

**CERTIFICATE IN COMMUNITY HEALTH  
(BPCCHN)**

**Term End Examination,**

**June, 2020**

**BNS-042 : PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN COMMON CONDITIONS**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

1. All questions are **compulsory**. Each question carries 1 mark.
2. No cell phones, calculators, books, slide-rules, notebooks or written notes, etc. will be allowed inside the examination hall.
3. You should follow the instructions given by the Centre Superintendent and by the Invigilator at the examination venue. If you violate the instructions, you will be disqualified.
4. Any candidate found copying or receiving or giving assistance in the examination will be disqualified.
5. The Question Paper and the OMR Response Sheet (Answer Sheet) would be supplied to you by the Invigilators. After the examination is over, you should hand over the OMR Response Sheet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall. Any candidate who does not return the OMR Response Sheet will be disqualified and the University may take further action against him/her.
6. All rough work is to be done on the question paper itself and not on any other paper. Scrap paper is not permitted. For arriving at answers you may work in the margins, make some markings or underline in the test booklet itself.
7. The University reserves the right to cancel the result of any candidate who impersonates or uses/adopts other malpractices or uses any unfair means. The University may also follow a procedure to verify the validity of scores of all examinees uniformly. If there is substantial indication that your performance is not genuine, the University may cancel your result.

## **How to fill up the information on the OMR Response Sheet (Examination Answer Sheet)**

1. Write your complete Enrolment No. in 9 digits. This should correspond to the enrolment number indicated by you on the OMR Response Sheet. Also write your correct name, address with pin code in the space provided. Put your signatures on the OMR Response Sheet with date. Ensure that the Invigilator in your examination hall also puts his signatures with date on the OMR Response Sheet at the space provided.
2. On the OMR Response Sheet student's particulars are to be filled in by blue/black ball pen also. Use blue/black ball pen for writing the Enrolment No. and Examination Centre Code as well as for blackening the circle bearing the correct answer number against the serial number of the question.
3. Do not make any stray remarks on this sheet.
4. Write correct information in numerical digits in Enrolment No. and Examination Centre Code Columns. The corresponding circle should be dark enough and should be filled in completely.
5. Each question is followed by four probable answers which are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). You should select and show only one answer to each question considered by you as the most appropriate or the correct answer. Select the most appropriate answer. Then by using blue/black ball pen, blacken the circle bearing the correct answer number against the serial number of the question. If you find that answer to any question is none of the four alternatives given under the question, you should darken the circle with '0'.
6. No credit will be given if more than one answer is given for one question. Therefore, you should select the most appropriate answer.
7. You should not spend too much time on one question. If you find any particular question difficult, leave it and go to the next. If you have time left after answering all the questions, you may go back to the unanswered question.
8. There is no negative marking for wrong answers.

1. Suprapubic pain is related to one of the following :
  - (1) Urinary and Uterine causes      (2) Peritoneal cavity
  - (3) Appendix      (4) Stomach
2. Patient with acute laryngitis must be advised all of the following except :
  - (1) Gargle using pain killer      (2) Drink plenty of fluids
  - (3) Give rest to the voice      (4) Gargle with salt water
3. All of the following are the risk factors of Acute Bronchitis except :
  - (1) Contact with person having bronchitis
  - (2) Exposure to smoke or chemicals
  - (3) Dust or air pollution
  - (4) Using drugs that strengthen immune system
4. The route to administer Injectable Polio Vaccine (IPV) is :
  - (1) Intramuscular      (2) Subcutaneous
  - (3) Intradermal      (4) Intravenous
5. If a patient in community comes to you with an Acute Asthmatic attack, which among the following is given as emergency treatment ?
  - (1) Betamethasone      (2) Adrenaline 1 : 1000
  - (3) Hydrocortisone      (4) Adrenaline 1 : 10

6. A patient with laryngectomy has come to your centre for a follow up; your priority intervention will be :

- (1) Establish means of communication
- (2) Monitor hoarseness of voice
- (3) Keep trachea free of secretions
- (4) Monitor signs of infection

7. A patient comes for a visit to health centre with history of strangulating chest pain radiating to shoulder, neck, arm and jaw. The possible reason for this is :

- (1) Gastroesophageal pain
- (2) Pulmonary embolism
- (3) Pneumonia
- (4) Acute myocardial infarction

8. Modifiable risk factor for heart disease includes one of the following :

- (1) Weight
- (2) Ancestry
- (3) Age
- (4) Gender

9. Warning signs and symptoms of heart attack include all except :

- (1) Chest pain or discomfort
- (2) Shortness of breath
- (3) Palpitations
- (4) Relief of chest pain on exertion

10. One of the following is an example of nutritional anemia :

- (1) Sickle cell anemia
- (2) Megaloblastic anemia
- (3) Thalassemia
- (4) Haemophilia

11. General Interventions for the patients with Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) include all of the following except :
- (1) Plenty of fluid
  - (2) Frequent emptying of bladder
  - (3) Analgesics and Antipyretics
  - (4) Foley's catheterization
12. Drug of choice for motion sickness is :
- (1) Tab. Domperidone 10 mg
  - (2) Tab. Promethazine 25 mg
  - (3) Tab. Metaclopramide 10 mg
  - (4) Tab. Cyclizine 50 mg
13. All of the following are clinical features of cholera except :
- (1) Rice water stool
  - (2) No mucus in stool
  - (3) Blood in stool
  - (4) Watery diarrhea
14. All of the following are causes of epileptic seizure except :
- (1) Heat stroke
  - (2) High grade fever
  - (3) Low grade fever
  - (4) Brain tumor
15. In poisoning one of the most common symptom is double vision which is due to :
- (1) Opium
  - (2) Lead
  - (3) Mercury
  - (4) Alcohol

16. Acronym O, P, Q, R, S, T and U is used for assessment of :

- (1) Fainting
- (2) Pain
- (3) Level of consciousness
- (4) High grade fever

17. During dehydration if you offer water to a child and she/he reaches to cup and spoon, it indicates one of the following signs :

- (1) Drinking poorly
- (2) Drinking eagerly
- (3) Not able to drink
- (4) Drinking too much quantity

18. For storage of vaccines at PHC, the temperature of ice lined refrigerator should be :

- (1) 0 deg. C to -20 deg. C
- (2) -15 deg. C to -20 deg. C
- (3) +2 deg. C to +8 deg. C
- (4) +1 deg. C to +7 deg. C

19. Placenta is said to be retained when it is not expelled within :

- (1) 15 minutes
- (2) 30 minutes
- (3) 45 minutes
- (4) 60 minutes

20. The first drug of choice for treatment of round worm is :

- (1) Ivermectin
- (2) Albendazole
- (3) Traziquantil
- (4) Ceftriaxone

21. Uterus reaches the level of umbilicus at :
- (1) 30th week of gestation
  - (2) 28th week of gestation
  - (3) 20th week of gestation
  - (4) 24th week of gestation
22. Total weight gain during pregnancy should be :
- (1) 5-7 kg
  - (2) 7-9 kg
  - (3) 10-12 kg
  - (4) 12-14 kg
23. Inflammation of eyelids is called :
- (1) Blepharitis
  - (2) Keratitis
  - (3) Stye
  - (4) Conjunctivitis
24. Maximum duration of nose pinch for controlling epistaxis is :
- (1) 5 minutes
  - (2) 2 minutes
  - (3) 3 minutes
  - (4) 10 minutes
25. Ideal age to repair cleft lip in an infant is as early as :
- (1) 6 months
  - (2) 3 months
  - (3) 7 months
  - (4) 5 months
26. The route to administer BCG vaccine is :
- (1) Intravenous
  - (2) Intramuscular
  - (3) Subcutaneous
  - (4) Intradermal

27. All of the following are the benefits of supplementary zinc for children except :

- (1) It is a vital micronutrient
- (2) Helps in synthesis of proteins
- (3) It has antacid action
- (4) It helps in cell growth

28. The supplementation of oral iron and folic acid during antenatal period helps to :

- (1) Reduce the risk of low birth weight in baby
- (2) Avoid nausea and vomiting
- (3) Prevent Maternal Anemia
- (4) Prevent Gestational Hypertension

29. All of the following are primary goals of cancer treatment except :

- (1) Complete cure
- (2) Improve quality of life
- (3) Increase longevity
- (4) Symptomatic treatment

30. Condition in which there is obstruction in the flow of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) to brain is called :

- (1) Spinal injury
- (2) Myelocoel
- (3) Meningocoel
- (4) Hydrocephalus

31. Restitution means :

- (1) Twist in the neck of the fetus
- (2) Anterior shoulder reaches pelvic floor
- (3) Forceful uterine contraction and retraction
- (4) When widest diameter is born



32. Asbestosis is :

- (1) A water borne disease
- (2) An occupational disease
- (3) An air-borne disease
- (4) A food borne disease

33. Hypoglycemia occurs due to :

- (1) Overdose of insulin
- (2) Increased intake of calories
- (3) Intake of liquid containing sugar
- (4) Increase intake of salt

34. For insect bite, you should apply all of the following except :

- (1) Antihistamine ointment
- (2) Spirit cold compress
- (3) Calamine lotion
- (4) Antibiotic cream

35. All of the following are related to heart attack except :

- (1) Ischemic heart disease
- (2) Angina Pectoris
- (3) Cranial artery disease
- (4) Coronary artery disease

36. Bacillary dysentery is characterized by :

- (1) Blood in stool
- (2) Diarrhea
- (3) Loose watery diarrhea
- (4) Frequent loose motion

37. Causative organism for Amoebic dysentery is :

- (1) Entamoeba Histolytica
- (2) Shigella
- (3) Vibrio Cholera
- (4) Salmonella

38. Syncope or fainting is caused by all of the following except :

- (1) Prolonged standing
- (2) Sitting for long time followed by sudden standing
- (3) Being in hot and /or overcrowded places
- (4) Walking/Being in cold and open space

39. All of the following are premonitory signs of labour except :

- (1) Lightening
- (2) Frequency of micturation
- (3) Cervical ripening
- (4) Cervical effacement

40. Stages of labour are divided into :

- (1) Two stages
- (2) Four stages
- (3) Three stages
- (4) Five stages

41. One of the following sign of true labour pain is :

- (1) Increased vaginal secretions
- (2) Often disappears with ambulation and sleep
- (3) Does not increase in frequency and duration
- (4) Accompanied with show (blood stained mucous discharge)

42. Gestational period in which, fetal heart sound can be first auscultated with an ordinary stethoscope is :

- (1) 12-18 weeks
- (2) 20-24 weeks
- (3) 18-20 weeks
- (4) 24-26 weeks

43. Commonest presenting part in cephalic presentation is :

- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| (1) Vertex   | (2) Foot |
| (3) Buttocks | (4) Face |

44. For diagnosis of anaemia during pregnancy or post-partum period, the Hemoglobin level is less than :

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| (1) 14 gm% | (2) 13 gm% |
| (3) 12 gm% | (4) 11 gm% |

45. Puerperal sepsis is an infection of genital tract between onset of labour or rupture of membranes till :

- (1) 45 days after delivery or abortion
- (2) 40 days after delivery or abortion
- (3) 30 days after delivery or abortion
- (4) 42 days after delivery or abortion

46. The number of visits that a health worker should make during post-partum period to a mother include :

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| (1) One  | (2) Two   |
| (3) Four | (4) Three |

47. One among the following is correct regarding absorption of iron supplementation :

- |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Taking it along with milk  | (2) Taking it along with lemon juice |
| (3) Taking it along with water | (4) Take it after having food        |

48. Secondary dysmenorrhea is caused by all except :

- (1) Endometriosis                      (2) Uterine Fibroids
- (3) Uterine Mal-position              (4) Early age at Menarche

49. Immediate care of new born baby include all of the following except :

- (1) Warmth                               (2) Bath
- (3) Exclusive Breast feed          (4) Protection from infection

50. First dose of tetanus toxoid (TT) to primigravida is administered at :

- (1) 16th week                      (2) 12th week  
(3) As soon as possible        (4) 20th week

51. The loss of body heat in newborn due to contact with cooler objects is called as heat loss by :

- (1) Conduction
  - (2) Evaporation
  - (3) Convection
  - (4) Radiation

**52. Characteristic symptom of Eclampsia is :**

- (1) High blood pressure and convulsions
- (2) High blood pressure and proteinuria
- (3) High blood pressure, proteinuria and convulsions
- (4) Convulsions and proteinuria

53. Signs of good attachment while breast feeding include all except :

- (1) Mouth wide open                      (2) Lower lip turned outward
- (3) Chin touching breast                (4) Lower lip is turned inward

54. In severe dehydration, child shows one of the following signs and symptoms :

- (1) Lethargic and skin pinch goes back very slowly
- (2) Drinks eagerly
- (3) Restless and irritable
- (4) Skin pinch goes back slowly

55. First booster dose of DPT is given at the age of :

- (1) 12-14 months
- (2) 16-24 months
- (3) 3 years to 4 years
- (4) 5 years to 6 years

56. Government of India launched "Mission Indradhanush" in the year :

- (1) 2009
- (2) 2011
- (3) 2014
- (4) 2016

57. Fresh bleeding from anal passage may occur due to one of the following :

- (1) Worm Infestation
- (2) Malignancies
- (3) Inflammatory bowel disease
- (4) Piles

58. The abrasion over the cornea is known as :

- (1) Conjunctivitis
- (2) Keratitis
- (3) Glaucoma
- (4) Trachoma

59. Immediate post-partum hemorrhage occurs during delivery till :

- (1) 18 hours
- (2) 20 hours
- (3) 22 hours
- (4) 24 hours

60. Soft mobile fluctuant swelling often in subcutaneous tissues is known as :

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) Lipoma         | (2) Dermoid cyst |
| (3) Sebaceous cyst | (4) Haemangioma  |

61. One of the following leads to chronic discharge from the ear :

- |                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Infection of the pinna of ear | (2) Perforation of ear drum |
| (3) Injury to ear                 | (4) Brain abscess           |

62. Spina bifida can be caused by deficiency of one of the following :

- |                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| (1) Folic acid in the mother | (2) Vitamin D |
| (3) Vitamin B                | (4) Zinc      |

63. In hypospadias, the urethral opening is located on :

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Dorsal aspect  | (2) Ventral aspect |
| (3) Lateral aspect | (4) Head of penis  |

64. The most common cancer seen in oral cavity is :

- |                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Non-epithelial cell carcinoma | (2) Adenocarcinoma |
| (3) Squamous cell carcinoma       | (4) Mixed tumors   |

65. The common symptoms of cervical cancer include all the following except :

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Post-menopausal bleeding | (2) Pre-menstrual bleeding |
| (3) Post-coital bleeding     | (4) Supra-abdominal pain   |

66. Frozen shoulder mostly occurs in:
- (1) Hypertension
  - (2) Cardiovascular disease
  - (3) Diabetes
  - (4) End stage renal disease
67. Cervical cancer in about 80% cases is due to :
- (1) Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)
  - (2) Obesity
  - (3) Physical Inactivity
  - (4) Alcohol Intake
68. Pantoprazole is administered :
- (1) Two hours before the meals
  - (2) One hour before the meals
  - (3) Immediately before the meals
  - (4) One hour after the meals
69. The dose of Cotrimoxazole administered to an adult with Respiratory Tract Infection is :
- (1) 1 to 2 tablets twice daily for 7-14 days
  - (2) 1 to 2 tablets for 3 days
  - (3) 1 to 2 tablets for 5 days
  - (4) 2 to 3 tablets for 3 days
70. The constituents of ORS include all except :
- (1) Glucose Salt solution
  - (2) Sodium Chloride
  - (3) Sodium Hydroxide
  - (4) Potassium Chloride