UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May 2021

Course: Epidemiology and Disease Management   Semester: II
Program: M.Sc.-Microbiology   Time: 03 hrs.
Course Code: HSMB7019P   Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A		

S. No.	Fill in the blanks (1.5 marks each)	30 Marks	CO
1	------------------ is the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states.	1.5	CO1
2	Cowpox infection conferred protection against the -------------.	1.5	CO1
3	Iodine deficiency causes-------------.	1.5	CO1
4	------------is the frequency of existing cases in a defined population at a given point in time.	1.5	CO1
5	---------------is a simpler measure of the occurrence of a disease or health status.	1.5	CO1
6	------------is dependent on both incidence and disease duration.	1.5	CO2
7	----------is soft whistling noise when the child breathes out.	1.5	CO2
8	-------- is a polysaccharide, non-conjugate pneumococcal vaccine containing capsular antigens of 23 serotypes, available for children above 2 years and adults**.**	1.5	CO2
9	Where malaria is transmitted by a vector which feeds on humans only infrequently is called -----------.	1.5	CO2
10	---------------is a metabolic disorder characterized by chronic hyperglycemia.	1.5	CO2
11	Antibiotics are mostly used to kill the--------------.	1.5	CO3
12	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) is vaccine used for the prevention of -------------.	1.5	CO3
13	Tetanus is an infection caused by bacteria called**-------------**.	1.5	CO3
14	Laboratory identification of *C. tetani* can be demonstrated only by production of --------------in mice.	1.5	CO3
15	A substance which is recognized as foreign body by the immune system is called---------.	1.5	CO3
16	----------is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system.	1.5	CO4
17	------------means a harmonious working of the mind, which results in a well-adjusted personality.	1.5	CO4
18	Characterized by abnormal social behavior and failure to recognize what is real is called --------------------.	1.5	CO4

19	It refers to the overuse of or dependence on a drug leading to effects that are detrimental to the individual's physical and mental health is called------------.	1.5	CO4
20	------------- is a sleep disorder in which there is an inability to fall asleep or to stay asleep as long as desired.	1.5	CO4

SECTION B 20 marks 4 questions 5 marks each

Q	Short Answer Type Question (5 marks each) Scan and Upload 4 questions 5 marks each	20 Marks	CO
1	(a)Define Maternal mortality rate and comment why there is a lifetime risk of dying from pregnancy-related factors in poorer countries? (2.5 Marks) (b) Define Death rates with its five major disadvantages? (2.5 Marks)	5	CO1
2	Write five differences between Census survey and Sample survey ?	5	CO2
3	What are the basic measures of disease frequency? Discuss in brief about the applications of prevalence and incidence data?	5	CO3
4	Why Non-Communicable diseases are considered as chronic diseases? Write five reasons.	5	CO4

SECTION C 30 marks

Q	**Two case studies 15 marks each subsections**	30 Marks	CO
1	John Snow located the home of each person who died from cholera in London during 1848–49 and 1853–54, and noted an apparent association between the source of drinking water and the deaths. He compared cholera deaths in districts with different water supplies and showed that both the number of deaths and the rate of deaths were higher among people supplied water by the Southwark company. On the basis of his meticulous research, Snow constructed a theory about the communication of infectious diseases and suggested that cholera was spread by contaminated water. He was able to encourage improvements in the water supply long before the discovery of the organism responsible for cholera; his research had a direct and far-reaching impact on public policy. a. Describe the reasons for the epidemic by using tools of epidemiology? (4 Marks) b. Describe the causes for spread and preventive measures? (4 Marks) c. How could the role of the water supply in causing deaths from cholera have been tested further? (3 Marks) d. Describe how management for cholera can be done? (4 Marks).	15	CO2
2	Public health, broadly speaking, refers to collective actions to improve population health. Epidemiology, one of the tools for improving public health, is used in several ways. Early studies in epidemiology were concerned with the causes (etiology) of communicable diseases, and such work continues to be essential since it can lead to the identification of preventive methods. In this sense, epidemiology is a basic medical science with the goal of improving the health of populations, and especially the health of the disadvantaged. a. Explain the concept of Causation of disease? (5 Marks) b. Define the term Natural history of disease with two examples? (5 Marks)	15	CO4

	c. Comment on how epidemiology helps in disease management?(5 Marks)		
	SECTION- D 20 marks		
Q	Long Answer type Questions Scan and Upload (10 marks each)	**20 Marks**	**CO**
1	Describe epidemiology and disease Management for diabetes?	**10**	**CO1**
2	Describe Descriptive, analytical and interventional epidemiology for AIDS?	**10**	**CO3**