



ER20-PH-15T

8005

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION (Ints.), (ER-20)

AUGUST—2022

DPH – FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

SOCIAL PHARMACY

Time : 3 hours ]

[ Total Marks : 80

**PART—A**

3×10=30

- Instructions :**
- (1) Answer *any ten* questions.
  - (2) Each question carries **three** marks.
  - (3) Answers should be brief and straight to the point and shall not exceed five simple sentences.

1. Define social pharmacy and mention its scope. 1+2=3
2. Write about Public Health System in India. 3
3. What are the effects of pharmaceutical pollution on environment? 3
4. Name three water borne diseases and their causative agents. 1+1+1=3
5. Write a note on infant milk substitutes. 3
6. Write a note on functions and deficiency disorders of Thiamine. 2+1=3
7. What are the ill effects of junk foods? 3

8. What are the clinical features of leprosy and name any two drugs used to treat leprosy? 2+1=3
9. Define the terms morbidity, mortality and isolation. 1+1+1=3
10. State the objectives of cancer control programme. 3
11. What do you mean by Pharmacoeconomics? 3

### PART—B

5×6=30

**Instructions :** (1) Answer *any six* questions.  
 (2) Each question carries **five** marks.  
 (3) Answers should be comprehensive and criterion for valuation is the content but not the length of the answer.

12. Discuss the role of pharmacist in public health. 5
13. Define immunity and classify different types of immunity. 1+4=5
14. Explain the hormonal methods of contraceptives. 5
15. What are genetically modified foods? Mention the advantages and disadvantages of genetically modified foods. 1+4=5
16. Mention the names of parasites that cause Malaria. Write about symptoms, complications and treatment of malaria. 1+4=5
17. Write notes on causative agent, epidemiology, clinical manifestations and preventive measures for the disease Cholera. 5
18. Write about revised national tuberculosis control program and DOTS strategy. 5

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## PART—C

1×20=20

- Instructions :** (1) Answer **all** questions.  
(2) Question carries **one** marks.  
(3) Answers should be single word or single sentence.

**19.** The factors that affect various aspects of health are considered as

- (a) indicators of health
- (b) protectors of health
- (c) determinants of health
- (d) All of the above

**20.** Which of the following is **not** a determinant of health?

- (a) Environment
- (b) Heredity
- (c) Life-style
- (d) Pathogenesis

**21.** Which of the following two hormones present in combined pill?

- (a) Dopamine and serotonin
- (b) Prolactin and oxytocin
- (c) Estrogen and progesterone
- (d) Estrogen and testosterone

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**22.** Which of the following is source of surface water?

- (a) Wells
- (b) River
- (c) Springs
- (d) None of the above

**23.** Which of the following is **not** a fat soluble vitamin?

- (a) Vit-A
- (b) Vit-B
- (c) Vit-D
- (d) Vit-E

**24.** Example of fortification of food is

- (a) Salt-Iodine
- (b) Orange Juice-Sugar
- (c) Milk-Water
- (d) All of the above

**25.** Which of the following is an example of dietary fiber?

- (a) Cellulose
- (b) Beta glucan
- (c) Pectin
- (d) All of the above

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- 26.** Triple vaccine MMR gives protection against the disease
- (a) measles
  - (b) mumps
  - (c) rubella
  - (d) All of the above
- 27.** Which of the following contagious disease is **not** an air borne infection?
- (a) Measles
  - (b) Mumps
  - (c) Rubella
  - (d) AIDS
- 28.** Hansen's disease is commonly known as
- (a) leprosy
  - (b) syphilis
  - (c) gonorrhoea
  - (d) trachoma
- 29.** Anti-retroviral therapy is given in which disease?
- (a) Dengue
  - (b) Chikungunya
  - (c) AIDS
  - (d) Filariasis

30. DPT vaccine is a **not** a preventive vaccine against
- (a) dengue
  - (b) whooping cough
  - (c) tetanus
  - (d) diphtheria
31. Which of the following diseases is **not** an arthropod borne disease?
- (a) Dengue
  - (b) Asthma
  - (c) Cholera
  - (d) Chikungunya
32. Which of the following is **not** a nutrition related National health programme?
- (a) National vitamin A prophylaxis programme
  - (b) National nutritional anaemia prophylaxis programme
  - (c) National special nutrition programme
  - (d) National AIDS control programme
33. ICDS stands for
- (a) International Children Development Society
  - (b) Indian Children Development Society
  - (c) Integrated Children Development Service Scheme
  - (d) None of the above

- 34.** Which of the following expenses are not generally covered under insurance policy?
- (a) Hearing aids
  - (b) Naturopathy
  - (c) Contact lenses
  - (d) All of the above
- 35.** The food which are derived from organisms whose genetic material is modified in a way that does not occur naturally is called \_\_\_\_.
- 36.** The process of deliberate introduction of one or more micronutrients to certain foods in order to boost intake of micronutrients is called \_\_\_\_.
- 37.**  $H_1N_1$  is the causative organism for the disease \_\_\_\_.
- 38.** Mantoux test is done to identify a disease \_\_\_\_.

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BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (ER-20)

JANUARY—2023

DPH – FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

SOCIAL PHARMACY

Time : 3 hours ]

[ Total Marks : 80

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**PART—A**

- Instructions :** (1) Answer *any* **six** questions.  
(2) Each question carries **five** marks.  
(3) Answers should be brief and straight to the point and shall not exceed five simple sentences.

1. Describe the National Health Policy. 5
2. Define contraception. Explain barrier methods of contraception. 5
3. Describe the methods of solid waste disposal. 5
4. Describe genetically modified foods. Write its advantages and disadvantages. 1+2+2=5
5. What is COVID-19? Mention its symptoms and preventive measures of COVID-19. 1+2+2=5
6. Write about causative agent, transmission and symptoms of Dengue. 1+2+2=5
7. Explain the objectives and outcomes of National AIDS Control Programme. 2+3=5

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## PART—B

**Instructions :** (1) Answer **ten** out of eleven questions.  
(2) Each question carries **three** marks.

8. Define Health and write the dimensions of the health. 1+2=3
9. Name any six ongoing National Health Programmes in India. 3
10. Define Narcotics and give two examples. 1+2=3
11. Explain the importance of safe drinking water. 3
12. Write about the effects of air pollution. 3
13. Write about the deficiency symptoms of Vit-B<sub>2</sub>. 3
14. Define vaccine and write its types. 1+2=3
15. Write a short note on various types of Bacteria with examples. 3
16. Name the causative agents of Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Leprosy. 1+1+1=3
17. How Meningitis is transmitted? Mention its symptoms. 2+1=3
18. Define pharmacoeconomics and its advantages. 1+2=3

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## PART—C

1×20=20

- Instructions :** (1) Answer **all** questions.  
(2) Each question carries **one** mark.

- 19.** Health indicators are used to assess
- (a) health status of community
  - (b) poverty rate
  - (c) gender equality
  - (d) medicines and services
- 20.** Person is free from internal conflicts. It is a sign of
- (a) physical health
  - (b) mental health
  - (c) social health
  - (d) pathogenesis
- 21.** *Treponema pallidum* is causative agent for
- (a) leprosy
  - (b) syphilis
  - (c) gonorrhea
  - (d) trachoma
- 22.** Fats and greases rise to the surface of sewage tank are called
- (a) sludge
  - (b) scum
  - (c) effluent
  - (d) pollutant

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- 23.\*** Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Act was passed in the year
- (a) 1968
  - (b) 1964
  - (c) 1978
  - (d) 1974
- 24.** Osteomalacia is caused due to the deficiency of
- (a) Vit-A
  - (b) Vit-D
  - (c) Vit-K
  - (d) Vit-E
- 25.** Which among the following is **not** an artificial ripening agent?
- (a) Ethylene
  - (b) Ethephon
  - (c) Calcium carbide
  - (d) Calcium carbonate
- 26.** When a food/nutrition alters the effect of drug, that alteration is called as
- (a) drug-drug interaction
  - (b) food-drug interaction
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) None of the above
- 27.** *Bordetella pertussis* is the causative organism of
- (a) dengue
  - (b) chikungunya
  - (c) Hansen's disease
  - (d) whooping cough

- 28.\*** *Varicella-zoster* virus causes an infection called
- (a) measles
  - (b) mumps
  - (c) rubella
  - (d) chicken pox
- 29.** Which of the following **does not** belong to Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)?
- (a) leprosy
  - (b) syphilis
  - (c) gonorrhea
  - (d) chancroid
- 30.** Identify the symptom(s) of tetanus.
- (a) muscle spasm
  - (b) trouble in swallowing
  - (c) jaw cramping
  - (d) All of the above
- 31.** Healthcare facilities are divided into two categories
- (a) public and private
  - (b) rural and urban
  - (c) primary and secondary
  - (d) small and large
- 32.** The first link in the chain of disease transmission is a \_\_\_\_\_
- 33.** Deficiency of Vitamin C causes \_\_\_\_\_

- 34.\* Silicosis is an \_\_\_\_\_ disease.
35. Typhoid fever is also called as \_\_\_\_\_
36. Two phases of DOTS treatment are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
37. When an epidemic spreads worldwide, it is known as \_\_\_\_\_
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is the branch of health economics that deals with the evaluation of the costs and consequences of therapeutic decision-making.

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BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (ER-20)

SEPTEMBER—2023

DPH - FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION

SOCIAL PHARMACY

Time : 3 Hours ]

[ Total Marks : 80

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**PART—A**

5×6=30

**Instructions :** (1) Answer *any* **six** questions.

(2) Each question carries **five** marks.

(3) Answers should be comprehensive and criterion for valuation is the content but not the length of the answer.

1. Write a note on sustainable development goals for health. 5
2. Discuss in detail the importance of breast feeding. 5
3. Define drug abuse. Discuss the impact of drug abuse on social health. 1+4=5
4. Define food fortification and give examples. Mention the advantages of food fortification. 2+3=5
5. What is TB? Mention the symptoms of TB and add a note on DOTS treatment. 1+2+2=5
6. Define the term 'microbiology'. Classify various microorganisms with examples. 1+4=5
7. Write a note on health care systems in India. Mention the objectives of health care systems. 2+3=5

**PART—B**

3×10=30

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- Instructions :** (1) Answer *any ten* questions.  
(2) Each question carries **three** marks.  
(3) Answers should be brief and straight to the point and shall not exceed five simple sentences.

8. Define social pharmacy and mention its scope. 1+2=3
9. Define health. List out the dimensions of health. 1+2=3
10. Write about the objectives of family planning. 3
11. What are the ill effects of noise pollution on health? 3
12. Write short notes on junk foods. 3
13. Mention the importance of dietary fibres. 3
14. What is Kwashiorkor? Mention its manifestations. 1+2=3
15. Name the causative organism of trachoma. Mention its clinical features. 1+2=3
16. Define epidemiology and mention its applications. 1+2=3
17. Name any six ongoing national health programmes in India. 3

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18. What is health insurance? Mention its advantages. 1+2=3

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## PART—C

1×20=20

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- Instructions :** (1) Answer **all** questions.  
(2) The question carries **one** mark.  
(3) Answer should be single word or single sentence.

**19.** Which is **not** a component of epidemiological triad?

- (a) Disease agent
- (b) Human host
- (c) Health
- (d) Environment

**20.** Death rate is defined as the

- (a) number of deaths per 100 population
- (b) number of deaths per 1000 population
- (c) number of deaths per 1,00,000 population
- (d) number of deaths per 10,000 population

**21.** Demography is the scientific study of

- (a) health awareness
- (b) human population
- (c) education
- (d) scientific purposes

**22.** Active immunity can be gained by

- (a) natural infection
- (b) vaccines
- (c) toxoids
- (d) All of the above

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**23.** Which among the following is **not** an artificial ripening agent?

- \* (a) Ethylene
- (b) Ethephon
- (c) Calcium carbide
- (d) Sugar

**24.** Which among the following is **not** a nutritional disorder?

- (a) Ketosis
- (b) Cancer
- (c) Marasmus
- (d) Kwashiorkor

**25.** *Mycobacterium leprae* is the causative organism of

- (a) dengue
- (b) chikungunya
- (c) Hansen's disease
- (d) filariasis

**26.** Which of the following is a protozoal infection?

- (a) Dengue
- (b) Chikungunya
- (c) Hansen's disease
- (d) Malaria

**27.** Antiretroviral therapy is given in which disease?

- (a) Dengue
- (b) Chikungunya
- \* (c) AIDS
- (d) Filariasis

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28. *Treponema pallidum* is causative agent for
- \* (a) leprosy
  - (b) syphilis
  - (c) trachoma
  - (d) All of the above
29. Varicella zoster virus causes the infection called
- (a) measles
  - (b) mumps
  - (c) rubella
  - (d) chickenpox
30. Identify the Vector-borne Disease Control Programme(s) from the following :
- (a) National Antimalarial Programme
  - (b) Kala-azar Control Programme
  - (c) National Filarial Control Programme
  - (d) All of the above
31. Which of the following is **not** a goal of Reproductive and Child Health Programme?
- (a) Prevent and manage unwanted pregnancy
  - (b) Antenatal, delivery and post partum services
  - (c) New born and child survival services
  - (d) Prophylaxis against vector borne diseases
32. The description and analysis of the costs of drug therapy to health care systems and society is known as
- (a) Pharmacoeconomics
  - (b) Health Index
  - \* (c) Health Insurance
  - (d) None of the above

33. The expenditure/expenses of medical care that are **not** covered by insurance and that must be paid by the patient are known as
- (a) non-medical expenses
  - (b) out of pocket expenses
  - (c) diagnosis charges
  - (d) None of the above
34. Crude death rate, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate are all called as \_\_\_\_ indicators.
35. Xerophthalmia is caused due to deficiency of vitamin \_\_\_\_.
36. A substance which is intended for the prevention, destruction and control of any pest of weed is called as \_\_\_\_.
37. The fat soluble vitamin which acts as anticoagulant is \_\_\_\_.
38. The study of the distribution and determinants of health related states and events in a specified population is called \_\_\_\_.

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