

ODISHA NURSES & MIDWIVES EXAMINATION BOARD

**FIRST YEAR SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION IN
GNM-2025**

**Paper-I
(Bioscience)**

Time -3Hrs

Full marks-75

Answer all questions.

Figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

1. a. Draw a labelled diagram of ear. [4]
- b. Write the structure and functions of the ear. [6]
- c. Describe the physiology of hearing. [5]

OR

- a. What is the alimentary tract. [3]
 - b. Draw a labelled diagram of the digestive system and enumerate the glands associated with it. [4]
 - c. Describe briefly the structure and function of stomach. [8]
-
2. a. Define Biomedical waste management. [2]
 - b. Enumerate the hazards associated with bio-medical waste management. [7]
 - c. Describe briefly the role of a nursing officer in safe bio-medical waste disposal. [6]

OR

- a. Define immunity. [3]
- b. Write the classification of immunity. [7]
- c. Describe the universal immunisation schedule that is currently followed. [5]

3. Write short notes on any three of the following. [3×5=15]

- a. Ball & Socket joint
- b. Mechanism of vision
- c. Sterilisation of sharp instruments
- d. Structure of Neuron cell
- e. Microscope

4. A. Write the responsibilities and role of a nurse in the following situations. [2×5=10]

- a. A patient with food poisoning
- b. A patient with head injury.
- c. Collection of sputum specimens for Acid Fast Bascillus.
- d. A patient suffering from sun stroke.
- e. A patient with a dog bite.

4. B. Fill in the blanks. [1×5=5]

- a. Bile is secreted from _____ cells.
- b. The function of Rods & Cones is _____ & _____ respectively.
- c. The range of specific gravity of CSF is _____ to _____.
- d. Myopia means _____.
- e. The respiratory centre is situated in _____.

5. A. Write the full forms of the following abbreviations. [1×5=5]

- a. ADH
- b. TSH
- c. MCP

- d. WBC
- e. ATP

5. B. Write True /False.

[1×10=10]

- i. Tetanus can be transmitted through infected soil.
- ii. Bleeding from stomach is known as epistaxis.
- iii. There are three lobes in the right lung.
- iv. Pleura is the outer covering of small intestine.
- v. Lipids are stored in areolar tissue.
- vi. The commonest cause of UTI is E Coli.
- vii. The universal blood doner group is AB positive.
- viii. Buccinator muscle is present in the tongue.
- ix. Joseph Lister discovered the electron microscope.
- x. Calcium, actin and myosin is necessary for muscle contraction.

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Paper-II

(Behavioural Science- Psychology & Sociology)

Time -3Hrs

Full marks-75

Answer all questions.

Figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

1. a. Define learning. [4]
- b. Enumerate the characteristics of learning. [6]
- c. Discuss the factors that affect the learning process. [5]

OR

- a. Define Alcoholism. [3]
 - b. Describe the social problems arising due to alcoholism. [6]
 - c. Suggest measures to prevent and control alcoholism in the society. [6]
2. a. Define Sociology. [2]
 - b. Write the scope and nature of sociology. [7]
 - c. Briefly describe causes of Dowry system and mention the measures to prevent dowry system. [6]

OR

- a. Define Habit. [3]
- b. Enlist the laws for forming habit. [6]
- c. Explain the importance of good habits for maintaining good health. [6]

3. Write short notes on any three of the following. [3×5=15]

- a. Attitude
- b. Custom
- c. Conflict
- d. Mental disorder
- e. Personality

4. A. Write the responsibilities and role of a nurse in the following situations. [2×5=10]

- a. A student with lack of discipline
- b. A person with depression.
- c. A person with a drug addiction.
- d. A couple planning for parenthood.
- e. A child with special needs.

4. B. Fill in the blanks. [1×10=10]

- a. The ability to remember past events is called _____.
- b. The primary level of child socialisation is _____.
- c. A group of persons organised for a specific purpose is called _____.
- d. Attention is the main characteristics of _____ mind.
- e. Behaviour which gets transmitted from one generation to another is called as _____.
- f. The anti-social behaviour observed in children is known as _____ delinquency.
- g. The father of Sociology is _____.
- h. Delinquency is a type of _____ problem of the society.
- i. Adjustment is a _____ type of behaviour.
- j. Freud described about _____ development of children.

5. A. Write the full forms of the following abbreviations.

[1×5=5]

- a. ICMR
- b. ICD
- c. ICCW
- d. ICDS
- e. ECT

5. B. Match the following.

[1×5=5]

Column A

- a. Rationalisation
- b. Poverty
- c. Juvenile
- d. Social process
- e. Lapse of time

Column B

- i. Repetition
- ii. Social change
- iii. Malnutrition
- iv. Anti-social behaviour
- v. Excuse making

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Paper-III

(Fundamentals of Nursing and First Aid)

Time -3Hrs

Full marks-75

Answer all questions.

Figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

1. a. Define First aid. [3]
- b. Write down the golden rules of first aid. [5]
- c. Describe briefly the importance and characteristics of first aid. [7]

OR

- a. Define enema. [3]
 - b. What are the different indications of giving enema? [5]
 - c. Enumerate the classification and preparation of giving enema. [7]
-
2. a. What difference between records and reports? [2]
 - b. Write briefly about various types of records and mention the importance of recording and reporting. [5]
 - c. Briefly describe the role of a nurse in recording and reporting. [8]

OR

- a. What is an injection? [3]
- b. Enlist the different types of injections. [5]
- c. Explain the general instructions for giving IM injection. [7]

3. Write short notes on any three of the following. [3×5=15]

- a. Barrier nursing
- b. Shock
- c. Blood pressure
- d. Care of terminally ill cancer patient
- e. Qualities of a nursing personnel

4. A. Write the responsibilities and role of a nurse in the following situations. [2×5=10]

- a. A patient with electric injury.
- b. A patient with elbow fracture.
- c. Prevention of cross infection in a hospital
- d. A patient with pain abdomen.
- e. A patient with dehydration.

4. B. Fill in the blanks. [1×10=10]

- a. _____ % of sodium chloride is present in normal saline.
- b. _____ indicates presence of sugar urine.
- c. _____ is prevented by intake of dietary fibres.
- d. _____ indicates presence of blood in stool.
- e. _____ means total cessation of breathing.
- f. Disease caused by dog bite _____.
- g. Painful micturition is called _____.
- h. Bluish discolouration of skin, lips, tongue and nail is called _____.
- i. Vomiting sensation is called _____.
- j. Bleeding from the lungs is called _____.

5. A. Write the full forms of the following abbreviations. [1×5=5]

- a. OD
- b. SOS
- c. OM
- d. PC
- e. MEQ

5. B. Write true or false. [1×5=5]

- a. The thumb should not be used to count pulse.
- b. Antibiotic is used as the drug of choice for fungal infection.
- c. Handwashing is the most important measure to prevent infection.
- d. Haemoptysis means bleeding from stomach.
- e. The use of artificial ventilation with external heart compression is called cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.

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Paper-IV

(Community Health Nursing-1)

Time -3Hrs

Full marks-75

Answer all questions.

Figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

1. a. Define primary health care. [3]
- b. Enumerate the importance of community health nursing in India. [6]
- c. Enlist the millennium development goals. [6]

OR

- a. Define malnutrition. [3]
 - b. What are the different types and causes of malnutrition? [5]
 - c. Describe the responsibilities of a nurse for prevention of malnutrition. [7]
2. a. What do you understand by mother & child services. [2]
 - b. Enlist the various child welfare services provided for safe childhood in India. [5]
 - c. Explain the role of a nurse in family health services. [8]

OR

- a. Define Prevention. [3]
- b. Explain the various levels of disease prevention with appropriate illustration. [5]
- c. Explain the role of a nurse in prevention and control of Covid-19 infection. [7]

3. Write short notes on any three of the following. [3×5=15]

- a. Home visit
- b. Nutritional anaemia
- c. Small scale water purification systems
- d. Methods of refuse disposal
- e. Vitamin deficiency diseases.

4. A. Write the responsibilities and role of a nurse in the following situations. [2×5=10]

- a. Attending a patient with sun stroke.
- b. Maintaining cold chain.
- c. Attending a geriatric patient.
- d. National immunization program.
- e. Worm infestation.

4. B. Fill in the blanks. [1×5=5]

- a. Indian red cross was established in the year _____.
- b. MDA is administered to prevent _____.
- c. Care provides food support to children through _____.
- d. Action taken prior to the onset of the disease is called _____.
- e. Chicken pox is caused by _____.

5. A. Write the full forms of the following abbreviations. [1×10=10]

- a. NIPCCD
- b. NSV
- c. MDM
- d. SAM
- e. MMR

- f. IEC
- g. GBV
- h. VVM
- i. SARS
- j. MPHWF

5. B. Write true or false.

[1×5=5]

- a. WHO provides guidelines of conducting health program.
- b. The articles used by infectious patients are called fomites.
- c. Vitamin B complex and Vitamin C are water soluble.
- d. *Gambusia affinis* is used as a biological control for arthropod borne disease.
- e. Ticks and mites are included to the insecta class of arthropods.

**ODISHA NURSES & MIDWIVES EXAMINATION BOARD
SECOND YEAR SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION
IN GNM-2025**

**Paper-I
(Medical and Surgical Nursing I)**

Time -3Hrs

Full marks-75

Answer all questions.

Figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

1. a. Define Hernia. [3]
- b. Write briefly to explain the different types of Hernia. [5]
- c. Describe the nursing management of a patient with Hernia including the pre operative preparation. [7]

OR

- a. Define bronchial Asthma. [3]
 - b. Enlist the types, signs and symptoms of Bronchial Asthma. [6]
 - c. Write the medical & nursing management of a patient with Bronchial Asthma. [6]
2. a. What is Cerebrovascular Accidents ? [2]
 - b. Write the causes, signs, symptoms and diagnostic tests for detection of Cerebrovascular Accidents. [7]
 - c. Write in brief about the management of a patient with Cerebrovascular Accidents. [6]

OR

- a. Define intestinal obstruction. [3]
- b. Describe the aetiology, clinical manifestations and diagnostic tests for diagnosing intestinal obstruction. [6]

- c. Prepare a nursing care plan for the patients admitted for complications of intestinal obstruction. [6]

3. Write short notes on any three of the following. [3×5=15]

- a) Glasgow coma scale
- b) Nephrotic syndrome
- c) Benign prostate hypertrophy
- d) Arteriosclerosis
- e) Lung abscess.

4. Fill in the blanks. [1×10=10]

- a) _____ type of electrolyte solution moves freely between intravascular compartments and interstitial compartments.
- b) _____ drug is used in the treatment of gout.
- c) _____ is the absence of respiration.
- d) _____ gas is used for the fumigation of operation theatres.
- e) _____ means the CSF leakage from the ear.
- f) _____ is characterised by sharp acute pain in the right iliac point.
- g) _____ is the policeman of the abdomen.
- h) _____ means collapse of alveoli in lungs.
- i) _____ is the father of Indian Surgery.
- j) _____ tube is 10 feet long mercury weighted single lumen rubber tube used for intestinal decompression.

5. A. Write the full forms of the following abbreviations.

[1×10=10]

- i. FNAC
- ii. SGPT
- iii. COLD
- iv. ADHD
- v. EBL
- vi. EGC
- vii. ACTH
- viii. BGL
- ix. CARF
- x. CABG

5. B. Write True /False.

[1×10=10]

- i. Hormones secreted from adrenal gland can directly affect nervous system.
- ii. Most elderly persons are senile and demented.
- iii. Low elastase test detects pancreatic endocrine insufficiency.
- iv. Melatonin is secreted from the pineal gland.
- v. The most common treatment for anal fistula is fistulectomy.
- vi. The fluid present in Knee joint is known as cerebrospinal fluid.
- vii. Terminal disinfection is carried out after discharge.
- viii. Dietary Fat is restricted in a patient with oedema.
- ix. A positive kerning sign is seen in Malina.
- x. A sudden loss of muscle tone, control and impaired movement is known as Ataxia.

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Paper-II

(Medical and Surgical Nursing II)

Time -3Hrs

Full marks-75

Answer all questions.

Figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

1. a. Define Leukemia. [3]
- b. Write briefly the various types, risk factors and clinical features of Leukaemia. [5]
- c. Describe the nursing management of a patient with Leukaemia. [7]

OR

- a. Define Tonsillitis. [3]
 - b. Enlist the causes, clinical manifestations and its complications of Tonsillitis. [6]
 - c. Write the pre-operative and post-operative management nursing care of a patient with tonsillectomy. [6]
2. a. Define Cancer. [2]
 - b. Write the etiology, risk factors and clinical manifestations associated with cervical cancer. [7]
 - c. Briefly explain the role of a nurse in prevention, pre-operation and post- operation care of a cervical cancer patient. [6]

OR

- a. Define Valvular heart disease. [3]
- b. Enlist the types, clinical manifestations and diagnostic tests done to detect valvular heart disease. [5]

- c. Prepare a nursing care plan for the patients suffering from mitral valve disease. [7]

3. Write short notes on any three of the following. [3×5=15]

- a. Osteoarthritis
- b. Tetanus
- c. Post operative care of mastectomy
- d. Beta thalassemia
- e. Organo-phosphorus poisoning
- f. Deafness

4. A. Fill in the blanks. [1×5=5]

- a. Cacosmia is a disorder of the _____.
- b. The sudden obstruction of an artery by clot or foreign substance is called _____.
- c. Surgical repair of tympanic membrane is called _____.
- d. In triage the first priority is denoted by _____ colour.
- e. Removal of the entire breast is called _____.

4. B. Write the role of a nursing officer in the following situations. [2×5=10]

- a. A patient with vertigo.
- b. A lady with iron deficiency anaemia.
- c. A farmer with attempted hanging.
- d. A patient with neurogenic bladder.
- e. A patient with tinea capitis.

5. A. Write the full forms of the following abbreviations.

[1×5=5]

- i. ABI
- ii. PAOG
- iii. DIC
- iv. BSE
- v. DASH

5. B. Write True /False.

[1×10=10]

- i. The incubation period of P. Falciparum is 12 days.
- ii. Aspirin is an anti-platelet agent.
- iii. Inflammation of the nasal mucosa is known as rhinorrhoea.
- iv. Myopia is corrected by wearing spectacles with concave lens.
- v. High fibre diet reduces the risk of colon cancer.
- vi. The first degree burns is also known as full thickness burns.
- vii. Herpes zoster is a mild infection caused by protozoa.
- viii. Poliomyelitis is a viral infection of the human alimentary system.
- ix. Measuring oxygen level by pulse oximeter is a non-invasive procedure.
- x. Leukaemia is accumulation of red blood cells in bone marrow.

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Paper-III

(Mental Health Nursing)

Time -3Hrs

Full marks-75

Answer all questions.

Figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

1. a. What is organic mental health disorder? [3]
- b. Write etiology, clinical manifestations of Alzheimer's disease. [5]
- c. Describe the role of nursing office in management of dementia. [7]

OR

- a. Define electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)? [3]
 - b. Write down the types, indications, contraindications and side effects of ECT. [6]
 - c. Write the role of the nursing officer in ECT management. [6]
-
2. a. What is substance abuse? [2]
 - b. Write the commonly used psychotic drugs and aetiology of substance use. [7]
 - c. Describe the nursing management of a 50 year old man with alcoholism. [6]

OR

- a. Define Schizophrenia? [3]
- b. Write the types, aetiology and clinical features of schizophrenia. [5]
- c. What is the role of a nursing officer in the management of a patient with paranoid schizophrenia. [7]

3. Write short notes on any three of the following. [3×5=15]

- i. Role of a nurse in crisis intervention
- ii. Occupational therapy
- iii. Extra pyramidal syndrome
- iv. Responsibilities of a nurse in a person on lithium therapy
- v. Professional practice standard

4. A. Write down the role of a nursing personnel in the following situations. [2×5=10]

- a. A patient with drug addiction.
- b. Adolescent girl with suicidal tendencies.
- c. An Alzheimer's patient
- d. A lady with paranoid schizophrenia.
- e. A patient preparing for ECT

4. B. Fill in the blanks. [1×5=5]

- i. A 20 year old with sexual disorder.
- ii. A patient with insomnia.
- iii. A patient with violent aggressive behaviour.
- iv. A female in social crisis.
- v. Prevention of mental retardation.

5. A. Write the full forms of the following abbreviations. [1×5=5]

- i. DMPH
- ii. PET
- iii. ISPN
- iv. MMSE
- v. ILA

5. B. Write True /False. [1×10=10]

- i. Neuro transmitters do not have a role in mental disorders.
- ii. Mental disorders are not hereditary.
- iii. Crisis due to transitional period of life is called maturational crisis.
- iv. Informed consent is the legal responsibility of the psychiatric nurse.
- v. Obsessive-compulsive disorder is a type of psychiatric condition.
- vi. Haloperidol is an anti-psychotic.
- vii. The optimal size of group therapy is 8 to 10 members.
- viii. Irrational fear of a specific object is known as social fear.
- ix. Panic disorder is not an anxiety disorder.
- x. Korsakoff's syndrome is caused due to thiamine deficiency.

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Paper-IV

(Child Health Nursing)

Time -3Hrs

Full marks-75

Answer all questions.

Figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

1. a. What is neonatal jaundice? [3]
- b. Write briefly the difference between physiological and pathological jaundice. [5]
- c. Describe the role of paediatric nurse in neonatal treatment in phototherapy. [7]

OR

- a. What is oesophageal atresia? [3]
 - b. Compare oesophageal atresia with trachea-oesophageal fistula. [6]
 - c. Write the nursing management of a child with oesophageal atresia. [6]
2. a. Define Otitis media. [2]
 - b. Write the causes, signs, symptoms of Otitis media. [7]
 - c. Describe the treatment plan of a paediatric CSOM. [6]

OR

- a. Define nephrotic syndrome. [3]
- b. Write the causes and clinical manifestation of nephrotic syndrome. [5]
- c. Explain the medical & nursing management of nephrotic syndrome. [7]

3. Write short notes on any three of the following. [3×5=15]

- a. Warm chain
- b. Gastrostomy feeding
- c. Breath holding spells
- d. Juvenile justice Act
- e. Genetic counselling

4. A. Write down the role of a nursing personnel while dealing with the following situations. [2×5=10]

- a. Baby on radiant warmer
- b. Snake bite
- c. Child needing nebulisation
- d. Child with a habit of pica
- e. Neonatal hypoglycemia

4. B. Fill in the blanks. [1×10=10]

- i. Oral thrush is caused by _____.
- ii. Spina bifida is a congenital defect of _____.
- iii. Commonly observed eating disorder among adolescent girls is _____.
- iv. Tet-spell is seen in _____.
- v. Sunset eye & cracked pot sound are the main feature of _____.
- vi. Vitamin A supplement is given at _____ age.
- vii. The core management of diarrhoea is _____.
- viii. The cause of meningitis and pneumonia among children below five years of age is _____.
- ix. To prevent complications of repeated blood transfusion in thalassemia major _____ therapy is essential.

- x. In a normal infant the birth weight is tripled at _____ age.

5. A. Write the full forms of the following abbreviations. [1×5=5]

- i. IPV
- ii. VSD
- iii. ELBW
- iv. IYCF
- v. UDPG-T

5. B. Write True /False. [1×5=5]

- a. A child with Tet-spell feels confused in squatting posture.
- b. Positive Brudzinski's sign is found in cerebral palsy.
- c. Fine motor development depends on neural tract maturation.
- d. Kyphosis is a deformity of the spine due to increased thoracic curve.
- e. Posterior fontanelle usually closes within 4 to 6 months of age.

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Paper-I

(Midwifery and Gynaecological Nursing)

Time -3Hrs

Full marks-75

Answer all questions.

Figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

1. Sabita is a primigravida admitted to the CHC with labour pain and 10cm cervical dilation. As a third year student answer the following
- define the mechanism of labour. [3]
 - Enumerate the cardinal movements, signs & symptoms of 2nd stage of labour. [5]
 - Enlist the steps of management of second stage of labour for the above case. [7]

OR

- Define puerperium. [3]
 - Write down the physiological changes that occur in puerperium. [5]
 - Write the nursing management of a patient with puerperium. [7]
2. a. What is ante-natal care? [2]
- Write the objectives of ante-natal care. [7]
 - Describe the nursing care of an ante natal care of a primigravida. [6]

OR

- What is Asphyxia Neonatorum? [3]
- Write the common causes and clinical features of Asphyxia in newborn baby. [5]

- c. Describe the nursing management and resuscitation of a new born with asphyxia. [7]

3. Write short notes on any three of the following. [3×5=15]

- a. Methods of contraception
- b. Partograph
- c. Fertilization
- d. Contracted pelvis
- e. Dysmenorrhea

4. A. Write down the role of a nursing personnel in the following situations. [2×5=10]

- a. A young primi gravida with convulsions
- b. Anaemia in pregnancy
- c. A baby born with meconium stain
- d. A mother with tubal sterilisation
- e. A mother with retained placenta

4. B. Fill in the blanks. [1×10=10]

- i. Denomination in vertex presentation is _____.
- ii. In _____ abortion the cervix is open.
- iii. Retroverted uterus I one of the cause of _____.
- iv. In the _____ stage of labour placenta and membranes are expelled.
- v. The umbilical cord stump falls off on _____ days after delivery.
- vi. The length of the umbilical cord is approximately _____ cm.
- vii. The third position of vertex is _____.
- viii. Hyperbilirubinemia is when the level of bilirubin is more than _____ mg/dl.

- ix. ART is the treatment of _____.
- x. The expulsion of cervical plug mixed with blood indicates _____.

5. A. Write the full forms of the following abbreviations.

[1×5=5]

- a. AMTSL
- b. BPD
- c. TDO
- d. CRL
- e. PPIUCD

5. B. Write True /False.

[1×5=5]

- i. HRT means human replacement therapy.
- ii. Mastitis is an infection of lactating breast.
- iii. Mammogram is a type of x-ray.
- iv. UTI is the only type of pelvic inflammatory disease.
- v. Procidentia is the descent of the uterus.

ODISHA NURSES & MIDWIVES EXAMINATION BOARD
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Paper-II

(Community Health Nursing-II)

Time -3Hrs

Full marks-75

Answer all questions.

Figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks

1. a. Define National Health Policy. [3]
- b. Enumerate the various National Health programmes launched in India. [5]
- c. Explain the role of a nursing officer in prevention and control of AIDS. [7]

OR

- a. Define Occupational Health Nursing. [3]
 - b. Write down the issues that arise due to Industrialization. [5]
 - c. Explain the role of a nursing officer in control and prevention of communicable diseases. [7]
2. a. What is Communication? [2]
 - b. Describe the process of Communication. [7]
 - c. Discuss the various methods for effective communication. [6]

OR

- a. What is a Health Team? [3]
- b. Write down the concept of Health Team. [5]
- c. As a community health nurse describe your role as a public health Nurse. [7]

3. Write short notes on any three of the following. [3×5=15]

- a. Geriatric Nursing
- b. Voluntary Health Agency
- c. Panchayati Raj
- d. WHO
- e. JSSK

4. A. Write down the role of a nursing personnel in the following situations. [2×5=10]

- a. Child with Bitot spots
- b. Provision of healthcare services at a PHC
- c. Prevention of spread of water borne diseases
- d. A person with respiratory infection
- e. An adolescent having menarche.

4. B. Fill in the blanks. [1×10=10]

- i. The Bharat Sevak Samaj was formed in the year _____.
- ii. _____ disease transmission can be reduced by health awareness campaign.
- iii. Community health problems can be best diagnosed by _____.
- iv. Lung disease caused by Iron dust is known as _____.
- v. National cancer awareness is on _____ every year.
- vi. Statistics related to morbidity and mortality is called _____.
- vii. MDA is administered in high endemic areas to reduce _____.
- viii. _____ eye problem is often observed in old age.
- ix. Care provides food support to children through _____.
- x. Leprosy mainly affects _____ nerves.

5. A. Write the full forms of the following abbreviations.

[1×5=5]

- a. ABER
- b. NIPI
- c. DSS
- d. IYCF
- e. CBST

5. B. Write True /False.

[1×5=5]

- i. A subcentre covers 3000 population in a rural plain area and a population of 2000 in hilly tribal areas.
- ii. National AIDS day is observed on 1st November.
- iii. The aim of the health system is to provide health development.
- iv. Polished rice has enhanced nutritional value.
- v. Profound mental retardation is an IQ of 35-49.
