



**TIKRIT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY
COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION IN
COMMUNITY FOR M.Sc.
STUDENTS, 2025/2026
TIME: 3 HOURS**



Qualified answer in examination is your way to success

Notes:

- 1. Answer all of the following questions.**
- 2. The questions are distributed over (18) pages, therefore insure that you have (18) pages.**

Choose the most appropriate answer (100 marks, 1.0 for each one of them)

1. What is the primary focus of Community Medicine?

- A. Diagnosis and treatment of rare diseases
- B. Individual patient care in hospitals
- C. Health promotion and disease prevention in populations
- D. Development of new surgical techniques
- E. Pharmaceutical drug trials

2. Management of diarrheal diseases among under 5 children are including all the followings steps (except):

- A. The aim of plan B is to correct the dehydration
- B. ORT desired what remain after 24 hours
- C. If the child vomits the ORT wait for 30 minutes and restarting giving him the solution slowly
- D. No need for re-assessment by doctor if baby with mild dehydration
- E. management can be within IMNCI program

3. Regarding pandemic all true except

- A. It is same as endemic
- B. It is outbreak of disease in a continent
- C. Avian flue is an example on it
- D. Unusual occurrence of diseases
- E. It is same as epidemic

4. School health program is complementary to:

- A. MCH
- B. family planning
- C. antenatal care
- D. postnatal care
- E. preconceptional care

- 5. Choice of family planning method depends on different factors include (all true except):-**
- A. Effectiveness
 - B. Cost
 - C. sexual activity
 - D. availability
 - E. family size
- 6. Rana is a Pregnant lady came to Ibn Sina PHCC for routine periodic visit, she was at 24 weeks of gestation. Doctor should send her for the following investigation except:**
- A. ABO group
 - B. Hb%
 - C. urine albumin
 - D. blood sugar
 - E. sugar in urine
- 7. Most common causes of mortality among children under 5 years is:**
- A. congenital anomalies.
 - B. Accidents
 - C. infectious diseases
 - D. malnutrition
 - E. Malaria
- 8. Common problems in post partum period (all true except):**
- A. breast engorgement
 - B. placenta previa
 - C. purpural sepsis
 - D. depression
 - E. anemia
- 9. The following should be avoided during the 1st trimester of pregnancy(all true except):**
- A. laxatives
 - B. vitamin A
 - C. iron supplement
 - D. X-ray
 - E. chemotherapy
- 10. The following nutritional modification are important during pregnancy**
- A. regular vegetables & milk consumption
 - B. regular consumption of tea, coffee & chocolate with foods

- C. fat as a source of increased calories requirements
- D. high protein food
- E. high carbohydrate diet

11. Rubella vaccine is given routinely in Iraq to

- A. all women in reproductive age
- B. school girls at 12years old
- C. school girls and boys at 12years old
- D. pregnant women in the first trimester
- E. pregnant women in the 2nd trimester

12. Antenatal care: (all true except)

- A. good antenatal care mean a pregnant had at least 7 visit if began at first trimester.
- B. detect and manage high risk pregnant.
- C. low risk pregnancy need only monitoring.
- D. health education is important during antenatal period
- E. tetanus toxoid and rubella vaccine are main vaccine used at antenatal period.

13. National health programs(all true except):

- A. ARI.
- B. Family planning.
- C. CDD.
- D. DOTs
- E. IMNCI

14. At 24 May 2025 pregnant women visit PHCC, she had bad previous obstetrical history (she had 1 lived child, 2 abortion & 3 dead children at 2,3,6 months of age) come to PHCC for routine visits, her last LMP at 8 December 2024.

- A. she is G6P4A2
- B. the gestational age at this visit is 32 weeks
- C. the expected date for delivery is 15 September 2025
- D. Calcium is contraindicated at this visit.
- E. According to schedule her future visits to PHCC at 8 June 2025.

15. sudden death:

- A. 70% of deaths occur inside the hospitals
- B. Definitions are variable from immediate death
- C. 50% of all death occurring during acute stage of sever chest pain within 2hrs of onset
- D. Mobile CCU provide services inside the hospital
- E. common in children into adulthood

16. Saba is a pregnant women visit PHCC at 24 May/2025, her LMP was at 31/ January 2025.

The gestational age in this visit is:

- A. 25 week
- B. 28 week
- C. 16 week
- D. 18 week
- E. 20 week

17. Regarding Rota vaccine, all the following are true: (except one)

- A. it is administered orally
- B. it is killed vaccine
- C. it is given at 2 and 4 months old
- D. it is stored at 2-8C temp.
- E. to protect infants against Rota viral gastroenteritis.

18. IMNCI include all the following health problems except:

- A. malaria
- B. respiratory infection
- C. diarrhea
- D. malnutrition.
- E. congenital anomaly

19. Directly observed treatment, short course is the most effective strategy available for controlling the TB results are (all true except)

- A. High cure rates
- B. Decreased prevalence of chronic cases
- C. Decreased transmission of infection
- D. increase incidence rate of infection
- E. Prevention of drug resistance

20. Layan is 18 months old child reach the PHCC complained from diarrhea 3 days ago, it frequent times/day, vomiting , she is unable to drink, no urine output, sleepy, feverish, weak pulse and skin back very slowly. She is diagnosed as:

- A. mild dehydration
- B. severe dehydration
- C. chronic diarrhea
- D. moderate dehydration
- E. ORS is very effective in her case

21. Infant mortality rate is:

- A. number of children death per total birth
- B. It refers to the number of deaths among infants < one year old per 1000 live births in a given year.
- C. contraceptive shared in increased infant mortality
- D. total number of births in a year, divided by the total population in that year
- E. Infant mortality indicate the likelihood that a live birth will die during the first month of life.

22. Oral Rehydration solution (ORS) contain the following except:

- A. Sodium chloride 3.5 g
- B. Tri Sodium citrate , dihydrate 2.9g
- C. Potassium permanganate 1.5 g
- D. Glucose 20 g
- E. water 1 litre

23. The most common health problem (No. one) among Primary school children in developing countries is:

- A. anemia and malnutrition
- B. infections and worm infestation
- C. accidents
- D. diseases of skin
- E. dental caries

24. The following are water borne diseases (except one)

- A. Typhoid fever
- B. Cholera
- C. Hepatitis A
- D. Malaria
- E. Schistosomiasis

25. Healthy home is (all true except one)

- A. dry & clean
- B. contaminant-free
- C. ventilated
- D. pest free & safe
- E. humid and warm

26. The most common and practical disinfectant agent for drinking water is:

- A. Ozone
- B. Silver
- C. Ultraviolet rays

- D. Chlorine
- E. Iodine

27. Best morbidity measurement in chronic diseases is

- A. Incidence rate
- B. prevalence rate
- C. attack rate
- D. odd ratio
- E. relative risk

28. Regarding epidemiology of coronary heart diseases: all true except

- A. is the most common form of heart disease.
- B. More than 50% of the global burden of coronary heart disease occurs in developing countries.
- C. atherosclerosis underlies the manifestation of CHD.
- D. 60% of CVD deaths take place in high -income countries
- E. prevalence 80% from all death

29. prevention of NIDDM (all true except)

- A. do exercise
- B. Avoid fatty diet
- C. Prevent obesity
- D. encourage the use of fibers
- E. Encourage the use of refined sugar

30. Regarding epidemiology of congenital heart disease: all true except

- A. family history play a role in it
- B. occurs due to several risk factors during life.
- C. Increase in CHD mortality rate seen in industrialized countries
- D. Progressing of CHD risk factors among children into adulthood
- E. good health services can decrease mortality rate

31. Which one is correct about impact of Pneumonia among ARI?

- A. Pneumonia cases estimated to be one from each 20 ARI cases
- B. Mortality rate from pneumonia among children is 70%
- C. In moderate pneumonia there is chest indrawing
- D. Mother can take counseling and education on home care in the management of moderate pneumonia
- E. can't be treated within IMNCI program

32. Regarding tetanus toxoid vaccine to pregnant women one is correct:

- A. This vaccine is safe on developing fetus when given according schedule

- B. 2 doses give complete protection
- C. only protect the new born baby from tetanus.
- D. Contraindicated G5 P4 pregnant woman
- E. given in first 2 months of gestation

33. One is not correct in Apgar's score:

- A. There are 5 signs scaled from 0, 1, 2, score
- B. 8 scores at 5 minutes it means the baby at high risk
- C. Grimace as Response to catheter = 1 score
- D. Hear rate is <100 beats/min = 1score
- E. can be done in first 24 hours

34. Rabies caused by

- A. worm
- B. Bacteria
- C. Parasites.
- D. Virus.
- E. Fungus

35. Regarding polio vaccine all the following are correct except

- A. it is alive attenuated virus vaccine
- B. it is fluid given by mouth
- C. given at 2,4,6 months of age
- D. heat stability very low
- E. killed vaccine

36. Disease that is occurring regularly in a define population called

- A. pandemic
- B. outbreak
- C. endemic
- D. epidemic
- E. attack

37. Prevalence rate is : (all true except one)

- A. current cases
- B. new cases among total population at risk
- C. useful to evaluate chronic diseases
- D. new and old cases per population at that place and time
- E. can be measured in cross sectional studies

38. Odd ratio measurement can be measured in:

- A. cohort study
- B. case control
- C. cross section
- D. case report
- E. clinical trial

39. It is number of death at first month of age divided by number of live births

- A. perinatal mortality rate
- B. neonatal mortality rate
- C. new born mortality rate
- D. infant mortality rate
- E. stillbirth

40. Morbidity can be measured by:

- A. natality rate
- B. case fatality rate
- C. incidence rate
- D. fertility rate
- E. total population

41. Iron deficiency anemia occurs in one of the following

- A. measles
- B. hydatidosis
- C. ancylostomiasis
- D. enterobiasis
- E. ascariasis

42. Regarding primary prevention (all true except):

- A. Health promotion
- B. Immunization
- C. Treatment to arrest the disease process and to prevent complication
- D. Periodic dental checking
- E. good nutrition

43. Persons who had susceptibility to risk (all true except one)

- A. Case
- B. Risky
- C. Population at risk
- D. Those individuals may develop disease.
- E. likelihood of diseases occurrence

44. Air pollution : (all true except one)

- A. can be biological pollution.
- B. mean contamination of air with substance, or changes in concentration of air elements
- C. may be due to air conditioners widely used
- D. industrial waste products not included
- E. may be chemical pollution

45. Regarding stroke(all true except one):

- A. Mean interruption of blood supply to heart
- B. female affected more than male.
- C. High prevalence of stroke among hypertensive
- D. may be due to thrombosis
- E. Can be prevented

46. Cancer risk factors: all true except

- A. Estrogen may decrease risk of CA endometrium
- B. CA breast run in families
- C. Malignant melanoma are bad prognosis
- D. CA-stomach is more in individuals with blood group A
- E. sun light has on relation to skin CA

47. Infection associated by COPD

- A. TB
- B. typhoid fever
- C. Rotavirus
- D. brucellosis
- E. meningitis

48. AIDS modes of transmission may be by the followings except

- A. Sex
- B. Water
- C. Tattoos
- D. Blood transfusion
- E. Organ transplant

49. Factors that promote good working relationships: (except one)

- A. staff meeting with agenda and sufficient time to discuss
- B. respect for professionalism in regard to sex, age, and race
- C. giving credit
- D. cooperation
- E. good communication skills

50. Goals of health policy include : (except one)

- A. enhance disease prevention
- B. improve access to care
- C. enhance private health institutions
- D. increase life span
- E. high coverage rate of health care

51. Regarding asthma: all true except

- A. is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the lung parenchyma
- B. Allergen sensitization is an important risk factor for asthma
- C. airflow obstruction is often reversible spontaneously or under treatment
- D. usually associated with variable airflow obstruction
- E. is a disease of all ages

52. Housewife hand dermatosis is: all true except

- A. usually chronic
- B. due to detergents
- C. avoidance of cause had major role in treatment
- D. no relapse
- E. majority of patients age is 20-30 years

53. Physical environmental hazards are: (except one)

- A. radiation
- B. poisoning
- C. noise
- D. heating
- E. climate and geographical hazards

54. The science of studying interaction between organisms and environment is called:

- A. ecology
- B. sociology
- C. mycology
- D. anthropology
- E. epidemiology

55. Folate deficiency lead to

- A. microsomia
- B. Pyloric stenosis
- C. Ventricular septal defect
- D. Congenital pneumonia
- E. Neural tube defect

56. Which of the following is a severe complication of untreated maternal anemia?

- A. Preterm birth
- B. Gestational diabetes
- C. Hypertension
- D. Polyhydramnios
- E. Decreased fetal movement

57. Mumps transmitted by:

- A. Droplet.
- B. Blood.
- C. Flies.
- D. Direct contact.
- E. Food.

58. Lyme disease is transmitted by:

- A. mosquitoes
- B. ticks
- C. fleas
- D. mites
- E. lice

59. The most common cause of bacterial meningitis:

- A. *Neisseria Meningitidis*.
- B. *Streptococcus pneumonia*.
- C. *Listeria monocytogenes*.
- D. Group B streptococci.
- D. *Hemophilus Influenzae type B*.

60. Which of the following disease confers natural immunity:

- A. Influenza.
- B. Polio.
- C. Tetanus.
- D. Measles.
- E. brucellosis.

61. Which of the following is a natural method of contraception?

- A. Condoms
- B. Diaphragm
- C. Cervical cap
- D. Coitus interruptus
- E. All of the above

62. The maternal mortality include:

- A. Only deaths during pregnancy.
- B. Deaths that occur between 20 weeks and delivery.
- C. Deaths during pregnancy and the first week after delivery.
- D. Deaths between conception and forty two days after delivery.
- E. Deaths that occur between 36 weeks and delivery.

63. Risky mothers are: (all true except one)

- A. Those with previous myomectomy.
- B. Those with Rh negative husbands.
- C. Those with previous two abortions.
- D. Those gravida 7 Para 6.
- E. Those with Rh -ve

64. Oral live-attenuated vaccine include

- A. Measles
- B. Rotavirus
- C. mumps
- D. rubella
- E. BCG vaccine

65. The Black Death was caused by:

- A. yersinia pestis
- B. vibrio cholerae
- C. mycobacterium tuberculosis
- D. clostridium botulinum
- E. bacillus anthracis

66. Which vaccine given intradermally around 28 days old:

- A. Polio vaccine
- B. BCG vaccine
- C. DTP vaccine
- D. Measles vaccine
- E. Hepatitis B vaccine

67. The following are signs of severe dehydration: (except one)

- A. thirsty
- B. lethargic or unconscious
- C. sunken eyes
- D. skin pinch goes very slowly
- E. no urine

68. Live attenuated vaccines are (except)

- A. Tuberculosis (BCG)
- B. Oral polio vaccine (OPV)
- C. Measles
- D. Rota virus
- E. diphtheria toxoid

69. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) are:

- A. Observational
- B. Experimental
- C. Descriptive
- D. Qualitative
- E. Ecological

70. The "epidemiologic triad" consists of:

- A. Agent, host, environment
- B. Virus, bacteria, fungi
- C. Morbidity, mortality, prevalence
- D. Incidence, prevalence, mortality
- E. Screening, diagnosis, treatment

71. Ali is 6months infant presented with cough and mild fever but he has no general danger signs, no chest in drawing, no stridor, no rapid breathing. What is possible diagnosis?

- A. sever pneumonia
- B. moderate pneumonia
- C. common cold
- D. otitis media
- E. sepsis

72. PHC elements include (all true except one):

- A. Sanitation.
- B. MCH.
- C. Nutrition.
- D. School health.
- E. Rehabilitation

73. Which of the following is a fungal pathogen responsible for sexually transmitted infections ?

- A. Gardnerella vaginalis
- B. Candida albicans
- C. Treponema pallidum

- D. Mycoplasma hominis
- E. Neisseria gonorrhoeae

74. A "reservoir" in disease transmission is:

- A. A place where pathogens multiply
- B. A vector carrying disease
- C. A susceptible host
- D. A contaminated object
- E. An immune individual

75. Typhoid fever is primarily transmitted through ?

- A. Airborne droplets
- B. Contaminated blood transfusion
- C. Contaminated food and water
- D. Direct skin contact
- E. Mosquito bite

76. Which of the following hepatitis viruses is most commonly transmitted via the fecal-oral route

- A. Hepatitis B
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Hepatitis D
- D. Hepatitis A
- E. Hepatitis G

77. What is the primary goal of disaster management ?

- A. To predict all natural disasters
- B. To reduce human population in high-risk areas
- C. To minimize the impact of disasters on human life and property
- D. To prevent all disasters from occurring
- E. To relocate communities after every disaster

78. What is the primary cause of dehydration in cholera patients?

- A. Vomiting
- B. Fever
- C. Excessive sweating
- D. Severe watery diarrhea
- E. Low fluid intake

79. What is the most common route of transmission of brucellosis to humans?

- A. Human-to-human contact
- B. Mosquito bites

- C. Ingestion of unpasteurized dairy products
- D. Contaminated water
- E. Ingestion of undercooked vegetables

80. Which of the following is NOT among the most common cancers

- A. Breast cancer
- B. Lung cancer
- C. Pancreatic cancer
- D. Prostate cancer
- E. peptic ulcer

81. Which of the following is a physical carcinogen

- A. Tobacco smoke
- B. Hepatitis B and C
- C. Alcohol
- D. Aflatoxin
- E. Ultraviolet radiation

82. An "outbreak" is defined as:

- A. A single case of a rare disease
- B. Expected seasonal cases
- C. Excess cases beyond expectation
- D. A global spread of disease
- E. A laboratory accident

83. Which one of the following is a non- communicable disease?

- A. Cancer
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Cholera
- D. Diabetes mellitus
- E. a & d

84. What is the difference between a communicable disease and a non-communicable disease?

- A. A communicable disease can be passed from person to person, a non-communicable disease cannot.
- B. A communicable disease cannot be passed from person to person, while a non-communicable disease can be.
- C. Both types of disease can be passed from person to person, but communicable diseases require direct contact with bodily fluids.
- D. There is no difference because both still result in disease.
- E. No one is true

85. The following are triggers of asthma expect:

- A. NSAID
- B. Ventolin
- C. Aspirin
- D. B blockers
- E. Occupational vapors

86. About Dyslipidemia all true except:

- A. Serum total cholesterol = LDL + HDL + Triglycerides
- B. High serum LDL- cholesterol – atherogenic
- C. High serum Triglycerides –atherogenic
- D. Low HDL cholesterol – atherogoneic
- E. ↓ serum cholesterol - ↑ CHD

87. scurvy is a nutritional disease related to deficiency of

- A. vitamin C
- B. vitamin B1
- C. vitamin K
- D. vitamin B12
- E. vitamin A

88. Which of the following is a measure of disease frequency?

- A. Relative risk
- B. Odds ratio
- C. Incidence rate
- D. P-value
- E. Confidence interval

89. The primary antibody in breast milk is

- A. IgE
- B. IgA
- C. IgG
- D. IgM.
- E. All the above.

90. food pyramid consists from : except

- A. carbohydrate
- B. protein
- C. fat
- D. water
- E. vitamins

91. Which one consider as mineral deficiency:

- A. Scurvy.
- B. Rickets.
- C. Osteoporosis.
- D. osteomalacia.
- E. beriberi

92. In brucellosis ,the following species can cause human disease ,except :

- A. *Brucella abortus*
- B. *B. ovis*
- C. *B. melitensis*
- D. *B. suis*
- E. *B. canis*

93. In cholera ,the causative agent is :

- A. Viral
- B. Fungal
- C. Gram negative bacilli
- D. Parasite
- E. Gram positive bacilli

94. Hepatitis B, the route of transmission can be :

- A. Food
- B. Water
- C. Sexual
- D. Air
- E. Skin contact

95. Which of the following is NOT a barrier contraceptive?

- A. Cervical cap
- B. Diaphragm
- C. Contraceptive patch
- D. Condom
- E. Female condom

96. About cancer all the following is true except:

- A. Cancer is not just one disease but many diseases
- B. Sarcoma - cancer that begins in bone, cartilage, fat, muscle, blood vessels.
- C. The cells are genetically stable
- D. Staging give some indication of prognosis
- E. Lymphoma and myeloma - cancers that begin in the cells of the immune system.

97. Which one of the following is true regarding type I DDM:

- A. It is caused by an auto-immune reaction.
- B. usually occurs in adults.
- C. Treated by oral hypoglycemic agent.
- D. comprises 90% of people with diabetes around the world
- E. gestational diabetes increase the risk.

98. Which sign suggests a severe ARI requiring urgent medical attention?

- A. mild sore throat
- B. low-grade fever
- C. difficulty breathing
- D. runny nose
- E. occasional cough

99. Which group should NOT receive the BCG vaccine ?

- A. HIV-positive individuals
- B. Newborns
- C. Healthcare workers
- D. Travelers to high-TB-burden countries
- E. Children in endemic country

100. All are alarming signs and symptoms during pregnancy except:

- A. Blurred vision
- B. PROM
- C. Nausea
- D. Epigastric pain
- E. Generalized odema

✿ With best wishes ✿

**Prof. Dr.
Nisreen M. Ibrahim
Subject Lecturer**

**Prof. Dr.
Zeena N. Abid alrahman
Subject Lecturer**

**Ass. Prof. Dr.
Mayada K. Mohammed
Subject Lecturer**

**Ass. Prof. Dr. Mayada K. Mohammed
Head of the Department**