

Tanta University, 1<sup>st</sup> part master & diploma degree  
Faculty of medicine, of Neurology and Psychiatry  
department (Genetics )

Public health

October 2014 Time allowed one hour



Total :25 marks

1- Discuss primary prevention procedures for prevention of genetic disorders.  
(10 degrees)

2- Enumerate : (10 degrees)

- a) Two indications for a genetic etiology of certain disorders listed by the scientist Thompson (1980).
- b) Two Characteristics of the screening test
- c) Two causes of increase prevalence of genetic disorders in the Arab world
- d) Two topics for health education needed for primary prevention of genetic disorders.
- e) Two methods for rehabilitation of neurological disorders.
- f) Two Applications of the genetic testing.
  - i. Two features of Autosomal recessive disorders
  - j. Two steps for genetic counseling
  - k. One preventable genetic disorder (preventing its phenotype).
  - l. One virus used in gene therapy

3-screening program for Tuberculosis(T.B) was conducted among (100) contacts of cases with active T.B in Tanta chest hospital. Sputum culture detected (40) cases with T.B . On screening by Mantoux test, Sixty(60) subjects showed positive results. Among those sixty , (25) were found to be truly diseased.

Calculate the following for test validity:

Sensitivity –Specificity-Positive predictive value- Negative predictive value –Accuracy

Mantoux Screening test	Gold standard test (laboratory tests)		Total
	+	-veLow level	
+ve test	25 (a)	35 (b)	60
-ve test	15 (c)	(d)	40
Total	40	60	100

Good luck

Tanta University,  
Faculty of medicine,  
Public health department

1<sup>st</sup> part master & diploma degree  
of ENT and Master of Audiology  
(Genetics and Biostatistics)



October 2014 Time allowed one hour

Total :25 marks

1- Summarize the procedures you know for secondary prevention of a case of hereditary hearing loss starting from history taking till management of the case. (11 degrees)

2- Enumerate: (8degrees)

- a. Two strategies for prevention and control of genetic disorders in the Arab world
- b. Two parameters for validity of the screening test
- c. Two criteria for autosomal dominant disorders
- d. Two hereditary causes of single gene disorders.
- e. One technique of gene therapy
- f. Two causes of genetic illiteracy
- g. Two methods for rehabilitation in hereditary hearing loss.
- h. One preventable genetic disorder

3- The following table shows the distribution of hypertensive cases and control groups according to their history of salt intake. Find if there was an association between salt intake and hypertension. (6 degrees)

Dietary habits	Hypertensive	Normotensive (control group)	total
High salt intake	60	40	100
Low salt intake	30	70	100
Total	90	110	200

Good Luck

Tanta University Public Health Exam. for 1<sup>st</sup> part-MS& Diploma of Pediatrics  
Faculty of Medicine                      Number of Questions: 3  
Public Health Dept.                      Total: 100 Marks  
October 2014 Time Allowed: 3 Hours



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Answer the following questions:

Q. 1: Discuss:

- a. Characters of Egypt food balance sheet. (10 marks)
- b. Laboratory investigations used for assessment of nutritional status. (10 marks)
- c. Effects of obesity on health in childhood. (10 marks)

Q. 2: Mention:

- a. two strategies for polio eradication. (10 marks)
- b. specific preventive measures for neonates borne to HbsAg - positive mothers. (10 marks)
- c. methods of administration of vaccines, with examples for each. (10 marks)
- d. why carriers are considered more important than cases for continuation of the infection process. (10 marks)

Q. 3: Solve the following problems:

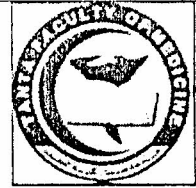
- a. : Out of 65 patients suffering from chronic liver disease, a diet regimen was applied to 40 patients of them giving a cure rate of 65%, compared to another diet regimen which was given to the remaining diseased patients giving a cure rate of 85%, compare the cure rates of the conducted two regimens of diet, considering the P value at 5% level of significance and at one degree of freedom is 3.84. (15 marks)
- b. Under a certain treatment regimen for 20 anemic patients, the mean hemoglobin was 11.50 mg/dl  $\pm$  1.04, another treatment regimen was conducted for another 12 anemic patients, who have hemoglobin levels as the following; 12, 13, 10.5, 11.5, 11.5, 10, 10, 9.5, 8.5, 11, 13 and 11.5 mg/dl. Test the difference between the two treatment regimens regarding their effect on blood hemoglobin level, considering the P value at 5% level of significance is 2.14. (15 marks)

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Good Luck

Tanta University  
Faculty of Medicine  
Public Health Dept.  
October; 2014

1st part Master & Diploma Degree;  
Chest Diseases  
Number of Questions: 4  
Time Allowed: 3 Hours  
Total: 100 Marks



All questions must be attempted:

**Question1:**

(20 marks)

- a) **Define** survey & surveillance; **mention** the difference between them
- b) What is the importance of screening in chest diseases; mention one of them in detail

**Question2: discuss the following:**

(30 marks)

- A) Bronchial asthma: trends in Egypt, triggering factors and preventive measures
- b) Causes of widespread of smoking among Egyptians in different ages
- c) Importance of DOTs program in controlling TB in Egypt.

**Question 3:**

Write on preventive measures of:

(20 marks)

- A) Bronchogenic carcinoma
- b) Pneumonic anthrax

**Question 4:**

(30 marks)

***In Egypt, what*** are the epidemiological features of:

- Avian & swine flu
- Corona virus infection

Good luck

Faculty of Medicine  
Public Health Dept.  
October, 2014

The exam in 2 pages

1<sup>st</sup> part Master Degree Public Health & Community Medicine  
Biostatistics and Demography Exam  
Number of Questions: 6  
Time Allowed: 3 Hours  
Total: 100 Marks



Question I - Give one best answer for the following questions (15 marks)

(Write in the answer sheet the letter indicating the correct answer)

1. The exam test scores of 15 students were recorded in ascending order as follows:  
4, 7, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 15, 15, 17, 17, 19, 19, 20. IF one of the readings which was changed to 17. The change in the measures of central tendency will be in:
  - a. The mode only
  - b. The median only
  - c. The mean and mode
2. The best study design for rare disease is
  - a. Prospective study
  - b. Retrospective study
  - c. Double blind experimental studies
3. The odds ratio can be calculated as risk estimate from:
  - a. Cohort studies
  - b. Cross sectional studies
  - c. Case control studies
4. Body weight in kilograms pressure can be presented as
  - a. Continuous variable
  - b. Ordinal variable
  - c. Binary variable
  - d. All of the above
5. A histogram can be used to graphically represent
  - a. Qualitative variable
  - b. Discrete variable
  - c. Ordinal variable
  - d. Continuous variable
6. The area under the normal distribution curve and between the mean and mean + one standard deviation
  - a. 24%
  - b. 34%
  - c. 68%
  - d. 95%
7. Social class and educational level are examples of
  - a. Qualitative variable
  - b. Discrete variable
  - c. Ordinal variable
  - d. Binary variable

8. Standard deviation is:
- Measure of location
  - Used only when data has extremes of values
  - Measure of dispersion
  - Used in morbidity statistics
9. In a sample survey of school children in rural Upper Egypt, 10 schools were selected randomly from 100 primary schools. One class is selected from each school and all the students attending the class of the survey were selected.
- This is a simple random sample
  - This is a stratified sample
  - This is a simple cluster sample
  - This is a two-stage cluster sample
10. The Modal age of the following group of diabetics (24, 23, 25, 35, 34, 45, 67, 14, 26, 12)
- 30.5
  - 25.5
  - 45
  - 26.8
  - The data has no mode

**Question II-Give short notes on:**

- Characteristics of a good table (10 marks)
- Advantages and disadvantages of cohort studies (5 marks)
- Different types of measurements of variables (10 marks)

**Question III-** In a sample of 100 persons the mean weight was found to be 75.6 kg with a standard deviation of 9.7 Kg. Another sample of 200 persons was found to have a mean weight of 80 kg and a standard deviation of 10.2 kg. Do these two samples differ in their weight? (15 marks)

**Question IV-** A group of 200 patients were under trial of a new drug A. Out of them 150 showed successful results. Compare results of this group with another group of 400 patients receiving drug B, 300 showing successful results. (15 marks)

**Question V: (10 marks)**

- Describe population pyramid of Egypt. (5 marks)
- Compare between it and that of developed countries (5 marks)

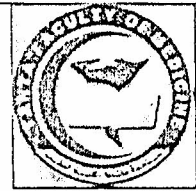
**Question VI:**

- Enumerate fertility indices (10 marks)
- Explain problems associated with overpopulation in Egypt.(10 marks)

**With my best wishes to you**

Tanta University  
Faculty of Medicine  
Public Health Dept.  
October; 2014

First part; for MSc & Diploma degree  
Obes & Gyn  
Number of Questions: 4  
Time Allowed: 1.5 Hours  
Total: 50 Marks



**Answer the following Question:**

- 1- Explain the surveillance cycle in Egypt and the sources for surveillance data? (12 marks)
- 2- Discusses briefly how to evaluate the success of family planning program? (12 marks)
- 3- Discuss briefly updates of reproductive health problems and how to manage them? (12 marks)
- 4- Portray methods for health education and communication skills? (14 marks)

**GOOD LUCK**

Tanta Faculty of Medicine

Dept. of Public Health

&

Community Medicine



Written Exam. In Environmental Health  
For the 1<sup>st</sup> Part of the Master Degree  
Of Public Health, Preventive and Social Medicine  
(October 11, 2014)

Time: (3) Hours.

Total marks: (100)

All questions should be attempted

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**I- Mention:-**

- 1- Standard characteristics of potable water. (15 marks)
- 2- Explanation and effects of ozone depletion. (15 marks)
- 3- Principles of food sanitation. (15 marks)
- 4- Health effects of ecosystem disruption. (15 marks)

**II- Analyze:-**

- 1- Etiology and health effects of global warming phenomenon. (10 marks)
- 2- Sources and types of indoor air pollution. (10 marks)

**III- Discuss:-**

- 1- Optimal management of wastes generated during health care activities. (10 marks)
- 2- Examples and health effects of natural disasters. (10 marks)

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**Good Luck**



**Tanta University,**  
**Faculty of medicine,**

**Public health department**

**1<sup>st</sup> part MS Public Health, Socio-behavioral Medicine**

**Faculty of Medicine**

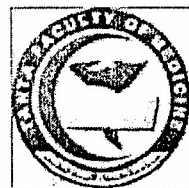
**Public Health Dept.**

**October 2014**

**Number of Questions: 6**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

**Total: 100 Marks**



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**Answer the following questions:**

**Q1: Discuss the socio-behavioral determinants of smoking and tuberculosis? (20)**

**Q2: Discuss the socio-behavioral preventive measures for hepatitis C and AIDS? (20)**

**Q3: Discuss the contents of health education message for prevention of rheumatic fever and tuberculosis? (20)**

**Q4: Discuss the requirements for conducting successful health education session? (20)**

**Q5: Discuss the barriers for effective communication? (10)**

**Q6: Explain the steps for conducting a counseling session for a drug abuser? (10)**

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**Good Luck**

Tanta University  
Faculty of Medicine  
Dept. of Public Health

Written exam for Master & Diploma degrees in  
Tropical Diseases; October, 2014

Number of Questions: 5

Time allowed: 3 Hours.

The exam in two page

Total: 100 marks.

All questions should be attempted

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**Question I:**

- a- Enumerate the sources of data for use in epidemiology? (6 marks)
- b- What are the characteristics of good screening test? (6 marks)
- C- Chemoprophylaxis for meningococcal meningitis? (8 marks)

**Question II:**

- a- Define disease carrier, mention its types and why it is dangerous (5 marks).
- b- Mention different modes of transmission of brucellosis?. (8 marks)
- c- Advantages and disadvantages of case-control study design? (7 marks)
- d- Immunization against typhoid fever? (5 marks).

**Question III:** one of our diplomatic employee in the Egyptian embassy in Liberia came to Cairo in vacation. He give history of visiting health facility admitting Ebola viral hemorrhagic fever cases. As a precaution measure the Egyptian health authority put him under contact tracing.

- a- For how long the health authority trace or supervise him? (5 marks).
- b- What is the probable reservoir for the disease? (5marks)
- c- If the diplomatic employee developed disease manifestation, what is your advice regards the preventive measures for health care workers and for household contact? (10 marks).