

Programme: B. Pharm

Course: Social and Preventive Pharmacy

Course Code: BP802T

Enrolment no. _____

Full Marks: 75

Time: 3 Hrs.

Q.No.	Questions	CO	Bloom Taxonomy Category	Marks
Section I				
1	<p>Objective Type Questions</p> <p>i. Which type of vaccine is primarily used in the Pulse Polio Programme? a) Injectable polio vaccine (IPV) b) Oral polio vaccine (OPV) c) Live attenuated influenza vaccine d) BCG vaccine</p> <p>ii. Which mental health disorder is NOT a focus of NMHP? a) Depression b) Anxiety c) Tuberculosis d) Schizophrenia</p> <p>iii. What is the primary objective of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)? a) To eliminate AIDS b) To reduce new HIV infections c) To increase HIV incidence d) To promote abstinence only</p> <p>iv. Which of the following is a risk factor for drug addiction? a) Family history of addiction b) Healthy lifestyle c) High educational attainment d) Regular exercise</p> <p>v. Which of the following is a non-communicable disease? a) Influenza b) Cholera c) Hypertension d) Malaria</p> <p>vi. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of dengue fever? a) Rash b) Joint pain c) Cough d) Severe headache</p> <p>vii. How can community education contribute to disease prevention? a) By promoting unhealthy behaviors b) By raising awareness about risk factors c) By limiting access to healthcare facilities d) By ignoring public health campaigns</p> <p>viii. Which measure is important for preventing the spread of infectious diseases? a) Increased risk of heart disease b) Reduced immune function c) Excessive weight gain d) Improved cognitive function</p> <p>ix. The main vector for malaria transmission is: a) Aedes mosquito b) Anopheles mosquito c) Culex mosquito d) Tsetse fly</p> <p>x. Avoidable habits that impact health negatively may include: a) Regular exercise b) Smoking tobacco products c) Eating a balanced diet d) Getting enough sleep</p> <p>xi. Hygiene and health care are important in preventing: a) Infectious diseases b) Chronic illnesses c) Mental health disorders d) Genetic conditions</p> <p>xii. How does regular exercise contribute to personal hygiene and overall health? a) By promoting social isolation b) By reducing the risk of chronic diseases c) By increasing stress levels d) By decreasing access to healthcare services</p> <p>xiii. What role does access to healthcare play in preventing and controlling diseases at the population level? a) It has no impact on disease prevention b) It increases the risk of disease transmission c) It promotes early detection and treatment of diseases d) It contributes to social isolation</p> <p>xiv. Which of the following is not considered a social cause of disease? a) Poverty b) Access to healthcare c) Education level d) Social support networks</p> <p>xv. A balanced diet includes: a) Excessive intake of fats b) Limited intake of fruits and vegetables c) Varied nutrients in appropriate proportions d) High sugar content foods only</p> <p>xvi. Nutritional deficiencies may result from: a) Overconsumption of vitamins b) Underconsumption of essential nutrients c) Drinking too much water d) Lack of physical activity</p> <p>xvii. Which condition is a leading cause of blindness targeted by NPCB? a) Hypertension b) Cataract c) Diabetes d) Tuberculosis</p> <p>xviii. Which approach is adopted for managing disabilities caused by leprosy? a) Surgical interventions only b) Rehabilitation services c) Complete bed rest d) Chemotherapy</p> <p>xix. What is the main method of leprosy transmission? a) Airborne droplets b) Blood transfusion c) Direct skin contact d) Contaminated food</p> <p>xx. Which indicator is used to measure the burden of leprosy in a community? a) Mortality rate b) Prevalence rate c) Birth rate d) Literacy rate</p>	CO1	Remember	1 x 20 = 20
Section II				
2. Short Answer type questions.				

a	Explore the relationship between poverty and health. How does poverty contribute to health disparities, and what measures can be taken to address this issue?	CO1	Understand	7 x 5 = 35
b	How can early detection of communicable disease help in better prevention?	CO2	Understand	
c	Reflect the impact of the Pulse Polio Program on polio eradication efforts in India.	CO3	Remember	
d	Describe the key interventions of the National Malaria Prevention Program.	CO4	Remember	
e	What are the different strategies can be adopted to implement changes in management of urban health	CO5	Understand	
f	Describe the relationship between food, nutrition, and health. What is a balanced diet, and why is it essential for maintaining good health?	CO1	Understand	
	or			
g	How does sociology influence health and disease? Explain socio-cultural factors that can affect one's health status.	CO1	Understand	
	or			
	Describe the functioning of the National Tuberculosis Control Program. What measures are implemented to enhance early detection, treatment adherence, and prevention of TB?	CO3	Understand	
g	or			
	Discuss the objectives and key strategies of the National HIV and AIDS Control Program. How has this program contributed to reducing the burden of HIV/AIDS in India.	CO3	Remember	
Section III				
Long Answer Type questions				
3	Critically analyze the challenges and successes in implementing strategies to combat drug addiction and substance abuse at both individual and societal levels. What role does play in addressing this public health issue?	CO2	Analyze	2 x 10 = 20
	or			
4	Investigate the role of early detection and screening programs in preventing the progression of diseases such as diabetes mellitus and cancer. How can early diagnosis contribute to better treatment outcomes and reduce disease burden?	CO2	Evaluate	
	or			
4	Investigate the impact of cultural beliefs and practices on the acceptance and uptake of national health interventions, particularly in contexts such as immunization programs or mental health initiatives.	CO4	Analyze	
	or			
4	Examine the impact of socio-economic factors (e.g., poverty, education level, urbanization) on the success of national health programs targeting specific health issues (e.g., malaria, tobacco use). How can programs be tailored to address underlying social determinants of health?	CO4	Analyze	
	or			

Course Outcomes (CO):

CO1: To Acquire high consciousness/realization of current issues related to health.

CO2: To have a critical way of thinking based on current healthcare development

CO3: Evaluate alternative ways of solving problems related to health and pharmaceutical issues

CO4: Identify National health programs its objectives functioning and outcomes.

CO5: Recognize the community services in rural, urban and school health.