

**ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2012
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: TECHNICAL**

PAPER III: SUBJECT SPECIALIZATION PAPER for PUBLIC HEALTH

Date	: 14 October 2012
Total Marks	: 100
Examination Time	: 150 minutes (2.5 hours)
Reading Time	: 15 Minutes (prior to examination time)

READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:

1. Write your Roll Number clearly on the Answer Booklet in the space provided.
2. The first 15 minutes is being provided to check the number of pages, printing errors, clarify doubts and to read the instructions. You are NOT PERMITTED TO WRITE during this time.
3. Use either Blue or Black ink pen or ball point pen for the written part and Pencils for the sketches and drawings.
4. All answers should be written on the Answer Booklet provided. Candidates are not allowed to write anything on the question paper or any other materials.
5. It is divided into two sections-namely SECTION A and SECTION B.
6. SECTION A consists of two parts: Part I and Part II.

Part I consists of 30 Multiple-Choice Questions carrying one (1) mark each and is compulsory. The answer of your choice should be clearly written in whole along with the question and option number on your answer booklet. Eg. 31(c).

Part II consists of four (4) short answer questions of five (5) marks each and all questions are compulsory.

7. SECTION B consists of two Case Studies. Choose only ONE case study and answer the questions under your choice. Each case study carries fifty (50) marks in total.
8. This Paper consists of TEN (10) pages including this Instruction page.

SECTION A

PART I - Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct answer and write down the letter of the correct answer chosen in the Answer Sheet against the question number. E.g. 31 (c). Each question carries ONE mark.

1. There is an outbreak of cholera in a village with population of two thousand (2000). Twenty (20) people got infected of which five (5) succumbed to the infection. The case fatality rate is-
 - a. 1%
 - b. 0.25%
 - c. 5%
 - d. 25%

2. Descriptive epidemiology is the study in relation to –
 - a. Time
 - b. Place
 - c. Person
 - d. All of the above

3. Random sampling or probability sampling includes all the following technique except –
 - a. Simple random sampling
 - b. Stratified random sampling
 - c. Cluster sampling
 - d. Purposive sampling

4. The statistical approach which helps the investigator to decide whether the outcome of the study is a result of factors planned within design of the study or determined by chance is called –
 - a. Descriptive statistics
 - b. Inferential statistics
 - c. Standard deviation
 - d. Normal distribution

5. What is true about research hypothesis?
 - a. States there is no relationship between the variables
 - b. Statement about the expected relationship of the variables
 - c. States a negative relationship between the variables
 - d. Research hypothesis should always be directional

6. Which of the following methods is a form of graphical presentation of data?
 - a. Line diagram
 - b. Pie chart

- c. Bar diagram
 - d. Histogram
7. Which of the following is not part of public health?
- a. Workplace safety inspections
 - b. Outpatient therapy services
 - c. Vaccination clinics
 - d. Fluoridation of drinking water
8. A disease is called 'endemic' when it –
- a. Occurs in more than one geographical area
 - b. Occurs in more than one season
 - c. Is constantly present at low rate in a geographical area
 - d. Occurs in a frequency more than expected in a specified geographical area
9. Which of the following best describe the objective of the epidemic investigation?
- a. To define the magnitude of the epidemic
 - b. To determine particular conditions and factors responsible
 - c. Identify the cause/source of infection
 - d. All of the above
10. All of the following are true about disaster except –
- a. A disaster may be domestic or international
 - b. A disaster may be caused by nature or have human origin
 - c. A disaster always receives widespread media coverage
 - d. A disaster may have a known and gradual onset
11. Responsibility for securing the scene, preserving life, and treating the wounded is the responsibility of –
- a. First Aid responder
 - b. Mental health professionals
 - c. Social worker who specializes in crisis
 - d. All of the above
12. All of the following are modes of direct transmission of communicable diseases except –
- a. Droplet infection
 - b. Contact with soil
 - c. Transplacental
 - d. Droplet nuclei
13. The time interval between receipt of the infection by host and maximal infectivity of that host is –
- a. Incubation period
 - b. Period of communicability

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- c. Generation time
 - d. Latent period
14. Separation for the period of communicability of infected person or animal is termed as –
- a. Quarantine
 - b. Segregation
 - c. Isolation
 - d. All of the above
15. Modifiable risk factors in case of hypertension includes all except –
- a. Age
 - b. Obesity
 - c. Salt intake
 - d. Alcohol intake
16. Gender, cast, religion, type of disease, and blood group are measured on –
- a. Nominal scale of measurement
 - b. Ordinal scale of measurement
 - c. Interval scale of measurement
 - d. Ratio scale of measurement
17. A measure of dispersion of a set of observations, which is calculated by the difference between highest and lowest value produced is called –
- a. Standard deviation
 - b. Variance
 - c. Range
 - d. Mode
18. A study of a person who has already contacted the disease is called –
- a. Case control
 - b. Cohort
 - c. Control cohort
 - d. Longitudinal
19. Vaccine usually given to pilgrims to the Buddha Gaya is –
- a. DPT
 - b. Measles
 - c. Polio
 - d. Influenza

