

PARUL UNIVERSITY
PARUL INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCES
MID SEMESTER INTERNAL EXAMINATION, MARCH 2020
B.Sc. Nutrition and Dietetics
Semester II

Paper Name: Basics of Epidemiology and Anthropology

Date: 9/03/2020

Paper Code: 11109163

Time: 1hr 30min

Max. Marks: 40

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory and options are given in first and second question only.
 2. Numbers to the right of question indicate the marks of respective question.
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Q. 1 Attempt **any one** question of the following. **(08)**

- (i) Explain what is Emic view and Etic view and its importance
- (ii) Explain life expectancy, factors influencing prevalence

Q. 2 Attempt **any three** questions of the following. **(12)**

- (i) Difference between incidence and prevalence along with formulas of both
- (ii) Importance and Uses of Anthropology
- (iii) Differences between anthropology and Epidemiology
- (iv) Explain population at risk, causation of disease
- (v) Define morbidity and mortality

Q. 3 Do as directed. Attempt **all five** questions. **(05)**

- (i) Define epidemiology
- (ii) Define Nutritional Epidemiology
- (iii) Write formula and full form of IMR
- (iv) Define Anthropology and Nutritional Anthropology
- (v) Formula and full form of MMR

Q. 4 Write correct option in your answer sheet for following 15 multiple choice questions. **(15)**

MCQ 1	Epidemiologists are concerned not only with death, illness and disability, but also with more ____ states and with the means to_____.			
	(A)	positive health	(B)	improve health
	(C)	Negative health	(D)	A and B
MCQ 2	_____is an important branch of epidemiological research because it can lead to a greater understanding and insight into the role of foods and nutrients in the causation and prevention-control of many of today's pervasive health problems, from those affecting the underprivileged (eg. nutritional anemia, goiter) to those			

	affecting the affluent		
	(A)	Nutritional epidemiology	(B) Medicinal Epidemiology
	(C)	Epidemiology	(D) All of above
MCQ 3	The target of a study in epidemiology is a ____		
	(A)	Reptiles	(B) Animals
	(C)	Aliens	(D) Human population
MCQ 4	There may be a high prevalence and low incidence, as for____, or a low prevalence and high incidence, as for the_____.		
	(A)	Diarrhea and cold	(B) Dysentery and fever
	(C)	Diabetes and common cold	(D) All of above
MCQ 5	Symbol for prevalence rate is ?		
	(A)	PR	(B) P
	(C)	pR	(D) Pr
MCQ 6	____ influence prevalence rate		
	(A)	Severity of illness	(B) Increasing GDP
	(C)	Severity of poverty	(D) Decreasing GDP
MCQ 7	Decrease in incidence increases prevalence		
	(A)	True	(B) Not sure
	(C)	False	(D) Right
MCQ 8	Improved cure care rate of cases decreases prevalence		
	(A)	Right	(B) False
	(C)	True	(D) A and B
MCQ 9	Symbol for incidence rate is?		
	(A)	i	(B) IR
	(C)	I	(D) ir
MCQ 10	Expert view is?		
	(A)	My view	(B) Etic view
	(C)	Society's view	(D) Emic view
MCQ 11	Qualitative research is ____		
	(A)	Anthropology	(B) Epidemiology
	(C)	Biology	(D) Geology
MCQ 12	Quantitative research is ____		
	(A)	Astronomy	(B) Chronology
	(C)	Anthropology	(D) Epidemiology
MCQ 13	____ provides strength to ask Why ?		
	(A)	Qualitative research	(B) Quantitative research
	(C)	Anthropology	(D) A and C
MCQ 14	Quantitative research is ____		
	(A)	More Valid	(B) Less Reliable
	(C)	More reliable	(D) Less valid
MCQ 15	Perceptions of community people are ____		
	(A)	Emic view	(B) Etic view
	(C)	Scientific view	(D) Expert view

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