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TELANGANA STATE, WARANGAL – 506 002

MPH FINAL YEAR DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: NOVEMBER, 2024

PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE

Paper I

Time: 3 Hours.

Max Marks: 70

Note: Answer all questions.

Give Diagrammatic representation wherever necessary.

Write an essay on the following:

2 X 10 = 20

1. What is risk factor surveillance? What are different types risk factors under surveillance in India? Cite some recent example of how risk factor surveillance has been in national focus in India.
2. Why is disease surveillance important in public health? Explain all needs, briefly

Write a short note on the following:

6 X 5 = 30

3. What are main attributes/features of an effective ideal disease surveillance system?
4. Who are potential user of a disease surveillance system?
5. Compare passive versus active surveillance. Give examples of each type.
6. IHR 2005
7. What gaps could there be in the data on diseases/disorders in a community if the data are only collected through passive surveillance?
8. In 2010, the District Health Office asked you to visit all households in your village to check for the presence of either low grade fever or/and a cough lasting more than two weeks in adults (that is, people aged 15 years or older). The total adult population was 5,000 people in that year. Following this request, you visited all households and identified 150 people who had a cough lasting more than two weeks. Of these 150 people, 15 had a confirmed diagnosis of tuberculosis (TB) after laboratory investigation.
 - a) What was the case definition used?
 - b) What kind of surveillance did you conduct in the example above?
 - c) Calculate the incidence rate of tuberculosis in adults in your village.

Write briefly on the following:

10 X 2 = 20

9. PHEIC.
10. Sentinel surveillance .
11. Incubation period.
12. Secondary attack rate.
13. Case fatality ratio.

Which of the following statements is True/false. In each case, state why do you say so.

- 14.** During surveillance in your community, you should always collect as much information as possible, even if you do not use it.
- 15.** One of the major purposes of public health surveillance is to detect an epidemic before it can spread very far.
- 16.** A good surveillance system uses passive and active surveillance methods to collect and report the most complete data.
- 17.** Regular recoding and reporting of public health data is not essential in a high quality surveillance system.
- 18.** Active surveillance covers many more diseases compared to passive surveillance.
