

(ii) Which one of the following vaccine is used to prevent Tuberculosis.

- (a) TT (b) BCG
(c) DPT (d) None of the above

(iii) Mumps is an infection of –

- (a) Submandibular gland
(b) Parotid gland
(c) Sublingual gland

3. What do you mean by verbal & nonverbal communication skill for patient counseling ?
4. Explain the importance of demography and family planning.
5. Name the articles which are contained in first aid box.
6. Define, explain nosocomial infection and polypharmacy.
7. (i) What is meant by communicable disease ?
- (a) A patient contracts a condition from a health care provider.

- (b) Disease that is contagious and which can be transmitted from one source to another.
 - (c) A patient communicates a condition to his doctor or other health carer.
 - (d) A genetic condition that is passed through the family.
- (ii) Which of the following is an emerging infection with the greatest global impact ?
- (a) H1N1 infection
 - (b) Human papilloma virus infection
 - (c) H5N1 infection
 - (d) HIV/AIDS
 - (e) SARS
- (iii) Which of the following pair of disease caused by virus ?
- (a) Rabies and Mumps
 - (b) Typhoid and Tetanus
 - (c) AIDS and Syphilis
 - (d) TB and Pox

8. What do you mean by incubation period, latent infection and venereal disease ?
9. What do you mean by essential fats ? Give the importance of DHA.
10. Write about the source and physiological importance of vitamins A, C and D.
11. Differentiate between Multibacillary leprosy and Paucibacillary leprosy.
12. (i) Retail drug store requires and area of ____.
- (ii) ____ is a spermicidal agent available in many forms, such as gel, films and foams.
- (iii) Which of the following about health of a population is not correct ?
 - (a) it is linked to the socioeconomic level of a country
 - (b) it can be improved by spending more on healthcare.

SECTION – B

Answer any *eight* questions :

8×5=40

13. Discuss the physiological importance of carbohydrate and fibers.

14. Explain the importance of minerals along with their dietary source.
15. Discuss about the causative organism / life cycle, clinical feature and mode of prevention of malaria.
16. Define Fracture and explain different types of fracture.
17. What is universal antidote ? Enlist the antidotes for different types of poisoning.
18. What is helminthiasis ? Describe types, mode of transmission and prevention.
19. Expand the following abbreviation and brief their significance :
 - (a) DOTS
 - (b) MMR
 - (c) NPP
 - (d) MTP
 - (e) ASHA
20. Brief about the causative agent, mode of transmission and prevention of poliomyelitis.
21. Brief the Causative agents and signs of following :
 - (a) Filariasis
 - (b) Tetanus
 - (c) Syphilis
 - (d) Diphtheria
 - (e) Leprosy.

