

## Disease Prevention and Control

### SET 1: Study MCQs (10)

(5 memorization + 5 understanding/application)

#### Q1 (Memorization)

All of the following are components required for effective disease control EXCEPT:

- A. Knowledge of magnitude
- B. Distribution by time, place, and person
- C. Multifactorial causation
- D. Genetic susceptibility of the host only
- E. Dynamics of transmission

#### Q2 (Memorization)

Disease control measures aim to reduce all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Incidence
- B. Prevalence
- C. Consequences of disease
- D. Population growth
- E. Transmission

#### Q3 (Memorization)

Which of the following best defines sterilization?

- A. Killing of pathogenic organisms only
- B. Destruction of most microorganisms excluding spores
- C. Killing of all forms of living organisms including spores
- D. Reduction of microbial load
- E. Killing organisms inside the human body

#### Q4 (Memorization)

Which of the following is an example of precurrent (prophylactic) disinfection?

- A. Disinfection of linen after patient discharge
- B. Disinfection of urine during illness

- C. Chlorination of drinking water
  - D. Fumigation after death
  - E. Burning contaminated clothes
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**Q5 (Memorization)**

Under International Health Regulations (IHR), zoonotic diseases are reported to:

- A. Local health authority only
  - B. WHO only
  - C. Veterinary authority only
  - D. Both health and veterinary authorities
  - E. Ministry of environment
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**Q6 (Understanding)**

John Snow controlled the cholera epidemic mainly by:

- A. Vaccination
  - B. Quarantine of contacts
  - C. Isolation of cases
  - D. Removal of the contaminated water source
  - E. Mass chemoprophylaxis
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**Q7 (Understanding)**

Isolation is of limited value in modern disease control mainly because:

- A. It is expensive
  - B. It is unethical
  - C. Most diseases are not infectious
  - D. Many cases are infectious before diagnosis
  - E. Hospitals are unavailable
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**Q8 (Understanding)**

Which disease is most suitable for home isolation rather than hospital isolation?

- A. Plague
  - B. Cholera
  - C. Typhoid fever
  - D. Ebola
  - E. Smallpox
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### Q9 (Understanding)

The primary objective of treatment in communicable diseases from a public health perspective is to:

- A. Relieve symptoms
- B. Reduce complications
- C. Kill the agent in the reservoir
- D. Improve quality of life
- E. Prevent drug resistance

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### Q10 (Understanding)

Which of the following situations BEST justifies mass treatment?

- A. High mortality disease
- B. Presence of asymptomatic carriers
- C. Availability of cheap drugs
- D. Disease confined to hospitals
- E. Low prevalence disease

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### SET 2: Exam Simulation MCQs (10)

#### Q11 (Memorization)

All of the following are general measures of reservoir control EXCEPT:

- A. Early diagnosis
- B. Notification
- C. Isolation
- D. Immunization
- E. Surveillance

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#### Q12 (Memorization)

Quarantine differs from isolation because quarantine applies to:

- A. Symptomatic cases
- B. Carriers
- C. Healthy contacts
- D. Hospitalized patients
- E. Dead bodies

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#### Q13 (Memorization)

The maximum duration of quarantine is equal to the:

- A. Period of infectivity

- B. Duration of illness
  - C. Longest incubation period
  - D. Time to diagnosis
  - E. Treatment duration
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**Q14 (Memorization)**

Which disease control strategy has largely replaced quarantine in modern public health?

- A. Isolation
  - B. Disinfection
  - C. Active surveillance
  - D. Mass vaccination
  - E. Chemoprophylaxis
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**Q15 (Memorization)**

Concurrent disinfection is carried out:

- A. After recovery
  - B. After death
  - C. During the course of illness
  - D. Before infection
  - E. After hospital discharge
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**Q16 (Understanding)**

Control of vector-borne diseases should primarily target:

- A. The susceptible host
  - B. The infectious agent only
  - C. The vector and its breeding places
  - D. Hospital isolation
  - E. Passive immunization
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**Q17 (Understanding)**

Which intervention is MOST effective in preventing water-borne diseases like cholera?

- A. Antibiotic prophylaxis
  - B. Isolation of cases
  - C. Chlorination of water
  - D. Passive immunization
  - E. Health education only
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**Q18 (Understanding)**

Passive immunization is best described by which of the following?

- A. Long-lasting immunity
- B. Delayed onset of protection
- C. Short duration of immunity
- D. Suitable for mass control
- E. No adverse reactions

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**Q19 (Understanding)**

Simultaneous administration of immunoglobulin and live attenuated vaccine generally:

- A. Enhances immune response
- B. Has no effect
- C. Reduces vaccine antibody response
- D. Is always recommended
- E. Completely blocks immunity

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**Q20 (Understanding)**

Clinical chemoprophylaxis differs from causal chemoprophylaxis because it:

- A. Eliminates the infectious agent
- B. Prevents infection completely
- C. Prevents clinical symptoms only
- D. Is ineffective
- E. Is used only in viral diseases

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**Correct Answers**

- 1. D
- 2. D
- 3. C
- 4. C
- 5. D
- 6. D
- 7. D
- 8. C
- 9. C
- 10. B
- 11. D
- 12. C
- 13. C
- 14. C
- 15. C

16. C
17. C
18. C
19. C
20. C

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