

**FIELD EPIDEMIOLOGY**

PAPER – I

FIELD/D/16/50/I

Time : 3 hours

Max. Marks : 100

**Important instructions:**

- Attempt all questions in order.
- Each question carries 10 marks.
- Read the question carefully and answer to the point neatly and legibly.
- Do not leave any blank pages between two answers.
- Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space.
- Answer all the parts of a single question together.
- Start the answer to a question on a fresh page or leave adequate space between two answers.
- Draw table/diagrams/flowcharts wherever appropriate.

Write short notes on:

1. A team of health care planners wishes to estimate the prevalence of AIDS in the state of Bihar. What is the most appropriate study design? Give reasons behind choosing this design? 3+7
2. What are the disadvantages of a cohort study? Explain in brief with examples. 10
3. In a hospital based case control study of the relationship between breast cancer and use of deodorants, the cases consist of a random sample of 100 women with breast cancer.  
a) Suggest an appropriate control group.  
b) What is the outcome and how will it be measured? 3+7
4. In a cross sectional study of the relationship between smoking and anxiety, 1000 people were simultaneously classified according to smoking status (500 smokers and 500 non-smokers) and current level of anxiety (high or low). 200 smokers had high anxiety level and 400 non smokers had low anxiety levels.  
a) Calculate appropriate rates and test of significance.  
b) Explain whether such association can be considered causal or not. (3+4)+3
5. What is the difference between a narrative review and systematic review? Which is better and why? 5+5
6. You are conducting a study to find out the risk factors of diabetes. You have identified poor dietary habits as a potential risk factor.  
a) Name 2 confounders that you feel are important.  
b) Describe why they can be labeled as confounders.  
c) How can you handle such confounders? 2+4+4

**P.T.O.**

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|-----|---|-------|
| 7.  | a) What is screening?   | 3+5+2 |
|     | b) What kind of diseases is appropriate for screening?  |       |
|     | c) Give 2 examples of such screening of diseases in India.  |       |
| 8.  | Enumerate the Hill's Criteria for causal association. Explain in brief with examples.             | 3+7   |
| 9.  | a) What are the fallacies of an ecological study?   | 8+2   |
|     | b) Mention one research question where an ecological study would give the best possible evidence? |       |
| 10. | What is primordial prevention? Plan a primordial prevention strategy taking an example.           | 3+7   |

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