

NATIONAL MEDICAL COMMISSION

STANDARD ASSESSMENT FORM

FORM – C

File No:

/ Assessment No.:

Name of Course : MBBS
Name of Subject : Community Medicine
Name of College : Santhiram Medical College, Nandyal, A.P
Name of University : Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada, A.P
Place of examination : Santhiram Medical College, Nandyal, A.P
Date/s of examination : 09-02-2026 to 14-02-2026

1. ASSESSOR

Sl.	Name	Official address	Mobile No.	email address
1.	Dr. MOHAMMED ABDUL MUSHTAQ PASHA	Professor & HOD, Dept. of Community Medicine, Santhiram Medical College, Nandyal (AP)	9440033788	mampasha@gmail.com

Assessment order/letter number:

Dr. M. A. Mushtaq Pasha	Lr.No. 5126/E1(b)/UG/PRL/2026 dated 02-02-2026
Dr. Afsar Fatima	Lr.No. 5126/E1(b)/UG/PRL/2026 dated 05-02-2026
Dr. S. Cynthia Subhaprada	Lr.No. 5126/E1(b)/UG/PRL/2026 dated 02-02-2026
Dr. S. Govindu	Lr.No. 5126/E1(b)/UG/PRL/2026 dated 02-02-2026

2. REPORT OF PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT

Deficiencies pointed out in the last Assessment/ if any	Remarks
NIL	---

A. Scheme of Examination

	Marks allotted	Minimum passing marks
1. Theory:		
Final examination :	200	100
Internal assessment :	0	0
Total for Theory :	200	100
2. Clinical/practical:		
Final examination :	80	40
Internal assessment :	0	0
Total for Practical :	80	40
3. Viva-voce:		
Final examination :	20	10
Internal assessment :	0	0
Total for Viva-voce :	20	20

Grand Total :

B. Theory (Attach 1 copy of each of the papers)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Theory paper: | Subject: | Time: __ Hrs. | Date of exam: |
| No. 1: | Community Medicine | 3 hours | 22-01-2026 |
| No. 2: | Community Medicine | 3 hours | 24-01-2026 |
| 2. Place of conduct of exam. : | Santhiram Medical College, Nandyal (AP) | | |
| 3. Invigilation arrangements : | Mobile Phone Jammers installed; Invigilators posted;
An Observer nominated by Dr NTR University of Health Sciences. | | |
| 4. No. of candidates appeared : | 156 | | |

C. Remarks by the Assessor/s regarding:

- a) Nature of the questions: MCQs(✓)/SAQs(✓)/Structured Essay type(-)/Long answers(✓)
- b) Type of Questions: Recall based (✓)/Application based(✓)/Problem based(✓)
- c) Standard of questions: level of difficulty: Easy(-)/ Moderate(✓)/Difficult(-)
- d) Do they broadly cover the prescribed curriculum? Yes
- e) Standard of the answers: (On a scale of 10 where 0 = Very poor and 10 = Outstanding): 8
- f) Internal assessment marks (to be reviewed by the assessors) that have contributed to final examination: Theory: 25 Practical & Viva: 35
- g) Method/pattern of examination of internal examinations conducted during the course of training/study (to be clearly stated): Theory, Practical (incl. Epidemiological/Statistical Exercises, Spotters, Clinico-Social Case Discussion, OSCE/OSPE) & Viva.
- h) Have the Internal assessment marks influenced the final examination? Yes

II. PRACTICAL / CLINICAL EXAMINATION:**PRACTICAL**

- a) Conduct of the practical examination (provide details including OSCE).

09.00am-09.10am	Spotters	02.00-05.00pm	Viva Voce
09.15am-10.00am	Epid./Statistical Exercises	05.00pm	Marks compilation
10.00am-1.00pm	Clinico-Social Case Discussion	05.30pm	Marks uploading to the University

- b) Does the practical examination broadly cover the discipline? Yes
- c) Time allotted for different sections of the examination (Provide details).

Spotters	10 minutes	Clinico-Social Case Discussion	3 hours
Epid./Statistical Exercises	45 minutes	Viva Voce	3 hours

- d) Details of examiners: (please attach brief cv of the examiners).

Note: Provide this information in a sealed envelope marked confidential.

Examiner	Name	Qualifications	Designation	Years of Experience	
				Teaching	Examiner
Internal-1	Dr. Mohammed Abdul Mushtaq Pasha	MBBS, MD.,	Professor & HOD	34	30
Internal-2	Dr. Afsar Fatima	MBBS, MD, DPH.,	Professor	26	22
External-1	Dr. S. Cynthia Subhaprada	MBBS, MD.,	Professor & HOD	18	13
External-2	Dr. S. Govindu	MBBS, MD.,	Professor & HOD	21	16

- e) Mode of practical examination: In batches or otherwise and number of students per day (Provide details)

Dt. 09-02-2026	25 students		Dt. 12-02-2026	26 students
Dt. 10-02-2026	26 students		Dt. 13-02-2026	26 students
Dt. 11-02-2026	26 students		Dt. 14-02-2026	26 students

- f) Are there other examination centers in the same University: Yes(✓) / No(-)
• If yes, provide details.
- g) Do the same examiners conduct the examination in other centers too? Yes(-) / No(✓)
• If not, what steps are taken to ensure uniformity of standards? Are meetings of the examiners being conducted and guidelines are given by the University.
- h) Date of Examination in different centers: ---
- i) Date and time when the examination was inspected by the assessors: ---
- j) Are the invigilation arrangements satisfactory? Yes
- k) No. of candidates appeared. 156
- l) Number and type of practical exercises allotted to candidates (enclose copy of questions/tasks): 4 (Copy enclosed)
- m) The standard displayed (On a scale of 10 where 0 = Very poor and 10 = Outstanding): 10
- n) Minimum marks required for passing: 50%

PRACTICAL

1. No of Long cases : 26
2. No of Short cases : Nil
3. How many cases were given to each candidate – long and short cases? : One
4. Type of cases given (attach list of long and short cases) : List Enclosed
5. Average time for (long cases and short cases) for each Candidate.
 - a. Time for examining the patient : 30 minutes.
 - b. Time for discussion fixed time or changed as per the answers of the candidate:
30 minutes
6. How was the assessment done? As per the University Guidelines. (Copy enclosed)
7. Standard displayed by candidates in general in the clinical part of the examination. (On a scale of 10 where 0 = Very poor and 10 = Outstanding) : 8

8. Nature of Discussion of case by the candidate – level of difficulty of questions (On a scale of 10 where 0 = Very easy and 10 = very difficult) : 8
- a. Number & type of questions (a copy of the question asked by the examiners may be attached) : Copy enclosed
 - b. Have all the candidates been uniformly examined and grades or marks awarded as per merit of the question? : Yes
 - c. Was the discussion fair, searching and sufficient for the assessment of practical knowledge and skills? : Yes
 - d. Was the atmosphere friendly and allowed the candidates to express themselves freely? : Yes
 - e. Were supplementary questions asked by the examiners to gauge the depth of knowledge of the candidates? : Yes
9. Was the assessment done jointly by more than one Examiner? : Yes
10. How may marks are allotted for clinical examination? : 30
11. What is the minimum percentage for passing the clinical part? : 15
12. Are marks obtained in regular internal examinations added on to the marks obtained in the final clinical examination? : No
13. Were any other marks from their course of training, or clinical works done in the wards added to the marks obtained in the final clinical examination? : No
14. If so, to what extent (in percentage of marks)? : N.A.
15. Has it influenced the result at the final examination? : N.A.

(Method of assessment of clinical work in the wards may be clearly stated).

VIVA-VOICE

1. The content of the interaction (Give extent of coverage of subject): CBME syllabus
2. How was it conducted (provide details)? : Interactive method
3. What was the standard? (On a scale of 10 where 0 = Very poor and 10 = Outstanding) : 10
4. What was the nature of assessment? : Summative Assessment
5. Was it done jointly by more than one examiner? : Yes
6. How are the marks obtained in different parts of the examination grouped?

Spotters	10 Marks	Clinico-Social Case Studies	30 Marks
Epid. & Statistical Exercises	40 Marks	Viva-voce	20 Marks

7. What is the minimum for passing in each section and in the grand total? : 50%

8. Results for the last three years.

2021	91.5%
2022	100%
2023	100%

9. No. of students appeared?

2021	95
2022	96
2023	80

10. No. of students passed?

2021	87
2022	96
2023	80

11. Other remarks if any. : Nil

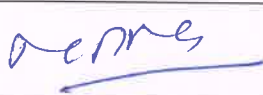

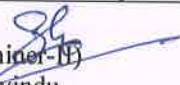

Conclusions :

Was the standard sufficient for the M.B.B.S. examination as required by Regulations of the Medical Council of India/National Medical Commission? : Yes

Was the examination conducted satisfactorily to the assessor? : Yes

If not, the reasons to be mentioned:

Observations of the assessors are to be made in assessment report only.

(Int Examiner-I) Dr. M.A.M. Pasha		S. Cynthia Subhaprada (Ext Examiner-I) Dr. S. Cynthia Subhaprada
(Int Examiner-II) Dr. Afsar Fatima		 (Ext Examiner-II) Dr. S. Govindu
(Int Examiner-III) Dr. Samina Mustafa Ausvi		

1.	Name of the Doctor	MOHAMMED ABDUL MUSHTAQ PASHA		
2.	Present designation	PROFESSOR & HOD		
3.	Specialty	COMMUNITY MEDICINE		
4.	Teacher ID	COM - 2115792		
5.	Address	Office	Residence	
		Dept. of Community Medicine Santhiram Medical College NANDYAL Andhra Pradesh PIN 518502	Staff Quarters, No.12 Santhiram Medical College NANDYAL Andhra Pradesh PIN 518502	
6.	Phone No.	Office	Residence	Cell
		0866-2351206	--	9440033788
7.	E-mail Address	mampasha@gmail.com		
8.	Date of Birth	10-08-1958		
9.	Qualifications			
Sl. No.	Degree	Year of passing	Institution & University studied	NMC Recognized (YES / NO)
I.	M.B.B.S	1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada (AP) Andhra University. 	Yes
II.	PG MD (Com. Med)	1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada (AP) Dr NTRUHS 	Yes

10. Teaching Experience details:

Sl. No.	Post held	Experience			Name of the Institution	NMC Recog. (Yes / No)
		From	To	Period		
I.	Assistant Professor	16-04-1992	31-08-1997	5yrs 4M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada. Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad 	Yes
II.	Associate Professor	01-09-1997	30-07-2002	5yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad. Deccan College of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad. 	Yes
III.	Professor	31-07-2002	Till Date	23yrs 7M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KBN Institute of Medical Sciences, Gulbarga. Bhaskar Medical College, Hyderabad. Santhiram Medical College, Nandyal. 	Yes
11.	Years of experience as UG Teacher				: 34 years	
12.	Years of experience as UG Examiner				: 30 years	
13.	Years of experience as PG Teacher				: 15 years	
14.	Years of experience as PG Examiner				: 13 years	
15.	At present place of working whether NMC recognized M.B.B.S course is offered? Yes/ No				: Yes	
16.	At present place of working whether NMC recognized PG course in specialties offered? Yes/ No				: Yes	
17.	Number of years of experience as External Examiner				: 30 years	

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the particulars furnished above are true and correct.

Date: 14-02-2026

Signature of the Doctor
(with office seal)



(Handwritten signature)

1. Name of the Doctor : AFSAR FATIMA
2. Present designation : PROFESSOR
3. Specialty : COMMUNITY MEDICINE

4.	Address	Office	Residence
		Dept. of Community Medicine Santhiram Medical College NANDYAL Andhra Pradesh PIN 518502	Staff Quarters, No.12 Santhiram Medical College NANDYAL Andhra Pradesh PIN 518502

5. Phone No. Office: 0866-2351206, Residence: --, Cell: 9949315845
6. E-mail address : mampasha@gmail.com
7. Date of Birth : 10-12-1957
8. Qualifications :

Sl.No.	Degree	Year of passing	Institution & University studied	NMC Recognized (YES / NO)
I.	M.B.B.S	1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guntur Medical College, Guntur (AP) • Nagarjuna University. 	Yes
II.	PG MD (Com.Med)	1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada (AP) • Andhra University 	Yes
III.	DM / MCh	--	--	--

9. Teaching Experience details:

Sl. No.	Post held	Experience			Name of the Institution	NMC recog. (Yes / No)
		From	To	Period		
I.	Assistant Professor	02-06-2000	31-05-2005	5yrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KBN Institute of Medical Sciences, Gulbarga. 	Yes
II.	Associate Professor	01-06-2005	31-07-2009	4yrs 2M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KBN Institute of Medical Sciences, Gulbarga. • Bhaskar Medical College, Hyderabad • Santhiram Medical College, Nandyal 	Yes
III.	Professor	01-08-2009	Till Date	16yrs 6M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santhiram Medical College, Nandyal. 	Yes

10. Years of experience as UG Teacher : 26 years
11. Years of experience as UG Examiner : 19 years
12. Years of experience as PG Teacher : 15 years
13. Years of experience as PG Examiner : 13 years
14. At present place of working whether NMC recognized M.B.B.S course is offered? Yes/ No : Yes
15. At present place of working whether NMC recognized PG course in specialties offered? Yes/ No : Yes
16. Number of years of experience as External Examiner : 19 years

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the particulars furnished above are true and correct.

Date: 14-02-2026

Afsar Fatima
Signature of the Doctor
(with office seal)
Professor

Department of Community Medicine
Santhiram Medical College, Nandyal



SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE & GENERAL HOSPITAL, AP.

- 1) Name of the Doctor: **DR. SAMINA MUSTAFA AUSVI**
 2) Present designation: **PROFESSOR (COMMUNITY MEDICINE)**
 And Specialty
 3) Address:

Office	Residence
Professor, Dept. of Community Medicine, Santhiram Medical College, Nandyal	Flat no. 13 staff quarters building 1, Santhiram Medical college, Nandyal.

- 4) Phone Nos.: Office: _____ Residence: _____ Cell: **9420911963**
 5) E-mail address: **ausvisamina@gmail.com**
 6) Date of birth: **12/06/1974**
 7) Qualifications:

Sl. No.	Degree	Year of passing	Institution & University studied	NMC recog. (YES / NO)
1	M.B.B.S	1999	Govt. Medical college, Mandla B.A. Marathwada Univ. A'bad	Yes
2	PG(.....)	2015	NKP SMC & RC, Nagpur MUHE, Nashik, Maharashtra	Yes.
3	DM / MCh(.....)	-	-	-

8) Teaching Experience details:

Sl. No.	Post held	Experience			Name of the Institution	NMC recog. (YES / NO)
		From	To	Period		
1	Assistant Professor	1/7/2015	30/6/2019	4 yrs.	Great Eastern Medical school, Srirakulam	Yes.
2	Associate Professor	1/7/2019 29/2/2021 3/6/2021 1/5/2022	2/2/2021 31/5/2021 10/5/2021 31/8/2023	1 yr. 7 mo. 4 mo. 11 months 4 yr. 4 mo.	UJEME Srirakulam TRR JMC Pattancheru M.M.C, Chittoor Maharaja Institute of Medical Sciences, Vijayawada	Yes.
3	Professor	1/12/2023 1/1/2026	3/12/2025 Till date.	2 yrs. + more	V.B.M.C, Kurdooj Santhiram Medical College, Nandyal	Yes.

- 9) Years of experience as UG Teacher / Examiner - **10 years.**
 10) Years of experience as PG Teacher / Examiner - **3 years.**
 11) At present place of working whether NMC recognized M.B.B.S courseis offered? Yes / No **Yes.**
 12) At present place of working whether NMC recognized PG course in specialties offered? Yes / No **Yes.**

13) Number of years of experience as External Examiner: **5 years.**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the particulars furnished above are true and correct.

Date: **12/02/2026**



Samina A.

Signature of the Doctor

(With office seal)

SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE & GENERAL HOSPITAL, NANDYAL, AP.

- 1) Name of the Doctor: **Dr. S. CYNTHIA SUBHAPRADA**
 2) Present designation: **PROFESSOR & HOD**
 And Specialty: **DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE**
 3) Address: **KURNOOL MEDICAL COLLEGE, KURNOOL-2**

Office	Residence
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE, KURNOOL MEDICAL COLLEGE KURNOOL-2	87-146, MADHAVI NAGAR, B-CAMP EXTENSION, KURNOOL-518002

- 4) Phone Nos.: Office: - Residence: - Cell: **9989629598**
 5) E-mail address: **drsynthiasubhaprada@gmail.com**
 6) Date of birth: **06-07-1976**
 7) Qualifications:

Sl. No.	Degree	Year of passing	Institution & University studied	NMC recog. (YES / NO)
1	M.B.B.S	MAY 1999	KURNOOL MEDICAL COLLEGE	YES
2	PG(..MD.. COMMUNITY MEDICINE)	19 SEP 2004	KURNOOL DYNTRUHS, VISAYAWADA KURNOOL MEDICAL COLLEGE, KURNOOL DYNTRUHS, VISAYAWADA	YES
3	DM / MCh(.....)	-	-	-

8) Teaching Experience details:

Sl. No.	Post held	Experience			Name of the Institution	NMC recog. (YES / NO)
		From	To	Period		
1	Assistant Professor	25/04/2007	18/09/12	5yrs 5mths	KURNOOL MEDICAL COLLEGE, KURNOOL	YES
2	Associate Professor	20/09/12	20/07/15	10yrs	RMC, KAKINADA	YES
		21/07/15	25/03/22		KMC, KURNOOL	
		29/03/22	01/09/22		GMC, ANANTAPUR	
3	Professor	02/09/2022	Till date	3yrs 05mths	KURNOOL MEDICAL COLLEGE, KURNOOL	YES

- 9) Years of experience as UG Teacher / Examiner : **18 years 10 months / 13yrs 10mths**
 10) Years of experience as PG Teacher / Examiner : **10yrs 10 months /**
 11) At present place of working whether NMC recognized M.B.B.S course is offered? Yes / No : **YES**
 12) At present place of working whether NMC recognized PG course in specialties offered? Yes / No : **YES**

13) Number of years of experience as External Examiner:
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the particulars furnished above are true and correct.

Date: **09/02/2026**

S. Cynthia Subhaprada

Signature of the Doctor

(With office seal)



- 1) Name of the Doctor: **S. Srinidu**
 2) Present designation: **professor**
 And Specialty: **community medicine**
 3) Address:

Office	Residence
Govi-SMC vijayawada	sudama Reddy colony currency Nagar vijayawada.

- 4) Phone Nos.: Office: _____ Residence: _____ Cell: _____
 5) E-mail address: _____
 6) Date of birth: _____
 7) Qualifications:

Sl. No.	Degree	Year of passing	Institution & University studied	NMC recog. (YES / NO)
1	M.B.B.S	1990	KMC Kurnool SV Univ	yes
2	PG(.....)	2005	SUMC Tirupati DRN/RUMC	yes
3	DM / MCh(.....)		vijayawada	

8) Teaching Experience details:

Sl. No.	Post held	Experience			Name of the Institution	NMC recog. (YES / NO)
		From	To	Period		
1	Assistant Professor	6-10-2007	31-5-2009		SUMC Tirupati GMC Secbad.	6 Yrs
2	Associate Professor	18-8-2011	27-8-2018		BMC - Anantapur	7 Yrs
3	Professor	28-8-2018 to	22-6-2025		A CSR-GMC, Nellore	7 Yrs
		23-6-2025 to	till date		Govi SMC - vijayawada.	

- 9) Years of experience as UG Teacher / Examiner : **25 Yrs**
 10) Years of experience as PG Teacher / Examiner : **11 Yrs**
 11) At present place of working whether NMC recognized M.B.B.S course is offered? Yes / No : **yes**
 12) At present place of working whether NMC recognized PG course in specialties offered? Yes / No : **yes**

13) Number of years of experience as External Examiner:
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the particulars furnished above are true and correct.

Date: **9-2-26**


 Signature of the Doctor

(With office seal)



Q.P.CODE: M102C040

Dr. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: VIJAYAWADA – 520 008

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2026

FINAL M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION - PART – I

COMMUNITY MEDICINE (Paper – I)

(Theory questions)

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes

Max. Marks: 80

Note: Answer all questions. Draw a neat diagram wherever necessary

SECTION-II (THEORY QUESTIONS - 80 MARKS)

WRITE LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:

2X15=30

- 1) Write briefly about the determinants of health. Explain with suitable examples, how health is a consequence of "Life Style"?
(7+8)
- 2) Define epidemiology. Mention the types of epidemiological studies. Give the design of a "Randomized Controlled Trial" (3+5+7)

WRITE SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

10X5=50

- 3) Occupational hazards of agricultural workers
- 4) Modifiable risk factors
- 5) National Immunization Schedule
- 6) Iodine deficiency disorders
- 7) Oxidation pond
- 8) Biomedical waste management
- 9) Modes of intervention in tertiary prevention
- 10) Nutritional status assessment
- 11) Criteria for screening of a disease
- 12) Tests of significance

Dr. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: VIJAYAWADA – 520 008
M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2026
FINAL M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION - PART – I
COMMUNITY MEDICINE (Paper – I)
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time: 20 minutes

Max. Marks: 20

Note: Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS)

1x20=20

- 1) The first dose of Vitamin A solution given under Vitamin A prophylaxis program at the age of-----
 - a. 6 months
 - b. 9 months
 - c. 12 months
 - d. 24 months
- 2) Exposure to cotton dust causes _____
 - a. Bagassosis
 - b. Silicosis
 - c. Byssinosis
 - d. Siderosis
- 3) Which of the following are associated with bladder cancer _____?
 - a. Nickel
 - b. Naphthylamine
 - c. Lead
 - d. Copper
- 4) Disposal method not suitable for infectious waste
 - a. Rotary kiln
 - b. Incineration
 - c. Chemical disinfection
 - d. Inertization
- 5) Which insecticide is used for space spray _____
 - a. Pyrethrum
 - b. DDT
 - c. Paris green
 - d. BHC
- 6) Waste water without human excreta is called _____
 - a. Sewage
 - b. Sullage
 - c. Humus
 - d. Effluent

Contd ... 2

- 7) The sewage ground water is disposed by _____
a. Oxidation pond
b. Soakage pit
c. Activated sludge process
d. All of the above
- 8) Most satisfactory method of Refuse disposal is _____
a. Dumping
b. Controlled tipping
c. Incineration
d. Manure pit
- 9) Social psychology is _____
a. Evolution of Humans
b. Psychology of individuals in society
c. Cultural history of man
d. None
- 10) Endemic ascites is caused by _____
a. Argemon Mexicana seed
b. Khesari dal
c. Jhunjhunia seeds
d. Ergot poisoning
- 11) Egg is poor in which nutrient _____
a. Proteins
b. Carbohydrate & vitamin C
c. Calcium & Iron
d. Fats
- 12) Milk transmits all except _____
a. Typhoid fever
b. Q fever
c. Brucellosis
d. Endemic typhus
- 13) The best parameter for assessment of chronic malnutrition is _____
a. Weight for age
b. Weight for height
c. Height for age
d. Any of the above
- 14) Cluster testing is the term used during _____
a. UIP survey for Polio
b. Screening for STD's
c. Testing of Covid infection
d. Typhoid testing

- 15) A screening test is more sensitive_____
- a. Few false positive
 - b. Few false negative
 - c. More false positive
 - d. More false negative
- 16) Period between the possible time of detection and actual time of diagnosis_____
- a. lead time
 - b. Screening time
 - c. Generation time
 - d. Serial interval
- 17) Iron and Folic acid supplementation forms_____
- a. Health promotion
 - b. Specific protection
 - c. Primordial prevention
 - d. Secondary prevention
- 18) 3 day disease is_____
- a. Measles
 - b. Rubella
 - c. Rubeola
 - d. Mumps
- 19) Which of the following is not the measure of central tendency
- a. Mean
 - b. Range
 - c. Median
 - d. Mode
- 20) The lawyer who designed the Public Health Act 1848 was_____
- a. John Snow
 - b. Edwin Chadwick
 - c. Joseph Lister
 - d. William Farr

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes

Max. Marks: 80

Note: Answer all questions. Draw a neat diagram wherever necessary

SECTION-II (THEORY QUESTIONS - 80 MARKS)**WRITE LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:**

2X15=30

- 1) Define and Classify Zoonotic diseases. Describe the Epidemiological features, mode of transmission, clinical features and control of Japanese Encephalitis in humans. With a flow chart explain the guidelines for management of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome at Community level. (1+10+4)
- 2) Outline the major components of the Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) strategy. Describe the principles of IMNCI case management, detailing the sequence of steps from assessment and classification to treatment and counseling, using Acute Respiratory Infection as an example. (3+12)

WRITE SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

10X5=50

- 3) Define accidents. Discuss briefly the health promotion and specific protection measures to be done for prevention and control of road traffic accidents. (1 + 4)
- 4) What are the factors affecting fertility? Describe any 3 fertility indicators. (2 + 3)
- 5) Define Management. Describe the various management techniques in health care. (1+4)
- 6) Describe the Principles of Primary Health Care.
- 7) Components of GOBI campaign of UNICEF.
- 8) Enumerate the 5 conditions under which a pregnancy can be terminated under medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) act, 1971.
- 9) Enlist the early warning signs of Cancer in women. Describe the Cancer screening methods for common cancers in women. (2+3)
- 10) Describe the services provided for People Living with HIV (PLHIV) under National AIDS Control Programme.
- 11) Enumerate the steps in planning for conducting a health education session on Vaccine preventable diseases in your village adopted for Family adoption programme
- 12) Beneficiaries, Services and Strategy under Anaemia Mukht Bharat Programme

Dr. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES :: VIJAYAWADA – 520 008
M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY, 2026
FINAL M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION PART – I
COMMUNITY MEDICINE (Paper -II)
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time: 20 minutes

Max. Marks: 20

Note: Answer all questions

1x20=20

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS)

- 1) The substance which is the most commonly used Psychoactive substance in India
 - a. Alcohol
 - b. Cannabis
 - c. Opioid
 - d. Sedatives
- 2) The following are the discussion methods under face-to-face group approach methods except
 - a. Delphi technique
 - b. Role play
 - c. Conferences
 - d. Panel discussion
- 3) The concept of "Essential Medicines" primarily aims to
 - a) Promote branded drugs
 - b) Ensure availability of safe and effective drugs at affordable costs
 - c) Encourage self-medication
 - d) Limit drug choices for patients
- 4) The term "Tracking of Blood Pressure" refers to
 - a) 24-hour ambulatory Blood Pressure monitoring advised by the Medical Officer
 - b) Identifying children at risk of developing hypertension in the future
 - c) Monitoring Blood pressure control in a known hypertensive with medication
 - d) Pictorial representation of prevalence of hypertension in a community
- 5) The coercive approach to health education is better known as
 - a. Service approach
 - b. Health education approach
 - c. Primary health care approach
 - d. Managed prevention
- 6) The birth dose of Hepatitis B vaccine under Universal Immunization programme should be given within
 - a. 24 hours
 - b. 36 hrs
 - c. 48 hrs
 - d. 72 hours

Contd...2.

- 7) The **minimum** number of feeding days in a year recommended by National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, under Mid-day meal programme, so as to have desired impact on children is
- 200
 - 250
 - 300
 - 350
- 8) Audience is always passive in
- Demonstration
 - Group discussion
 - Panel discussion
 - Role play
- 9) Delinking Malaria activity from Family planning was under recommendation of
- Mudaliar committee
 - Chadah committee
 - Mukherjee committee
 - Kartar Singh committee
- 10) A 7year old boy with well-defined hypopigmented patch on his left cheek and negative for lepromin test is most likely to progress to
- Indeterminate leprosy
 - Tuberculoid leprosy
 - Borderline leprosy
 - Lepromatous leprosy
- 11) A 14-year-old boy who had lost his father a year back was caught shoplifting. The boy will be sent to
- Borstal
 - Remand home
 - Foster home
 - Prison
- 12) New initiative launched by Ministry of Health and Family welfare to provide dignified, respectful and quality healthcare to all woman and newborn visiting a public health facility
- Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan
 - Janāni Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
 - Mata aur Navjat Shishu Suraksha
 - LAQshya
- 13) The term "Comprehensive health care" was first used by
- Bhore Committee
 - Mudaliar Committee
 - Chaddah Committee
 - Mukherji Committee

- 14) Under the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY), what is the maximum health cover provided per family per year for Secondary and tertiary care hospitalization across public and empaneled private hospitals?
- Rs. 1 lakh
 - Rs 3 lakhs
 - Rs 5 lakhs
 - Rs 10 lakhs
- 15) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) package services include all "**except**"
- Nutrition
 - Immunization
 - Health check up
 - Formal education
- 16) The initial diagnostic cut-off points for Impaired Fasting Glucose (Pre-Diabetes), according to WHO criteria, is a fasting plasma glucose level of:
- < 100 mg/dl
 - 110 to 126 mg/dL
 - 126 mg/dL or higher
 - 200 mg/dL or higher
- 17) The recommended Nurse population ratio norm for health professional
- 1 per 1000 population
 - 1 per 2000 population
 - 1 per 5000 population
 - 1 per 10,000 population
- 18) Which of the following is considered a non-modifiable risk factor for coronary heart disease (CHD)?
- Hyperlipidemia
 - Stress
 - Family History of Premature CHD
 - Obesity
- 19) All the following are job responsibilities of a Health Worker Female "**except**"
- Minimum 4 Antenatal checkups for all pregnant mothers
 - Malaria surveillance activities
 - Assess growth and development of children
 - Family planning services
- 20) The major health risk associated with central or Abdominal Obesity is best measured by the:
- Body Mass Index (BMI)
 - Weight-for-Age
 - Waist-Hip Ratio (WHR)
 - Skinfold Thickness

SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, NANDYAL
Department of Community Medicine

Dr. NTRUHS Examinations Final MBBS (Part-1)
Subject: Community Medicine
Practical Examination
Exercises

Dt. 09-02-2026

Max. Marks: 40
Duration: 45 minutes

Answer all Questions

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EXERCISES (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

1. A child aged 7 years is bitten by rabid dog and has five superficial wounds on the leg. Describe the measures to be adopted to rescue the child. Describe also measures to be taken by the Health Officer of the town to control rabies.
2. Prescribe a balanced diet for a Pregnant woman in the 2nd trimester of pregnancy, working as construction labourer.

STATISTICAL EXERCISE (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

3. Calculate the amount of bleaching powder required to chlorinate a rectangular Tank of 8 meters length, 6 meters breadth, and 5 meters depth of water column. The Horrock's test showed blue colour in the 2nd cup.
4. Recurrence of a certain condition following two types of surgical procedures is given below. Find out whether the difference in the two groups is significant?

Treatment group	No. of patients with recurrence	No. of patients with no recurrence
A	60	40
B	50	50

oem → *Aparabhu*

S. Lynthia Subhadrada
[Signature]

SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, NANDYAL
Dr. NTR UHS PRACTICAL EXAMINATION :: Final MBBS (Part-1)
Subject: COMMUNITY MEDICINE
Dt. 09-02-2026

Spotter. No. 1. Anti TB drugs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is the duration of treatment? 4. What is the schedule?
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Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter- <u>Anti tuberculosis drugs</u> 2. - <u>Treatment of Drug sensitive Tuberculosis disease</u> 3. - <u>6 months</u> 4. Daily dose schedule for adults: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Weight category</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Intensive phase HRZE</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Continuation phase HRE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>75/ 150/400/275</td> <td>75/150/275</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-34 kg</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35-49 kg</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50-64 kg</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65-75 kg</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥ 75 kg</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Weight category	Intensive phase HRZE	Continuation phase HRE		75/ 150/400/275	75/150/275	25-34 kg	2	2	35-49 kg	3	3	50-64 kg	4	4	65-75 kg	5	5	≥ 75 kg	6	6
Weight category	Intensive phase HRZE	Continuation phase HRE																				
	75/ 150/400/275	75/150/275																				
25-34 kg	2	2																				
35-49 kg	3	3																				
50-64 kg	4	4																				
65-75 kg	5	5																				
≥ 75 kg	6	6																				

Spotter. No. 2. Pentavalent vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
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Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pentavalent vaccine 2. combination vaccine 3. 0.5 ml , intra muscular 4. Pentavalent 1,2,3 _at 6 weeks,10 weeks and 14 weeks
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Spotter. No. 3. Copper T	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the mechanism of action ? 3. Who is the ideal candidate for insertion ? 4. Mention the ideal time of insertion ?
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Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>copper T</u> 2. Foreign body reaction causes cellular/biochemical changes in endometrium/uterine fluids which impair viability of gamete • reduces chances of fertilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copper in IUD enhances cellular response in endometrium, affects enzymes in uterus and alter cervical mucus thus affecting sperm motility, capacitation& survival. 3.- Who has borne at least one child <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has no history of pelvic disease - Has normal menstrual periods - Is willing to check the IUD tail - Has access to follow up and treatment of potential problems - Is in monogamous relationship
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	4. <u>During menstruation or with in 10 days of the beginning of menstrual period (preferably 5- 10 days after menstruation)</u>
Spotter. No. 4. Growth chart	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Name different types of this spotter ? 3. What are it's uses ? 4. What do the colour coded zones signify ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Growth chart</u> 2. <u>NCHS Growth charts, WHO growth charts, Indian academy of paediatrics growth charts</u> 3 - For growth monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diagnostic tool - Planning and policy making - Tool for action - Tool for evaluation - Tool for teaching 4. Green colour zone: normal weight Yellow colour zone: moderately under weight Red colour zone: severely under weight
Spotter. No. 5. Ragi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. It is rich in which mineral?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ragi 2. Mention the food group it belongs- millets 3. calcium
Spotter. No. 6. Nishchay kit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is its mechanism ? 4. Who will distribute it ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nishchay kit 2. What is its public health importance- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • early pregnancy detection • timely anti natal care • avoid unsafe abortions 3. Based on immunochromatographic lateral flow assay that detects hCG hormone in the urine 4. ASHA worker

Spotter. No. 7. Horrock's apparatus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. Mention methods of purification of water at household level?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Horrock's apparatus 2. to estimate the correct amountof bleaching powder needed to disinfect 455 litres of water. 3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boiling • Chemical disinfection • Bleaching powder, chlorine solution, high test hypochlorite, chlorinetablets, iodine, potassium permanganate • Filtration • Ultraviolet irradiation • Multi-stage reverse osmosis purification of water
Spotter. No. 8. BCG vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration?

Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BCG vaccine 2. live attenuated vaccine 3. 0.1 ml(0.05 ml until 1 month age), intra dermal 4. What is the schedule- at birth or as early as possible till one year of age.
Spotter. No. 9. IFA tablet	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. B. What is it's dose for pregnant women and children (6 - 10years) ? 3. C. What are it's uses ? 4. D. Enlist some iron rich foods ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter -<u>IFA tablets</u> 2. What is it's dose for pregnant women and children (6 - 10 years) ? <u>Pregnant women - 60 mg iron,500 micro grams of folic acid , children aged (6-10 years)- 45 mg of iron and 400 micrograms of folic acid.</u> 3. <u>Prevention and treatment of anaemia</u> 4. Enlist some iron rich foods - <u>jaggery, pistachio nuts, cucumber seeds</u>
Spotter. No. 10 Orange	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. It is rich source of which nutrients? 4. What are the functions of dietary fibre?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orange 2. Fruits 3. minerals: sodium and potassium, cellulose, ascorbic acid, 4. What are the functions of dietary fibre - laxative, cholesterol attenuation , blood glucose attenuation.

Spotter No 11 Vitamin A solution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What the route of administration and schedule? 4. Which national programme address this?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vitamin A solution 2. prevention and treatment of vitamin A deficiency 3. single dose of 100,000 IU for infants aged 6–11 months, and a dose of 200,000 IU every six months for children aged 1–5 years 4. Vitamin A prophylaxis programme
Spotter No 12: Anti leprosy drugs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the regimen? 3. What is the duration of treatment? 4. In which national programme this is covered?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti leprosy drugs 2. Pauli-Bacillary-• Dapsone- 100 mg daily, • clofazamine- 300 mg once a month and 50 mg daily • Rifampicin 600 mg once a month 3. 6 months 4. National leprosy eradication programme

Spotter No 13 Egg	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Why it is called reference protein? 3. What are the nutrients deficient in it ? 4. What is its nutritive value?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Egg 2. Egg proteins have all the nine essential amino acids needed by the body in right proportions. 3. Carbohydrates and vitamin C 4. An egg weighing 60 grams contains 6 g of protein, 6 g of fat, 30 mg of calcium and 1.5 mg of iron, and supplies about 70 kcal of energy.
Spotter No 14 Slow sand filter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What are its elements? 4. What is vital layer?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slow sand filter 2. Purification of water on a large scale 3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supernatant (raw) water; • a bed of graded sand; • an under-drainage system; and • a system of filter control valves. 4. surface of the sand bed gets covered with a slimy growth known as vital layer. This layer is slimy, gelatinous and consists of threadlike algae, numerous forms of life including plankton, diatoms and bacteria.
Spotter No. 15 MCP Card	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. How is it useful ? 3. Mention the beneficiaries covered ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MCH card 2. tool for informing and educating the mother and family on different aspects of maternal and child care linking maternal and childcare into a continuum of care through the Integrated Child Development services scheme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • captures some of key services delivered to the mother & baby during Antenatal, Intranatal & Post natal care • helps in timely identification, referral and management of complications during pregnancy, child birth and post natal period. -tool for providing complete immunization to infants and children, early and exclusive breast feeding, complementary feeding and monitoring their growth 3. Pregnant women, lactation mothers, under 5 children.

Spotter No.16 Copper sulphate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter- Copper sulphate 2. What is its action-Copper in copper sulfate binds to proteins in fungi and algae, snails, bacteria , this damages the cells causing them to leak and die. 3. What is its public health importance- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0.1-5% topical antiseptic solution- for wounds and ulcers. 2. Fungicidal and algacides: for reservoirs, ponds ,dipping baths, and swimming pool
Spotter No.17 ORS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Identify the spotter: ORS A. What is its use- prevent dehydration and reduce mortality. B. Importance of trisodium citrate in ORS- increases intestinal absorption of sodium and water. C. How will you manage if this is not available- a simple mixture consisting of table salt (one level teaspoon) and sugar (6 level teaspoon) dissolved in one litre of drinking water
Spotter No.18	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Identify the spotter - Jaggery B. What is the Nutritive value – Contains useful amounts of carotene & iron derived from cooking pans Nutritive value/100mg Carbohydrates-98.9g Sugar-98g Protein-0.09g
Spotter No. 19 OPV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Identify the spotter -OPV B. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to - live attenuated vaccine C. Write dose, route of administration- 2 drops, oral D. What is the schedule- OPV-(0)- at birth or as early as possible with in 24 hours OPV 1,2,3- At 6 weeks,10 weeks,14 weeks, can be given till 5 years of age.
Spotter No.20 OCP – MALA- N	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Identify the spotter ? <u>MALA- N</u> B. Which method of contraception does it belongs -Hormonal contraceptives. C. Write its composition- <u>Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinyl estradiol 0.03mg</u> D. What is the mechanism of action ? <u>Prevent release of ovum from ovary which is achieved by blocking the pituitary secretion of gonadotropin which is necessary for ovulation</u>
Spotter No.21 Fish	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. identify the spotter-Fish B. It is rich source of which nutrients- <u>proteins, unsaturated fatty acids, vitamin A and D</u> C. It is deficit in which nutrient- <u>Carbohydrates</u>
Spotter No.22 Alum	Identify the spotter-Alum <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. What is it action: It acts as a coagulant and is used in coagulation and flocculation process of polluted water. B. What is its public health importance- used in rapid sand filter for purification of water.

SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, NANDYAL

Department of Community Medicine

Dr. NTRUHS Examinations Final MBBS (Part-1)

Subject: Community Medicine

Practical Examination

EXERCISES

Dt. 10-02-2026

Max. Marks: 40

Duration: 45 minutes

Answer all Questions

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EXERCISES (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

1. A blood smear of a patient who attended the O.P.D of a P.H.C. was found to be positive for Plasmodium falciparum. Describe the measures to be taken by the medical officer of P.H.C. to Control the outbreak of Malaria.
2. A few cases of Typhoid fever are reported from a hostel. Mention the steps you would like to take to prevent further occurrence of the same.

STATISTICAL EXERCISES (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

3. Calculate the amount of Bleaching powder required to chlorinate a circular well with a diameter of 2 meters and depth of water coulmn 3 meters. Horrock's Test 3rd cup shows definite blue colour.
4. Calculate exposure rates for cases, controls and odd's ratio from the following data of a case control study of cancer.

	Cases (with lung cancer)	Controls (without lung cancer)
Smokers	33	55
Non-smokers	2	27
Total	35	82

Dr. N. S. Anand

S. Anitha Subhadrada
S. Anitha

Dr. NTR UHS PRACTICAL EXAMINATION
SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, NANDYAL
DEPT. OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Date : 10-02-2026

Spotter No.1 Chloroquine	Anti malarial drugs-chloroquine A. Identify the spotter. B. What is its public health importance? C. What is the dose and duration of treatment? D. What is the duration of treatment
Answers	A. Chloroquine B. Treatment of Plasmodium vivax Malaria C. 25 mg/kg body weight divided over 3 days i.e., <div style="margin-left: 40px;">a. 10 mg/kg on day 1</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">b. 10 mg/kg on day 2</div> <div style="margin-left: 40px;">c. 5 mg/kg on day 3</div> D. 3 days
Spotter No.2 JE Vaccine	A. Identify the spotter. B. What is the type of vaccine? C. Write dose, route of administration. D. What is the schedule of Vaccination?
Answers	A. JE Vaccine B. it belongs to 'killed vaccine' C. 0.5 ml, sub-cutaneous D. JE-1 : 9 months- 12 months <div style="margin-left: 40px;">JE-2 : 16-24 months</div>
Spotter No.3 Male Condom	A. Identify the spotter B. Which method of contraception does it belong to? C. What are its advantages and disadvantages? D. What is its failure rate?

Answers	<p>A. Male condom B. Barrier method C.</p> <p>Advantages: They are easily available, safe and inexpensive, easy to use, do not require medical supervision, no side effects, light compact and disposable, provides protection to not only pregnancy but also to STD.</p> <p>Disadvantages: It slip off or tear during coitus due to incorrect use Interfere with sex locally about which some complaint</p> <p>D. 2-3 per 100 women years to more than 14 in typical users</p>
Spotter No.4 Alum	<p>A. Identify the spotter B. What is its action: C. What is its public health importance</p>
Answers	<p>A. Alum B. It acts as a coagulant and is used in coagulation and flocculation process of polluted water. C. used in rapid sand filter for purification of water.</p>
Spotter No.5 Fish	<p>A. A.identify the spotter B.B.It is rich source of which nutrients C.C.It is deficit in which nutrient</p>
Answers	<p>A. A.Fish B.proteins, unsaturated fatty acids, vitamin A and D C. C. Carbohydrates</p>
Spotter No.6 fIPV	<p>A. Identify the spotter B. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to C. Write dose, route of administration D. What is the schedule</p>
Answers	<p>A. fIPV B. killed vaccine C. 0.1 ml , intra dermal D. three fractional doses at 6 weeks,14 weeks and 9 completed months.</p>

Spotter No.7 Antiretroviral drugs	A. Identify the spotter B. What is its public health importance- treatment of HIV infection or AIDS. C. What is first line ART for adults and adolescent patients D. In which national programme this is covered
Answers	A. Anti retroviral drugs B. Treatment of HIV infection or AIDS. C. Tenofovir (TDF 300 mg) + Lamivudine (3TC 300 mg) + Dolutegravir (DTG 50 mg) regimen (TLD) as FDC in a single pill once a day (at a fixed time every day as per patient's convenience). D. National AIDS control programme.
Spotter No.8 Rapid Sand filter	A. Identify the spotter B. What is its public health importance C. What are the steps involved D. What is backwashing
Answers	A. Rapid sand filter B. Purification of water on a large scale. C. Coagulation, rapid mixing, Flocculation, Sedimentation, Filtration D. reversing the flow of water through the sand bed which dislodges the impurities and cleans up the sand bed.
Spotter No.9 MCP Card	A. Identify the spotter B. How is it useful ? C. Mention the beneficiaries
Answers	A. MCP card B. tool for informing and educating the mother and family on different aspects of maternal and child care linking maternal and childcare into a continuum of care through the Integrated Child Development services scheme. captures some of key services delivered to the mother & baby during Antenatal, Intranatal & Post natal care helps in timely identification, referral and management of complications during pregnancy, child birth and post natal period. tool for providing complete immunization to infants and children, early and exclusive breast feeding, complementary feeding and monitoring their growth C. Pregnant women, lactation mothers, under 5 children.

Spotter No.10 Jaggery	A. Identify the spotter B. What is the Nutritive value
Answers	A. Identify the spotter - Jaggery B. What is the Nutritive value – Contains useful amounts of carotene & iron derived from cooking pans Nutritive value/100mg Carbohydrates-98.9g Sugar-98g Protein-0.09g
Spotter No.11 Copper Sulphate	A. Identify the spotter B. What is its action C. What is its public health importance
Answers	A. Copper sulphate B. Copper in copper sulfate binds to proteins in fungi and algae, snails, bacteria , this damages the cells causing them to leak and die. C. 0.1-5% topical antiseptic solution- for wounds and ulcers. Fungicidal and algaecides: for reservoirs, ponds ,dipping baths, and swimming pools.
Spotter No.12 Anti Rabies Vaccine	A. Identify the spotter B. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to C. Write dose, route of administration: D. What is the schedule:
Answers	A. Anti-Rabies vaccine B. killed vaccines C. 0.1 ml, intra dermal D. Intra dermal administration for post-exposure prophylaxis: The 2-site regimen prescribes injection o f 0.1 ml at 2 sites (deltoid or thigh) on days 0 , 3 , 7 and 28.

Spotter No.13	A. Identify the spotter
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Nishchay Kit	<p>B. What is its public health importance</p> <p>C. What is its mechanism</p> <p>D. Who will distribute it</p>
Answers	<p>A. Nishchay kit</p> <p>B. early pregnancy detection timely anti natal care avoid unsafe abortions</p> <p>C. Based on immunochromatographic lateral flow assay that detects hCG hormone in the urine</p> <p>D. ASHA worker</p>
<p>Spotter No.14</p> <p>Rota virus Vaccine</p>	<p>A. Identify the spotter</p> <p>B. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to</p> <p>C. Write dose, route of administration</p> <p>D. What is the schedule</p>
Answers	<p>A. Rota virus vaccine</p> <p>B. live attenuated vaccine</p> <p>C. 5 drops (liquid vaccine), 2.5 ml (lyophilised vaccine), oral.</p> <p>D. At 6 weeks,10 weeks and 14 weeks</p>
<p>Spotter No.15</p> <p>Anti leprosy drugs</p>	<p>A. Identify the spotter: Anti leprosy drugs</p> <p>B. What is the regimen?</p> <p>C. What is the duration of treatment-</p> <p>D. In which national programme this is covered</p>
Answers	<p>A. Anti leprosy drugs</p> <p>B. Pauli-Bacillary- child (10-14 years) Dapsone- 50 mg daily, clofazamine- 15 mg once a month and 50 mg alternate day Rifampicin -450 mg once a month child(<10 years or <40 kg(20-40 kg) Dapsone- 2mg/kg body weight clofazamine-100 mg once a month,50 mg twice weekly Rifampicin -10 mg/kg once a month</p> <p>C. 6 months</p> <p>D. National leprosy eradication programme</p>

Spotter No.16 Formaldehyde	A. Identify the spotter- B. What is its action- C. What is its public health importance-
Answers	A. Formaldehyde B. formaldehyde is a highly toxic and irritant gas which precipitates and destroys protein. C. used as a 2-3 per cent solution for spraying rooms, walls and furniture. a. Formaldehyde gas is most commonly used for disinfection of rooms. The gas may also be used for disinfection of blankets, beds, books and other valuable articles which cannot be boiled.
Spotter No.17 Guava	A. Identify the spotter B. Mention the food group it belongs C. It is rich source of which nutrients D. What are the functions of dietary fibre
Answers	A. Guava B. fruits C. minerals: sodium and potassium, cellulose, pectin, ascorbic acid D. laxative, cholesterol attenuation , blood glucose attenuation.
Spotter No.18 ORS	A. Identify the spotter B. What is its use C. Importance of trisodium citrate in ORS D. How will you manage if this is not available
Answers	A. ORS B. prevent dehydration and reduce mortality. C. increases intestinal absorption of sodium and water. D. a simple mixture consisting of table salt (one level teaspoon) and sugar (6 level teaspoon) dissolved in one litre of drinking water
Spotter No.19 PCV Vaccine	A. Identify the spotter - B. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to C. Write dose, route of administration D. What is the schedule
Answers	A. PCV B. Conjugate vaccine C. 0.5 ml, intra muscular D. Two primary doses at 6 and 14 weeks followed by booster dose at 9-12 months.

<p>Spotter No.20</p> <p>IFA tablets</p>	<p>A. Identify the spotter</p> <p>B. What is its dose for pregnant women and children (6 - 10 years) ?</p> <p>C. What are its uses</p> <p>D. Enlist some iron rich foods</p>
<p>Answers</p>	<p>A. IFA tablets</p> <p>B. Pregnant women - 60 mg iron, 500 micro grams of folic acid , children aged (6-10 years)- 45 mg of iron and 400 micrograms of folic acid.</p> <p>C. Prevention and treatment of anaemia</p> <p>D. jaggery, pistachio nuts, cucumber seeds</p>
<p>Spotter No.21</p> <p>DPT vaccine</p>	<p>A. Identify the spotter</p> <p>B. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to</p> <p>C. Write dose, route of administration</p> <p>D. What is the schedule</p>
<p>Answers</p>	<p>A. DPT Vaccine</p> <p>B. combination vaccine</p> <p>C. 0.5 ml, intra muscular</p> <p>D. DPT booster-1 _ 16-24 months DPT booster-2 _ 5-6 years</p>
<p>Spotter No.22</p> <p>Anti-Retroviral drugs</p>	<p>A. Identify the spotter</p> <p>B. What is its public health importance</p> <p>C. What is first line ART for adults and adolescent patients</p> <p>D. Programme this is covered</p>
<p>Answers</p>	<p>A. Anti retroviral drugs</p> <p>B. treatment of HIV infection or AIDS.</p> <p>- Tenofovir (TDF 300 mg) + Lamivudine (3TC 300 mg) + Dolutegravir (DTG 50 mg) regimen (TLD) as FDC in a single pill once a day (at a fixed time every day as per patient's convenience).</p> <p>C. National AIDS control programme.</p>

<p>Spotter No.23</p> <p>Cu- T</p>	<p>A. Identify the spotter</p> <p>B. What is the mechanism of action ?</p> <p>C. Who is the ideal candidate for insertion ?</p> <p>D. Mention the ideal time of insertion ?</p>
<p>Answers</p>	<p>A. Copper T</p> <p>B. Foreign body reaction causes cellular/biochemical changes in endometrium/uterine fluids which impair viability of gamete reduces chances of fertilization Copper in IUD enhances cellular response in endometrium, affects enzymes in uterus and alter cervical mucus thus affecting sperm motility, capacitation & survival.</p> <p>C. Who has borne at least one child Has no history of pelvic disease Has normal menstrual periods Is willing to check the IUD tail Has access to follow up and treatment of potential problems Is in monogamous relationship</p> <p>D. During menstruation or with in 10 days of the beginning of menstrual period (preferably 5- 10 days after menstruation)</p>
<p>Spotter No.24</p> <p>Ragi</p>	<p>A. Identify the spotter</p> <p>B. Mention the food group it belongs</p> <p>C. It is rich in which mineral</p>
<p>Answers</p>	<p>A. Ragi</p> <p>B. Millets</p> <p>C. calcium</p>

Spotter No.25 Katadyn filter	A. Identify the spotter B. What is its public health importance C. The surface of the spotter is covered by which catalyst
Answers	A. Katadyn filter B. Purification of water on small scale C. silver
Spotter No.26 OCP- MALA-N	A. Identify the spotter ? B. Which method of contraception does it belongs C. Write its composition D. What is the mechanism of action ?
Answers	A. MALA- N B. Hormonal contraceptives. C. Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinyl estradiol 0.03mg D. Prevent release of ovum from ovary which is achieved by blocking the pituitary secretion of gonadotropin which is necessary for ovulation

Spantala
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S. Anitha Subhadrade
Spantala

SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, NANDYAL

Department of Community Medicine

Dr. NTRUHS Examinations Final MBBS (Part-1)

Subject: Community Medicine

Practical Examination

EXERCISES

Dt. 11-02-2026

Max. Marks: 40

Duration: 45 minutes

Answer all Questions

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EXERCISES (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

1. Municipal Health officer of a Town received a report from Hospital authorities that there is an increase in the number of admission of Japanese encephalitis cases in the paediatric ward. Describe the measures to be taken by the MHO to control the spread of J.E. in the municipal area.
2. A person with crush injury is brought to the casualty after a road accident. How do you manage the situation to prevent Tetanus?

STATISTICAL EXERCISES (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

3. Calculate incidence rates among exposed and non-exposed, relative risk and relative attributable risk from the following data of cohort study of cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

Cigarette Smoking	Developed Lung Cancer	Did not develop Lung Cancer	Total
Yes	700	69,300	70,000
No	30	29,970	30,000

4. From the following table, comparing the results of a screening test with a gold Standard test, calculate sensitivity, specificity, predictive values of positive and Negative tests, false positives and false negatives.

Screening Test Result	Gold Standard	
	Positive (Disease Present)	Negative (Disease Absent)
Positive	20	10
Negative	5	70

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Aparna S. Anitha Subhadrade
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SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, NANDYAL
Dr. NTR UHS PRACTICAL EXAMINATION :: Final MBBS (Part-1)

Subject: COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Dt. 11-02-2026

Spotter. No. 1. MR VACCINE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MR Vaccine 2. live attenuated 3. 0.5 ml , sub-cutaneous 4. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MR-1_ 9 completed months- 12 months • MR-2_ 16-24 months
Spotter. No. 2. Septic tank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. Stages of purification that occurs in it?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. septic tank 2. treatment of house hold sewage 3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First stage, anaerobic digestion takes place in the septic tank proper • second stage, aerobic oxidation takes place outside the septic tank in the subsoil.
Spotter. No. 3. Paraboiled Rice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the effect of parboiling ? 3. Mention the nutritive components of the spotter?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. parboiled rice 2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a greater part of the vitamins and minerals present in the outer aleurone layer of the rice grain are driven into the inner endosperm. • the grain becoming more resistant to insect invasion and more suitable for storage than raw rice. 3. B group vitamins
Spotter. No. 4. IFA tablets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is it's dose for pregnant women and children (6 - 10years) ? 3. What are it's uses ? 4. Enlist some iron rich foods ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>IFA tablets</u> 2. <u>Pregnant women - 60 mg iron,500 micro grams of folic acid , children aged (6-10 years)- 45 mg of iron and 400 micrograms of folic acid.</u> 3. <u>Prevention and treatment of anaemia</u> 4. <u>jaggery, pistachio nuts, cucumber seeds</u>

Spotter. No. 5. OCP'S	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter ? 2. Which method of contraception does it belongs? 3. Write its composition ? 4. What is the mechanism of action ? 																					
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MALA- N 2. Hormonal contraceptives. 3. Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinyl estradiol 0.03mg 4. Prevent release of ovum from ovary which is achieved by blocking the pituitary secretion of gonadotropin which is necessary for ovulation 																					
Spotter. No. 6. Anti TB Drugs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is the duration of treatment? 4. What is the schedule? 																					
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Anti tuberculosis drugs</u> 2. <u>Treatment of Drug sensitive Tuberculosis disease</u> 3. <u>6 months</u> 4. Daily dose schedule for adults: <table border="1" data-bbox="430 724 1266 1386"> <thead> <tr> <th>Weight category</th> <th>Intensive phase HRZE</th> <th>Continuation phase HRE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>75/ 150/400/275</td> <td>75/150/275</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-34 kg</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35-49 kg</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50-64 kg</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65-75 kg</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥ 75 kg</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Weight category	Intensive phase HRZE	Continuation phase HRE		75/ 150/400/275	75/150/275	25-34 kg	2	2	35-49 kg	3	3	50-64 kg	4	4	65-75 kg	5	5	≥ 75 kg	6	6
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25-34 kg	2	2																				
35-49 kg	3	3																				
50-64 kg	4	4																				
65-75 kg	5	5																				
≥ 75 kg	6	6																				

Spotter. No. 7. Rota vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rota virus vaccine 2. live attenuated vaccine 3. 5 drops (liquid vaccine), 2.5 ml(lyophilised vaccine), oral. 4. At 6 weeks,10 weeks and 14 weeks
Spotter. No. 8. Incinerator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What are different types? 3. What is the process done in it? 4. What is its public health importance?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incinerator 2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double-chamber pyrolytic incinerators • Single chamber furnaces • Rotatory kilns operating at high temperature 3. high temperature dry oxidation process 4. Treatment and disposal of biomedical waste

Spotter. No. 9 Papaya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. It is rich source of which nutrients? 4. What are the functions of dietary fibre?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Papaya 2. fruits 3. sodium and potassium, cellulose, carotene 4. laxative, cholesterol attenuation , blood glucose attenuation.
Spotter. No. 10 Vit A Solution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What the route of administration and schedule? 4. Which national programme address this?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vitamin A solution 2. prevention and treatment of vitamin A deficiency 3. single dose of 100,000 IU for infants aged 6–11 months, and a dose of 200,000 IU every six months for children aged 1–5 years 4. Vitamin A prophylaxis programme
Spotter No 11 Growth chart	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Name different types of this spotter ? 3. What are it's uses ? 4. What do the colour coded zones signify ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Growth chart</u> 2. <u>NCHS Growth charts, WHO growth charts, Indian academy of paediatrics growth charts</u> 3 - For growth monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diagnostic tool - Planning and policy making - Tool for action - Tool for evaluation - Tool for teaching 4. Green colour zone: normal weight Yellow colour zone: moderately under weight Red colour zone: severely under weight
Spotter No 12: Green gram	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. Mention the limiting amino acids? 4. What is the effect of germination of pulses on it?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Green gram 2. pulses 3. methionine and cysteine 4. it results in higher concentrations of vitamins especially vitamin C and B vitamins

Spotter No 13 Td vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Td vaccine 2. toxoid vaccine 3. 0.5 ml , intra muscular 4. 10 years and 16 years of age For pregnant women : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Td-1 _ early in pregnancy • Td- 2 _ 4 weeks after Td-1 • Td- Booster_ if received 2 doses in a pregnancy within the last 3 years
Spotter No 14 Bleaching powder	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its action ? 3. What is its public health importance? 4. What are its drawbacks?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bleaching powder 2. • bleaching powder is oxidizing agent and disinfectant. • Bleaching powder reacts with water to form hypochlorous acid and release nascent oxygen, hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas. The hypochlorous acid is the most effective form of chlorine for water disinfection. 3. disinfection of water, faeces and urine. 4. unstable compound and loses its chlorine content on storage.
Spotter No. 15 Chloroquine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is the dose? 4. What is the duration of treatment?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chloroquine 2. treatment of plasmodium vivax malaria 3. 25 mg/kg body weight divided over 3 days ie., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 mg/kg on day 1 • 10 mg/kg on day 2 • 5 mg/kg on day 3 4. 3 days
Spotter No :16 BCG Vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BCG vaccine 2. live attenuated vaccine 3. 0.1 ml(0.05 ml until 1 month age), intra dermal 4. at birth or as early as possible till one year of age.

Spotter No: 17 Chloroscope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is the reagent used? 4. What is the minimum recommended concentration of free chlorine ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chloroscope 2. used to estimate level of residual chlorine in drinking water. 3. orthotolidine reagent 4. 0.5 mg/L for one hour
Spotter No :18 Nishchay kit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is its mechanism ? 4. Who will distribute it ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nishchay kit 2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • early pregnancy detection • timely ante natal care • avoid unsafe abortions 3. Based on immunochromatographic lateral flow assay that detects hCG hormone in the urine 4. ASHA worker
Spotter No 19 Egg	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Why it is called reference protein? 3. What are the nutritions deficient in it ? 4. What is it's nutritive value?
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Egg 5. Egg proteins have all the nine essential amino acids needed by the body in right proportions. 6. Carbohydrates and vitamin C 7. An egg weighing 60 grams contains 6 g of protein, 6 g of fat, 30 mg of calcium and 1.5 mg of iron, and supplies about 70 kcal of energy.
Spotter No: 20 Anti retroviral drugs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is first line ART for adults and adolescents patients? 4. In which national programme this is covered?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti retroviral drugs 2. treatment of HIV infection or AIDS. 3. Tenofovir (TDF 300 mg) + Lamivudine (3TC 300 mg) + Dolutegravir (DTG 50mg) regimen (TLD) as FDC in a single pill once a day (at a fixed time every day as per patient's convenience). 4. National AIDS control programme.
Spotter No:21 Iodine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its action? 3. What is its public health importance?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Iodine 2. Iodine is bactericidal, fungicidal, virucidal lethal to spore-bearing organisms 3. used by health professionals primarily as antiseptic on skin

Spotter No:22 OPV vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OPV 2. live attenuated vaccine 3. 2 drops, oral 4. OPV-(0)- at birth or as early as possible with in 24 hours <p>OPV 1,2,3- At 6 weeks,10 weeks,14 weeks, can be given till 5 years of age</p>
Spotter No : 23 Ragi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. It is rich in which mineral?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ragi 2. Mention the food group it belongs- millets 3. calcium
Spotter No : 24 Cu T	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the mechanism of action ? 3. Who is the ideal candidate for insertion ? 4. Mention the ideal time of insertion ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>copper T</u> 2. Foreign body reaction causes cellular/biochemical changes in endometrium/uterine fluids which impair viability of gamete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduces chances of fertilization • Copper in IUD enhances cellular response in endometrium, affects enzymes in uterus and alter cervical mucus thus affecting sperm motility, capacitation& survival. 3.- Who has borne at least one child <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has no history of pelvic disease - Has normal menstrual periods - Is willing to check the IUD tail - Has access to follow up and treatment of potential problems - Is in monogamous relationship 4. <u>During menstruation or with in 10 days of the beginning of menstrual period (preferably 5- 10 days after menstruation)</u>

SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, NANDYAL
Department of Community Medicine
Dr. NTRUHS Examinations Final MBBS (Part-1)
Subject: Community Medicine

Practical Examination
EXERCISES

Dt. 12-02-2026

Max. Marks: 40
Duration: 45 minutes

Answer all Questions

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EXERCISES (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

1. Police records of a city with 10 lakh population showed that 150 two-wheeler accidents occurred at a particular junction, all the victims being mostly teenaged males. Discuss the health problem and its management.
2. A woman brought her two-year old children with diarrhea for the last 2 days with sunken eyes and dry tongue to the sub-centre. Discuss what the female health worker should do for the child.

STATISTICAL EXERCISES (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

3. In a town with population of 80,000 there were 15,000 births. 1,340 infant deaths in the year 1989.30 infants died in first 28 days of life and 20 died in first week of life. There were 100 stillbirths in the same year. Calculate infant mortality rate, Perinatal mortality rate, neonatal mortality rate and post neonatal rate?

4.

	Primi	Multi	Total
Toxaemia	30	12	42
Non – Toxemia	450	198	648
Total	480	210	690

Is there any association between Toxaemia and gravida number?

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Santhia Subrapada
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SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, NANDYAL
Dr. NTR UHS PRACTICAL EXAMINATION :: Final MBBS (Part-1)
Subject: COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Dt. 12-02-2026

Spotter. No. 1. Dettol	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is it's chemical name? 3. What is its action? 4. What is its public health importance?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dettol 2. chloroxylenol 3. penetrates the outer layer of bacteria ,damaging proteins and causing the cell wall to break down. 4. • It is non-toxic antiseptic and can be used safely in high concentrations. • Dettol (5%) is suitable for disinfection of instruments and plastic equipment; a contact of at least 15 minutes will be required for disinfection.
Spotter. No. 2. HIB vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Haemophilus influenza vaccine 2. Conjugate and monovalent vaccine 3. 0.5ml, IM, antero lateral aspect of left mid-thigh 4. 6, 10, 14 weeks booster 15-18 months
Spotter. No. 3. Maize	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. Mention the limiting amino acids? 4. Name the disease that is caused due to excessive intake of this spotter?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maize 2. cereal 3. tryptophan and lysine 4. pellagra
Spotter. No. 4. Anti – retroviral drugs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is first line ART for adults and adolescents patients? 4. In which national programme this is covered?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti retroviral drugs 2. treatment of HIV infection or AIDS. 3. Tenofovir (TDF 300 mg) + Lamivudine (3TC 300 mg) + Dolutegravir (DTG 50mg) regimen (TLD) as FDC in a single pill once a day (at a fixed time every day as per patient's convenience). 4. National AIDS control programme.

Spotter. No. 5. Cu - T	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the mechanism of action ? 3. Who is the ideal candidate for insertion ? 4. Mention the ideal time of insertion ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>copper T</u> 2. Foreign body reaction causes cellular/biochemical changes in endometrium/uterine fluids which impair viability of gamete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduces chances of fertilization • Copper in IUD enhances cellular response in endometrium, affects enzymes in uterus and alter cervical mucus thus affecting sperm motility, capacitation & survival. 3.- Who has borne at least one child <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has no history of pelvic disease - Has normal menstrual periods - Is willing to check the IUD tail - Has access to follow up and treatment of potential problems - Is in monogamous relationship 4. <u>During menstruation or with in 10 days of the beginning of menstrual period (preferably 5- 10 days after menstruation)</u>
Spotter. No. 6. Slaughter house	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What are the diseases transmitted by eating unwholesome meat?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slaughter house 2. Slaughter houses are the places where animals, whose flesh is intended for human consumption are killed. 3. (a) Tapeworm Infestations : Taenia solium, T . saginata, Trichinella spiralis and Fasciola (b) Bacterial Infections: Anthrax, actinomycosis, tuberculosis and food poisoning.
Spotter. No. 7. MCP card	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. How is it useful ? 3. Mention the beneficiaries covered ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MCP card 2. tool for informing and educating the mother and family on different aspects of maternal and child care linking maternal and childcare into a continuum of care through the Integrated Child Development services scheme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • captures some of key services delivered to the mother & baby during Antenatal, Intranatal & Post natal care • helps in timely identification, referral and management of complications during pregnancy, child birth and post natal period. -tool for providing complete immunization to infants and children, early and exclusive breast feeding, complementary feeding and monitoring their growth 3. Pregnant women, lactation mothers, under 5 children.

Spotter. No. 8. Green leafy vegetables	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. They are good source of which nutrients? 4. What are the functions of dietary fibre ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Green leafy vegetables 2. green leafy vegetables 3. rich sources of carotenes, calcium, iron and vitamin C, riboflavin, dietary fibre. 4. laxative, cholesterol attenuation , blood glucose attenuation.
Spotter. No. 9 Pentavalent vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. :Pentavalent vaccine 2. combination vaccine 3. 0.5 ml , intra muscular 4. Pentavalent 1,2,3 _at 6 weeks,10 weeks and 14 weeks
Spotter. No. 10 IFA tablets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is it's dose for pregnant women and children (6 - 10years) 3. What are it's uses ? 4. Enlist some iron rich foods ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>IFA tablets</u> 2. <u>Pregnant women - 60 mg iron,500 micro grams of folic acid , children aged (6-10 years)- 45 mg of iron and 400 micrograms of folic acid.</u> 3. <u>Prevention and treatment of anaemia jaggery, pistachio nuts, cucumber seeds</u>
Spotter No 11 Vaccine carrier	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter ? 2. What is its use ? 3. Range of temperature ? 4. No of ice packs used?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. vaccine carrier 2. used to carry small quantities of vaccine (16 to 20 vials) for the out reach sessions. 3. +2 to +8 degrees centigrade 4. 4 fully frozen ice packs


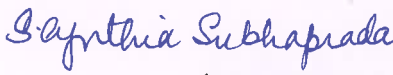


Spotter No 12: Sanitary latrine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Enumerate its features? 3. What is sanitation barrier? 																					
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. -Sanitary latrine 2. • Location: latrines of any kind should not be located within 15 m (50ft) from a source of water supply and should be at a lower elevation to prevent the possibility of bacterial contamination of the water supply. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Squatting Plate • Pan • Trap • Connecting Pipe • Dug Well • Superstructure 3. it is the barrier that segregates human excreta from environment to break cycle of disease transmission. This barrier can be provided by a 'sanitary latrine' and a disposal pit. 																					
Spotter No 13 Anti – TB drugs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule? 																					
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Anti tuberculosis drugs</u> 2. <u>Treatment of Drug sensitive Tuberculosis disease</u> 3. <u>6 months</u> 4. Daily dose schedule for adults: <table border="1" data-bbox="412 1073 1252 1734"> <thead> <tr> <th>Weight category</th> <th>Intensive phase HRZE</th> <th>Continuation phase HRE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>75/ 150/400/275</td> <td>75/150/275</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-34 kg</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35-49 kg</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50-64 kg</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65-75 kg</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥ 75 kg</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Weight category	Intensive phase HRZE	Continuation phase HRE		75/ 150/400/275	75/150/275	25-34 kg	2	2	35-49 kg	3	3	50-64 kg	4	4	65-75 kg	5	5	≥ 75 kg	6	6
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≥ 75 kg	6	6																				
Spotter No 14 Alum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its action? 3. What is its public health importance? 																					
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alum 2. It acts as a coagulant and is used in coagulation and flocculation process of polluted water. 3. used in rapid sand filter for purification of water. 																					

Spotter No. 15 Growth chart	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Name different types of this spotter ? 3. What are it's uses ? 4. What do the colour coded zones signify ?
Answer	<p><u>1.Growth chart</u></p> <p><u>2.NCHS Growth charts, WHO growth charts, Indian academy of paediatrics growth charts</u></p> <p>3 - For growth monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diagnostic tool - Planning and policy making -Tool for action - Tool for evaluation - Tool for teaching <p>4.Green colour zone: normal weight Yellow colour zone:moderately under weight Red colour zone: severely under weight</p>
Spotter No :16 Hepatitis A vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter ? 2. Write dose, route of administration? 3. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hepatitis A vaccine 2. 0.5ml, IM, upper arm (deltoid) 3. 18months and 24 months
Spotter No: 17 JE vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JE Vaccine 2. killed vaccine 3. 0.5 ml, sub-cutaneous 4. JE-1 _ 9 completed months- 12 months JE-2_ 16-24 months
Spotter No :18 Condom (Nirodh)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Which method of contraception does it belongs ? 3. What are its advantages and disadvantages? 4. What is its failure rate?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Male condom 2. Barrier method 3. Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are easily available, safe and inexpensive, easy to use, do not require medical supervision , no side effects, light compact and disposable, provides protection to not only pregnancy but also to STD. Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It slip off or tear during coitus due to incorrect use • Interfere with sex locally about which some complaint 4. 2-3 per 100 women years to more than 14 in typical users

Spotter No 19 Anti –TB drugs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is the duration of treatment? 4. What is the schedule? 																					
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Anti tuberculosis drugs</u> 2. <u>Treatment of Drug sensitive Tuberculosis disease</u> 3. <u>6 months</u> 4. Daily dose schedule for adults: <table border="1" data-bbox="451 495 1286 1150"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="451 495 607 611">Weight category</th> <th data-bbox="607 495 927 611">Intensive phase HRZE</th> <th data-bbox="927 495 1286 611">Continuation phase HRE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="451 611 607 705"></td> <td data-bbox="607 611 927 705">75/ 150/400/275</td> <td data-bbox="927 611 1286 705">75/150/275</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="451 705 607 793">25-34 kg</td> <td data-bbox="607 705 927 793">2</td> <td data-bbox="927 705 1286 793">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="451 793 607 884">35-49 kg</td> <td data-bbox="607 793 927 884">3</td> <td data-bbox="927 793 1286 884">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="451 884 607 972">50-64 kg</td> <td data-bbox="607 884 927 972">4</td> <td data-bbox="927 884 1286 972">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="451 972 607 1062">65-75 kg</td> <td data-bbox="607 972 927 1062">5</td> <td data-bbox="927 972 1286 1062">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="451 1062 607 1150">≥ 75 kg</td> <td data-bbox="607 1062 927 1150">6</td> <td data-bbox="927 1062 1286 1150">6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Weight category	Intensive phase HRZE	Continuation phase HRE		75/ 150/400/275	75/150/275	25-34 kg	2	2	35-49 kg	3	3	50-64 kg	4	4	65-75 kg	5	5	≥ 75 kg	6	6
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Spotter No: 20 Red gram	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. Mention the limiting amino acids? 4. What is the effect of germination of pulses on it? 																					
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Red gram 2. pulses 3. methionine and cysteine 4. it results in higher concentrations of vitamins especially vitamin C and B vitamins 																					
Spotter No:21 Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule? 																					
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PCV 2. conjugate vaccine 3. 0.5 ml, intra muscular 4. two primary doses at 6 and 14 weeks followed by booster dose at 9-12 months. 																					

Spotter No:22 Berkefeld filter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its mechanism of action? 3. What is its public health importance?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Berkefeld filter 2. When water is passing through the tiny pores hold back bacteria and other microorganisms 3. Filter candles are liable to be logged with impurities & bacteria Washing : cleaned by scrubbing with a hard brush under running water and boiled once a week
Spotter No : 23 OCP'S	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter ? 2. Which method of contraception does it belongs? 3. Write its composition ? 4. What is the mechanism of action ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MALA- N 2. Hormonal contraceptives. 3. Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinyl estradiol 0.03mg 4. Prevent release of ovum from ovary which is achieved by blocking the pituitary secretion of gonadotropin which is necessary for ovulation
Spotter No : 24 Anti leprosy drugs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the regimen? 3. What is the duration of treatment? 4. In which national programme this is covered?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti leprosy drugs 2. Pauli-Bacillary- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dapsone- 100 mg daily, • clofazamine- 300 mg once a month and 50 mg daily • Rifampicin 600 mg once a month 3. 6 months 4. National leprosy eradication programme

Spotter No: 25 Mango	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. It is rich source of which nutrients? 4. What are the functions of dietary fibre?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mango 2. fruits 3. sodium and potassium, cellulose, carotene 4. laxative, cholesterol attenuation , blood glucose attenuation.
Spotter No:26 Copper sulphate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its action? 3. What is its public health importance?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Copper sulphate 2. Copper in copper sulfate binds to proteins in fungi and algae, snails, bacteria , this damages the cells causing them to leak and die. 3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.1-5% topical antiseptic solution- for wounds and ulcers. • Fungicidal and algaecides: for reservoirs, ponds ,dipping baths, and swimming pools.

(Int Examiner-I) Dr. M.A.M. Pasha 	 (Ext Examiner-I) Dr. Cynthia Subhaprada
(Int Examiner-II) Dr. Samina Mustafa Ausvi 	 (Ext Examiner-II) Dr. S. Govindu

SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, NANDYAL
Department of Community Medicine
Dr. NTRUHS Examinations Final MBBS (Part-1)
Subject: Community Medicine

Practical Examination
EXERCISES

Dt. 13-02-2026

Max. Marks: 40

Duration: 45 minutes

Answer all Questions

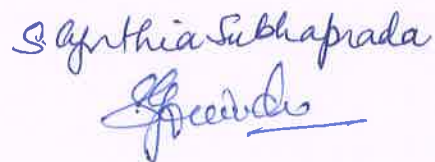
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EXERCISES (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

1. A mother needs advice regarding increasing her child's weight. She is feeding the child by breast milk only. The child's age is 8 months. Advise the mother.
2. 16 adults and 3 children had sudden vomiting and abdominal colic within 12 hours of consuming food in a marriage party. Describe steps in investigation and control of food poisoning.

STATISTICAL EXERCISES (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

3. Following were the crude birth rates of 10 towns in the year 2001: 27, 28, 26, 20, 32, 29, 27, 35, 25, 31. Calculate the range, mean deviation and S.D.
4. 'Tuberculosis survey' was done in a town with 1,30,000 Population. 180 cases were X-ray positive. While 40 were sputum positive. Calculate the 'Point Prevalence Rate' of sputum positive cases at the time of survey? Mention the public health measures you adopt?







SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, NANDYAL
Dr. NTR UHS PRACTICAL EXAMINATION :: Final MBBS (Part-1)

Subject: COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Dt. 13-02-2026

Spotter. No. 1. Rapid sand filter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What are the steps involved? 4. What is backwashing?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rapid sand filter 2. Purification of water on a large scale. 3. Coagulation, rapid mixing, Flocculation, Sedimentation, Filtration 4. reversing the flow of water through the sandbed which dislodges the impurities and cleans up the sand bed.
Spotter. No. 2. Jowar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the limiting amino acids? 3. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 4. Name the disease that is caused due to excessive intake of this spotter?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jowar 2. tryptophan and lysin 3. Cereals 4. pellagra
Spotter. No. 3. Rota vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rota virus vaccine 2. live attenuated vaccine 3. 5 drops (liquid vaccine), 2.5 ml(lyophilised vaccine), oral. 4. At 6 weeks,10 weeks and 14 weeks
Spotter. No. 4. Cu T	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the mechanism of action ? 3. Who is the ideal candidate for insertion ? 4. Mention the ideal time of insertion ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. copper T 2. .Foreign body reaction causes cellular/biochemical changes in endometrium/uterine fluids which impair viability of gamete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduces chances of fertilization • Copper in IUD enhances cellular response in endometrium, affects enzymes in uterus and alter cervical mucus thus affecting sperm motility, capacitation& survival. 3.- Who has borne at least one child <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has no history of pelvic disease - Has normal menstrual periods - Is willing to check the IUD tail - Has access to follow up and treatment of potential problems - Is in monogamous relationship 4. During menstruation or with in 10 days of the beginning of menstrual period (preferably 5- 10 days after menstruation)


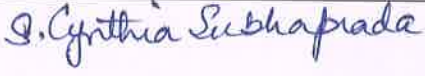


Spotter. No. 5. OCP'S (MALA-N)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter ? 2. Which method of contraception does it belongs? 3. Write its composition ? 4. What is the mechanism of action ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MALA- N 2. Hormonal contraceptives. 3. Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinyl estradiol 0.03mg 4. Prevent release of ovum from ovary which is achieved by blocking the pituitary secretion of gonadotropin which is necessary for ovulation
Spotter. No. 6. Dettol	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is it's chemical name? 3. What is its action? 4. What is its public health importance?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dettol 2. chloroxylenol 3. penetrates the outer layer of bacteria ,damaging proteins and causing the cell wall to break down. 4. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is non-toxic antiseptic and can be used safely in high concentrations. • Dettol (5%) is suitable for disinfection of instruments and plastic equipment; a contact of at least 15 minutes will be required for disinfection.
Spotter. No. 7. Fish	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. It is rich source of which nutrients? 3. It is deficit in which nutrient?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fish 2. proteins, unsaturated fatty acids, vitamin A and D 3. Carbohydrates
Spotter. No. 8. MR Vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MR Vaccine 2. live attenuated 3. 0.5 ml , sub- cutaneous 4. MR-1_ 9 completed months- 12 months MR-2_ 16-24 months
Spotter. No. 9 Chloroquine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is the dose? 4. What is the duration of treatment?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chloroquine 2. treatment of plasmodium vivax malaria 3. 25 mg/kg body weight divided over 3 days ie., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 mg/kg on day 1 • 10 mg/kg on day 2 • 5 mg/kg on day 3 4. 3 days

Spotter. No. 10 Nischay kit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is its mechanism ? 4. Who will distribute it ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nishchay kit 2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • early pregnancy detection • timely ante natal care • avoid unsafe abortions 3. Based on immunochromatographic lateral flow assay that detects hCG hormone in the urine 4. ASHA worker
Spotter No 11 Savlon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its composition ? 3. What is its action? 4. What is its public health importance?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Savlon 2. cetavlon and habitant 3. bactericidal 4. Plastic appliances may be disinfected by keeping them in normal strength savlon for 20 minutes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical thermometers may be best disinfected in savlon 1 in 6 in spirit in just under 3 minutes.
Spotter No 12: Bengal gram	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. Mention the limiting amino acids? 4. What is the effect of germination of pulses on it?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bengal gram 2. pulses 3. methionine and cysteine 4. it results in higher concentrations of vitamins especially vitamin C and B vitamins
Spotter No 13 MCP card	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. How is it useful ? 3. Mention the beneficiaries covered ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MCP card 2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tool for informing and educating the mother and family on different aspects of maternal and child care • linking maternal and childcare into a continuum of care through the Integrated Child Development services scheme. • captures some of key services delivered to the mother & baby during Antenatal, Intranatal & Post natal care • helps in timely identification, referral and management of complications during pregnancy, child birth and post natal period. 3. Pregnant women, lactation mothers, under 5 children.

Spotter No 14 Anti rabies vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule? 																					
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rabies vaccine 2. killed vaccines 3. 0.1 ml, intra dermal 4. Intra dermal administration for post-exposure prophylaxis: The 2-site regimen prescribes injection o f 0.1 ml at 2 sites (deltoid or thigh) on days 0 , 3 , 7 and 28. 																					
Spotter No. 15 Anti – TB drugs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is the duration of treatment? 4. What is the schedule? 																					
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti tuberculosis drugs 2. Treatment of Drug sensitive Tuberculosis disease 3. 6 months 4. Daily dose schedule for adults: <table border="1" data-bbox="407 947 1243 1602"> <thead> <tr> <th>Weight category</th> <th>Intensive phase HRZE</th> <th>Continuation phase HRE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>75/ 150/400/275</td> <td>75/150/275</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-34 kg</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35-49 kg</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50-64 kg</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65-75 kg</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥ 75 kg</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Weight category	Intensive phase HRZE	Continuation phase HRE		75/ 150/400/275	75/150/275	25-34 kg	2	2	35-49 kg	3	3	50-64 kg	4	4	65-75 kg	5	5	≥ 75 kg	6	6
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Spotter No :16 Septic tank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. Stages of purification that occurs in it? 																					
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. septic tank 2. treatment of house hold sewage 3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First stage, anaerobic digestion takes place in the septic tank proper • second stage, aerobic oxidation takes place outside the septic tank in the subsoil. 																					

Spotter No: 17 Soyabean	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. Mention the limiting amino acid? 4. It is rich in which nutrient?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. soyabean 2. pulses 3. methionine 4. proteins
Spotter No :18 JE vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. JE Vaccine 2. killed vaccine 3. 0.5 ml, sub-cutaneous 4. JE-1 _ 9 completed months- 12 months JE-2 _ 16-24 months
Spotter No 19 ORS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its use? 3. Importance of trisodium citrate in ORS? 4. How will you manage if this is not available?
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ORS 2. prevent dehydration and reduce mortality. 3. increases intestinal absorption of sodium and water. 4. a simple mixture consisting of table salt (one level teaspoon) and sugar (6 level teaspoon) dissolved in one litre of drinking water
Spotter No: 20 IFA TABLETS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is it's dose for pregnant women and children (6 - 10years) ? 3. What are it's uses ? 4. Enlist some iron rich foods ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IFA tablets 2. Pregnant women - 60 mg iron, 500 micro grams of folic acid , children aged (6-10 years)- 45 mg of iron and 400 micrograms of folic acid. 3. Prevention and treatment of anaemia 4. Jaggery, pistachio nuts, cucumber seeds
Spotter No:21 Alum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its action? 3. What is its public health importance?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alum 2. It acts as a coagulant and is used in coagulation and flocculation process of polluted water. 3. used in rapid sand filter for purification of water.
Spotter No:22 Papaya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. It is rich source of which nutrients? 4. What are the functions of dietary fibre?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Papaya 2. fruits 3. sodium and potassium, cellulose, carotene 4. laxative, cholesterol attenuation , blood glucose attenuation.

Spotter No : 23 BCG Vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BCG vaccine 2. live attenuated vaccine 3. 0.1 ml(0.05 ml until 1 month age), intra dermal 4. at birth or as early as possible till one year of age.
Spotter No : 24 Anti retroviral drugs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is first line ART for adults and adolescents patients? 4. In which national programme this is covered?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti retroviral drugs 2. treatment of HIV infection or AIDS. 3. Tenofovir (TDF 300 mg) + Lamivudine (3TC 300 mg) + Dolutegravir (DTG 50mg) regimen (TLD) as FDC in a single pill once a day (at a fixed time every day as per patient's convenience). 4 .National AIDS control programme.
Spotter No: 25 Male Condom (Nirodh)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Which method of contraception does it belongs ? 3. What are its advantages and disadvantages? 4. What is its failure rate?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Male condom 2. Barrier method 3. Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are easily available, safe and inexpensive, easy to use, do not require medical supervision , no side effects, light compact and disposable, provides protection to not only pregnancy but also to STD. Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It slip off or tear during coitus due to incorrect use • Interfere with sex locally about which some complaint 4. 2-3 per 100 women years to more than 14 in typical users
Spotter No: 26 Katadyn filter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. The surface of the spotter is covered by which catalyst?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Katadyn filter 2. Purification of water on small scale. 3. silver

<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>(Int Examiner-I) Dr. M.A.M. Pasha</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>(Ext Examiner-I) Dr. Cynthia Subhaprada</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>(Int Examiner-II) Dr. Samina Mustafa Ausvi</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>(Ext Examiner-II) Dr. S. Govindu</p>

SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, NANDYAL

Department of Community Medicine

Dr. NTRUHS Examinations Final MBBS (Part-1)

Subject: Community Medicine

Practical Examination

EXERCISES

Dt. 14-02-2026

Max. Marks: 40

Duration: 45 minutes

Answer all Questions

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EXERCISES (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

1. An outbreak of Gastroenteritis has been reported from a village. Describe the measures you would take as a Medical officer to control the outbreak.
2. A number of inmates of a remand home are suffering from scabies. Indicate the measures you would adopt to free them from infection. What advice you would give to prevent re-infestation.

STATISTICAL EXERCISES (2 X 10 = 20 Marks)

3. Weight in kilograms of 10 students in a class are as follows: 50, 55, 60, 45, 48, 62, 52, 46, 58 and 55. Calculate the various measures of central tendency.
4. Calculate the 'Crude Birth Rate' 'Crude Death rate' and infant Mortality Rate of a town whose Year estimated population is 20, 00,000. Live births in the year 80000, No. of deaths 16000, No. of infant deaths were 2400

3) a) Mean = 53.1

b) Median = 53.5

c) Mode = 55

4) a) CBR = 40 / MY P

b) CDR = 8 / MY P

c) IMR = 30 / 1000 LB.

S. Cynthia Subhaprada
[Signature]

SANTHIRAM MEDICAL COLLEGE, NANDYAL
Dr. NTR UHS PRACTICAL EXAMINATION :: Final MBBS (Part-1)
Subject: COMMUNITY MEDICINE
Dt. 14-02-2026

Spotter. No. 1. BCG vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BCG vaccine 2. live attenuated vaccine 3. 0.1 ml(0.05 ml until 1 month age), intra dermal 4. at birth or as early as possible till one year of age.
Spotter. No. 2. Phenol	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its action? 3. What is its public health importance?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Phenol 2. denaturing proteins and disrupting cell membrane leading to cell death. 3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 per cent strength for disinfection of faces. • In 5 per cent strength, it may be used for mopping floors and cleaning drains.
Spotter. No. 3. Male Condom (Nirodh)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Which method of contraception does it belongs ? 3. What are its advantages and disadvantages? 4. What is its failure rate?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Male condom 2. Barrier method 3. Advantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are easily available, safe and inexpensive, easy to use, do not require medical supervision , no side effects, light compact and disposable, provides protection to not only pregnancy but also to STD. Disadvantages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It slip off or tear during coitus due to incorrect use • Interfere with sex locally about which some complaint 4. 2-3 per 100 women years to more than 14 in typical users
Spotter. No. 4. Orange	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. It is rich source of which nutrients? 4. What are the functions of dietary fibre?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orange 2. fruits 3. minerals: sodium and potassium, cellulose, ascorbic acid, 4. laxative, cholesterol attenuation , blood glucose attenuation.

Spotter. No. 5. Anti-leprosy drugs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the regimen? 3. What is the duration of treatment? 4. In which national programme this is covered?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti leprosy drugs 2. Pauli-Bacillary- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dapsone- 100 mg daily, • clofazamine- 300 mg once a month and 50 mg daily • Rifampicin 600 mg once a month 3. 6 months 4. National leprosy eradication programme
Spotter. No. 6. Growth chart	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Name different types of this spotter ? 3. What are it's uses ? 4. What do the colour coded zones signify ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth chart 2. NCHS Growth charts, WHO growth charts, Indian academy of paediatrics growth charts 3. - For growth monitoring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diagnostic tool - Planning and policy making - Tool for action - Tool for evaluation - Tool for teaching 4. Green colour zone: normal weight Yellow colour zone: moderately under weight Red colour zone: severely under weight
Spotter. No. 7. OCP'S	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter ? 2. Which method of contraception does it belongs? 3. Write its composition ? 4. What is the mechanism of action ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MALA- N 2. Hormonal contraceptives. 3. Levonorgestrel 0.15 mg and Ethinyl estradiol 0.03mg 4. Prevent release of ovum from ovary which is achieved by blocking the pituitary secretion of gonadotropin which is necessary for ovulation
Spotter. No. 8. IPV vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IPV 2. killed vaccine 3. 0.1 ml , intra dermal 4. three fractional doses at 6 weeks,14 weeks and 9 completed months.


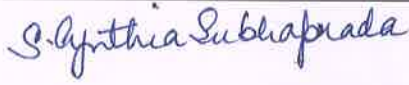

Spotter. No. 9 Cu -T	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the mechanism of action ? 3. Who is the ideal candidate for insertion ? 4. Mention the ideal time of insertion ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. copper T 2. Foreign body reaction causes cellular/biochemical changes in endometrium/uterine fluids which impair viability of gamete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduces chances of fertilization • Copper in IUD enhances cellular response in endometrium, affects enzymes in uterus and alter cervical mucus thus affecting sperm motility, capacitation& survival. 3. - Who has borne at least one child <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has no history of pelvic disease - Has normal menstrual periods - Is willing to check the IUD tail - Has access to follow up and treatment of potential problems - Is in monogamous relationship 4. During menstruation or with in 10 days of the beginning of menstrual period (preferably 5- 10 days after menstruation)
Spotter. No. 10 Black gram	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. Mention the limiting amino acids? 4. What is the effect of fermentation on it?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. black gram 2. pulses 3. methionine and cysteine 4. vitamin content especially that of riboflavin , thiamine and niacin is enhanced.
Spotter No 11 Slow sand filter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What are its elements? 4. What is vital layer?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slow sand filter 2. Purification of water on a large scale. 3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supernatant (raw) water; • a bed of graded sand; • an under-drainage system; and • a system of filter control valves. 4. surface of the sand bed gets covered with a slimy growth known as vital layer. This layer is slimy ,gelatinous and consists of threadlike algae; numerous forms of life including plankton, diatoms and bacteria.

Spotter No 12: IFA tablets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is it's dose for pregnant women and children (6 - 10years) 3. What are it's uses ? 4. Enlist some iron rich foods ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IFA tablets 2. Pregnant women - 60 mg iron,500 micro grams of folic acid , children aged (6-10 years)- 45 mg of iron and 400 micrograms of folic acid. 3. Prevention and treatment of anaemia 4. <u>jaggery, pistachio nuts, cucumber seeds</u>
Spotter No 13 Cu -T	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the mechanism of action ? 3. Who is the ideal candidate for insertion ? 4. Mention the ideal time of insertion ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. copper T 2. Foreign body reaction causes cellular/biochemical changes in endometrium/uterine fluids which impair viability of gamete <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduces chances of fertilization • Copper in IUD enhances cellular response in endometrium, affects enzymes in uterus and alter cervical mucus thus affecting sperm motility, capacitation& survival. 3. - Who has borne at least one child - Has no history of pelvic disease - Has normal menstrual periods - Is willing to check the IUD tail - Has access to follow up and treatment of potential problems - Is in monogamous relationship 4. During menstruation or with in 10 days of the beginning of menstrual period (preferably 5- 10 days after menstruation)
Spotter No 14 Td vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the type of vaccine it belongs to ? 3. Write dose, route of administration? 4. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Td vaccine 2. toxoid vaccine 3. 0.5 ml , intra muscular 4. 10 years and 16 years of age For pregnant women : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Td-1 _ early in pregnancy • Td- 2 _ 4 weeks after Td-1 • Td- Booster_ if received 2 doses in a pregnancy within the last 3 years
Spotter No. 15 Soya bean	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. Mention the limiting amino acid? 4. It is rich in which nutrient?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. soyabean 2. pulses 3. methionine 4. proteins

Spotter No :16 Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter ? 2. Write dose, route of administration? 3. What is the schedule?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PCV 2. conjugate vaccine 3. 0.5 ml, intra muscular 4. two primary doses at 6 and 14 weeks followed by booster dose at 9-12 months.
Spotter No: 17 Pasteur Chamber land filter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. Mention methods of purification of water at household level?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pasteur chamber land filter 2. Purification of water on small scale. 3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boiling • Chemical disinfection • Bleaching powder, chlorine solution, high test hypochlorite, chlorine tablets, iodine, potassium permanganate • Filtration • Ultraviolet irradiation • Multi-stage reverse osmosis purification of water
Spotter No :18 Nischay kit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is its mechanism ? 4. Who will distribute it ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nishchay kit 2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • early pregnancy detection • timely anti natal care • avoid unsafe abortions 3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on immunochromatographic lateral flow assay that detects hCG hormone in the urine 4. ASHA worker
Spotter No 19 Parboiled rice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is the effect of parboiling ? 3. Mention the nutritive components of the spotter?
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. parboiled rice 2. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a greater part of the vitamins and minerals present in the outer aleurone layer of the rice grain are driven into the inner endosperm. • the grain becoming more resistant to insect invasion and more suitable for storage than raw rice. 3. B group vitamins
Spotter No: 20 IFA tablets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is it's dose for pregnant women and children (6 - 10years) ? 3. What are it's uses ? 4. Enlist some iron rich foods ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IFA tablets 2. Pregnant women - 60 mg iron, 500 micro grams of folic acid , children aged (6-10 years)- 45 mg of iron and 400 micrograms of folic acid. 3. Prevention and treatment of anaemia 4. jaggery, pistachio nuts, cucumber seeds

Spotter No:21 Vit –A solution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What the route of administration and schedule? 4. Which national programme address this?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vitamin A solution 2. prevention and treatment of vitamin A deficiency 3. • single dose of 100,000 IU for infants aged 6–11 months, and a dose of 200,000 IU every six months for children aged 1–5 years 4. Vitamin A prophylaxis programme
Spotter No:22 Chloroscope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is the reagent used? 4. What is the minimum recommended concentration of free chlorine ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chloroscope 2. used to estimate level of residual chlorine in drinking water. 3. orthotolidine reagent 4. 0.5 mg/L for one hour
Spotter No : 23 MCP card	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. How is it useful ? 3. Mention the beneficiaries covered ?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MCP card 2. • tool for informing and educating the mother and family on different aspects of maternal and child care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • linking maternal and childcare into a continuum of care through Chloroscope <p>B. What is its public health importance- used to estimate level of residual chlorine in drinking water.</p> <p>C. What is the reagent used- orthotolidine reagent</p> <p>D. What is the minimum recommended concentration of free chlorine -</p> <p>0.5 mg/L for one hourthe Integrated Child Development services scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • captures some of key services delivered to the mother & baby during Antenatal, Intranatal & Post natal care • helps in timely identification, referral and management of complications during pregnancy, child birth and post natal period. <p>-tool for providing complete immunization to infants and children, early and exclusive breast feeding, complementary feeding and monitoring their growth</p> 3. Pregnant women, lactation mothers, under 5 children.
Spotter No : 24 Green gram	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. Mention the nutritional group it belongs? 3. Mention the limiting amino acids? 4. What is the effect of germination of pulses on it?
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Green gram 2. pulses 3. methionine and cysteine 4. it results in higher concentrations of vitamins especially vitamin C and B vitamins

Spotter No: 25 Anti –TB drugs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its public health importance? 3. What is the duration of treatment? 4. What is the schedule? 																					
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti tuberculosis drugs 2. Treatment of Drug sensitive Tuberculosis disease 3. 6 months 4. Daily dose schedule for adults: <table border="1" data-bbox="444 491 1279 1146"> <thead> <tr> <th>Weight category</th> <th>Intensive phase HRZE</th> <th>Continuation phase HRE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>75/ 150/400/275</td> <td>75/150/275</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-34 kg</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35-49 kg</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50-64 kg</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>65-75 kg</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>≥ 75 kg</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Weight category	Intensive phase HRZE	Continuation phase HRE		75/ 150/400/275	75/150/275	25-34 kg	2	2	35-49 kg	3	3	50-64 kg	4	4	65-75 kg	5	5	≥ 75 kg	6	6
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Spotter No:26 Savlon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the spotter 2. What is its composition ? 3. What is its action? 4. What is its public health importance? 																					
Answer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Savlon 2. cetavlon and habitant 3. bactericidal 4. Plastic appliances may be disinfected by keeping them in normal strength savlon for 20 minutes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical thermometers may be best disinfected in savlon 1 in 6 in spirit in just under 3 minutes. 																					

<p>(Int Examiner-I) Dr. M.A.M. Pasha</p> 	<p>(Ext Examiner-I) Dr. S. Cynthia Subhaprada</p> 
<p>(Int Examiner-II) Dr. Samina Mustafa Ausvi</p> 	<p>(Ext Examiner-II) Dr. S. Govindu</p> 