



End Term (Even) Semester Examination May-June 2025

Roll no.....

Name of the Program and semester: B. Pharm VIII Semester

Name of the Course: Social and Preventive Pharmacy

Course Code: BP 802T

Time: 3 hour

Maximum Marks: 75

Note:

- (i) This question paper contains three sections
- (ii) All the sections are compulsory
- (iii) All questions should cover COs of the course as per syllabus coverage.

Section-A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

20 X 1 = 20 MARKS

S.N	CONTENTS		
1.	Which of the following is an avoidable habit that negatively affects health? a) Regular physical activity b) Smoking and excessive alcohol consumption c) Eating a balanced diet d) Getting enough sleep		
2.	Which of the following statements is true about poverty and health? a) Poverty has no impact on health b) Poverty leads to better access to healthcare c) Poverty can result in malnutrition and increased susceptibility to diseases d) Poverty only affects mental health but not physical health		CO-1
3.	Which vitamin deficiency leads to night blindness? a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin B12 c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin D		
4.	Which of the following best defines public health? a) The study of diseases in individuals b) The science of preventing disease and promoting health in communities c) The treatment of patients in hospitals d) The study of microorganisms causing diseases		
5.	Which of the following is the most effective way to prevent acute respiratory infections (ARIs)? a) Increased consumption of sugary foods b) Vaccination and proper hand hygiene c) Long-term use of antibiotics d) Avoiding contact with any public places		CO-2
6.	What is the role of early detection in the prevention and control of cancer? a) To improve the quality of life after diagnosis		



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	b) To identify cancer at an early stage for better treatment outcomes c) To avoid any treatment options d) To eliminate all forms of cancerous cells		
7.	Which of the following is a general principle of disease prevention? a) Focusing on treatment rather than prevention b) Providing vaccinations and promoting hygiene c) Ignoring environmental factors d) Reducing healthcare access		
8.	What is the main approach to control dengue fever? a) Vaccination b) Elimination of mosquito breeding sites c) Antibiotic treatment d) Vitamin supplementation		
9.	The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) is mainly responsible for: a) Conducting eye check-up camps b) Monitoring disease trends and outbreaks c) Providing mental health counseling d) Promoting yoga awareness		
10.	What is a major objective of the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)? a) Promote cataract surgeries b) Integrate mental health services into primary care c) Distribute tobacco products d) Conduct malaria tests		
11.	What is the main focus of the National Programme for Control of Blindness? a) Prevention and treatment of visual impairment b) Distribution of sunglasses c) Dental health services d) Pulse polio campaign		CO-3
12.	What is the primary objective of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)? a) Promote family planning b) Provide treatment for tuberculosis c) Prevent and control HIV/AIDS transmission d) Offer polio vaccines to children		
13.	Which programme focuses on improving maternal and child health indicators in India? a) National Tobacco Control Programme b) National Family Welfare Programme c) National Health Intervention Programme for Mother and Child d) National Programme for Control of Blindness		CO-4
14.	What is the primary preventive measure promoted by the National Malaria Prevention Programme?		



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	a) Routine blood sugar testing b) Promotion of yoga c) Use of insecticide-treated bed nets d) Vitamin A supplementation		
15.	Which programme provides dedicated care services for senior citizens at government hospitals? a) Universal Immunization Programme b) National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly c) National AIDS Control Programme d) Pulse Polio Programme		
16.	In what way does WHO assist the Indian healthcare system? a) Funds only COVID-19 vaccines b) Provides medical insurance to elderly c) Offers technical support and global guidelines d) Manufactures vaccines		
17.	The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was launched under which larger health initiative? a) Swachh Bharat Mission b) Ayushman Bharat c) National Health Mission d) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana		
18.	Which of the following is a key aim of school health programs? a) Reduce employment b) Promote academic competition c) Improve students' physical and mental health d) Train students in agriculture		
19.	The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was launched primarily to improve: a) Employment rates b) Literacy levels c) Rural and urban sanitation d) Vaccination coverage		CO-5
20.	What is the minimum population served by a PHC in a plain area as per Indian standards? a) 20,000 b) 30,000 c) 50,000 d) 100,000		

Section B

Short Questions: Attempt any seven questions.

7x5 = 35 marks

SN	QUESTIONS	CO's
1.	Define public health and explain its significance in disease prevention.	CO 1
2.	List the essential components of a balanced diet and explain their importance.	CO 1



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3.	Explain the transmission and prevention methods for malaria.	CO 2
4.	What is the role of vaccination in the prevention of diseases like influenza and pneumonia?	CO 2
5.	Explain the role of the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) in public health.	CO 3
6.	What was the primary goal of the Pulse Polio Programme, and how was it implemented?	CO 3
7.	What are the key objectives of the National Health Intervention Programme for Mother and Child?	CO 4
8.	Write a note on the National Programme for the Health Care of the Elderly.	CO 4
9.	What are the major challenges in improving rural sanitation in India?	CO 5

Section C

Long questions: Attempt any two questions

2x10 = 20 marks

SN	QUESTIONS	CO's
1	Discuss the importance of nutrition in maintaining health. Explain the consequences of nutritional deficiencies, including vitamin deficiencies and malnutrition, along with their preventive measures.	CO 1
2	Describe the objectives, functioning, and outcomes of the National AIDS Control Programme and the National Tuberculosis Control Programme.	CO 3
3	Explain the structure and functions of Primary Health Centres (PHCs). How do PHCs contribute to delivering healthcare in rural areas?	CO 5