

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION TO HEALTH SUPERVISOR UNDER HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM (JULY - 2025)

PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 100 PM : 40

SECTION - A (50 Marks)

All questions carry equal mark of 1 each. Attempt all questions.

*This Section should be answered only on the **OMR Response Sheet** provided*

1. Who defines a multi-drug resistance (MDR) tuberculosis as on that is resistance to-
(a) Isoniazid and streptomycin (b) Isoniazid and Ethambutol
(c) Isoniazid and Pyrazinamide (d) Isoniazid and Rifampicin
2. The main objective of provision of Rapid Diagnostic Kit and antimalarial treatment for P. falciparum positive at the FTD is to-
(a) Achieve a target in malaria treatment (b) Reduce the workload at the health centre
(c) Reduce and prevent death due to malaria (d) Reduce workload of the Health Workers
3. A case of leprosy with 1 to 5 skin lesion and or only one nerve involvement is classified as
(a) A case of acute leprosy (b) Paucibacillary leprosy
(c) Multibacillary leprosy (d) Lepra metastasus leprosy
4. The highest mode of HIV/AIDS transmission in Mizoram state is-
(a) Unprotected sexual contact (b) Intravenous drugs user
(c) Transplacental (d) Unsafe blood transfusion
5. The only vaccine preventable Viral Hepatitis is-
(a) Viral Hepatitis A (b) Viral Hepatitis B
(c) Viral Hepatitis C (d) Viral Hepatitis D
6. The use of oral rehydration Therapy management of diarrhoea is to-
(a) Stop diarrhoea (b) Prevent persistent diarrhoea
(c) Prevent death due to dehydration (d) Prevent diarrhoea and vomiting
7. The renal complication due to chronic malaria is called-
(a) Renal malaria (b) Malarial renal failure
(c) Brown water fever (d) Black water fever

8. The most reliable method for diagnosis of malaria is-
- (a) Rapid diagnostic test
 - (b) Estimation of Erythrocytes sedimentation rate (ESR)
 - (c) Blood smear examination
 - (d) Clinical signs
9. The most reliable method for diagnosis for pulmonary tuberculosis is:
- (a) Chest X-Ray
 - (b) Sputum Smear Examination
 - (c) Clinical signs and symptoms
 - (d) Estimation of Erythrocytes Sedimentation Rate
10. Clinical diagnosis of measles can be made by-
- (a) Fever with reddish maculopapular rash and conjunctivitis
 - (b) Fever with 10 or more skin pustules
 - (c) Fever with black skin rash
 - (d) Fever with diarrhoea and urticarial
11. The Public Health importance of Rubella (German measles) is because
- (a) It is highly contagious and fatal
 - (b) It can cause multi organ congenital defect to the foetus
 - (c) It can cause severe chronic skin infection
 - (d) It can cause liver damage to pregnant woman
12. The causative organism of typhoid is-
- (a) Salmonella typhoid
 - (b) Salmonella organelles
 - (c) Salmonella typhi
 - (d) Salmonella intestinallis
13. The dangers of diptheria is that it causes Oedema to the tissue of-
- (a) Genito-Urinary tract leading to oliguria
 - (b) Digestive track leading to intestinal obstruction
 - (c) Central Nervous system leading to cerebral oedema
 - (d) Respiratory track leading to asphyxia
14. Name of disease characterised by severe attack of irritating cough which becomes paroxysmal producing a 'whoop' sound.
- (a) Diptheria
 - (b) German measles
 - (c) Pertussis
 - (d) Coryzia
15. The clinical sign in Tetanus is manifested by-
- (a) Convulsion and unconsciousness
 - (b) Koplik's spot
 - (c) Bitot's spot
 - (d) Opisthotonus and lockjaw

- 16.** Acute respiratory infection with fast breathing is-
- (a) Common cold
 - (b) Common cold with pneumonia
 - (c) Pneumonia
 - (d) Severe pneumonia
- 17.** The source of infection of Poliomyelitis are-
- (a) Water and rotten fruits
 - (b) Dust and soil
 - (c) Cow dung and meat
 - (d) Faeces and pharyngeal secretions
- 18.** To treat scabies, ointment Benzyl Benzoate should be applied on the skin starting from -
- (a) Behind the earlobe towards the toe
 - (b) The shoulder towards the toe
 - (c) Abdomen towards the arms and legs
 - (d) Groin and armpits towards extremities
- 19.** The most common mode of transmission of round worm infestation is-
- (a) Direct transmission from faeces
 - (b) Ingestion of contaminated food and water
 - (c) Through fomites
 - (d) Meat
- 20.** Intestinal worms causes anaemia by sucking the blood from the blood vessel of-
- (a) Gastric walls
 - (b) Oesophageal mucosal linings
 - (c) Mucosa of small intestine
 - (d) Mucosa of peritoneum
- 21.** Classical dengue fever is also known as-
- (a) Haemorrhagic fever
 - (b) Crippling fever
 - (c) Paroxymal fever
 - (d) Break-bone fever
- 22.** The causative organism of rabies is-
- (a) Lyssmania virus
 - (b) Lyssa virus type 2
 - (c) Lyssya virus type 1
 - (d) Lyssya virus type 3
- 23.** Prevention parent to child transmission (PPTCT) programme offer universal HIV testing to every-
- (a) Married couple
 - (b) Mother and child during delivery
 - (c) Pregnant woman and all sexual partners
 - (d) Pregnant woman
- 24.** Management of sexually Transmitted diseases by Syndromic Case Management is carried out at-
- (a) Sub-Centre and Primary Health Centres
 - (b) District Hospital
 - (c) First referral unit
 - (d) Specialty hospital
- 25.** NACO and RNTCP work together for early diagnosis and treatment of TB in HIV patient and for HIV in TB patient to reduce-
- (a) Spread of both diseases
 - (b) Co-infection of TB and HIV
 - (c) Duration of TB/HIV treatment
 - (d) Mortality due to co-infection

26. Prevention of reproductive tract infection is very important during adolescent period because it can lead to -
- (a) Psychosis
 - (b) Rapture Uterus
 - (c) Infertility
 - (d) Hormonal imbalance
27. Under Non-communicable diseases control programme screening for hypertension and diabetes should be done for all-
- (a) 50 + population
 - (b) 45 + population
 - (c) 40 + population
 - (d) 30 + population
28. The ultimate goal of national programme for control of blindness is to reduce in the country to-
- (a) 0.1 %
 - (b) 0.2 %
 - (c) 0.3 %
 - (d) 0.4 %
29. Visual inspection with a Ascetic Acid is done at the Sub-Centre level for screening of -
- (a) Cervical prolapse
 - (b) Cervical cancer
 - (c) Reproductive tract infection
 - (d) Sexually transmitted infection
30. For screening of Breast Cancer the Health Worker must teach the women in her area how to do-
- (a) Breast self examination
 - (b) Mammography
 - (c) Chest self examination
 - (d) Self examination for Oestrogen
31. In India, the Leprosy Mission was founded in the year -
- (a) 1844
 - (b) 1854
 - (c) 1864
 - (d) 1874
32. Community needs Assessment means-
- (a) Provision of Health needs as estimated by Sub-Centres
 - (b) Provision of Health Services to community
 - (c) Provision of family planning services
 - (d) Assessment and planning services to be provided-
33. The first step in the process of planning for a district is preparation of
- (a) Sub-Centre action plan
 - (b) Village maps
 - (c) Weekly work plan
 - (d) Family long roll
34. Twilight area is the radius of _____ kilometres from the intensive area.
- (a) 4
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 7
35. Annual action plan should be submitted to the PHC every year by-
- (a) 9th of March
 - (b) 10th of March
 - (c) 12th of March
 - (d) 15th of March

- 36.** The quantity of drugs and vaccines acquired at the Sub-Centre should be estimated based on the-
- (a) Total number of households
 - (b) Weekly Work-plan
 - (c) Action plan
 - (d) Total population of previous year
- 37.** Effective Team work basically depend on-
- (a) Use of common language
 - (b) Size of the team
 - (c) Components of the team
 - (d) Common interest
- 38.** Monthly Report should be submitted to the MOPHC by-
- (a) 7th of the next month
 - (b) 14th of the next month
 - (c) 15th of the next month
 - (d) 20th of the next month
- 39.** Number of Anganwadi's Centre with the name and address of AWWs should be recorded in the-
- (a) Household survey register
 - (b) Maternal and Child health register
 - (c) Sub-Centre Register
 - (d) Village Record
- 40.** Vaccine should be maintained at the temperature of-
- (a) -20 to 80°C
 - (b) -20 to -80°C
 - (c) 20 to 80°C
 - (d) 20 to 40°C
- 41.** Reconstituted vaccines with diluent should be discarded after-
- (a) 2 hours
 - (b) 4 hours
 - (c) 6 hours
 - (d) 8 hours
- 42.** The amount of Bleaching powder for disinfection of water for drinking is-
- (a) 1.5 mg per 1 litre of water
 - (b) 0.5 mg per liter of water
 - (c) 1 mg per liter of water
 - (d) 2.5 mg per liter of water
- 43.** The standard of ventilation prescribed floor space for one person to provide adequate air space is-
- (a) 20 square feet per person
 - (b) 30 square feet per person
 - (c) 40 square feet per person
 - (d) 50 square feet per person
- 44.** faecal-Borne diseases can be prevented by the followings except:
- (a) Application of bleaching powder on faeces
 - (b) Sanitation barrier
 - (c) Safe removal of faeces
 - (d) Safe disposal of faeces
- 45.** Human anatomical waste should be disposed by-
- (a) Disinfection and disposal in landfill
 - (b) Incineration and deep burial
 - (c) Mutilation and shredding
 - (d) Disinfection with chemical for incineration

46. Registration of birth should be done within:-

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 7 days | (b) 14 days |
| (c) 21 days | (d) 30 days |

47. Deaths should be registered within-

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (a) 3 days | (b) 5 days |
| (c) 7 days | (d) 9 days |

48. Maternal death is defined as death of a woman during pregnancy to :-

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) 2 weeks after delivery | (b) 4 weeks after delivery |
| (c) 7 days after delivery | (d) 42 days after delivery |

49. Birth rate is defined as the number of live births during a year per-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) 100 mid year population | (b) 1000 population |
| (c) 10000 population | (d) 1000 mid year population |

50. Infant Mortality Rate is number of infant death in one year per-

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) 10000 live births | (b) 1000 live births |
| (c) 10000 birth rate | (d) 1000 birth rates |

SECTION - B (50 Marks)

*This Section should be answered only on the **Answer Sheet** provided.
Marks for each question is indicated against it. Attempt all questions.*

1. What are signs of dehydration in a child? (5)
2. What are the risk of developing Diabetes Mellitus, Cardio Vascular diseases and cancer? (5)
3. Write down the responsibilities of Health Workers in National Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme. (5)
4. What are the responsibilities of Health Workers in administration of drugs? (5)
5. List down the records to be maintained at the Sub-Centre. (5)
6. What are the steps in preparation of Sub-Centre action plan? (5)
7. What are the important points to be considered while calculating the requirements of vaccines? (5)
8. What is safe and wholesome water? (5)
9. Define Sanitary latrine. (5)
10. Write the responsibilities of Health Workers in Routine Immunization Session. (5)