

**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I**  
**DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2024**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**OPHTHALMOLOGY**

**Q.P. Code: 1013**

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.  
All the questions are compulsory.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>25 X 1 = 25</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Classify glaucoma, describe the clinical features and medical management of Primary open angle glaucoma.	(3+3+4)
3. Classify Squint. Discuss clinical features, investigation and management of paralytic squint.	(2+2+2+4)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>8 X 5 = 40</b>
4. Describe Clinical features and management of Entropion	(2+3)
5. Explain theories of colour vision.	
6. Discuss aims and objectives of NPCB.	(3+2)
7. Discuss various Macular Function Tests	
8. Discuss the management of Congenital Dacryocystitis.	
9. Describe the clinical signs of Complicated cataract	
10. Discuss types of Astigmatism and its management.	(2+3)
11. Discuss the post-operative complications of cataract surgery.	
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
12. Classify Hypermetropia.	
13. Explain SAFE strategy.	
14. Mention causes of interstitial keratitis.	
15. Explain Accommodative Intraocular Lens..	
16. Mention stages of Retinoblastoma.	

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Accredited 'A+' Grade by NAAC (3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle)

Placed in 'A' Category by MoE (GoI)

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course:</b> MBBS Phase-III Part-I, January 2024	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 25 Marks
<b>Subject :</b> Ophthalmology, QP Code: 1013	<b>Time:</b> 30 Minutes

**Instructions :**

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. In the nasolacrimal duct, valve of Hasner is present at its  
(A) Upper end (B) Lower end  
(C) Middle (D) None of the above
2. Orbital wall **commonly** involved in blow out fractures is  
(A) Medial wall (B) Lateral wall  
(C) Roof (D) Floor
3. Tumour present in which surgical space of orbit produces axial proptosis  
(A) Sub periosteal space (B) Peripheral space  
(C) Central space (D) Tenon's space
4. Snow ball opacities near the ora serrata are pathognomonic of  
(A) Anterior uveitis (B) Intermediate uveitis  
(C) Posterior uveitis (D) Pan uveitis
5. Glass blower cataract is  
(A) Discoid posterior subscapular cataract (B) Discoid anterior subscapular cataract  
(C) Nuclear cataract (D) Cortical cataract
6. The organism which can penetrate normal corneal epithelium  
(A) Streptococcus pneumoniae (B) Neisseria gonorrhoeae  
(C) Pseudomonas aeruginosa (D) Pneumococcus fluorescens
7. Refractive index of cornea is  
(A) 1.33 (B) 1.37  
(C) 1.41 (D) 1.43
8. Drug better to be avoided in medical treatment of Normal Tension Glaucoma which cause nocturnal systemic hypotension and adversely affect the optic nerve perfusion is  
(A) Dipivefrine (B) Latanoprost  
(C) Dorzolamide (D) Betaxolol
9. Angle recession refers to  
(A) The tear between circular and longitudinal muscle fibres of the ciliary body (B) Schlemm canal split  
(C) Trabecular meshwork split (D) Retroflexion of the Iris
10. Bitemporal hemianopia is associated with lesions of the  
(A) Optic tract (B) Central chiasma  
(C) Lateral parts of chiasma (D) Optic radiations
11. Absolute indication of enucleation is  
(A) Intra ocular retinoblastoma (B) Endophthalmitis  
(C) Mutilating ocular injury (D) Blunt trauma

12. Nd:YAG stands for  
 (A) Nickel Yttrium Aluminium Galium (B) Neodymium Yttrium Aluminium Garnet  
 (C) Neodymium Yttrium Aluminium Galium (D) Nickel Yttrium Aluminium Garnet
13. The most common lid sign associated with Grave's Ophthalmopathy is  
 (A) Von Graefe's sign (B) Dalrymple's sign  
 (C) Stellwag sign (D) Rosenbach's sign
14. Salt and pepper fundus is seen in  
 (A) CMV (B) Rubella  
 (C) Toxoplasmosis (D) Measles
15. In eye donation, eyes have to be removed within how many hours of death?  
 (A) 1 hour (B) 2 hours  
 (C) 4 hours (D) 6 hours
16. Christmas Tree cataract is seen in  
 (A) Galactosemia (B) Myotonic dystrophy  
 (C) Wilson's disease (D) Diabetes mellitus
17. Crede's prophylaxis consists of instilling drops of which chemical in the eyes  
 (A) Silver nitrate drops (B) Silver sulphate  
 (C) Copper sulphate (D) Barium nitrate
18. Hutchinson's triad of Congenital Syphilis does not include  
 (A) Eighth nerve deafness (B) Interstitial keratitis  
 (C) Hutchinson's teeth (D) Saddle nose
19. Most common cause of posterior staphyloma  
 (A) Trauma (B) Glaucoma  
 (C) Myopia (D) Scleritis
20. For congenital obstruction of Nasolacrimal duct, probing is done at what age  
 (A) 2 months (B) 6 months  
 (C) 10 months (D) 14 months
21. Which of the following is **NOT** measured by Schirmer-I test  
 (A) Total tear secretion (B) Basal tear secretion  
 (C) Reflex tear secretion (D) Tearing from anaesthetised eye
22. Which structure does NOT pass through Optic foramen?  
 (A) Optic nerve (B) Carotid plexus  
 (C) Rectus muscles (D) Sympathetic plexus
23. Inverse Hypopyon is  
 (A) Pus in Anterior chamber (B) Silicon Oil in Anterior chamber  
 (C) Abscess in Orbit (D) Perforated Corneal Ulcer
24. Annular scotoma is seen in  
 (A) Oguchi Disease (B) Fundus Albipunctatus  
 (C) Fundus Flavimaculatus (D) Retinitis Pigmentosa
25. "A" Wave In Electroretinogram signifies  
 (A) Rods and Cones (B) Muller Cell  
 (C) Pigment epithelium (D) Optic nerve

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**MBBS PHASE – III Part - I**  
**DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2024**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY AND**  
**HEAD & NECK SURGERY**

**Q.P. Code:1014**

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.  
All the questions are compulsory.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>25 X 1 = 25</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Define allergic rhinitis. Describe its pathophysiology, clinical features and management.	(1+2+4+3)
3. Describe about the etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and management of foreign bodies in air passages.	(2+2+2+4)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>8 X 5 = 40</b>
4. Discuss clinical features of Malignant Otitis Externa.	
5. Mr. XYZ gives history of travel by flight after which he developed severe right sided earache, tinnitus and reduced hearing. What is your diagnosis? Discuss the etiopathogenesis and management.	(1+2+2)
6. Compare the features of safe and unsafe Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media.	
7. Describe stages of ASOM Acute.	
8. Describe clinical features and management of septal abscess.	(2+3)
9. Explain the procedure of posterior nasal packing.	
10. Describe the techniques of tonsillectomy.	
11. Describe clinical features, types and management of Laryngocoele.	
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
12. Discuss the clinical features of acute necrotizing otitis media.	
13. Discuss the pathology of Attico Antral type Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media.	
14. Write a note on Antrum of Highmore.	
15. Write a note on Jarjavay fracture.	
16. Write clinical features and management of lingual tonsil.	

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course:</b> MBBS Phase-III Part-I, January 2024	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 25 Marks
<b>Subject :</b> Otorhinolaryngology and Head & Neck Surgery, <b>QP Code: 1014</b>	<b>Time:</b> 30 Minutes

**Instructions :**

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark.No negative marking.

1. Inferior turbinate is a part of  
(A) Maxilla (B) Sphenoid  
(C) Separate bone (D) Part of Ethmoid
2. First paranasal sinus to develop at birth is  
(A) Maxillary (B) Ethmoidal  
(C) Frontal (D) Sphenoidal
3. Parosmia is  
(A) Perversion of smell sensation (B) Absolute loss of nasal sensation  
(C) Decreased smell sensation (D) Perception of bad smell
4. A crooked nose is due to  
(A) Deviated dorsum from midline (B) Depressed dorsum  
(C) Humped dorsum (D) Deviated dorsum and tip
5. Which of the following organism is known to cause atrophic rhinitis?  
(A) Klebsiella pneumoniae (B) Klebsiella ozaenae  
(C) Streptococcus pneumoniae (D) Streptococcus faecalis
6. Otitis Externa Hemorrhagica is caused by  
(A) H. Influenza (B) Proteus  
(C) S. aureus (D) Streptococcus
7. Glue ear is:  
(A) Treated by myringotomy (B) Has bluish discolouration of tympanic membrane  
(C) Associated with hearing loss (D) All of the above
8. **Most** difficult site to remove Cholesteatoma in sinus tympani is related to  
(A) Anterior facial ridge (B) Posterior facial ridge  
(C) Epitympanum (D) Hypotympanum
9. Mastoid Reservoir Phenomenon is positive in  
(A) CSOM (B) Petrositis  
(C) Coalescent Otitis Media (D) Coalescent Mastoiditis
10. Audiogram in Meniere's disease shows  
(A) Notch at 2 khz in bone conduction (B) Notch at 10 khz in air conduction  
(C) A flat curve (D) A rising curve
11. Cochlear implants electrodes are placed in  
(A) Scala vestibuli (B) Scala tympani  
(C) Cochlear duct (D) Endolymphatic duct

12. Treatment of choice for Acoustic neuroma :  
 (A) Steroid (B) Radiotherapy  
 (C) Anti-neoplastic drugs (D) Surgical excision
13. Fat is present in which part of pinna?  
 (A) Lobule (B) Helix  
 (C) Cymba concha (D) Antitragus
14. Forceps for holding tonsils during tonsillectomy is known as  
 (A) Allis forceps (B) Dennis-brown  
 (C) Luc's forceps (D) Toothed forceps
15. All are indication of Adenoidectomy **EXCEPT**:  
 (A) Acute respiratory infection (B) Recurrent sinusitis  
 (C) Chronic otitis media (D) Dental malocclusion
16. Angulation used in schuller's view  
 (A) 30 degree (B) 5 degree  
 (C) 25 degree (D) 90 degree
17. Lower limit of hypopharynx is  
 (A) Lower border of cricoid (B) Upper border of cricoid  
 (C) Upper border of thyroid (D) Lower border of thyroid
18. Thornwald cyst is also called  
 (A) Laryngeal cyst (B) Nasopharyngeal cyst  
 (C) Ear cyst (D) None
19. Vincent's angina affects  
 (A) Sub mandibular space (B) Heart  
 (C) Gums (D) Larynx
20. **Commonest** post operative complication of tonsilectomy is  
 (A) Palatal palsy (B) Haemorrhage  
 (C) Injury to uvula (D) Infection
21. Killian's dehiscence is seen in  
 (A) Orophraynx (B) Nasopharynx  
 (C) Hypopharynx (D) Vocal chords
22. Most **common** site of CA esophagus  
 (A) Distal 1/3rd (B) Proximal 1/3rd  
 (C) Middle 1/3rd (D) None
23. Hoarseness of voice is **commonly** seen in  
 (A) Glottic carcinoma (B) Subglottic carcinoma  
 (C) Supraglottic carcinoma (D) Equal incidence in all
24. Most **common** cause of stridor in children  
 (A) Congenital laryngeal palsy (B) Foreign body in larynx  
 (C) Congenital laryngeal tumor (D) Laryngomalacia
25. Most **common** causative agent of Acute epiglottitis in children is:  
 (A) Respiratory Syncytial Virus (B) H. influenza type B  
 (C) M. catarrhalis (D) S. pneumoniae

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**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I  
DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2024**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE  
PAPER – I**

**Q.P. Code: 1015**

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.  
All questions are compulsory.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>25 X 1 = 25</b>
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Define epidemiology. Describe in detail the steps of randomized controlled trial with an example.	(2+8)
3. Define health education. Describe the principles of health education.	(2+8)
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>8 X 5 = 40</b>
4. Describe Germ theory of disease causation with an example. National AIDS control programme	
5. Discuss the multifactorial causation of Protein Energy Malnutrition.	
6. What is Hardness of water? How it can be removed?	
7. Discuss the health hazards of health care waste.	
8. Discuss the etiology and prevention occupational cancers.	
9. Discuss the types of Genetic counseling.	
10. Discuss the different types of mental illness.	
11. Describe presentation of statistical data with suitable diagrams.	
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
12. What is Balanced Diet?	
13. What is Ozonation?	
14. Explain Euthenics with example.	
15. Enumerate the health effects of alcohol.	
16. What is lay reporting?	

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course:</b>	<b>MBBS Phase-III Part-I, January 2024</b>	<b>Max. Marks:</b>	<b>25 Marks</b>
<b>Subject :</b>	<b>Community Medicine Paper-I,</b>	<b>Time:</b>	<b>30 Minutes</b>
	<b>QP Code: 1015</b>		

**Instructions :**

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. Who is considered as the God of medicine in Hindu mythology?  
(A) Dhanvantari (B) Brahma  
(C) Indra (D) Varuna
2. Germ theory of disease was proposed by  
(A) Ronald ross (B) Anton van leeuwenhook  
(C) Robert koch (D) John Hunter
3. Wearing of helmet by a motorcyclist is an example of which mode of intervention?  
(A) Health promotion (B) Specific protection  
(C) Disability limitation (D) Rehabilitation
4. Epidemiological triad is  
(A) Agent, host, environment (B) Agent, vector, host  
(C) Vector, carrier, environment (D) Agent, environment, treatment
5. Bhopal gas tragedy is an example of:  
(A) Point source epidemic (B) Continuous epidemic  
(C) Propagated epidemic (D) Slow epidemic
6. Itch mite is an example of:  
(A) Contamination (B) Infection  
(C) Infestation (D) Colonization
7. An example of propagative transmission is:  
(A) Plague bacilli in rat flea (B) Malarial parasite in mosquito  
(C) Microfilaria in mosquito (D) Guinea worm in cyclops
8. Vaccines of PHCs are stored in:  
(A) Walk in cold rooms (B) Ice lined refrigerators  
(C) Cold boxes (D) Ice packs
9. Pasteurization of milk is an example of  
(A) Concurrent disinfection (B) Terminal disinfection  
(C) Precurrent disinfection (D) Absolute disinfection
10. The time interval between diagnosis by early detection and diagnosis by other means is:  
(A) Incubation period (B) Lead time  
(C) Serial interval (D) Latent period
11. Specificity of a screening test is the ability of a test to detect:  
(A) True positives (B) True negatives  
(C) False positives (D) False negatives
12. Blood smear must be made at night for which of the following condition?  
(A) Malaria (B) Filaria  
(C) Leprosy (D) Onchocerciasis

13. About ASHA true is all **EXCEPT**:  
(A) They are preferably female (B) There is one ASHA worker per 1000 population  
(C) ASHA is skilled birth attendant (D) Provides primary medical care for minor ailments
14. The daily requirement of protein for an adult Indian male is:  
(A) 1 g / kg body weight (B) 2 g / kg body weight  
(C) 3 g / kg body weight (D) 4 g / kg body weight
15. Ragi is a rich source of which mineral?  
(A) Zinc (B) Magnesium  
(C) Calcium (D) Potassium
16. The toxin Present in Kesari dal is  
(A) Aflatoxin (B) Sanguinarine  
(C) Beta Oxalyl Amino Alanine (D) Beta toxin
17. The protein content of soya bean is \_\_\_\_\_%  
(A) 20 (B) 30  
(C) 40 (D) 50
18. Gross income generated within a country + net income received from abroad is,  
(A) GDP (B) GNP  
(C) NNP (D) NDP
19. Acculturation means,  
(A) Religion contact (B) Culture contact  
(C) Customs contact (D) Society contact
20. Family where parents are separated or death has occurred of one or both the parent is,  
(A) Nuclear family (B) Broken family  
(C) Single family (D) Incomplete family
21. Inhalation of sugarcane dust causes:  
(A) Byssinosis (B) Bagassosis  
(C) Anthracosis (D) Mouldy lung
22. The science which deals with fitting the job to the worker is:  
(A) Eugenics (B) Entomology  
(C) Ergonomics (D) Euthenics
23. Trisomy 21 is an example for which type of chromosomal anomaly?  
(A) Translocation (B) Deletion  
(C) Duplication (D) Non-disjunction
24. Central value of a series is termed as:  
(A) Mean (B) Mode  
(C) Average (D) Median
25. Normal curve is:  
(A) Asymmetrical (B) Symmetrical  
(C) Linear (D) Curvilinear

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**MBBS PHASE – III Part-I**

**DEGREE EXAMINATION – JANUARY 2024**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE  
PAPER – II**

**Q.P. Code: 1016**

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.  
All questions are compulsory.

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Marks</b>
1. M.C.Q.	<b>25 X 1 = 25</b>

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:** **2 X 10 = 20**

2. Define 'Blindness'. What are the common causes of Blindness in India?  
Describe the 'National Program for Control of Blindness'. (2+3+5)
3. Define and classify 'Contraceptive methods'. Discuss the mode of action, the advantages and non-contraceptive benefits of oral pills. (2+2+6)

**SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:** **8 X 5 = 40**

4. Discuss the control and prevention of neonatal tetanus
5. Describe the various modes of transmission of Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) infection.
6. Discuss 'Risk approach' in Maternal Child Health care.
7. Describe any five aspects of School Health Service in detail.
8. Discuss about Disaster preparedness and Disaster mitigation measures.
9. Explain 'Network Analysis'
10. Discuss the causes of Infant mortality in India
11. Discuss the functions of United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF).

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:** **5 X 3 = 15**

12. Write the dosage, route of administration, schedule and contraindication for BCG vaccination.
13. What is tracking of 'Blood Pressure'?
14. Enlist the complications during postpartum period
15. Staff pattern of Urban-Primary Health Centre (U-PHC).
16. Enumerate any six specific functions of Directorate General of Health Services

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

<b>Course:</b>	<b>MBBS Phase-III Part-I, January 2024</b>	<b>Max. Marks:</b>	<b>25 Marks</b>
<b>Subject :</b>	<b>Community Medicine Paper-II,</b>	<b>Time:</b>	<b>30 Minutes</b>
	<b>QP Code: 1016</b>		

**Instructions :**

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

1. Which vitamin deficiency is commonly seen in severe measles infection  
(A) Vitamin K (B) Vitamin D  
(C) Vitamin A (D) Vitamin C
2. Persistent screaming is an untoward adverse effect following which infection vaccine component?  
(A) Diphtheria (B) Pertussis  
(C) Tetanus (D) Tuberculosis
3. A 22 year old man presented with painful, vesicular eruption in the distribution of sensory nerve roots on his back. He gave h/o chicken pox infection at 10 years of age. The probable diagnosis is  
(A) Measles (B) Herpes simplex  
(C) Scarlet fever (D) Herpes zoster
4. Antigenic shift and drift is observed in which of the following virus  
(A) Measles (B) Influenza  
(C) Polio (D) Rota
5. Drug of choice for carriers in case of meningococcal meningitis infection is  
(A) Penicillin (B) Rifampicin  
(C) Erythromycin (D) Tetracycline
6. According to the International Society and Federation of Cardiology, sudden cardiac death is defined as death within  
(A) 24 hours (B) 36 hours  
(C) 48 hours (D) 56 hours
7. The basic techniques for early detection of breast cancer are all EXCEPT  
(A) Breast self-examination by the patient (B) Thermography  
(C) Mammography (D) Chest radiography
8. In Road Traffic Accidents, safety helmets reduce risk of head injury by  
(A) 30% (B) 35%  
(C) 40% (D) 45%
9. All of the following body sites are used for measuring skin fold thickness to assess obesity EXCEPT  
(A) Mid-triceps (B) Biceps  
(C) Anterior abdominal wall (D) Sub-scapular
10. The components present in cigarette smoke, which are causal agent for coronary artery disease are  
(A) Tar and Nicotine (B) Nicotine and Carbon Monoxide  
(C) Carbon Monoxide and Tar (D) Tar, Nicotine and Carbon Monoxide
11. Birth rate is calculated by dividing number of live births during the year by  
(A) Estimated mid-year population (B) Estimated mid-year population in reproductive age group  
(C) Number of married persons in 15 - 49 years (D) Estimated total population age group

12. Which one of the following is not an absolute contraindication for oral contraceptive pills?  
(A) Nursing mothers (B) Cancer of the genitals  
(C) History of thromboembolism (D) Undiagnosed abnormal uterine bleeding
13. Demography includes study of all EXCEPT  
(A) Fertility (B) Mortality  
(C) Social mobility (D) Morbidity
14. The Road to health card has been devised by  
(A) David Morley (B) Thomas Nelson  
(C) AM Rudolf (D) Shanti Ghosh
15. The commonest cause of perinatal mortality in India is  
(A) Low birth weight (B) Congenital anomalies  
(C) Respiratory infection (D) Acute gastro-enteritis
16. Gerontology is a branch related to study of the  
(A) Social problems of the aged (B) Aging process in elderly  
(C) Provision of health care to the aged (D) Medical problems of the aged
17. The iron supplementation given to pregnant women under National Nutritional Anemia Prophylaxis Program has the following strength  
(A) 60 mg elemental iron and 0.1 mg folic acid (B) 60 mg elemental iron and 0.5 mg folic acid  
(C) 100 mg elemental iron and 0.1 mg folic acid (D) 100 mg elemental iron and 0.5 mg folic acid
18. Most sensitive anthropometric measure of child growth is  
(A) Weight (B) Height  
(C) Head circumference (D) Chest circumference
19. In Disaster management, the colour code that indicates high priority treatment or transfer of patients is  
(A) Black (B) Yellow  
(C) Red (D) Green
20. The gas responsible for Bhopal gas tragedy of 1983 in India was  
(A) Methyl isocyanate (B) Potassium isocyanate  
(C) Sodium isocyanate (D) Ethyl isocyanate
21. The three month's training in Preventive and Social Medicine during internship was recommended by which Health Committee  
(A) Bhore (B) Chadah  
(C) Mudaliar (D) Mukerji
22. The correct sequence of events in a planning cycle are  
(A) Planning, evaluation, objectives, goal (B) Planning, objectives, goal, evaluation  
(C) Planning, objectives, evaluation, goal (D) Planning, goal, evaluation, objectives
23. Which one of the following is a quantitative method of health management  
(A) Cost effective analysis (B) Human resource management  
(C) Communication management (D) Management by objective
24. The United Nations Development Program is an international agency which works for  
(A) Development of children (B) Development of human and natural resources  
(C) Economic development (D) Research and technological development
25. Every year World Health Day is celebrated on  
(A) 24th March (B) 7th April  
(C) 31st May (D) 31st December