PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE.

**Full Questions**

1. What is cafeteria approach in Family Planning? Discuss the merits and demerits of the commonly used methods of contraception.
2. Discuss the epidemiological concept of interaction of agent, host and Environmental factors in relation to the natural history of the disease.
3. Classify methods of contraception and indicate merits of each. Discuss cafeteria approach in family welfare.
4. What is Protein Energy Malnutrition? Describe the Nutritional programmes to prevent it.
5. Enumerate different methods of contraception and discuss in detail any one spacing method.
6. Discuss the epidemiology and preventive steps of Coronary Heart Disease.
7. Discuss the epidemiology and prevention of Accidents.
8. Discuss on "Immunisation, a chance for every child"
9. Describe various methods of Health Education.
10. Discuss levels of prevention. Mention uses and application of epidemiology.
11. Discuss Epidemiological Triad in detail
12. Discuss the occupational hazards of coal-miners and suggest methods of prevention.
13. Discuss "Live vaccines" and a note on "Cold chain".
14. Discuss 'The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act'.
15. Discuss the epidemiology, prevention and control of Malaria.
16. Discuss 'The Expanded Programme and Immunisation' and add a note on 'The Universal Immunisation Programme'.
17. Discuss the epidemiology and steps in control of Syphilis.
18. Enumerate the five levels of the prevention of a disease. Briefly describe the prevention of Poliomyelitis' with reference to these various levels.
19. Discuss merits and demerits of the various methods of Contraception.
20. Describe the prevention & control of Tuberculosis with reference to the three levels of prevention.
21. Discuss the prevention and control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases.
22. Discuss the problems of health due to industrialization.
23. Discuss prevention and control of tuberculosis.
24. Discuss approaches in health education and merits and demerits of each.
25. Discuss MTP act and permanent methods of contraception.
26. Discuss modes of disease transmission and general principles of disease control.
27. Discuss the elements of primary health care.
28. Enumerate nutritional disorders and describe the steps in control/prevention of any one.
29. Describe the modes of disease transmission and principles in control of food borne diseases.
1. Sources of vital statistics
2. Null Hypothesis
3. Warning signs for cancer
4. Prevention & control of rheumatic heart disease
5. Various modes of disease transmission
6. Arthropod control measures
7. Enumerate International Health Agencies
8. Random sample
9. Personal protective measures in an Industry
10. Prevention of Ischaemic heart disease
11. Primary health care
12. Basic health services
13. Role of radio in Health Education
14. Group discussion
15. Fly control
16. Biochemical oxygen demand
17. Contact transmission
18. Control of air pollution
19. Slow sand filter
20. Balanced diet
21. Accidents
22. Mid day meal in schools
23. Mental retardation
24. Night Blindness
25. Noise pollution
26. Heart stress
27. Public Health Laboratory
28. Weaning
29. Nutritional anaemia
30. Danger signals of cancer
31. Epidemiological triad
32. Net Protein Utilisation
33. Prevention of Rickets
34. Milk Borne Diseases
35. Personal Protective Devices
36. Control of Guinea worm infection
37. Conventional Contraceptives
38. Cancer Prevention
39. Infant Mortality Rate
40. Filariasis Prevention
41. Parboiling
42. Protective foods
43. Measles vaccine
44. Diabetes control and prevention
45. Anti-Rabies
   a. Trained birth
46. Primary health care
47. Oral polio vaccine
48. Census and Vital statistics
49. Infant Mortality
50. Primary Health centre
51. W.H.O
52. Juvenile Delinquency
53. Levels of prevention
54. Water purification at home
55. Prevention and control of Rickets
56. Food additives
57. Pasteurization of Milk
58. Vitamin A
59. Adulteration of foods
60. Endemic Goitre
61. Food Fortification
62. Problems of old age
63. Alcoholism
64. Health problems in a school going children
65. Health Planning Cycle
66. Prevention of air pollution
67. Drug addiction
68. Mosquito control
69. Personal hygiene
70. Chlorination
71. Horrock’s apparatus
72. Control of noise pollution
73. Adoption
74. Immunity
75. Contract Tracing
76. Prostitution
77. Control of Hook work infection
78. Uses of Epidemiology
79. M T P
80. Safe period
81. Scurvy
82. Diet in pregnancy
83. Parent craft clinic
84. Under sixes’ clinic
85. Incineration of refuse
86. Obesity
87. Healthy housing
88. Bleaching powder
89. Supplementary feeding
90. Vasectomy
91. Statistical averages
92. Personal hygiene
93. Scabies Control
94. Activated sludge process
95. Statistical averages
96. Basic health services
97. Rehabilitation
98. Prevention of accidents
99. Presumptive coliform test
100. Intra uterine contraceptive device
101. Biochemical oxygen demand
102. Purification of water at household level
103. Immunization schedule in infancy & childhood
104. Knowledge Attitude & Practice (KAPS) Study
105. Cafeteria approach in family welfare nutritional
106. Growing recurrence of Malaria, its causes and eradication
107. Diabetes control and prevention
108. Trained birth attendant
109. Community participation
110. Think Globally Act Locally
111. Tick borne diseases
112. Integrated child development scheme
113. Rat flea
114. Herd Immunity
115. ICDs
116. Road to Health
117. Maternal mortality rate
118. Iceberg Phenomenon
119. Ante Natal Clinic
120. Health promotion
121. Old age homes
122. Risk factors-Ischaemic Heart disease
123. Oral contraceptive
124. Planning Cycle
125. Pneumocociosis
126. Traditional birth attendants
127. Hazards of smoking
128. Prevention of blindness
129. W H O day
130. "At risk" approach
131. Community health volunteers
132. Sources of vital statistics
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<td>Health education</td>
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