



The University of Fiji

Umanand Prasad School of Medicine & Health Sciences
Department of Community Medicine
Semester 2 Year 2021

FINAL COURSE EXAMINATION PAPER

CMED 605: COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Important Instructions to Students:

1. Read the questions, instructions carefully and answer the questions. You will require 1 Min 30 Secs to answer a question,
2. You are allowed an **extra 10 minutes reading time** (during this time, you are not allowed to write with pen) and **120 minutes (2 Hours) to complete this paper.**
3. Answer appropriately through Tophat as per Exam Tophat Code.
4. **This Final Course Examination Paper is worth 40% of the total course assessments.** Students must **at least score 50%** in this final exam to pass the course.
5. This paper contains one (1) section only and each questions are compulsory to answer.
6. Number of Multiple Choices Questions – 80
7. Write all your answers legibly since marking will be done by Tophat automatically.

Examination Paper Content (Format):

<u>Section</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Marks</u>	<u>Suggested Time</u>
A	1 – 80	Multiple Choice	80	120 minutes
		TOTAL	80	120 Minutes

1) Application of Health Indicators in Health includes the followings

Except:

- A. It will describe and measure Health of any Community.
- B. It health in planning and to identify Health resources and needs
- C. It helps in evaluation of health services and allocation of Health resources
- D. It is for building infrastructure and health logistics

2) Health Indicators describes the Health Status of any given country and will include (Select the least appropriate indicator)

- A. Crude Birth and Death Rate
- B. Consumable rate
- C. Infant Mortality Rate
- D. Maternal Mortality Rate

3) The Environment we live in is a component of Health Determinants. The influence of mankind has led to the continuous adulteration, and affected a place we call home. The followings are some key ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS except:

- A. Proportion of population having access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.
- B. The Prevalence of communicable diseases in a community.
- C. Measuring Air and Water Pollution
- D. Death Rate related to Covid 19.

- 4) The followings core activities of a surveillance system except:
- A. Prioritization of diseases and events in the surveillance system
 - B. Assessment of other potential public health threats
 - C. Registration of standardized cases and feedback
 - D. Diagnosis. Treatment and Management. f information, education, and communication

Case Scenario

Mr. X a 52 years' old i Taukei male was well until 2days prior to consultation when he noted extensive swelling with offensive smell from his left foot with associated fever.

Mr. X sustained injury on his left foot 8 days prior to consultation which he took for dressing at a nearby hospital 2 days after cutting grass at home despite wearing canvas.

PMHx – Nil admission and is a non DM.

FHx – Unremarkable.

During consultation Mr. X was cheerful although his foot appeared dusky.

His RBS – 17.5, BP 120/75, PR 65, Temp 37.6 and Respiratory Rate was normal.

- 5) Is Mr. X a DM?
- A. Not enough history
 - B. Needs Fasting Blood Sugar for confirmation.
 - C. He will be a newly diagnosed case

D. Needs a HBA1c reading for guidance

6) What investigations will you order?

A. ECG, Urea & Electrolytes (U&E) and FBC

B. X Ray o

C. f the Foot & ECG and FBC

D. U&E, X Ray Lt Foot and FBC.

E. HBA1c, FBC and U&E

7) How will you manage the patient?

A. Refer to a Tertiary Health Institution for further treatment and investigations.

B. Managed and Treat locally.

C. Stabilize the patient and refer to a tertiary health Institution for further treatment and management.

D. Manage locally and refer to the Public Health Team for follow up.

8) Unfortunately, the patient died after 2 weeks of hospitalization.

What would be the likely cause of his Death?

A. Foot Sepsis.

B. Foot Sepsis with complications.

C. Septicemia secondary to Diabetic Foot Sepsis

D. All of the above.

TRUE or FALSE for NCD

9) NCD is the leading cause of death in the Pacific region accounting for 60 to 75% of mortalities.	True	False
10) Premature death, disability and reduced productivity from NCDs does not pose heavy burden on governments	True	False
11) NCD does not affect human, social and economic status of the Pacific.	True	False
12) NCD is an issue of concern in addressing SDG and the Health Island Initiatives.	True	False

13) Which of the following activity can lead to NCD is prevention and is also reversible?

- A. Addressing and achieving Healthy Island Vision and Sustainable Development Goals in country.
- B.NCDs are preventable through effective interventions that tackle risk factors.
- C.Address through your Plate with eating Fruits and vegetables
- D.All of the above.

14) Which of the following Public Health Tool(s) for NCD intervention is needed by Public Health Teams?

- A. NCD Registration and PEN Management
- B. HBA1c regularly with Treatment and Counselling
- C. Foot Care clinics
- D. All of the above.

- 15) Disease prevalence depends on.
- A The incidence rate
 - B The disease duration
 - C Both incidence and duration illness
 - D Neither incidence or duration of illness is important
- 16) Which of the following does not apply to infection transmission and its control?
- A. It protects patient and communities
 - B. Proper biohazards and sharps disposal is vital
 - C. Defaulting Vaccination is safe.
 - D. Barrier protection and patient isolation.
- 17) The Fijian diarrhea treatment plan B chart recommends the following.
- A. Give the right amount of ORS, after 4 hours reassess the child.
 - B. If treated at home, continue feeding, increase fluids and give zinc supplements
 - C. Both A and B are correct.
 - D. Only A is correct.
- 18) A positive Trousseau's sign is defined by flexion of the wrist, the thumb, and the joints located between the palm of the hand and the fingers (i.e., metacarpophalangeal joints), along with the extension of the fingers. It is indicative of_____?
- A. Hypocalcemia

- B. Hyponatremia
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Hypoglycemia

19) Infertility is a disease of the male or female reproductive system defined by the failure to achieve a pregnancy after 12 months or more of regular unprotected sexual intercourse. Most common causes of infertility in female are the following, except?

- A. Tubal blockage
- B. Ectopic pregnancy
- C. Endometriosis
- D. Pelvic adhesions.

20) At 6 months of age, a baby can do the following, except?

- A. Recognize familiar faces
- B. Use hands to rake small objects
- C. Put two to three words together
- D. Roll over both ways

21) The process of community diagnosis involves the following except:

- A. Initiation
- B. Data collection and analysis
- C. Diagnosis and Dissemination
- D. Budgeting

- 22) The importance of Community Diagnosis includes the following except:
- A. It helps set priorities
 - B. It helps in setting baseline information about health status of a community
 - C. It assists Local Authorities, Divisional and District Health Teams in setting outcomes on an immediate, medium and long term approach.
 - D. It is policy directive that needs to be adhered to and followed and without partnership.
- 23) Which of the following does not adhere, to the purpose of community diagnosis?
- A. Community Diagnosis is to assist in defining existence of community problems
 - B. It determines available resources and set priorities for planning
 - C. It is not for the planning and implementing community developments and projects
 - D. It is for implementing and evaluating health action, by and for the community
- 24) A community/public health clerical officer working in a health center was told by the director to engage in health planning. Which of the following action(s) will the Officer perform?
- A. Collecting and analyzing data
 - B. Human resources serving vulnerable populations
 - C. Planning for health care needs of individuals

D. Applying the nursing process to community-based care

25) The following are components of antenatal care.

- A. History taking
- B. Gynecologic examination
- C. Marital counseling
- D. Public health documentation

26) The main types of NCDs are Cancer; Diabetes; Cardiovascular diseases and ____?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Asthma
- C. Chronic respiratory diseases
- D. Deep vein thrombosis

MATCHING Numbers 37 to 41

Part A	Part B	Answer
27) Mitigation	A. Restore drinking water, communication and effects on disease outbreak (14)	34
28) Preparedness	B. Decrease deaths, injuries and relocation activities. (13)	33
29) Response	C. For you to train, educate and to prevent (12)	32

30) Recovery	D. Reconstruction, reassurance with encouragement (15)	35
31) Rehabilitation and Counselling	E. To reduce the negative or the probability for things to happen (11)	31

32) The overall general objectives of the National Disaster Management Plan are the following(s) except:

- A. Provide arrangement for control and coordination of all disaster related activities.
- B. Draw Funding and as soon as possible.
- C. To reduce losses and adverse effects of known hazards and to assure an appropriate disaster assistance to communities and survivors
- D. To achieve a rapid and durable recovery following any occurrence of disaster

33) Which of the following(s) is/are Key Core Functions of the National Disaster Management Office?

- A. The Unit coordinate and work in partnership and in collaboration with regional and international level NDMO. It is also responsible for; policy and research development, risk management, and information technology development.
- B. The unit is involved in Education and Awareness, conducting disaster risk reduction and disaster management training, education and

awareness programs to support disaster risk reduction and disaster management.

- C. It is for Emergency planning and coordination and has the implementation arm for National response to disasters and the operation and management of national emergency center (NEOC).
- D. All of the above.

34) The aim of the National Disaster Management Plan includes the following Except:

- A. To outline arrangements for control and coordination of all disaster related activities
- B. Reduce (or avoid, if possible) the potential losses and other adverse effects of known hazards.
- C. It is mandated to government
- D. Assure prompt and appropriate disaster assistance to disaster survivors, when necessary and to achieve rapid and durable recovery following any occurrence.

35) The following are high risk factors for cervical dysplasia, except?

- A. Late onset of sexual activity
- B. Multiple sexual partners
- C. Oral contraceptives
- D. HPV and HIV positive women

36) Domiciliary care is providing required additional support to people who are living on their own, for promoting, maintaining or restoring health or minimizing the effects of illness and disability that allows them to maintain both their independence and quality of life. It consists of the following, except?

- A. Companionship
- B. Dietary needs
- C. Financial needs
- D. Mobilization

37) Commonly used tools that should always be available in the Health Centers are the following: Thermometer; Stethoscope; Blood pressure machine; Glucometer; Blood cholesterol machine; Measurement tape; Weighing machine; Spacers for inhalers; Nebulizer; Peak flow meter and _____?

- A. Nasogastric tube
- B. Pulse oximeter
- C. Colostomy bag
- D. IVF

A 61-Year-old known Diabetic and Hypertensive Male presents to your Clinic with Shortness of Breath on Exertion for 3 Weeks and Shortness of Breath on Lying Flat at Night for two (2) Days.

38) Which of the following is a pertinent positive symptom in relation to this case?

- A. Chest Pain on Exertion

- B. Legs swelling bilaterally
- C. RUQ Discomfort
- D. All of the above.

39) On taking a detailed history the patient reveals that he is experiencing All the above symptoms listed above in Question 49 A.

The Clinical condition that will explain his presenting complains:

- A. Acute Myocardial Infarction
- B. Heart Failure
- C. Pneumonia
- D. End Stage Renal Failure

40) AS SUGGESTED BY THE HISTORY OF CHEST PAIN EXERTION WHAT IS THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THIS PATIENTS CLINICAL PROBLEMS

- A. HYPERTENSION
- B. ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE
- C. DIABETES
- D. PERICARDITIS

41) WHICH TWO BASIC INVESTIGATIONS WILL YOU REQUEST FOR TO PROVE YOUR HYPOTHESIS

- A. CXR AND CARDIAC ENZYMES
- B. CXR AND RENAL FUNCTION TEST
- C. CXR AND ECG
- D. CXR AND CARDIAC ENZYMES

42) WHAT CHOICE OF MEDICATIONS ARE INDICATED TO TREAT YOUR PATIENT WITH REGARDS TO THIS PRESENTING SYMPTOMS.

- A. ISORDIL AND CLOPIDOGREL
- B. LASIX. ISODIL, NIFEDIPNE AND ASPIRIN
- C. ENALAPRIL, ISORDIL LASIX,
- D. LASIX, DIGOXIN AND ATENOLOL

43) WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING NEUROANATOMICAL LEVEL IS INVOLVED IN DISEASE PROCESS IN A PATIENT WHO PRESENT WITH ----- INABILITY TO WALK BECAUSE UNSTEADINESS ON HIS FEET, SPEECH PROBLEMS AND OBSERVED TO HAVE NYSTAGMUS.

- A. CEREBRAL CORTEX
- B. SPINAL CORD
- C. CEREBELLUM
- D. BRAINSTEM

44) A SEVETY (70) YEAR OLD MALE WHO HAS BEEN QUITE WELL PRESENTS TO YOU WITH FEVER AND VOMITTING FOR TWO DAYS & DROWSINESS FOR ONE DAY IN LOMAWAI H/CENTRE. HIS VITAL SIGNS ARE BP 90/60 PULSE 112/MIN, TEMP-38 DEGREES CELCIUS & R/R 38/MIN.

WHAT IS PRIMARY HYPOTHESIS

- A. MENINGITIS
- B. . FOOD POISONING

C. PNEUMONIA

D. CVA

45) WHAT WILL BE YOUR MANAGEMENT ON THIS PATIENT OF YOURS WHILE AT LOMAWAI H/C?

A. IMI PROCAINE PENICILLIN STAT AND AMOXIL ORALLY FOR ONE WEEK

B. IV AMPICILIN STAT AND IMI PRO PEN FOR 5DAYS

C. IV DRIP AND REFER TO SIGATOKA HOSPITAL FOR ADMISSION

D. ORAL PENICILLINS WILL SUFFICE

46) WHAT INVESTIGATION WILL THE SDMO NEED TO DO TO COMPLETE THE CLINICAL CRITERIA OF THIS FORM OF CLINICAL PRESENTATION IN THE ELDERLY POPULATION.

A. FULL BLOOD COUNT

B. BLOOD CULTURE

C. UREA LEVEL

D. RANDOM BLOOD SUGAR

47) WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SIGNS MAY BE PRESENT IN A PATIENT SUFFERING FROM END STAGE RENAL FAILURE?

A. BLEEDING GUMS

B. CONFUSION

C. PERICARDIAL RUB

D. ALL OF THE ABOVE

- 48) WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT A DIFERENTIAL OF CONSEQUENCE IN A PATIENT WHO PRESENT TO YOU WITH DIABETIC FOOT SEPSIS
- A. SEPTICAEMIA
 - B. KETOACIDOSIS
 - C. OSTEOMYELITIS
 - D. LEFT VETRICULAR FAILURE DUE TO ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE

Case Scenario

A 25-YEAR-OLD I-TAUKEI PRESENTS TO YOU WITH A HISTORY OF FEVER, BODYACHES AND MUSCLE PAIN FOR DURATION OF 5 DAYS. DURING CONSULTATION YOU NOTE THAT HE IS JAUNDICED AND ADMITS THAT IS HE HAS NOTED A MARKED REDUCTION IN HIS URINARY OUTPUT.

- 49) WHAT WOULD BE YOURE PRIMARY HYPOTHESIS IN THIS CASE SCENARIO?
- A. VIRAL HEPITITIS
 - B. OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICED
 - C. LEPTOSPIROSIS
 - D. CHOLANGITIS
- 50) WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS IS A SIGNIFICANT DETERMINANT AS PART OF YOUR CLINICAL SUSPICION IN QUESTION 5?
- A. HISTORY OF CHRONIC SMOKING
 - B. FAMILY HISTORY OF VIRAL HEPITITIS
 - C. A HISTORY OF LIVESTOCK FARMING

D. EXPOSURE TO ENVIRONMENT RIDDEN WITH MOSQUITOES

- 51) WHAT INVESTIGATION OF CHOICE WOULD CONFIRM YOUR DIAGNOSIS?
- A. BLOOD CULTURE AND LEPTO AGGLUTININ
 - B. RENAL FUNCTION AND BLOOD CULTURE
 - C. RENAL FUNCTION AND LIVER FUNCTION
 - D. FBC AND BLOOD CULTURE
- 52) WHAT ANTIBIOTIC OF CHOICE IS INDICATED IN THIS CASE?
- A. IV GENTAMYCIN
 - B. IV CRYSTALLIN PENCILLIN
 - C. IV METRONIDAZOLE
 - D. IV CHLORAMPHENICOLE
- 53) IN A SUSPECTED TYPHOID CASE WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS NOT TRUE?
- A. BLOOD CULTURE AND STOOL CULTURE WILL CONFIRM THE DIAGNOSIS
 - B. SANITATION AND HYGIENE PRACTICES IS IMPORTANT FOR PREVENTION
 - C. CONTACT TRACING SHOULD BE INITIATED PRIOR TO CONFIRMATORY TEST
 - D. CONTACT TRACING IS MANDATORY IF STOOL CULTURE IS POSITIVE FOR SALMONELLA TYPHI

Answer True or False Questions 59 to 65.

54)	Disease Prevention	TRUE	FALSE
55)	Diagnosis and Treatment	TRUE	FALSE
56)	Disease-management	TRUE	FALSE
57)	Rehabilitation and readmission	TRUE	FALSE
58)	Patient Charge and Discharge	TRUE	FALSE
59)	Continuum of Health Care	TRUE	FALSE
60)	Palliative care services	TRUE	FALSE

61) Infectious disease surveillance is a component of health care delivery (True/False)

62) Any surveillance system involves the health laboratory (True/False)

63) Data analysis in disease outbreak is stopped when disease causation is determined. (True/False)

64) The basic components of surveillance, which are collection, analysis, dissemination, and response. (True/False)

65) Surveillance is not essential to monitor changes in practice or other behaviors of public health importance. (True/False)

66) Denominator in calculating Crude Birth Rate is:

A. Women of CBA

B. Total number of Births and Deaths

- C. Mid-Year Population
- D. Total number of married couples

67) The measurement of Incidence of a Disease in a community includes the following:

- A. Only the notified cases
- B. Number of new cases
- C. Number of old and new cases
- D. The total population

68) Indicator of “Physical Quality of Life Index” includes ALL the following except:

- A. Literacy Level
- B. Gross Capita National Product
- C. Life Expectancy
- D. Infant Mortality Rate

69) Community Diagnosis is based on the followings except:

- A. Health Care Delivery
- B. Vital Statistics
- C. Incidence and Prevalence
- D. Age distribution and gender

70) Denominator in calculating Crude Birth Rate is:

- E. Women of CBA

- F. Total number of Births and Deaths
- G. Mid-Year Population
- H. Total number of married couples

71) The measurement of Incidence of a Disease in a community includes the following:

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72) Indicator of “Physical Quality of Life Index” includes ALL the following except:

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73) Which of the following is not a man-made hazard?

- A. Leakage of Toxic waste
- B. Wars and Civil Strife
- C. Drought
- D. Environmental pollution

74) The vector of Zika Virus is:

- A. *Aedes aegypti*
- B. *Aedes albopictus*
- C. Both A & B
- D. Different species of mosquitoes

75) Disaster Management includes:

- A. Mitigation
- B. Reconstruction
- C. Rehabilitation
- D. All of the above

76) Effective hazard management largely rely on

- A. Govt. agencies
- B. Emergency responses
- C. Pre-disaster planning
- D. Volcanoes

77) Which of the following is seasonally related hazard?

- A. Earthquake
- B. Volcanic eruption
- C. Terrorist attack
- D. None of the above

78) An outbreak of a disease is defined as except:

- A. It is the occurrence of disease cases in excess of normal expectancy.
- B. It is an unexpected increase in the number of cases of a disease in a specific population over a specific period of time.
- C. A surge in the number of cases of an identified disease.**
- D. An increase in the incidence of a particular disease in setting above the normal occurrence.

79) Which of the following statement does not specify the definition of epidemiology?

- A. Disease frequency
- B. Distribution
- C. Determinants of disease.
- D. Disease treatment

80) The uses of epidemiology include the following Except:

- A. Studying the history of population's health
- B. For Community diagnosis
- C. Used for Planning and evaluation of one's risks and chances
- D. Not used for Syndrome identification and the search for cause of risk factors.