

APRIL 1990

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EXAMINATION FOR THE POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
PUBLIC HEALTH, APRIL 1990.

Part I

MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY

Time : Three hours. Maximum : 100 marks.

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Classify arthropods of medical importance. Describe transmission and principles of arthropod control. (15)
 2. Give life cycle of Plasmodia. Describe control of malaria. (15)
 3. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Agents of lymphatic filariasis. (10)
 - (b) Control measures of Leishmaniasis. (10)
 4. Describe life cycle of Echinococcus granulosus and epidemiology of Hydatid disease. (15)
 5. Describe different methods of stool examination for parasites. (15)
 6. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Step well. (10)
 - (b) Japanese encephalitis. (10)
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SEPTEMBER 1990**EXAMINATION FOR THE POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
PUBLIC HEALTH, (D.P.H.) SEPTEMBER 1990****Part I****Paper II — MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY**

Time : Three hours. Maximum : 100 marks.

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Classify insecticides used in Public Health. Describe in brief insecticides in current use in Public Health. (15)
 2. Give an account of Alimentary Helminthic Infestations in short. Describe epidemiological features of "Ascariasis". (15)
 3. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Flea. (10)
 - (b) Measurement of Malaria. (10)
 4. Describe the life cycle of *Wuchereria bancrofti* and discuss control of filariasis. (15)
 5. What are the distinguishing features of *Entamoeba histolytica* and control measures of Amoebiasis. (15)
 6. Write short notes on
 - (a) Sandfly. (10)
 - (b) Prevention and control of Hydatid disease. (10)
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MARCH 1991

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Part I

Paper II — MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Critically discuss the different methods of vector control. (15 marks)
 2. Give a brief account of the bionomics of the chief malaria vectors of India. (15 marks)
 3. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Myiasis.
 - (b) *Sarcoptes scabiei*. (2 × 10 = 20 marks)
 4. Describe the life cycle of *Dracunculus medinensis* and discuss its control. (15 marks)
 5. What are the distinguishing features of *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Entamoeba coli*. Discuss the clinical manifestations and prevention of amoebiasis. (15 marks)
 6. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Stoll's technique.
 - (b) Infant parasite rate. (2 × 10 = 20 marks)
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OCTOBER 1991

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EXAMINATION FOR THE POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
PUBLIC HEALTH (D.P.H.), OCTOBER 1991.

Part I

Paper II — MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY

Time : Three hours. Maximum : 100 marks.

Answer ALL questions.

1. What are the long term effects of using pesticides ?
Discuss the strategies you would recommend as remedial
measures. (25 marks)
 2. What are the diseases transmitted by cyclops ?
Describe the life history of Guinea worm. (25 marks)
 3. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Residual sprays and space sprays.
 - (b) Extrinsic incubation period.
 - (c) Characteristics of Class Insecta.
 - (d) Annual parasite Incidence.
 - (e) Entamoeba histolytica. (5 × 10 = 50 marks)
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[234]

APRIL 1992

EXAMINATION FOR THE POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
PUBLIC HEALTH (D.P.H.), APRIL 1992.

Part I

Paper II — MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY

Time : Three hours.

Maximum : 100 marks.

Answer ALL questions.

1. (a) Describe the recent trends in *P.falciparum* malaria in India.

(b) Discuss the reasons for the changing trends.

(c) Explain why *P.falciparum* infection is considered more serious than other types of malaria.

(d) Outline the steps taken for prevention and control including prophylaxis of *P.falciparum* malaria.

(25 marks)

2. (a) Describe the endemicity and mode of transmission of Guinea worm infection in India.

(b) What are the strategies adopted for the control of vector and eradication of the disease. (25 marks)

3. Write short notes on :

(a) Public health significance of transovarial transmission of infection in ticks.

(b) Toxicity due to organophosphorous compounds and the management of its poisoning.

(c) Hydatid disease.

(d) Life cycle of and pathogenicity of *S.stercoralis*.

(e) Primary prevention of amoebiasis.

(5 × 10 = 50 marks)

APRIL 1993

[RS284]

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

Part I

Paper II – MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY AND
PARASITOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Describe the differentiating features of Hook worm.
Describe the life cycle and pathogenicity of *Ankylostoma duodenale*. (25)
 2. Enumerate the list of Zoonotic diseases with reference to causative agents and animals involved in the transmission of diseases. Write the epidemiology, control and prevention of any one of them. (25)
 3. Write short notes on : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Drug resistance *P. falciparum* malaria infection.
 - (b) Life cycle and Bionomics of culex mosquito.
 - (c) Vector indices in malaria.
 - (d) Trichinosis.
 - (e) Visceral larva migrans.
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NOVEMBER 1993

[PR 526]

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Part I

Paper II – MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY AND
PARASITOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Enumerate the various non-winged insects (Hexapoda) of public health importance in India. Describe the the life cycle, morphological features, bionomics, pathogenecity and control measures of any one of them. (25)
 2. Describe in detail the procedure for detection of microfilaria in peripheral blood. Distinguish the morphological features of *W. bancrofti* and *B. malayi*. Add a note on filarial indices. (25)
 3. Write short notes on : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Genetic control of vectors.
 - (b) Soil transmitted helminthiases.
 - (c) L.D. body.
 - (d) Hydatid cyst.
 - (e) Urban malaria.
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OCTOBER 1989

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.
OCTOBER 1989

Part II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE — SOCIAL MEDICINE
AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Time : Three hours Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Discuss the Universal Immunization Programme in a district and specify coverage evaluation. (20 marks)
 2. Write briefly on :
 - (a) Epidemiological surveillance.
 - (b) Point source outbreak and propagated outbreak.
 - (c) Biological transmission of disease.(3 × 10 = 30 marks)
 3. Discuss the concept of Natural History of Disease with appropriate intervention in case of the following :
R.H.D. or I.H.D. (20 marks)
 4. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Heat hazards in industries.
 - (b) Social disease and social therapy.
 - (c) Multi-drug treatment in the control of communicable diseases.(3 × 10 = 30 marks)
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EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN
PUBLIC HEALTH, APRIL 1990.

Part II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, SOCIAL MEDICINE AND
EPIDEMIOLOGY

Time : Three hours. Maximum : 100 marks.

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Discuss the epidemiological triad and control strategies in the following :
 - (a) Cholera.
 - (b) Filariasis. (10 + 10 = 20 marks)
 2. Write briefly on :
 - (a) Hospital acquired infections.
 - (b) Genetic control of mosquitoes.
 - (c) Sociocultural factors in control of Tuberculosis. (3 × 10 = 30 marks)
 3. What is 'Social Security'? Enumerate the circumstances under which the need for social security measures arises. Mention in brief the various legislative provisions under different acts. (20 marks)
 4. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Arboviruses.
 - (b) Measles vaccine.
 - (c) Notifiable diseases. (3 × 10 = 30 marks)
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EXAMINATION FOR THE POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
PUBLIC HEALTH, (D.P.H.) SEPTEMBER 1990

Part II

Paper I — PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, SOCIAL MEDICINE AND
EPIDEMIOLOGY

Time : Three hours.

Maximum : 100 marks.

Answer ALL the questions.

1. Discuss the epidemiological trial and control strategies in the following :
 - (a) Japanese Encephalitis
 - (b) Poliomyelitis. (10 + 10 = 20 marks)
 2. Write briefly on :
 - (a) Clinical Epidemiology
 - (b) Hepatitis Vaccines
 - (c) Chemoprophylaxis. (3 × 10 = 30 marks)
 3. Discuss how noise pollution in an urban community has become a public health problem of great importance. Suggest control measures. (20 marks)
 4. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Sensitivity and specificity tests.
 - (b) Immunisation regulations for international travellers.
 - (c) Incidence and prevalence rates. (3 × 10 = 30 marks)
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OCTOBER 1991

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EXAMINATION FOR THE POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
PUBLIC HEALTH (D.P.H.), OCTOBER 1991.

Part II

Paper I — PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, SOCIAL MEDICINE AND
EPIDEMIOLOGY

Time : Three hours. Maximum : 100 marks.

Answer ALL questions.

1. What is 'causal association' in epidemiology?
Illustrate your answer with suitable examples. (25 marks)
 2. Discuss the health problems of working women.
(25 marks)
 3. Write short notes on :
 - (a) Recent advances in Leprosy treatment.
 - (b) Effects on human health in case of nuclear war.
 - (c) Appropriate technology.
 - (d) Measles vaccine.
 - (e) Epidemiology of Tuberculosis in India.
(5 × 10 = 50 marks)
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APRIL 1992

[235]

EXAMINATION FOR THE POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN
PUBLIC HEALTH (D.P.H.), APRIL 1992.

Part II

Paper I — PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, SOCIAL MEDICINE
AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Time : Three hours.

Maximum : 100 marks.

Answer ALL questions.

1. Discuss application of levels of prevention in the following diseases :

(a) Meningococcal meningitis.

(b) Measles. (25 marks)

2. What is air-pollution ? Discuss in detail measures to control and prevent air pollution in an industrial town.

(25 marks)

3. Write briefly on :

(a) AIDS surveillance.

(b) Epidemiological treatment.

(c) Cold-chain management.

(d) Zoonoses.

(e) Medico social work. (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

APRIL 1993

[RS285]

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

Part II

**Paper I – PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SOCIAL MEDICINE
AND EPIDEMIOLOGY**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Describe briefly the epidemiology of cervical cancer in India. What are the principles that form the basis for a programme for its control? (25)
 2. Compare and contrast behavioral aetiologies of STD group of diseases in India. (25)
 - (a) Affluent and urbanised group.
 - (b) Industrial labour.
 - (c) Poverty group in urban slum areas.
 3. Write short notes on : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Problems in Cohort studies.
 - (b) Secular trend.
 - (c) Agents and mechanism of Bacterial food poisoning.
 - (d) Role of trace elements in cardio vascular diseases.
 - (e) Criteria for judging casual association in statistics.
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NOVEMBER 1993

[P R 5 2 7]

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH

Part II

**Paper I – PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SOCIAL MEDICINE
AND EPIDEMIOLOGY**

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Explain why malaria is still rampant in our country. Describe the revised strategy or modified plan of operations in malaria control. (25)
 2. Describe the role of
 - (a) Epidemiology in community medicine.
 - (b) Primary health centre in tuberculosis control. (25)
 3. Write short notes on : (5 x 10 = 50)
 - (a) Cancer detection.
 - (b) Investigation of an outbreak of Gastroenteritis.
 - (c) Acute respiratory infections in children.
 - (d) Mode of transmission of diseases by vectors.
 - (e) Drug addiction – A growing threat to health.
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MS 328

OCTOBER 1997

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH

(New Regulations)

Paper II - EPIDEMIOLOGY, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION, ENTOMOLOGY, COMMUNICABLE &
NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Time: Three hours

Max.marks:100

Answer All Questions

Draw neat diagrams

1. Define the term 'accident'. Discuss in detail the epidemiology and prevention of accidents in India. (25)
2. Enumerate the factors responsible for resurgence of malaria in India. How do you control this reemerging disease in an urban area of Tamil Nadu? (25)
3. Write briefly on:
 - (a) Primordial prevention in IHD
 - (b) Recent trends in AIDS research
 - (c) Biological control of vectors
 - (d) Evaluation of pulse polio immunisation
 - (e) Experimental studies.

(5x10=50)

SV 353

APRIL 1998

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH

(New Regulations)

Paper II - EPIDEMIOLOGY, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION, ENTOMOLOGY, COMMUNICABLE &
NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Time: Three hours

Max.marks:100

Answer All Questions

1. What are food borne diseases. Describe food safety guidelines. (25)
2. Define epidemiology. Describe methods of epidemiological investigation. What is the use of epidemiology in clinical medicine? (25)
3. Write briefly on:
 - (a) Evaluation of family welfare programme.
 - (b) Risk factors in cardio vascular diseases
 - (c) Role of nutrition in cancer
 - (d) Monitoring of acute respiratory disease control programme
 - (e) Integrated vector control.

(5x10=50)

APRIL 1999

[SG 1536]

Sub. Code : 3048

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH EXAMINATION.

(New Regulations)

Paper II — EPIDEMIOLOGY, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION, ENTOMOLOGY, COMMUNICABLE
AND NON-COMMUNICABLE

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

Draw diagrams, wherever necessary.

1. What is meant by Epidemiological approach?
Discuss the importance of it in public health practice.
(25)
 2. Explain the concept of integrated vector control.
Discuss the role of vector control research centres in the
prevention of vector-borne diseases in India. (25)
 3. Write briefly on : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Surveillance of Malaria in India.
 - (b) NACO.
 - (c) Cancer Registry in India.
 - (d) Arbo viral infections of Tamil Nadu.
 - (e) Preventable blindness.
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SEPTEMBER 1999

[KA 1536]

Sub. Code : 3048

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH EXAMINATION.

(New Regulations)

Paper II — EPIDEMIOLOGY, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION ENTOMOLOGY, COMMUNICABLE
AND NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. What are the objectives of investigation of an epidemic? Discuss in detail the steps involved in the investigation of a water borne epidemic. (25)
 2. Discuss distribution, epidemiology, clinical features, prevention and control of dengue syndrome. (25)
 3. Write briefly on : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Blindness prevention
 - (b) Public Health importance of Ticks and Mites
 - (c) Significance of monitoring in public health practice
 - (d) Drug addiction
 - (e) Odds Ratio.
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SEPTEMBER 2000

[KC 1536]

Sub. Code : 3048

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH EXAMINATION.

(New Regulations)

Paper II — EPIDEMIOLOGY, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION, ENTAMOTOLOGY, COMMUNICABLE
AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions.

1. Discuss the epidemiology and surveillance of Japanese Encephalitis in Tamil Nadu. (25)
 2. Discuss the dynamics of disease transmission. Write down various modes of transmission in relation to common communicable diseases giving suitable examples. (25)
 3. Write briefly on : (5 × 10 = 50)
 - (a) Cohort study.
 - (b) Warning signals of cancer.
 - (c) Integrated vector control.
 - (d) Evaluation of family welfare programme.
 - (e) Health Surveys.
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