Q.Code: R255I001 AR 23 Reg. No | | | | | | | | | | |

GANDHI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY, ODISHA, GUNUPUR

(GIET UNIVERSITY)

B.Sc. Nursing (Fifth Semester) Regular/Supplementary Examinations, January – 2026

N-COMH(I) 310 – Community Health Nursing I including Environmental Science & Epidemiology

Time: 3 hrs Maximum: 75 Marks

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

PART – A: (Multiple Choice Questions) **(12 x 1 = 12 Marks)**

Q. 1 Answer ***ALL*** questions

a. The term "endemic" refers to a disease which is_____

(i) Sporadic in nature (ii) Constantly present in a community
(iii) Rapidly spreading (iv) Imported from other areas

b. The main objective of family health services is to _____

(i) Treat illness (ii) Promote family welfare
(iii) Provide institutional care (iv) Reduce hospital stay

c. Under five mortality rate is expressed per _____

(i) 100 population (ii) 1,000 live births
(iii) 10,000 population (iii) 100,000 population

d. The most effective method of refuse disposal in urban areas is:

(i) Composting (ii) Open dumping
(iii) Incineration (iv) Sanitary landfill

e. The first step in community diagnosis is _____

(i) Data interpretation (ii) Data collection
(iii) Planning (iv) Evaluation

f. Which of the following is a non-communicable disease _____

(i) Cholera (ii) Tuberculosis
(iii) Diabetes mellitus (iv) Typhoid

g. Which type of immunity is acquired after vaccination _____

(i) Natural active (ii) Natural passive
(iii) Artificial active (iv) Artificial passive

h. Which method is most suitable for disposal of biomedical sharps _____

(i) Deep burial (ii) Autoclaving
(iii) Shredding (iv) Chemical disinfection

i. The most common source of indoor air pollution in rural India is _____

(i) Tobacco smoke (ii) Biomass fuel
(iii) Industrial smoke (iv) Vehicle exhaust

j. Which component of PHC ensures referral services _____

(i) Health education (ii) Appropriate technology
(iii) Intersectoral coordination (iv) Functional referral system

k. The MOST important principle of home visiting is _____

(i) Record keeping (ii) Regularity
(iii) Flexibility (iv) Purposefulness

l. Mid-upper arm circumference is mainly used to assess _____

(i) Chronic malnutrition (ii) Acute malnutrition
(iii) Obesity (iv) Micronutrient deficiency

PART – B: (Very Short Answer Questions) **(4 x 2 = 8 Marks)**

Q.2. Answer **ANY FOUR** questions

a. Define Community Health Nursing.
b. List down objectives of Primary Health Care.
c. Discuss the functions of ASHA.
d. Mention two methods of health education.
e. List two functions of Sub-centre.

PART – C: (Short Answer Questions) **(5 x 5 = 25 Marks)**

Q.3. Answer **ANY FIVE** questions

a. Explain the principles of Primary Health Care.
b. What is health promotion?
c. Explain the components of National Health Mission.
d. Discuss sources and effects of water pollution.
e. Mention any two effects of noise pollution.
f. Describe common nutritional deficiency disorders in India.

PART – D: (Long Answer Questions) **(15 x 2 = 30 Marks)**

Answer ***ALL*** questions

		Marks
4.*a.*	A nurse is involved in planning community health services at block level. Explain the steps of health planning, community participation, and the role of nurse in implementing health plans.	15
	(OR)	
b.	A nurse plans a school health programme in a government school. Explain components of school health services, health problems of school children, and role of school health nurse.	15
5.*a.*	An urban slum reports frequent respiratory and water-borne diseases. Explain the types of environmental pollution, their health effects, and preventive measures, including the role of nurse.	15
	(OR)	
b.	Explain the concept of epidemiology, epidemiological approaches, and levels of prevention with community examples.	15

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