

Faculty of Medicine
Public Health Dept.

August, 2021
The exam in 3 pages

Master Degree & Diploma of Internal Medicine
Public Health & Community Medicine Exam

Number of Questions: 2

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Total: 45 Marks



Question I:

- a. Discuss risk factors for obesity and health related problems secondary to obesity. (8marks)
- b. Mentions indicators that can be used for nutritional assessment of an adult patient. (7 marks)

Question II: Give one best answer for the following:

(30 marks)

1. Which of the following describes Age, and height as variables?
 - a. Qualitative variable
 - b. Discrete variable
 - c. Ordinal variable
 - d. Continuous variable
2. What is the type of Systolic blood pressure as a variable?
 - a. Numerical variable
 - b. Ordinal variable
 - c. Binary variable
 - d. All of the above
3. What is the type of Social class and educational level as variables?
 - a. Qualitative variable
 - b. Discrete variable
 - c. Ordinal variable
 - d. Binary variable
4. What can a bar chart be used to graphically represent?
 - a. Educational level of a sample of rural Egyptian women
 - b. Contraceptive methods used
 - c. Number of children in the sample
 - d. All of the above
5. Which of the following variables can a histogram be used to graphically represent?
 - a. Discrete variable
 - b. Ordinal variable
 - c. Binary variable
 - d. Continuous variable

13- Select the statement which you believe to be true, A Histogram:

- a- Can be used instead of a pie chart to display categorical data.
- b- Is similar to a bar chart but there are no gaps between the bars.
- c- Can be used to display only a relative frequency distribution.
- d- Is used to show the relationship between two variables.

14- The most frequently occurring value of a data set is called the:

- a- Mode.
- b- Mean.
- c- Median.
- d- None of the above.

15-What is the relationship between hazard and risk?

- a. Exposure to risk leads to occurrence of hazard
- b. Exposure to hazard lead to occurrence of risk
- c. There is no relationship
- d. Both have the same meaning

16-What does vaccination represent as a method of prevention?

- a. General primary prevention
- b. Specific secondary prevention
- c. Specific primary prevention
- d. Nonspecific primary prevention

17-What does early detection of disease represent as a method of prevention?

- a. Primary
- b. Secondary
- c. Tertiary
- d. Primordial

18-What differentiates an epidemic form an outbreak of a disease?

- a. Large number of cases
- b. More severe disease with high mortality
- c. Wide geographical area of spread
- d. Longer duration of spread of infection

19-What will happen if a good treatment was discovered for a rapidly fatal disease that prolongs life span of cases?

- a. Prevalence will increase
- b. Incidence will increase
- c. Prevalence will decrease
- d. Incidence will decrease

26. What is the denominator for calculation of positive predictive value of screening test?
- True positive + False negative
 - False positive + True negative
 - True positive + False positive
 - True positive + True negative
27. New screening test for breast cancer was evaluated using 200 women, One hundred of whom were positive for mammography. This new test gave positive results for 120 women, 90 of them were among the mammography positives. The test sensitivity is:
- 30%
 - 90%
 - 70%
 - 60%
28. New screening test for breast cancer was evaluated using 200 women, One hundred of whom were positive for mammography. This new test gave positive results for 120 women, 90 of them were among the mammography positives. The test specificity is:
- 30%
 - 70%
 - 60%
 - 90%
29. What will happen if the cutoff point of the screening test was decreased?
- Sensitivity will increase
 - Sensitivity will decrease
 - Positive predictive value will increase
 - Negative predictive value will increase
30. How screening test was affected if applied for population with low disease prevalence?
- Positive predictive value will be high
 - Negative predictive value will be high
 - Positive predictive value will be low
 - Negative predictive value will be low

With my best wishes to you all

Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Public Health Dept.
August; 2021

1st part diploma Degree;
Obstetrics & Gynecology
Number of Questions: 3
Time Allowed: 1.5 Hours
Total: 30Marks



All questions must be attempted:

Question1: (6 marks 2 for each part)

- a) Define maternal mortality rate
- b) What is the difference between Survey and surveillance? Give one example for each one of them
- c) Mention causes of maternal morbidity

Question2: (12 marks)

COVID-19 is the last emerging infectious disease worldwide. The world Health organization declared it as a pandemic disease. The first wave of that pandemic led to catastrophic effects on some countries like Italy.

- a- Compare between: epidemic, outbreak and pandemic (3 marks)
- b- What is the replacement level fertility? (3 marks)
- c- Explain the population pyramid of Italy and how it was reflected on mortality rate during the first wave of COVID-19 (6 marks)

Question 3: [12 marks 2.5marks for each part of (a) and 2 for (b)]

In a study to evaluate the validity of clinical examination as a screening test to detect cancer breast, 100 women were examined clinically and by mammography (gold standard test) and the results were tabulated in the following table.

Clinical Examination	Standard test (Mammography)		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Positive	15	30	45
Negative	10	45	55
Total	25	75	100

Calculate: a)

1) Sensitivity 2) specificity 3) positive predictive value 4) negative predictive value

b) Evaluate the validity of clinical examination as a screening test for cancer breast

Good Luck

**MICROBIOLOGY EXAM OF DIPLOMA OF
GYNECOLOGY & OBSTETRICS**

- 1) Discuss the microbial etiology , mode of infection and clinical picture of pelvic inflammatory disease .(8 marks)
- 2) Give an account on mode of infection and methods of diagnosis of genital herpes. (8 marks)
- 3) Give an account on the pathogenesis of puerperal sepsis.(8 marks)
- 4) Enumerate the complications of antimicrobial chemotherapy (3 marks)
- 5) Explain why the autoclave is considered the most efficient way of sterilization .(٣marks)

TOTAL MARKS (30 marks)

GOOD LUCK

سوف يعقد الامتحان الشفوي يوم 30 /8

**HEAD OF THE DEPARTEMENT
Prof .DR/ MOHAMED ZAKARIA HUSSEIN**

Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Public Health Dept.
August; 2021

1st part diploma Degree;
Obstetrics & Gynecology
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Public health Examination for master and diploma
Degree in: tropical medicine
COURSE TITLE: TROP7004 PUBLIC H 2018

Date: August 2021

Term: first part

Time Allowed: 1.5 hours

Total Assessment Marks: 30

Number of questions: 5 in two sides



Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine

Department of:
public health &
community medicine

All questions should be attempted

Question I: Define (6 marks)

- a. Public health Surveillance? (2 mark)
- b. Disease elimination? (2 mark)
- c. Period of communicability? (2 mark)

Question II: enumerate (10 marks)

- a. Enumerate steps of outbreak investigation? (2 marks)
- b. Causative agents, modes of transmission of brucellosis? (2 marks)
- c. Persons at risk for rift valley fever. (1.5 marks)
- d. Mode of transmission for rabies? (1.5 marks)
- e. Enumerate covid-19 variants and its importance? (3 marks)

Question III: discuss (6 marks)

- a. Preventive measures for dengue fever? (2 marks)
- b. Requirements for occurrence of influenza pandemic? (1 mark)
- c. A person vaccinated with two doses of Sinopharm against covid-19 but he caught the disease after one month of complete vaccination? Explain the causes of catching the disease? (3 marks)

Question IV – TRUE/FALSE: (4 questions-1 mark each – Total 4 marks)

1. **Anamnestic reaction:** It is non-specific stimulation of antibody formation through an obscure mechanism. An individual previously immunized with a particular antigen will show a rise in the specific antibody after giving a different antigen, intercurrent infection or fever. ()
2. **Positivity Serologic testing for surface antibody in viral hepatitis B:** indicates recent infection with the disease. ()
3. **Mode of transmission of Alkhurmah fever is:** by bite of infected Culex mosquito? ()
4. **Plasmodium knowlesi** can causes malaria ()

Question V- MCQs: (1 mark each – Total 4 marks)

Choose one best answer for the following

- 1. All of these are correct for conjugate Quadrivalent meningococcal vaccine Except:**
 - a. Induces a higher and more sustainable immune response.
 - b. Reduces the carriage of the bacteria in the throat.
 - c. Recommended for pregnant females.
 - d. Effective in protecting children under two years of age.

- 2. What is the post exposure management of a health team worker exposed to needle stick injury from HIV positive case:**
 - a. No treatment needed
 - b. 4 weeks antiretroviral therapy
 - c. 6 weeks antiretroviral therapy
 - d. Immediate vaccination & immunoglobulin against hep B

- 3. A health team from WHO will go to south Sudan to fight yellow fever outbreak; all team member to be protected from the disease, they must be vaccinated with the vaccine against the disease before travel by at least:**
 - a. 6 days
 - b. 1 week
 - c. 10 days
 - d. 2 weeks

- 4. Chemoprophylaxis against cholera is.**
 - a. Vancomycin.
 - a. Tetracycline.
 - b. Suphadiazine.
 - c. Rifampicin.