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HEALTH EDUCATION

(CANDIDATES WITH PRACTICALS/INTERNAL ASSESSMENT)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 24

(CANDIDATES WITHOUT PRACTICALS/INTERNAL ASSESSMENT)

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 30

Time : 3 hours

(For Both Categories of Candidates)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Question Nos. **1** to **7** are to be answered by both Categories—Candidates with Internal Assessment and without Internal Assessment.
- (ii) Question Nos. **8** to **10** are to be answered by Candidates without Internal Assessment only.
- (iii) Candidates with Internal Assessment should not answer Question Nos. **8** to **10**.

(2)

GROUP—I

(Objective-type Questions)

1. A. Choose and write the most appropriate answer of the following : 1×6=6

(i) To protect against the importation of plague a procedure known as quarantine was introduced in Europe in

(a) 12th century

(b) 15th century

(c) 17th century

(d) 14th century

(ii) Early concepts of medicine and surgery were set out in the

(a) Rigveda

(b) Samaveda

(c) Atharvaveda

(d) Yajurveda

(iii) The benefit of joint family is

(a) economic help

(b) refuge in many crises

(c) proper upbringing of children

(d) All of the above

(3)

- (iv) Genital warts can be treated by
- (a) antibiotics
 - (b) liquid hydrogen
 - (c) cryotherapy
 - (d) None of the above
- (v) The Malaria Control Programme was switched over to an eradication programme in
- (a) 1968
 - (b) 1958
 - (c) 1985
 - (d) 1986
- (vi) Some sexually transmitted infections can be transmitted
- (a) via the needles used in IV drug use
 - (b) through childbirth
 - (c) through breastfeeding
 - (d) All of the above

B. Fill in the blanks :

1×6=6

- (i) The government has enacted — to protect the consumer from cheats.
- (ii) The traditional family atmosphere allows very little — to boys and none to girls.

(4)

- (iii) — inoculation needs to be taken wherever there are typhoid cases.
- (iv) All the basic health services provided by the PHCs are channelized through the —.
- (v) — of infected blood or blood products is the most certain of all ways to transmit HIV.
- (vi) The headquarters of FAO is in —.
- C.** Answer the following questions in *one* word each : 1×6=6
- (i) Which is the world's largest nongovernmental, international voluntary relief and development organization?
- (ii) Who is the chairman of the Central Council of Health?
- (iii) Name the alcohol which is deadly poisonous.
- (iv) Name the germ that causes chlamydia.
- (v) During which stage of growth, striking changes take place in the human body?
- (vi) In which year National AIDS Control Programme was launched in India?

(5)

(Short answer-type Questions)

2. Answer the following questions in *one* sentence each : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What is susceptibility?

(b) Who is an alcoholic?

(c) Write any two potential cofactors that have been investigated for disease progression.

(d) What is a caesarean section?

(e) What is the aim of World Health Day?

3. Answer the following questions in about 3–4 sentences each :

$3 \times 4 = 12$

(a) What is adaptability?

(b) What is meant by consumer education?

(c) Mention any three potential behaviour patterns for a teenage girl becoming pregnant.

Or

Mention any three symptoms of sexually transmitted infections.

(d) What is the aim of Applied Nutrition Programme?

(6)

GROUP—II

(Descriptive-type Questions)

4. Explain briefly the different types of immunity. 10

Or

Who are quacks? What are the two types of quacks? Explain briefly some of the characteristics of a quack. Define medical quackery. 2+2+4+2=10

5. What is maturity? Explain briefly the meaning and importance of physical and social maturity. 2+8=10

6. What is the main objective of WHO? Explain any six important functions of the World Health Organization. 1+9=10

7. What are the aspects of National Tuberculosis Control Programme? Mention the objective of National Tuberculosis Control Programme. Explain the symptoms and preventive measures of tuberculosis. 2+2+(2+4)=10

Or

Explain briefly the health and social effects of a teenage girl becoming pregnant. Suggest some preventive methods and care to avoid teenage pregnancy. 5+5=10

(7)

[For Candidates without Internal Assessment only]

8. Answer any *five* of the following : 1×5=5

- (a) Which maturity helps you to have an attractive and charming personality?
- (b) Which was the first country in the world to launch family planning as an official programme?
- (c) Where is the Secretariat of UNICEF located?
- (d) Name the system of medicine introduced in India by Muslim rulers.
- (e) Name the microorganism that causes syphilis.
- (f) Name the tar-like chemical found in tobacco.
- (g) Among which age-group of people the disease trachoma is found?

9. Match *Column—A* with *Column—B* of the following : 1×5=5

- | <i>Column—A</i> | <i>Column—B</i> |
|--------------------------|--|
| (a) Local anaesthesia | (i) Cooperation of both husband and wife |
| (b) BCG | (ii) Homoeopathy medicine |
| (c) Sulphone tablets | (iii) Nevocaine |
| (d) A good home | (iv) Vaccine against tuberculosis |
| (e) Dr. Samuel Hahnemann | (v) Leprosy |

(8)

10. Answer any *five* of the following questions briefly : 2×5=10

- (a) Why is chronological maturity important?
- (b) What are toxoids?
- (c) What is the main objective of the Central Council of Health?
- (d) What are the statutory bodies constituted by the Government of India for promotion of indigenous system of medicine?
- (e) Mention any two cultural practices that promote health.
- (f) What is surgery?
- (g) What is a drug?
- (h) Mention any two things that your parents expect of you.
- (i) Name any two sexually transmitted infections.
