

KALOJI NARAYANA RAO UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

TELANGANA STATE, WARANGAL – 506 002

MPH FINAL YEAR DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: NOVEMBER 2025

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. Describe the staffing pattern and organization setup under IDSP

Write a short note on the following:

6 X 5 = 30

3. What are the criteria for identifying high priority events?
4. What are major challenges you foresee in an outbreak investigation?
5. Use of information technology in IDSP
6. Criteria for evaluating a surveillance system
7. Surveillance of NCDs in India and its importance
8. Ramesh is a 30-year-old farmer who comes to your PHC with profuse and frequent watery diarrhoea. He has lost a lot of fluid and is very weak, so he finds it difficult to walk. His family informs you that there are several similar cases among adults in their village. What should you do?

Write briefly on the following:

10 X 2 = 20

9. Staffing pattern under IDSP
10. Is IDSP a passive or active surveillance system? Why?
11. Define Index case in outbreak investigation?
12. Give one example of each, an ongoing and a limited disease surveillance?
13. What is syndromic surveillance?
14. Intersectoral coordination in surveillance programme
15. Difference between standard case definitions and community case definitions

Which of the following 3 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. IDSP is cost-effective and helpful for integrating data on all reportable diseases at central level.
18. One case of a disease cannot be an indication of an epidemic.
