immunity
c) innate immunity
d) herd immunity
e) antitoxin immunity

4. Duration of protection is long lasting, severe reactions are rare, cheaper and efficacy approaches 100%. It is:

a) active immunity
b) passive immunity
c) innate immunity
d) herd immunity
e) immediate allergic reaction

5. Normal human Ig are used for:

f) post – exposure prophylaxis of Hepatitis B, rabies, tetanus
g) temporary protection against hepatitis A for travelers to endemic areas
h) against gas gangrene, tuberculosis, measles, mumps
i) rubella, yellow fever
j) pertussis, brucellosis

6. Cleaning methods of disinfection are:

a) by hot water
b) by lower temperature
c) thermal, chemical
d) manual, environmental
e) high, intermediate, low

7. The method of disinfection which preferred for reusable glass syringes & ointments, powders, oils etc. is:

a) dry heat
b) moist heat
c) boiling
d) autoclaving
e) ethylene oxide gas

8. Anti - adult measures of disinsection are:

a) environmental, chemical, biological control
b) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract, genetic control
c) mosquito net, screening, repellents
d) environmental, insecticidal control, fly papers, health education
e) disinfection, sterilization

9. The anti – larval insecticides are:

a) mineral oils, Paris green, synthetic insecticides
b) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract, genetic control
c) DDT, malathion, propoxur
d) solid or liquid baits
e) fumigants & repellents

10. Sporadic disease. What does it mean?

a) if a diseases spread over a very large geographical area & effects a major portion of world
b) the habitual occurrence of a disease in population
c) cases occur irregularly, haphazardly from time to time & generally infrequent
d) infection diseases primarily of animals, transmissible to human beings under natural conditions
e) transmissible from one generation to other generation by genetic code

EPIDEMIOLOGY 9

1. Malathion, Fenthion are insecticides from which group?

a) organochlorine compounds
b) organophosphorous compounds
c) carbamates
d) residual sprays
e) space sprays

2. Classification of infection risk from equipment or environment:

a) high – level disinfection
b) thermal, chemical, manual
c) low, intermediate, high

3. According to classification of infection risk from equipment or environment: Items in contact with normal and intact skin or the inanimate environment not in contact with the patient is contribute:

a) low risk
b) high risk
c) intermediate risk

4. The preferred method employed for sterilization of all items that penetrate the skin & mucosa is:

a) dry heat
b) steam under pressure

c) boiling
d) autoclaving
e) ethylene oxide gas

5. Protection against mosquito includes:

a) environmental, chemical, biological control
b) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract, genetic control
c) mosquito net, screening, repellents
d) environmental, insecticidal control, fly papers, health education
e) insecticides, repellents, rodent control

6. Sulphur dioxide (insecticide) is:

a) contact poison
b) stomach poison
c) fumigant
d) residual spray
e) space spray

7. Non – susceptibility to a given disease or a given organism:

a) tolerance
b) immunity
c) resistance
d) susceptibility
e) responsibility

8. Elimination of reservoir is not possible in:

a) anthroponosis
b) zoonosis
c) sapronosis

9. Immunity produced is only temporary till antibody is eliminated from body in:

a) active immunity
b) passive immunity
c) innate immunity
d) herd immunity
e) antitoxin immunity

10. Endemic disease. What does it mean?

a) is a diseases spread over a very large geographical area & effects a major portion of world
b) the habitual occurrence of a disease in population
c) cases occur irregularly, haphazardly from time to time & generally infrequent
d) infection diseases primarily of animals, transmissible to human beings under natural conditions
e) transmissible from one generation to other generation by genetic code

EPIDEMIOLOGY 9

1. According to classification of infection risk from equipment or environment:Equipment that does not penetrate the skin or enter sterile areas of the body but is in contact with intact mucous membranes or non – intact skin is contribute:

a) low risk
b) high risk

c) intermediate risk

2. The dependable, non toxic, inexpensive, sporicidal, with rapid heating and good penetration of fabrics method is:

a) ethylene oxide gas
b) chemical disinfection
c) high – level disinfection
d) steam sterilization
e) thermal disinfection

3. Transmission of arthropod – borne diseases by:

a) direct contact
b) mechanical
c) biological
d) all correct
e) all non – correct

4. Fleas control measures of disinsection are:

a) environmental, chemical, biological control
b) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract, genetic control
c) mosquito net, screening, repellents
d) environmental, insecticidal control, fly papers, health education
e) insecticides, repellents, rodent control

5. Malathion, Fenthion (insecticides) are:

a) organochlorine compounds
b) organophosphorous compounds
c) carbamates
d) residual sprays
e) space sprays

6. Which type of carriers are more epidemiologically more dangerous:

a) incubatory carrier
b) convalescent carrier
c) chronic carrier
d) healthy carrier
e) temporary carrier

7. Sporadic disease. What does it mean?

a) is a diseases spread over a very large geographical area & effects a major portion of world
b) the habitual occurrence of a disease in population
c) cases occur irregularly, haphazardly from time to time & generally infrequent
d) infection diseases primarily of animals, transmissible to human beings under natural conditions
e) transmissible from one generation to other generation by genetic code

8. If carrier shed infectious agent for short period of time (during acute illness), he (it) called:

a) incubatory carrier
b) convalescent carrier
c) chronic carrier
d) healthy carrier
e) temporary carrier

9. Non – susceptibility to a given disease or a given organism:

a) tolerance
b) immunity
c) resistance
d) susceptibility
e) responsibility

10. The immunity of a group of people where the proportion of non – susceptible is greater than susceptible:

a) active immunity
b) passive immunity
c) innate immunity
d) herd immunity
e) antitoxin immunity

EPIDEMIOLOGY 10

1. Anti – larval measures of disinsection includes are:

a) environmental, chemical, biological control
b) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract, genetic control
c) mosquito net, screening, repellents
d) environmental, insecticidal control, fly papers, health education
e) insecticides, repellents, rodent control

2. A person or animal including birds & arthropods where infecting agents can be present under natural conditions:

a) carrier
b) vector
c) host
d) reservoir
e) vehicle

3. If non – living thing is reservoir, disease called:

a) anthroponozis
b) zoonozis
c) sapronosis

4. Normal human Ig are used for:

a) post – exposure prophylaxis of Hepatitis B, rabies, tetanus
b) temporary protection against hepatitis A for travelers to endemic areas
c) against gas gangrene, tuberculosis, measles, mumps
d) rubella, yellow fever
e) pertussis, brucellosis

5. Specific human Ig are used for:

f) post – exposure prophylaxis of Hepatitis B, rabies, tetanus
g) temporary protection against hepatitis A for travelers to endemic areas
h) against gas gangrene, tuberculosis, measles, mumps
i) rubella, yellow fever
j) pertussis, brucellosis

6. The steam under pressure, dry heat, by ethylene oxide gas or low temperature steam & formaldehyde are methods of:

a) cleaning
b) chemical disinfection
c) sterilization
d) disinsection
e) high – level disinfection

7. The required method employed for disinfection of bronchoscopes:

a) dry heat
b) ethylene oxide gas
c) formaldehyde
d) steam under pressure
e) High lever disinfection

8. Medical entomology is (definition):

a) science which dealth with the study of those arthropods, which carry or transmit the pathogenic organisms to human beings
b) science which dealth with the study of those arthropods, which carry or transmit the pathogenic organisms to animals
c) the study of man & his environment
d) study of health, health behavior & medical institution
e) study of the physical, social & cultural history of man

9. Proporux, carbaryl are insecticides from which group?

a) organochlorine compounds
b) organophosphorous compounds
c) carbamates
d) residual sprays
e) space sprays

10. Fly control measures of disinsection includes:

a) environmental, chemical, biological control
b) residual sprays, space sprays, pyrethrum extract, genetic control
c) mosquito net, screening, repellents
d) environmental, insecticidal control, fly papers, health education
e) insecticides, repellents, rodent control

EPIDEMIOLOGY. Module 2. Variant 1.

1. **Which one of the following statements about influence of smoking on risk of coronary heart disease is not true**

a) Risk of death from CHD diseases from cessation of smoking
b) Filters provide a protective effect for CHD
c) Influence of smoking is synergistic to other risk factors for CHD
d) Influence of smoking is directly related to number of cigarettes smoked per day

2. **Antibiotic treatment of choice for threatening cholera in**

a) Tetracycline
b) Co-trimoxazole
c) Doxycycline
d) Furazolidone

3. **For the treatment of case of class III dog bite, all of the following are correct except**

a) Give Immunoglobulin's for passive immunity
b) Give ARV
c) Immediately stitch wound under antibiotic coverage
d) Immediately wash wound with soap and water

4. **A 2-year-old female child was brought to a PHC with a history of cough and fever for 4 days with inability to drink for last 12 hours. On examination, the child was having weight of 5 kg and respiratory rate of 45minute. The child will be classified as suffering from**

a) Very severe disease
b) Severe Pneumonia
c) Pneumonia
d) No pneumonia

5. **Positive Schick test indicate**

a) Immunity to diphtheria
b) Susceptibility to diphtheria
c) Hypersensitivity to diphtheria
d) Infection with diphtheria

6. **Carriers are important in all of the following except**

a) Polio
b) Typhoid
c) Measles
d) Diphtheria

7. **In the management of leprosy, Lepromin test in most useful for**

a) Herd immunity
b) Prognosis
c) Treatment
d) Epidemiological investigation

8. **The commonest cause of blindness in India is**

a) Uncorrected refractive errors
b) Cataract
c) Glaucoma

d) Squint

9. **Leprosy is considered Eliminated if the prevalence of leprosy in less than**
a) 1 per 10,000
b) 2 per 10,000
c) 5 per 10, 000
d) 10 per 10, 000

10. **Reservoir of India Kala azar is**
a) Man
b) Rodent
c) Canine
d) Equine

11. **True about meningococcal meningitides is**
a) Causative agent is a gram – ve diplococcic
b) Cases are a most important source of infection
c) Treatment with penicillin eradicates carrier state
d) Vaccine can be in pregnancy

12. **National Tuberculosis institute is located at**
a) New Delhi
b) Chingelput
c) Bangalore
d) Chennai

13. **All of the following are blood - borne infections except**
a) Hepatitis B
b) Hepatitis C
c) Heiatitis D
d) Hepatitis E

14. **Chandlers index is used in epidemiological studies**
a) Round warms
b) Hook warms
c) Guinea warms
d) Sand fly

15. **Pre-exposure prophylaxis for Rabies is given on**
a) Days 0, 3,7,14,28,90
b) Days 0,3,7,28,90
c) Days 0, 3
d) Days 0, 7,28

EPIDEMIOLOGY. Module 2. Variant 2.

1. **Pre-exposure prophylaxis for Rabies is given on**

a) Days 0, 3,7,14,28,90
b) Days 0,3,7,28,90
c) Days 0, 3

d) Days 0, 7,28

2. **Which of the following pairs of Rickettsial Diseases - Insect vectors is wrongly matched**

a) Epidemic typhus - Louse
b) Scrub typhus - Flea
c) Rocky Mountain spotted fever - Tick
d) Rickettsial pox - Mite

3. **Intermediate host for Taenia saginata is**

a) Man
b) Cattle
c) Pig
d) Fish

4. **Match the treponemal diseases and their causative agents**

A - Pinta I – T. pertenue
B – Endemic Syphilis II – T. carateum
C – Yaws III – T.pallidum

a) A – I, B- II, C – III
b) A – II, B -I , C - III
c) A – II, B- III, C - I
d) A – I, B- III, C - II

5. **The most appropriate test to assess the prevalence of tuberculosis infection in community is**
a) Mass Miniature Radiography
b) Sputum examination
c) Tuberculin test
d) Clinical examination

6. **Lymphogranuloma venereum is caused by**

a) Haemophilus ducreyi
b) Donovania granulomatis
c) Treponemapertenue
d) Chlamydia trachormatis

7. **The freshly prepared ORS (Oral Rehydration Solution) should not be used after**
a) 6 hours
b) 12 hours
c) 18 hours
d) 24 hours

8. **«Hundred day cough» is the name of**
a) Cough due to Bordetella pertussis
b) Cough due to Hemophylus influenza
c) Cough due to Adenovirus
d) Cough due to Respiratory syncytial virus

9. **The drug of choice for treating cholera in pregnant women is**

a) Tetracycline
b) Doxycline

c) Furozolidone
d) Cotrimoxazole

10. **The usual incubation period for pertussis is**

a) 7-14 days
b) 3-5 days
c) 21-25 days
d) Less than 3 days

11. **Risk of the damage of fetus by maternal rubella is maximum if mother gets infected is**

a) 6-12 weeks of pregnancy
b) 20-24 weeks of pregnancy
c) 24-28 weeks of pregnancy
d) 32-36 weeks of pregnancy

12. **The usual incubation period for typhoid fever is**

a) 10-14 days
b) 3-5 days
c) 21-25 days
d) Less than 3 days

13. **Which one of the following arbo-viral diseases has not been reported in India?**

a) Japanese encephalitis
b) Yellow fever
c) Chikungunya fever
d) Kysanur forest disease

14. **In which ofthe Indianstates the maximum number of AIDS cases has been reported till now**

a) Delhi
b) Kerala
c) Timil Nadu
d) Bihar

15. **Chicken Pox is characterized by all except**

a) Scabs are infective
b) Pleomorphic stages
c) Rashes symmetrical centripetal dew-drop like
d) Palms and soles not affected by rash

EPIDEMIOLOGY. Module №2, Variant №3

1. **In Glucose Tolerance Test (GTT), Diabetes mellitus is diagnosed if venous plasma glucose level at 2 hours is**

a) 110 mg/dl

b) 140 mg/dl
c) 150 mg/dl
d) 200 mg/dl

2. According to WHO, blindness there in ability to count fingers at a distance of
a) 1 metres b)2 metres c)3 metres d)6 metres

3. Which of the following do not manifest on first day of life
a) Jaundice
b) Sepsis
c) Neonatal tetanus
d) Meconium aspiration syndrome

4. Body Mass Index (BMI) of Pre-obese is
a) <18.5
b) 18.5-25
c) 25-30
d) >30

5. Period of infectivity for Chicken pox is
a) 5 days prior to appearance of rash till 4 days afterwards
b) 4 days prior to appearance of rash till 5 days afterwards
c) 4 days prior to appearance of rash till 1 days afterwards
d) 1 days prior to appearance of rash till 4 days afterwards

6. Chinese letter arrangement of bacilli under microscopy in shown by
a) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
b) Mycobacterium leprae
c) Clostridium tetani
d) Corynobacterium diphtheria

7. Best specimen for diagnosis of Rabies in a living person is
a) Corneal steam
b) Biopsy of skin follicles of neck
c) CSF
d) Saliva

8. Orchitis without of epidydimitis is manifestation of
a) Measles
b) Mumps
c) Rubella
d) Tuberculosis

9. Most deficient Vitamin in breast milk is
a) Vitamin C
b) Vitamin D
c) Vitamin E
d) Vitamin K

10. Koplik Spots are seen in which diseases
a) Measles

b) Mumps
c) Rubella
d) Enteric fever

11. Negri Bodies are characteristic of
a) Measles
b) Tetanus
c) HIV/AIDS
d) Rabies

12. What does «S» in SAFE Strategy stand for?
a) Syringing
b) Surgery
c) Streptomycin
d) All of the above

13. Body Mass Index (BMI) is
a) Weight/Height^2
b) Height^2 / Weight
c) Weight X Height^2
d) Weight x Height

14. Sub-acute Sclerosis Pan Encephalitis (SSPE) is a complication of
a) Measles
b) Mumps
c) Rubella
d) Chicken pox

15. Mantoux test is a type of

a) Immediate hypersensitivity (type 1)
b) Cytotoxis hypersensitivity (type 2)
c) Immune complex hypersensitivity (type 3)
d) Delayed hypersensitivity (type 4)

EPIDEMIOLOGY. Module 2. Variant 4.

1. Mantoux test is a type of
a) Immediate hypersensitivity (type 1)
b) Cytotoxis hypersensitivity (type 2)
c) Immune complex hypersensitivity (type 3)
d) Delayed hypersensitivity (type 4)

2. Which of the following is true about Endemic Typhus
a) cause of Rickettsial prowazekii
b) Vector is flea
c) Reservoir is humans
d) Tetracycline is not useful for treatment

3. Peri-natal transmission of Hepatitis B is maximum in

a) 1st trimester
b) 2nd trimester
c) 3rd trimester
d) During labour and delivery

4. Which of the following is Minor (Jones) Criterion for diagnostic of Rheumatic Fever?
a) Polyarthritis
b) Carditis
c) ASO titre raised
d) Fever

5. Drug of choice for Benign tertian malaria is
a) Primaquine
b) Mefloquine
c) Chloroquine
d) Azitromycin

6. Most common opportunistic infection in AIDS is
a) Tuberculosis
b) Candida
c) Histoplasmosis
d) Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia

7. For Dengue diagnosis, no. of petechial spots per square inch in cubital fossa should be
a) >05
b) >10
c) >15
d) >20

8. Drug of choice for a pregnant female with cerebral malaria is
a) Chloroquine
b) Quinine
c) Mefloquine
d) Primaquine

9. Typhoid is first week of illness is best diagnosed by
a) Serum Widal test
b) Stool culture
c) Urine test
d) Blood culture

10. Kala azar is transmitted by
a) Sandfly
b) Tse tse fly
c) Horse fly
d) Black fly

11. Yersinia pseudotuberculosis resembles
a) Plague
b) Tuberculosis
c) Diphtheria

d) Appendicitis

12. Reservoir of Chikungunya fever in India is
a) Rodents
b) Aedes
c) Man
d) Primate

13. Hepatitis E virus is transmitted by
a) Sexual route
b) Blood and blood products
c) Needles and syringes
d) Faecal-oral route

14. Most common site of hydatid cyst in human body is
a) Spleen
b) Right postero-superior lobe of liver
c) Right antero-inferior lobe of liver
d) Left lobe of liver

15. Drug of choice for Lymphogranuloma venerum (LGV)
a) Tetracycline
b) Doxycicline
c) Erythromycin
d) Penicillin

EPIDEMIOLOGY. Module 2. Variant 5.

1. Which of the following is not true about influenza virus
a) Influenza virus A is subject to frequent antigenic variation
b) Antigenic drift is a gradual antigenic change over a period of time
c) Antigenic shift is due to genetic recombination of virus
d) Major epidemics are due to antigenic drift

2. Marker for infectivity of serum in Hepatitis B is
a) HBsAg
b) Anti HBc
c) HBeAg
d) Anti HBc

3. The most effective method to break transmission chain in plague is
a) Early diagnosis and treatment
b) Control of fleas
c) Control of rodents
d) Vaccination

4. R. Rickettsii causes
a) Indian tick typhus
b) Rocky mountain spotted fever
c) Rickettcial pox
d) Trench fever

5. What will be the BMI of a male whose weight is 89 kg and height is 172 cms
a) 27
b) 30
c) 33
d) 36

6. Drug of choice for Cholera in adults is
a) Tetracycline
b) Doxycycline
c) Furazolidone
d) Cotrimoxasol

7. Body mass index (BMI) of a person whose weight is 89 kg and height is 172 cms
a) 27
b) 30
c) 33
d) 36

8. Iceberg phenomenon is not seen in
a) AIDS
b) TB
c) Poliomyelitis
d) Measles

9. The incubation period of yellow fever is
a) 3 to 6 days
b) 3-4 weeks
c) 1 to 2 weeks
d) 8-10 weeks

10. A patient is called obese if BMI is
a) 20-30
b) >25
c) >30
d) >40

11. The most common malignant tumor of adult males in India is
a) Oropharyngeal carcinoma
b) Gastric carcinoma
c) Colo-rectal carcinoma
d) Lung cancer

12. All of the following are zoonoses except
a) Plague
b) Japanese encephalitis
c) Yaws
d) KFD

13. SAFE strategy include all the following EXCEPT
a) Screening
b) Antibiotics
c) Face washing

d) Environmental improvement

14. Q – fever is caused by
a) Rocha Emelia Quintana
b) Coxiella burnetti
c) Mycoplasma hominies
d) None of the above

15. Tick transmits
a) Scrub typhus
b) Q –fever
c) Rocky mountain spotted fever
d) All of the above

EPIDEMIOLOGY. Module 2. Variant 6.

1. Risk 39 antigen is useful for diagnosis
a) Diphtheria
b) Tuberculosis
c) Leprosy
d) Kala azar

2. Best indicator of HIV/AIDS progression in the body
a) CD 4 count
b) CD 8 count
c) TLS count
d) CD4: CD8 ratio

3. Incorrect about «low osmolarity ORS» is
a) Sodium chloride – 3,5 grams
b) Sodium citrate – 2,9 grams
c) Potassium chloride – 1,5 grams
d) Glucose – 13,5 grams

4. Corynobacterium diphtheria can be cultured in
a) Lowenstein Jenson medium
b) Foot pad of mice or armadillo
c) Loeffler's serum slope
d) NNN medium

5. Vector of Scrub typhus is
a) Louse
b) Flea
c) Trombiculid mite
d) Black fly

6. Period of infectivity for Measles is
a) 5 days prior to appearance of rash till 4 days afterwards
b) 4 days prior to appearance of rash till 5 days afterwards
c) 4 days prior to appearance of rash till 1 days afterwards
d) 1 days prior to appearance of rash till 4 days afterwards

7. Hepatitis which spreads by faecal – oral route is
a) Hepatitis A
b) Hepatitis B
c) Hepatitis C
d) Hepatitis D

8. Cyclops play an important role in the transmissions of
a) Typhoid
b) Yellow fever
c) Dracunculiasis
d) Ancylostomyasis

9. Dose of Rabies Immunoglobulin is
a) 10 IU/kg body weight
b) 20 IU/kg body weight
c) 30 IU/kg body weight
d) 40 IU/kg body weight

10. Causative agent for «Oriental Sore» is
a) Leishmania donovani
b) Leishmania tropica
c) Leishmania braziliensis
d) Onchocerca volvulus

11. Which of the following is a Tick borne diseases
a) Epidemic typhus
b) Endemic typhus
c) Scrub typhus
d) RMSF

12. Drug which is used in Single oral dose for prevention of MTST of HIV in India is
a) Zidovudine
b) Efavirens
c) Nelfinavir
d) Nevirapine

13. HIV virus predominantly affects
a) CD 4 cells
b) CD 8 cells
c) T cells
d) B cells

14. Cyclops are found in the life cycle of
a) Toxoplasmosis
b) Ascariasis
c) Dracunculiasis
d) Ancylostomyasis

15. Prophylactic prevention of contact with measles case is necessary up to how many days after appearances of rash

a) 2 days

b) 5 days

c) 7 days

d) 9 days

EPIDEMIOLOGY. Module 2. Variant 7.

1. Drug of choice for Plasmodium vivax is
a) Chloroquine
b) Quinine
c) Artemisin
d) Mefloquine

2. Elimination of Neonatal Tetanus in village, true is
a) <1/1000 case rate
b) <0,1/1000case rate
c) 50-70%delivery in institution
d) 50% delivery by TBA

3. Acute Hepatitis B is indicated by
a) HBsAg
b) HBcAg
c) HBeAg
d) Anti HBs (Ig M)

4. Sodium chloride content in ORS is
a) 3,5grams
b) 1,5 grams

c) 2,9 grams
d) 20 grams

5. Which of the following is known-as Australia Antigen
a) HBsAg
b) HBcAg
c) HBeAg
d) HBV DNA

6. Chandler's Indox is used for
a) Tape worm
b) Round worm
c) Hookworm
d) Guinea worm

7. Vector of Dengue fever is
a) Anopheles
b) Culex
c) Aedes
d) Xenopsylla

8. Leprosy bacillus is cultured by using
a) Bordet Gengou medium
b) LJ Medium
c) Loeffler's serum slope
d) None of the above

9. Hydatid cyst is commonly found in
a) Lungs
b) Liver
c) Brain
d) Spleen

10. HIV associated with
a) Disseminated Tuberculosis
b) Esophageal candidiasis
c) MAI
d) All of the above

11. Most common cause of blindness in India is
a) Cataract
b) Glaucoma
c) Vitamin A deficiency (Xerophthalmia)
d) Trachoma

12. Enteric fever is caused by
a) Mycobacterium avium
b) Salmonella typhi
c) Yersinia pestis
d) Leishmania donovani

13. Major side effect of, streptomycin is
a) Hepatitis
b) Red green colour blindness
c) Night blindness
d) Oto – toxicity

14. Hepatitis E spreads through
a) Faecal – oral route
b) Sexual route
c) Injections
d) Blood transmission

15. Which one of the following statements about influence of smoking on risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) is not true
a) Influence of smoking is independent of other risk factors for CDH
b) Influence of smoking is only additive to other risk factors for CDH
c) Influence of smoking is synergist to other risk factors for CDH
d) Influence of smoking is directly related to number of cigarettes smoked per day

5.2. Topics of term papers (projects)
5.3. Fund of assessment tools
5.4. List of types of assessment tools
SCALE OF EVALUATION. Examination (theoretical questions) (boundary control) «85-100%» • deep and durable learning themes of the module; • complete, consistent, competent and logically presented answers to questions; • reproduction of educational material on the themes of the module with the desired high degree of accuracy. «75-84%» • the presence of minor errors in the presentation of the material of the module; • demonstration of the students knowledge of the completed the program; • clear presentation of training material. «60-74%» • the presence of significant errors in the responses on module; • demonstration to students is not enough knowledge on the program; •not a clear presentation of educational material in the answer. «less than 60%» • no knowledge of materials topics; a serious mistakes in answers

APPENDIX 4

The planning sheet of discipline

Discipline Epidemiology
Field of study/specialization Diff. credits
Course/semester 3 / 5
Credit units (CU) 3

Title of module according to WPD	**Type of control**	**Forms of control**	**Minimal credit points**	**Maximal credit points**	**Week of control**
Module 1					
General epidemiology. Clinical epidemiology	Formative assessment	Activity, attendance, lecture notes, performance and presentation of lab works, individual work with tables, discussion of situational tasks	8	13	
	Midterm examination	Evaluation test	5	10	**4 weeks**
Module 2					
Immunoprophylaxis. Infection control system.	Formative assessment	Activity, attendance, lecture notes, performance and presentation of lab works, individual work with tables, discussion of situational tasks	8	13	
	Midterm examination	Evaluation test	5	10	**8 weeks**
Module 3					
Epidemiology of communicable and non-communicable diseases	Formative assessment	Activity, attendance, lecture notes, performance and presentation of lab works, individual work with tables, discussion of situational tasks	9	14	**14 weeks**
	Midterm examination	Evaluation test	5	10	
Total			40	70	
Midpoint assessment			20	30	
Summative assessment			60	100	**16 weeks**