



UNIVERSITY OF JAFFNA, SRI LANKA
SECOND EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES PART II (1ST) – SEPTEMBER 2021 ✓
COMMUNITY & FAMILY MEDICINE
PART II

Date: 07.09.2021

Time: 9am - 12noon (3 hours)

ANSWER ALL THE **SIX** QUESTIONS

Answer each question in a separate answer book.

1. Mr. K is a 50 year old married, unemployed gentleman with three children. He was diagnosed with leprosy in 2012. He is not being followed up at any clinic. He visited the Family Health Centre Kondavil to get treatment for ulcers on his right foot. Clinical evaluation revealed that he had completed treatment for leprosy. However, he has right sided claw hand, right sided foot drop, five infected ulcers over the right foot, and peripheral neuropathy in all four limbs.
 - 1.1 List five (05) possible **health problems** faced by this patient and his family members. (20 marks)
 - 1.2 List the six (06) functions of a family physician. (30 marks)
 - 1.3 Consider you are the family physician at Family Health Centre Kondavil and **apply** your knowledge of the **functions of a family physician** to prepare a rehabilitation **plan** for this patient. (50 marks)

2. A rise in the cases of gender-based violence (GBV) has been reported during the COVID-19 lockdowns in Sri Lanka.
 - 2.1 State what is meant by gender-based violence? (10 marks)
 - 2.2 “A rise in the reported cases of GBV may not always be due to a true increase in GBV.” Briefly explain this statement (20 marks)
 - 2.3 List the stakeholders involved in addressing GBV in a Divisional Secretary (DS) area. (30 marks)
 - 2.4 “The mode of delivery of any interventions should be modified to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic”. Discuss this statement in relation to GBV prevention. (40 marks)

3.
 - 3.1 The attack rate of COVID-19 was 47 % and the case fatality rate was 27 % among the residents in a home for the aged. Explain these findings to a lay person. (20 marks)

- 3.2 Vaccine efficacy in reducing COVID-19 occurring more than 14 days after the second dose was 70.4% (95% CI 54.8 to 80.6) in a trial. Explain these findings to a lay person. (20 marks)
- 3.3 Briefly discuss the impact of urbanisation on Covid19 transmission. (30 marks)
- 3.4 Briefly explain disaster management using Covid19 as an example. (30 marks)
4. The **goal** of the school health program in Sri Lanka is “Ensuring that children are healthy, capable of promoting their own health and health of the family and community; and are able to optimally benefit from educational opportunities provided”.
- 4.1 Name five (05) activities carried out through the school health program. (15 Marks)
- 4.2 List five (05) stakeholders of the school health program. (15 Marks)
- 4.3 “The school health program contributes towards reducing maternal mortality in Sri Lanka”. Briefly explain this statement using two activities of the school health program. (30 marks)
- 4.4 Discuss the role of community empowerment in achieving the goal of the school health program. (40 Marks)
5. A research team prospectively follows a group of 10,000 vegetarians and 20,000 non-vegetarians in a district of Sri Lanka. After 30 years of follow-up, 800 vegetarians and 2,000 non-vegetarians develop ischaemic heart disease (IHD).
- 5.1 Mention the study design used in this study and the rationale for choosing it. (20 marks)
- 5.2 Define the following terms.
- 5.2.1 95% Confidence interval (10 marks)
- 5.2.2 Relative risk (10 marks)
- 5.3 The relative risk (RR) of IHD among the vegetarians when compared to non-vegetarians was 0.8 (95% confidence interval 0.6 to 0.9). Interpret these results (30 marks)
- 5.4 Before use this finding for implementing preventive activities, what steps would you take to verify their validity for evidence-based practice? (30 marks)
6. Short notes
- 6.1 Community-based palliative care (25 Marks)
- 6.2 Old age dependency ratio (25 Marks)
- 6.3 Illness behavior (25 Marks)
- 6.4 Universal health coverage (25 Marks)

