

## **PRACTICE QUESTION (SET-51)**

1. Ergonomics is concerned with
  - (a) Improving the genetic endowment of human population
  - (b) Fitting the job to the worker
  - (c) Environmental manipulation according to human needs
  - (d) Improving the agricultural production
2. "Welder's flash" is caused due to exposure to
  - (a) Heat
  - (b) Vibration
  - (c) Ultraviolet radiation
  - (d) Ionizing radiation
3. Genetic change may occur due to the exposure to
  - (a) Noise
  - (b) Heat
  - (c) Ionizing radiation
  - (d) Ultraviolet radiation
4. Byssinosis is seen in
  - (a) Cement factories
  - (b) Textile industries
  - (c) Iron factories
  - (d) Grain fields
5. Thermoactinomyces sacchari is associated with
  - (a) Byssinosis
  - (b) Bagassosis
  - (c) Anthrocosis
  - (d) Farmer's lung
6. X-ray chest shows "ground glass appearance" lower two thirds of lung in
  - (a) Anthracosis
  - (b) Silicosis
  - (c) Asbestosis
  - (d) Farmer's lung
7. Useful screening test for lead is measurement of
  - (a) Coproporphyrine in urine
  - (b) Lead in blood
  - (c) Lead in urine
  - (d) Amino laevulic acid in urine
8. The cancer seen in aniline industry or with aromatic amines is
  - (a) Skin cancer
  - (b) Lung cancer
  - (c) CA rectum
  - (d) CA bladder
9. Most common occupational cancer seen is
  - (a) Bladder
  - (b) Lung
  - (c) Skin
  - (d) Leukemia
10. Sickness absenteeism is a useful Index to assess
  - (a) State of health of workers
  - (b) Worker management relationship
  - (c) Working environment
  - (d) Sincerity of workers
11. Which of the following exposures, requires daily examination of workers
  - (a) Lead
  - (b) Arsenic
  - (c) Dichromate
  - (d) Radium
12. Phossy Jaw is caused by occupational exposure to
  - (a) Asbestos
  - (b) Phosphorus
  - (c) Mesityl oxide
  - (d) Lead
13. Factories act applies to whole of India except
  - (a) Andhra Pradesh
  - (b) Jammu & Kashmir
  - (c) Sikkim
  - (d) Rajasthan
14. 'Safety officers' have to be appointed in factories where number of workers is more than
  - (a) 500
  - (b) 1000
  - (c) 2000
  - (d) 5000
15. Under ESI, sickness benefit is payable for a maximum period of
  - (a) 25 days
  - (b) 56 days
  - (c) 91 days
  - (d) 124 days
16. Basic principles of genetics were laid down by
  - (a) Mendel
  - (b) J. B. Lamarck
  - (c) Darwin
  - (d) Watson & Crick
17. Commonest cause of aneuploidy is

- (a) Mutation (b) Inversion  
(c) Translocation (d) Non-disjunction
18. Chromosomal pattern in klinefelter's syndrome is  
(a) 45XO (b) 47XXY  
(c) 47XYY (d) 46XX
19. Commonest chromosomal disorder in human is  
(a) Klinefelter syndrome  
(b) Patau syndrome  
(c) Turner's syndrome  
(d) Down syndrome
20. Down syndrome is due to  
(a) Trisome 21  
(b) Translocation 22/20  
(c) Trisomy 18  
(d) None of the above
21. Syndrome common with increased mental age is  
(a) Turner syndrome  
(b) Huntington's chorea  
(c) Down's syndrome  
(d) Marfan syndrome
22. Haemophilia A is  
(a) Sex linked recessive  
(b) Sex linked dominant  
(c) Autosomal recessive  
(d) Autosomal dominant
23. Science which aims to improve the genetic endowment of human population is  
(a) Engenics (b) Euthenics  
(c) Erogonomics (d) Bionomics
24. Amniocentesis is performed at  
(a) 8-10 weeks (b) 14-16 weeks  
(c) 20-24 weeks (d) 4-6 weeks
25. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency is inherited as  
(a) Autosomal dominant  
(b) X-linked dominant  
(c) Autosomal recessive  
(d) X-linked recessive
26. Correct sequence of demographic cycle is  
1) Low stationary  
2) Early expanding  
3) Late expanding  
4) High stationary  
(a) 4, 2, 3, 1 (b) 3, 4, 2, 1  
(c) 4, 1, 3, 2 (d) 3, 2, 4, 1
27. Approximate magnitude of completed family size can be obtained from  
(a) Pregnancy rate  
(b) General marital fertility rate  
(c) Gross reproduction rate  
(d) Total fertility rate
28. Average number of daughters a new born girl will bear during her lifetime assuming fixed age specific fertility and mortality rate is  
(a) Gross reproduction rate  
(b) Net reproduction rate  
(c) Total fertility rate  
(d) General fertility rate
29. Most common method of contraception used in India is  
(a) IUDS (b) Condom  
(c) Oral pills (d) Sterilization
30. Multi load device refers to  
(a) First generation IUCD  
(b) Second generation IUCD  
(c) Oral contraceptive pills  
(d) Barrier contraceptives
31. The most appropriate time of IUD insertion is  
(a) During or within 10 days of menstruation  
(b) At about the midst of the cycle  
(c) Just before menstruation  
(d) At any time
32. Incidence of bleeding after IUD insertion is minimum with  
(a) Lippes loop  
(b) Cu-T  
(c) Levonorgestrel releasing IUD

- (d) Multiload device
33. Oral pills as post coital contraception is effective if used with in \_\_\_\_ days of an unprotected intercourse  
 (a) 2 days (b) 3 days  
 (c) 5 days (d) 7 days
34. Mechanism of action of progesterone only pill is  
 (a) Antispermatozoic  
 (b) Prevents ovulation  
 (c) Makes the cervical mucus viscid  
 (d) Alters tubal mobility
35. The effectiveness of oral contraceptives is reduced by  
 (a) Rifampicin  
 (b) Phenobarbital  
 (c) Ampicillia  
 (d) All of the above
36. MTP Act 1971, allows termination of pregnancy only upto  
 (a) 6 weeks of gestation  
 (b) 12 weeks of gestation  
 (c) 20 weeks of gestation  
 (d) 24 weeks of gestation
37. Billing's method refers to  
 (a) Monitoring basal body temerature  
 (b) Cervical mucus method  
 (c) Symptothermic method  
 (d) Rhythm method
38. Introuterine X-ray exposure is associated with increased risk of \_\_\_\_ among children  
 (a) Leukemia (b) Microcephaly  
 (c) Deafness (d) Both A and B
39. Major defects associated with congenital rubella are all except  
 (a) Cataract  
 (b) Congenital least disease  
 (c) Deafness  
 (d) Microcephaly
40. Rh isoimmunization causing hemolytic disease occurs if  
 (a) Mother is Rh positive and child is Rh negative  
 (b) Mother is Rh negatyive and child is Rh positive  
 (c) Both mother and child are Rh positive  
 (d) Both mother and child are Rh negative
41. Delayed clamping of cord derives about \_\_\_\_ of extra blood  
 (a) 10 ml (b) 30 ml  
 (c) 50 ml (d) 100 ml
42. Prophylactic treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum consists of  
 (a) Penicillin eye drops  
 (b) Sulphadiazine eye drops  
 (c) Subconjunctival inj benzyl penicillin  
 (d) 1% silver nitrate solution instillation
43. Mass screening for phenylketonuria is performed by  
 (a) Ferric chloride test  
 (b) Guthrie's test  
 (c) Gerhart's test  
 (d) Guaiac test
44. Coombs test is done for the diagnosis of  
 (a) Alkaptonuria  
 (b) Neonatal hypothyroidism  
 (c) Rh isoimmunization  
 (d) Sickle cell anemia
45. Human milk is rich in which of the following amino acid  
 (a) Cystine and taurine  
 (b) Methionine and taurine  
 (c) Lysine and arginine  
 (d) Lysine and phenylatanine
46. A child can transfer objects hand to hand by  
 (a) 4-5 months (b) 6-8 months  
 (c) 9-11 months (d) 12-14 months
47. Road to health card has been devised by  
 (a) David Morley  
 (b) Thomas Nelson  
 (c) AM Rudolf

- (d) Shanti Ghosh
48. Most common cause of maternal mortality is  
 (a) Infection  
 (b) Malnutrition  
 (c) Haemorrhage  
 (d) Toxemia of pregnancy
49. Perinatal mortality includes  
 (a) Stillbirths  
 (b) Neonatal deaths  
 (c) Still births and early neonatal deaths  
 (d) Still births and neonatal deaths
50. Ideal desk recommended for a school child is  
 (a) Minus desk (b) Plus desk  
 (c) Zero desk (d) All of the above
51. Congenital infections associated with mental retardation are all except  
 (a) Rubella  
 (b) Syphilis  
 (c) HIV  
 (d) Cytomegalovirus
52. In profound mental retardation IQ is  
 (a) 35-49 (b) 50-70  
 (c) 20-34 (d) Below 20
53. A child with school phobia, failure and not interested in studies has  
 (a) Juvenile delinquency  
 (b) Habit defect  
 (c) Personality defect  
 (d) Educational difficulties
54. Neonatal tetanus can be prevented by  
 (a) Toxoid to the mother  
 (b) Antibiotics  
 (c) Toxoid to the neonate  
 (d) Immunoglobulins
55. Anti-microbial factor present in breast milk is  
 (a) Macrophages  
 (b) Secretory IgA  
 (c) Lysozyme  
 (d) All of the above
56. Commonest organism causing ophthalmia neonatorum is  
 (a) N. gonorrhoea  
 (b) Staph aureus  
 (c) C. Chlamydia  
 (d) Adenovirus
57. All of the following are inborn errors of metabolism except  
 (a) Tay Sachs disease  
 (b) Klinefelter's syndrome  
 (c) Phenylketonuria  
 (d) Galactosaemia



**ANSWERS**

1	B	14	B	27	D	40	B	53	D
2	C	15	C	28	B	41	B	54	A
3	C	16	A	29	B	42	D	55	D
4	B	17	D	30	B	43	B	56	C
5	B	18	B	31	A	44	C	57	B
6	C	19	C	32	C	45	A		
7	A	20	A	33	A	46	B		
8	D	21	C	34	C	47	A		
9	C	22	A	35	D	48	C		
10	A	23	A	36	C	49	C		
11	C	24	B	37	C	50	A		
12	B	25	D	38	D	51	C		
13	B	26	A	39	D	52	D		