

KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

TELANGANA STATE, WARANGAL – 506 002

MPH FINAL YEAR DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: NOVEMBER, 2024

PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE

PAPER -II

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 are the steps in outbreak investigation. In last three days Kondapur Area Hospital has seen a sudden surge of Diarrhoea with watery stools, severe dehydration, vomiting, you are the medical officer and you suspect an outbreak. How will you investigate.
2. In your opinion, was the global response to pandemic appropriate and timely. Please give reasons supporting your opinion. Also using examples explain what World Health Organization could have done differently.

Write a short note on the following:

6 X 5 = 30

3. What are the criteria for identifying PHEIC.
4. Why is outbreak investigation important in public health.
5. Serological surveillance
6. Use of information technology in IDSP
7. Criteria for evaluating a surveillance system
8. Surveillance of NCDs in India and its importance

Write briefly on the following:

10 X 2 = 20

9. Reporting formats in IDSP
10. Is IDSP a passive or active surveillance system. Why.
11. Define Index case in outbreak investigation.
12. What is rapid response team in disease surveillance.
13. What do you understand by “Timeliness and Completeness” for IDSP reporting.
14. What is syndromic surveillance.
15. Intersectoral coordination in surveillance programme.

Which of the following statements is *true/false*. In each case, explain why it is so.

16. IDSP is a type of active surveillance where data on priority diseases is actively collected in the community.
17. Diseases targeted for eradication should be reported weekly to the higher level.
18. One case of a disease cannot be an indication of an epidemic.
