

RDD-006

PG DIPLOMA IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT ONLINE
RURAL HEALTHCARE

Time : 90 Minutes

Maximum marks : 50

Note: Attempt all the questions

Each question carries one mark.

1. Which of the following is not a traditional system of medicine in rural India?

- A) Ayurveda
- B) Siddha
- C) Unani
- D) Allopathy

2. Which of the following is a common health belief in rural India?

- A) Illness is caused by germs and bacteria
- B) Illness is caused by an imbalance of the body's humors
- C) Illness is caused by evil spirits or curses
- D) None of the above

3. Which of the following is a government program aimed at improving healthcare facilities in rural India?

- A) National Rural Health Mission
- B) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- C) Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
- D) All of the above

4. What is an epidemic?

- A) A sudden increase in the incidence of a disease above the expected level
- B) A disease that is present in a population at all times
- C) A disease that is limited to a small geographic area
- D) All of the above

5. Which of the following is an example of a communicable disease?

- A) Heart disease
- B) Cancer
- C) Influenza
- D) HIV

6. What is a cohort study?

- A) A study that compares the incidence of disease between two or more groups of people with different exposures
- B) A study that identifies individuals with a disease and then looks back in time to identify possible risk factors for the disease
- C) A study that collects data on a group of people at a single point in time to determine the prevalence of a disease
- D) None of the above

7. What is the case fatality rate (CFR)?

- A) The total number of cases of a disease in a population at a specific point in time
- B) The proportion of people with a particular disease who die from that disease within a specified time period
- C) The proportion of the population that is at risk of developing a particular disease
- D) All of the above

8. Which of the following stages of disease occurs before the onset of symptoms?

- A) Incubation period
- B) Prodromal period
- C) Clinical illness
- D) Recovery phase

9. Which of the following is true about the latency period of a disease?

- A) It is the time between exposure and the onset of symptoms
- B) It is the time between exposure and recovery
- C) It is the time between diagnosis and treatment
- D) It is the time between diagnosis and cure

10. Which of the following is an example of a secondary prevention measure for a disease?

- A) Screening for cancer
- B) Taking vitamins
- C) Physical therapy
- D) Taking painkillers

11. Which of the following is true about the natural history of a disease?

- A) It is the same for every individual who contracts the disease
- B) It is influenced by genetic factors
- C) It is not influenced by environmental factors
- D) It is the same for all diseases

12. Which of the following is an example of a social determinant of health?

- A) Genetics
- B) Age
- C) Education
- D) Climate

13. Which of the following is an example of an environmental determinant of health?

- A) Income
- B) Education
- C) Access to healthcare
- D) Air pollution

14. Which of the following is a psychological determinant of health?

- A) Income
- B) Stress
- C) Physical activity
- D) Pollution

15. What is the recommended amount of physical activity for adults per week?

- A) 30 minutes
- B) 60 minutes

- C) 90 minutes
- D) 120 minutes

16. Which of the following is not a renewable energy source?

- A) Solar power
- B) Wind power
- C) Coal
- D) Hydroelectric power

17. What is the ideal relative humidity range in a home to prevent mold growth?

- A) 0-30%
- B) 30-50%
- C) 50-70%
- D) 70-100%

18. Which of the following is a common indoor air pollutant?

- A) Carbon dioxide
- B) Nitrogen oxide
- C) Benzene
- D) Methane

19. Which of the following is not a common cause of soil pollution?

- A) Industrial waste
- B) Agricultural activities
- C) Natural disasters
- D) Mining activities

20. Which of the following is not considered an indicator of physical health?

- A) Body Mass Index (BMI)
- B) Blood pressure
- C) Cholesterol level
- D) IQ score

21. Which of the following is an indicator of social health?

- A) Number of friends on social media

- B) Marital status
- C) Income level
- D) Participation in community activities

22. What is a communicable disease?

- A) A disease that cannot be spread from person to person
- B) A disease that can be easily spread from person to person
- C) A disease that is caused by a genetic mutation
- D) A disease that is not preventable by vaccines

23. Which of the following is a communicable disease in India?

- A) Malaria
- B) Dengue
- C) Polio
- D) Tuberculosis

24. Which of the following communicable diseases is caused by a virus?

- A) Tuberculosis
- B) Malaria
- C) Cholera
- D) HIV/AIDS

25. Which of the following measures is NOT effective in preventing the spread of communicable diseases?

- A) Proper hand hygiene
- B) Social distancing
- C) Sharing personal items
- D) Vaccination

26. Which of the following is an example of a vector-borne communicable disease in India?

- A) Tuberculosis
- B) HIV/AIDS
- C) Dengue fever
- D) Typhoid fever

27. What is the basic reproduction number of a communicable disease?

- A) The number of new cases of a disease that occur in a population over a given period of time
- B) The number of cases of a disease that are present in a population at a given point in time
- C) The average number of secondary cases of a disease that result from a single primary case in a susceptible population
- D) The proportion of individuals in a population who are immune to a disease

28. Which of the following is an example of a zoonotic disease?

- A) Cholera
- B) Measles
- C) Ebola
- D) Syphilis

29. What is the most common mode of transmission for the common cold?

- A) Direct contact with an infected person
- B) Inhalation of respiratory droplets
- C) Consumption of contaminated food or water
- D) Sexual contact with an infected person

30. Which of the following is NOT a vector-borne disease?

- A) Malaria
- B) Dengue fever
- C) Lyme disease
- D) Tuberculosis

31. Which of the following diseases can be transmitted through the placenta from mother to fetus?

- A) Measles
- B) Mumps
- C) Rubella
- D) Polio

32. Which of the following is a sexually transmitted disease caused by a bacterium?
- A) HIV
 - B) Herpes
 - C) Chlamydia
 - D) Hepatitis B
33. Which of the following diseases is caused by a virus that can survive outside the body for up to 48 hours?
- A) Tuberculosis
 - B) Measles
 - C) Influenza
 - D) Norovirus
34. Which of the following is a communicable disease that is primarily spread through contaminated needles?
- A) HIV/AIDS
 - B) Tuberculosis
 - C) Hepatitis B
 - D) Polio
35. Which of the following is an example of a vector-borne disease?
- A) Cholera
 - B) HIV/AIDS
 - C) Tuberculosis
 - D) Malaria
36. Which of the following is an example of a zoonotic disease commonly found in India?
- A) Typhoid fever
 - B) Chikungunya
 - C) Japanese encephalitis
 - D) Rabies

37. Which of the following is an example of a disease outbreak in India that was caused by contaminated food?

- A) Swine flu outbreak
- B) Nipah virus outbreak
- C) Hepatitis A outbreak
- D) Zika virus outbreak

38. Which of the following is an example of a waterborne disease?

- A) Chikungunya
- B) Tuberculosis
- C) Cholera
- D) Malaria

39. Which of the following is an example of an emerging infectious disease in India?

- A) Smallpox
- B) Polio
- C) Zika virus
- D) Yellow fever

40. Which of the following is not a major health problem faced by rural communities in India?

- A) Communicable diseases
- B) Non-communicable diseases
- C) Mental health disorders
- D) None of the above

41. Which level of healthcare delivery system is most important in rural areas?

- A) Primary healthcare centers
- B) District hospitals
- C) Tertiary care hospitals
- D) Private hospitals

42. Which of the following strategies can be effective in improving maternal and child health in rural areas?

- A) Providing free healthcare services to pregnant women and children under the age of five
- B) Establishing mobile health clinics
- C) Training community health workers to provide basic healthcare services
- D) All of the above

43. What is the role of telemedicine in rural healthcare services?

- A) To provide remote consultations with healthcare professionals
- B) To improve access to medical information and resources
- C) To provide medical training to healthcare workers
- D) All of the above

44. What is the importance of community participation in planning and implementing rural healthcare services?

- A) To ensure that healthcare services meet the needs of the community
- B) To improve the effectiveness of healthcare services
- C) To increase the sustainability of healthcare services
- D) All of the above

45. What is the primary agency responsible for managing rural health care services in India?

- A) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- B) National Health Mission
- C) World Health Organization
- D) Indian Medical Association

46. What is the role of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in the management of rural health care services in India?

- A) Provide medical treatment to rural population
- B) Create awareness about health and hygiene
- C) Assist in immunization programs
- D) All of the above

47. Which of the following is a technology-based solution for improving the management of rural health care services in India?

- A) Telemedicine
- B) Electronic health records
- C) Mobile health apps
- D) All of the above

48. What is the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the management of rural health care services in India?

- A) Provide financial assistance to rural healthcare centers
- B) Conduct awareness campaigns on health issues
- C) Implement healthcare programs in partnership with the government
- D) All of the above

49. Which of the following is a strategy to improve the availability of healthcare personnel in rural areas of India?

- A) Providing financial incentives to doctors and nurses who work in rural areas
- B) Building more medical colleges in rural areas
- C) Allowing foreign doctors to practice in rural areas
- D) All of the above

50. What is the role of technology in health communication in India?

- A) To provide access to health information and resources
- B) To promote healthy behaviors through mobile apps and online platforms
- C) To improve patient outcomes through telemedicine and remote consultations
- D) All of the above