



Answer the following questions:

Q. 1: Discuss:

- a. the advantages and disadvantages of case control study.(8 marks)
- b. nutritional assessment in childhood.(8 marks)
- c. primary preventive measures for congenital heart diseases.(8 marks)

Q. 2: Enumerate the risk factors for:

- a. childhood obesity.(8 marks)
- b. insulin – dependent diabetes mellitus.(8 marks)
- c. childhood bronchial asthma.(8 marks)

Q. 3: Mention:

- a. why carriers are considered more important than cases for continuation of the infection process.(8 marks)
- b. specific preventive measures for neonates borne to HbsAg - positive mothers.(8 marks)
- c. two key indicators for AFP Surveillance Performance.(8 marks)
- d. types of vaccines, with examples for each.(8 marks)

Q. 4: Solve the following problems:

- a. Among 48 children suffering from liver disease, a diet regimen was applied to 25 children of them giving a cure rate of 60%, in comparison another diet regimen was given to the remaining diseased children giving a cure rate of 80%, 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.(10 marks)
- b. Under a certain treatment regimen (A) for 14 anemic patients, the mean blood hemoglobin was $10.80\text{mg/dl} \pm 2.25$, another treatment regimen (B) was conducted for another 12 anemic patients, who have blood hemoglobin as follows; 9, 8.5, 10.5, 12, 11.5, 14, 11.5, 10, 9.5, 8, 13 and 14 mg/dl. Test the difference between the two treatment regimens regarding their effect on hemoglobin level, considering the P value at 5% level of significance is 2.064.(10 marks)

Good Luck

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

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



Answer the following Question:

Question1: discuss:

- a. Survey & surveillance; regarding uses in epidemiology (control of infectious diseases) (10 marks)
- b. Discuss the importance of screening in chest diseases; mention one of them in detail. (10 marks)
- c. Epidemiological features of avian & swine flu in Egypt. (15 marks)

Question2: write on:

- a. New strategies in controlling TB in Egypt. (10 marks)
- b. Health hazards of smoking. (10 marks)
- c. Pneumonic anthrax. (10 marks)

Question 3: mention:

- a. Preventive measures of bronchogenic carcinoma. (15 marks)
- b. Trends of bronchial asthma in Egypt, triggering factors and preventive measures. (20 marks)

GOOD LUCK

Tanta University,
Faculty of medicine,
Public health department

1st part master & diploma degree
of Neurology and Psychiatry
(Genetics)



April 2014

Time allowed one hour

Total : 25 marks

1. A female case aged 20 years suspected to have a hereditary neurological disorder. Discuss briefly secondary prevention of that case starting from early case finding to its management. (15 degrees)

2- Enumerate_ : (10 degrees)

- a. Two Applications of the genetic testing.
- b. Two characteristics of Autosomal recessive disorders
- c. Two items for needing genetic counseling
- d. Two hereditary causes of single gene disorders.
- e. Two methods for rehabilitation of neurological disorders.
- f. One technique of gene therapy
- g. Two Causes of genetic illiteracy In Arab countries.
- h. Two methods for prevention of Huntington disease
- i. Two parameters for screening test validity.
- j. One preventable genetic disorder (preventing its phenotype).

Good Luck

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

Number of Questions: 5

Time allowed: 3 Hours.

The exam in two page

Total: 100 marks.

All questions should be attempted

Question I:

- a- Enumerate the different epidemiological studies "study design"?.(6 marks)
- b- Mention the advantages and disadvantages of cross-sectional studies? (6 marks)
- c-Enumerate Neisseria meningitidis sergroups causing epidemics and Mention the advantages of conjugate meningococcal vaccines in comparison to polysaccharide ones?. (8 marks)

Question II:

- a- Mention the different preventive measures for brucellosis .?. (9 marks)
- b- Enumerate causative agent and mode of transmission of malaria?.(6 marks)

Question III: The local health manager of a district suspected the occurrence of an outbreak of meningococcal meningitis after being informed about 15 cases in a period of 10 days. If you are in charge of preventive medicine in the Governorate of this district:

- a-What is your definition of an outbreak? (3 marks).
- b-What information will ask for before confirming the existence of an outbreak? (4 marks).
- c-Discuss the steps of investigation of an outbreak.?(8 marks)

Question IV –

a- What are the indications for vaccination by inactivated influenza vaccine "killed flu vaccine"? (9 marks).

b-Mention the contraindication for yellow fever vaccination? (6 marks).

b-Mention the causative agent, mode of transmission, and persons at risk for Rift valley fever.(10 marks)

Question V: A 28 years old married female and have one child aged 5years. Now she is pregnant in the third trimester (35 weeks of gestation), and found positive to hepatitis B virus (HBV). She is expecting her newborn baby within 2-3 weeks.

a-What preventive measures you will do for the newborn?.(10 marks)

b-What preventive measures you will do for other family members?. (6 marks)

c-Compare the differences in infectivity between HBV, HCV and HIV.(9 marks)

Good Luck