

Assessment Test

*For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)*

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

Roll # \_\_\_\_\_ DSO-001 \_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_

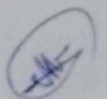
26/50

Instructions for Candidates:

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Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:
  - Malaria,
  - Tetanus,
  - Hepatitis,
  - GBS,
  - **Poliomyelitis.** ✓
2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:
  - Under 3 years,
  - Under 5 years,
  - Under 10 years,
  - **Under 15 years.** ✓
3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:
  - Lahore
  - **Islamabad** ✓
  - Karachi
  - Peshawar
  - Quetta
4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:
  - one-year period,
  - 6 months' period,
  - 3 months' period,
  - **within the first 6 weeks' time period.** ✓
5. What is the best support for a PPP ( Post Polio Paralysis) case:
  - Prolonged antiviral therapy,
  - psychotherapy,
  - **physiotherapy** ✓
6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:
  - ECG
  - EMG
  - **NCV** ✓
  - Blood CP

10/10

- LFT
7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?
- Hair roots,
  - sensory neurons,
  - motor neurons, ✓
  - WBC, RBC.
8. AFP stands for,
- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
  - Acute Flaccid Paralysis, ✓
  - Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,
9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?
- Liver,
  - kidneys,
  - muscles, ✓
  - bones,
  - blood vessel.
10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?
- Drugs are expensive,
  - diagnosis is difficult,
  - permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage ✓

Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)

b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)vaccine preventable diseases are those diseases which can be prevent by vaccination and its vaccine are available,

EPI targated diseases as under.

Polio

Tubercalosis \*milary tb and tubercaluss meningitis

Diphtheria

Pertosis

Tetanus

H influenza type b

Hepatitis B

Measle

Pneumococcal meningitis.

5/10

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Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard.? ( 10 Marks)

6/10

Answer

Communicable disease are those which can be transmitted from a reservoir of disease to a susceptible host under susceptible environment .its have there part 1 reservoir of disease. Transmition and susceptible host

What measure are required

As under

- 1 if we remove i.e isolate and treat the reservoir then we can stop the transmition of disease
- 2 if we cut the transmition then we can prevent the community from its hazard ,I,e some are vector borne airborne aerosole some are mosquito born bee.etc
- 3 prevent the susceptible host .i.e by immunization, good hygine ,using mosquito reppelnt .sleep under and wear full sleeves shirt etc,

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

0/10

Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly.  
( 10 Marks)

3/10

Answer

Provincial expert review from in order to check the failure and improve the performance of EPI on province level and district level and implementation to prevent communicable disease and hazerd and play role during out break iv covid cholera

And manage the effected population

To prevent out break across the distrd of vector born coummunicale diseasa and its hazzrd



**Assessment Test**  
**For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)**

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

31  
/50

Roll # DSO-002

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_

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31/50

Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:

- Malaria,
- Tetanus,
- Hepatitis,
- GBS,
- **Poliomyelitis.** ✓

2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:

- Under 3 years,
- Under 5 years,
- Under 10 years,
- **Under 15 years.** ✓

9/10

3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:

- Lahore
- **Islamabad** ✓
- Karachi
- Peshawar
- Quetta

4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:

- one-year period,
- 6 months' period,
- 3 months' period,
- **within the first 6 weeks' time period.** ✓

5. What is the best support for a PPP ( Post Polio Paralysis) case:

- Prolonged antiviral therapy,
- psychotherapy,
- **physiotherapy** ✓

6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:

- ECG
- EMG
- **NCV** ✓
- Blood CP

- LFT
7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?
- Hair roots,
  - sensory neurons,
  - motor neurons,
  - WBC, RBC. ✗
8. AFP stands for,
- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
  - Acute Flaccid Paralysis, ✓
  - Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,
9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?
- Liver,
  - kidneys,
  - muscles, ✓
  - bones,
  - blood vessel.
10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?
- Drugs are expensive,
  - diagnosis is difficult,
  - permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage ✓

Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)

b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

ANSWER:

- "Disease Surveillance means to observe, monitor, detect and report disease case in community"
- There are 2 types: Direct disease surveillance  
Indirect disease surveillance
- VPD are those diseases which can be prevented via vaccinated the masses.
- EPI Targeted Diseases are:
  - 1- Tuberculosis
  - 2- Poliomyelitis
  - 3- Hepatitis B
  - 4- Diphtheria
  - 5- Pertussis
  - 6- Tetanus
  - 7- Pneumococcal pneumonias/ infections

7/10



- 8- Rota virus diarrhea
- 9- Measles
- 10- Rubella
- 11- Typhoid

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard? ( 10 Marks)

ANSWER:

- "Communicable diseases are those which can spread from person to person or via environment to person"
- Measures Required To Protect Community From Its Hazard Are:
  - 1- Educating the masses regarding the route of spread of disease.
  - 2- Awareness session to be arranged in the community.
  - 3- Implementing routine immunization programs.
  - 4- Screening of the masses and case reporting and follow up.
  - 5- Limiting mobilization from the area where communicable disease is epidemic.
  - 6- Use of equipments disease specific which has role in seizing decreasing the spread of disease.
  - 7-

7/10

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

ANSWER:

MAJOR AFP SURVEILLANCE INDICATOR:

- 1- Observations.
- 2- Monitoring
- 3- Investigating case
- 4- Case report to national AFP Committee.
- 5- Implementing the measures to prevent the spread of disease.

9/10

OTHER AFP SURVEILLANCE INDICATORS:

Other indicators include identification of Non-Paralytic AFP.  
There should be 6 AFP cases reported per/100000 which will show the efficiency of the surveillance team.

Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly.  
( 10 Marks)

ANSWER:

Provincial expert review committee analyze the cases which are reported to them and they then give their final expert opinion regarding the case to be labelled as AFP or NAFP. Furthermore they also review the reports different districts performance whether the cases are reported, follow up maintained or not, immunization statuses of masses and implementing and improving the deficient fields.

District Surveillance Committee also observe, monitor, receive case report, report it, investigate the case and then again report whether its confirm Poliomyelitis and Compatible poliomyelitis after referring to the provincial review committee. DSC also is dealt with proper record keeping of reported cases and what preventive measures are taken for that.

6/10

*[Handwritten signature]*



**Assessment Test**  
**For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)**

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

Roll # 004

Applied for (Tehsil): waziristan

30  
—  
50

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2/11

Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

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  - Malaria,
  - Tetanus,
  - Hepatitis,
  - GBS,
  - Poliomyelitis. ✓
2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:
  - Under 3 years,
  - Under 5 years,
  - Under 10 years,
  - Under 15 years. ✓

9/10
3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:
  - Lahore
  - Islamabad ✓
  - Karachi
  - Peshawar
  - Quetta
4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:
  - one-year period,
  - 6 months' period. ✗
  - 3 months' period,
  - within the first 6 weeks' time period.
5. What is the best support for a PPP ( Post Polio Paralysis) case:
  - Prolonged antiviral therapy,
  - psychotherapy,
  - physiotherapy ✓
6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:
  - ECG
  - EMG
  - NCV ✓
  - Blood CP

- LFT
7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?
- Hair roots,
  - sensory neurons,
  - motor neurons, ✓
  - WBC, RBC.
8. AFP stands for,
- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
  - Acute Flaccid Paralysis, ✓
  - Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,
9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?
- Liver,
  - kidneys,
  - muscles, ✓
  - bones,
  - blood vessel.
10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?
- Drugs are expensive,
  - diagnosis is difficult,
  - permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage ✓

**Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)**

Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)

b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

a. Disease surveillance is searching and monitoring for suspected cases of specific disease.

It may be

AFP case surveillance or

Environmental sampling

b. VPD are diseases which can be prevented by prior vaccination/ immunization of the subject.

EPI targeted diseases are following

1. poliomyelitis
2. tuberculosis
3. diphtheria
4. tetanus
5. pertussis
6. h-influenza
7. hepatitis b

6/10



8. measles
9. rotavirus diarrhea

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard.? ( 10 Marks)

Any infectious diseases which can be transferred from one person to other via any route like respiratory droplets, fecooral route, blood, saliva or sexual intercourse.

Measures to prevent

1. vaccination
2. immunization it may be active or passive. May be routine or supplementary
3. disease surveillance
4. timely disease reporting and case response and mop up activities
5. environmental media sterilization measure like removing stagnant waters and spays for mosquitoes
6. social awareness sessions
7. availibility of treatment of the disease at community level

7/10

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

Adequacy of sample

Timely completeness

Sensitivity of surveillance

Completeness of followup

Laboratory performance

2/10

At least 1 afp case reported from uc within 6 months

Age should be less than 15 years

Paralysis should be flaccid

Reported within 6 months

Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly. ( 10 Marks)

PERC is a committee comprised of assigned pediatrician, neurologist and surveillance officer to decide about an AFP case whose stool sample hadn't been timely collected, whether this is poliomyelitis or not.

This committee meeting is been conducted once or twice in a year, depending on the number of inadequate cases. This committee works at the of province.

DSC comprises of DSO and district focal person pediatrician and IO ,Area coordinator for the same purpose as disease surveillance.

6/10



**Assessment Test**  
**For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)**

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

*Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.*

Roll # \_\_\_\_\_ DSO 005 \_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_

119  
516

**Instructions for Candidates:**

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119  
516

Section A - MCQ's (10 Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

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- Malaria,
  - Tetanus,
  - Hepatitis,
  - GBS,
  - **Polio** ✓
2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:
- Under 3 years,
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  - Under 10 years,
  - **Under 15 years.** ✓
3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:
- Lahore
  - **Islamabad** ✓
  - Karachi
  - Peshawar
  - Quetta
4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:
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- Prolonged antiviral therapy,
  - psychotherapy,
  - **physiotherapy** ✓
6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:
- ECG
  - EMG
  - **NCV** ✓

10/10

10/10

- Blood CP
  - LFT
7. poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?
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  - **motor neurons,** ✓
  - WBC, RBC.
8. AFP stands for,
- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
  - **Acute Flaccid Paralysis,** ✓
  - Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,
9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?
- Liver,
  - kidneys,
  - **muscles,** ✓
  - bones,
  - blood vessel.
10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?
- Drugs are expensive,
  - diagnosis is difficult,
  - **permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage** ✓

Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

- Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)  
b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)
- Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard.? ( 10 Marks)
- Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)
- Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly. ( 10 Marks)

Q2





A SURVEILLANCE MEAN GOING SYSTEM ON COLLECTION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION FOR MAKING PLAIN

TYPES  
ADEQUTE  
IN ADEQUTE  
B

- 1 POLIO
- 2 TB
- 3 TETANUS
- 4 MEASEALS
- 5 RUBELA
- 6 TYPHOID
- 7 DIRRIA
- 8 MUMPS
- 9 MENINGITIS
- 10 HEP B

5/10

Q3  
COMMUNICABLE DEISESES

- 1 POLIO
- 2 TB
- 3 TETANUS
- 4 MEASALS
- 5 RUBELA
- 6 MUMPS
- 7 HEP B

$\frac{3+1}{10} = \frac{4}{10}$

COMMUNITY PROTECTION

- 1 PROPER IMMUNIZATION
- 2 PROPER RECORD OF CHILDREN
- 3 AWEARNESS SESSION REGARD COMMUNICABLE DEISES
- 4 PREVENTABLE PROCEDURE TO THE COMMUNITY
- 5 IF SOME INFACTED PATIENT ARE THERE IN COMMUNITY THEN ISOLATE FROM THE HEALTHY

Q4

MAJOR INDICATOR

- 1 ADEQUTE SURVELANCE
- 2 IN ADEQUTE SERVELANCE

0/10

APP SURVALANCE INDICATOR

- 1 AGE 15 MONTHS
- 2 SENSITIVITY
- 3 LABORATORY PERFORMANCE
- 4 COMPLETE INVESTIGATION





Assessment Test

For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

26/50

Roll # \_\_\_\_\_ DSO-006 \_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (To self): \_\_\_\_\_

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26/50

Section A - MCQ's (10-Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

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  - Malaria,
  - Tetanus,
  - Hepatitis,
  - GBS, ✓
  - Poliomyelitis. ✓
2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:
  - Under 3 years,
  - Under 5 years,
  - Under 10 years,
  - Under 15 years. ✓
3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:
  - Lahore
  - Islamabad ✓
  - Karachi
  - Peshawar
  - Quetta
4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:
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  - 6 months' period,
  - 3 months' period,
  - within the first 6 weeks' time period. ✓
5. What is the best support for a PPP (Post Polio Paralysis) case:
  - Prolonged antiviral therapy,
  - psychotherapy,
  - physiotherapy ✓
6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:
  - ECG
  - EMG ✓
  - NCV
  - Blood CP

10/10

- LFT

7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?

- Hair roots,
- sensory neurons,
- **motor neurons,** ✓
- WBC, RBC.

8. AFP stands for,

- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
- **Acute Flaccid Paralysis,** ✓
- Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,

9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?

- Liver,
- kidneys,
- **muscles,** ✓
- bones,
- blood vessel.

10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?

- Drugs are expensive,
- diagnosis is difficult,
- **permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage** ✓

### Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

Q2- a. what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)

b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks).

ANS.. a> Disease surveillance is an on going systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of health data that's are essential TO PLANNING, IMPAMENTION AND EVOLUTION health related problem .

ACTIVE SURVELLENCE,, A type of surveillance in which health care providers visit the health facility and other places to gate and information regarding specific disease,

PASSIVE SURVELLENCE.A type of surveillance the health care provider does not visit the cases actively but only get date at facility by the staff, it is not specific and it may along others diseas, //

b>. VPD are all those diseases which can be prevented by vaccination and they are included in routin immunization of EPI,

Names of epi targeted diseases,

Measale.

Polio.

Diphtheria.

Hbv.

Peumococcal.

5  
/10



Rota virus.  
Tb.  
Rubella.  
Pertussis.

6/10

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard? ( 10 Marks) /

Ans. All those diseases which can transfer from one person to another person by environmental or physical contacts. I.e air, droplet, contacts, contaminating surface etc.

Protection of community .awareness, health education, immunization if vaccine available, Early investigation. Early diagnosis. Proper treatment and notification.

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

1/10

ANS. INDICATORS'  
SENSITIVITY of surveillance,  
COMPLETENESS OF CASE INVESTIGATION,  
LABORATORY PERFORMANCE OF INVESTIGATION  
Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly.

4/10

( 10 Marks)  
Ans. PERC. A Committee which is working at provincial level for planning and decision making and monitoring the on going activities. It is composed of DG HEALTH, SECRETARY HEALTH, DIFFERENT COORDINATORS , HEALTH MANAGER AND CHIEF MANAGER. AND STAFF FROM PROVINCIAL EOC.

DSC. The committee at district level for surveillance which is working for surveillance is called DSE, It is composed of DHO, District surveillance officer, and public health coordinator and epi coordinator. And also NSTOP DR /

2



Assessment Test

For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

Roll # \_\_\_\_\_ DSO 007 \_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_

21/50

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Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:

- Malaria,
- Tetanus,
- Hepatitis,
- GBS,
- **Polio** ✓

2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:

- Under 3 years,
- Under 5 years,
- Under 10 years,
- **Under 15 years.** ✓

3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:

- **Lahore** X
- Islamabad
- Karachi
- Peshawar
- Quetta

4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:

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5. What is the best support for a PPP ( Post Polio Paralysis) case:

- Prolonged antiviral therapy,
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6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:

- ECG
- EMG
- **NCV** ✓
- Blood CP
- LFT

Handwritten notes: 2/10, 1/10, 1/10

7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?

- Hair roots,
- sensory neurons,
- **motor neurons,** ✓
- WBC, RBC

8. AFP stands for,

- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
- **Acute Flaccid Paralysis,** ✓
- Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,

9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?

- Liver,
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- bones,
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10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?

- Drugs are expensive,
- diagnosis is difficult,
- **permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage** ✓

### Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)

b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

**Answer: Disease Surveillance and its types;** The collection of information based on data analysis from different sources is diseased surveillance. Types of surveillance sentinel surveillance, periodic population Surveillance, laboratory based serviance,informal network as critical surveillance system.

**Vaccine Preventable Diseases;**

tuberculosis,diphtheria,putorosis,tetanus,cholera,typhoid,malaria,covid19,Polio,hepatitis A,hepatitis b,human influenza,chicken pox,measles,mumps,rubella,human papilloma cancer,pneumonia,Meningitis.EPI Targeted Diseases; are tuberculosis,diphtheria ,pertussis,tetanus,pneumonia,Polio,hepatitis B,measles,mumps,rubella.

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard.? ( 10 Marks)

**Answer;** communicable disease means disease that spread from one person to another.Measures required to protect the community to vaccinate all the peoples, isolate the diseased person and take serious measures for the community to avoid closed contact with the diseased person.

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

**Answer;** major indicators finding and reporting childrens with AFP and transporting stools for laboratory analysis. complete case investigation, lab performance and sensitivity of surveillance.



Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly.  
( 10 Marks)

Answer: PERC works at the provincial level to support DSC in polio eradication while DSC works at the district level for polio eradication and communicate with the per,they can play very important role for polio eradication at the national level,they are communicated and works in close contact with each other.DSC reports to the PERC from district level.

Assessment Test

For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

Roll # \_\_\_\_\_ DSO-010 \_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_

32/50

Instructions for Candidates:

Welcome to the assessment centre, the test will approximately take around 1hr 30 minutes to solve that will evaluate your basic knowledge about polio and PEI programme. The test is to be attempted on the system provided to you by the invigilator.

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32/50

Section A – MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:
  - Malaria,
  - Tetanus, ✓
  - Hepatitis,
  - GBS, ✓
  - Poliomylitis, ✓
2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:
  - Under 3 years,
  - Under 5 years,
  - Under 10 years,
  - Under 15 years. ✓

10/10
3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:
  - Lahore
  - Islamabad ✓
  - Karachi
  - Peshawar
  - Quetta
4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:
  - one-year period,
  - 6 months' period,
  - 3 months' period,
  - within the first 6 weeks' time period. ✓
5. What is the best support for a PPP (Post Polio Paralysis) case:
  - Prolonged antiviral therapy,
  - psychotherapy,
  - physiotherapy ✓
6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:
  - ECG
  - EMG ✓
  - NCV ✓
  - Blood CP



- LFT

7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?

- Hair roots,
- sensory neurons,
- motor neurons ✓
- WBC, RBC

8. AFP stands for,

- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
- Acute Flaccid Paralysis ✓
- Poliomyelitis, Acute False Paralysis,

9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?

- Liver,
- Kidneys,
- muscles, ✓
- bones,
- blood vessel.

10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?

- Drugs are expensive,
- diagnosis is difficult,
- permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage ✓

### Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)

b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

- A- Keeping a watchful eye on a particular disease in a community ,it includes suspected cases ,examining the patient ,taking detailed history and also taking samples and sending to labs for diagnosis and notifying positive cases ,supporting people affected by the disease .
- B- Disease surveillance involve diagnosing suspected cases ,finding the prevalence of certain infections ,coordination with various health care providers and targeting a specific policy aimed at minimizing further infections and providing support for already infected and preventing the spread of infections
- C- Vaccine preventable diseases are diseases that can be prevented by adequate and full vaccination
- D- Epi targeted diseases are
- E- Tuberculosis ,poliomyelitis ,measles ,mumps ,rubella ,pertussis ,diphtheria ,hepatitis ,H influenza

b/1  
/10

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard.? ( 10 Marks)

- 4/10
- A- A Communicable disease is usually an infective disease that can be transmitted from an infected person to a non infected person and result in spread of an infection in the community
  - B- The best way to protect a community from communicable diseases is by prevention. For that education about what the disease is and how it is contracted is important and also educating people who are infected about the precautions that they need to take in order to prevent it from spreading to other people
  - C- Encouraging infected people to seek urgent medical attention for diagnosis, treatment and further propagation of an infection
  - D- Finding out about the source of infection is also important. For eg if disease is water borne, people can be encouraged to sterilize water before infection.
  - E- If disease is air droplets borne, infected people can be encouraged to use mask, limit or stop contact with other people is important
  - F- Rectifying the source of infection is important
  - G- Educational seminars for children in schools by healthcare professionals is important
  - H- Use for various forms of media for educating the community about source, early diagnosis and effective treatment and prevention of spread is important.
  - I- Ease of access to health establishments can also play a pivotal role in curbing infection and transmission rates

Q4. What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

- 3/10
- A- Major Acute flaccid paralysis indicators are incidence and prevalence of AFP in community the number of new cases, vaccination coverage in the area, reasons for, if a suboptimal vaccination drive in the community
  - B- Suspected cases of AFP in the community, diagnosed cases, keeping a record of all cases and providing necessary help and resources for the prevention of spread of further cases
  - C- Surveillance indicators are important as it gives data regarding old and existing cases and it also points towards the success or failure of the vaccination campaign aimed at minimizing further spread and a emergence of new cases
  - D- Surveillance indicators help us keep a record of the prevalence of disease in the community and after analyzing data, further steps can be taken to beef up eradication campaigns, or continue with the existing plans if the data is encouraging
  - E- Surveillance indicators can also help the health organizations with allocation of personnel and material resources depending on the data gathered by disease surveillance
  - F- Surveillance indicators may point out discrepancy in one or many aspect of healthcare provision and can guide further policy implantation
  - G- It can help to change course if the program is not working properly and guide change in allocation of resources and helps in mitigating the reasons of failure
  - H- Disease surveillance can also point towards the success or completion of the program and if it's the case the resources can be diverted to areas which require special attention

Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly. ( 10 Marks)

- 6/10
- A- DSC is a group of health care professionals that monitor various infective and transmissible infections in a community on a district levels.
  - B- A communicable disease for eg, a suspected case of placid paralysis is notified by healthcare professionals, DSC helps in taking adequate samples by its sister groups, examine patient, keep a record and send these sample for an effective diagnosis and also provides support to its various immunizations officers and the teams that work under them
  - C- Keeping a record of all suspected and diagnosed cases
  - D- Finding out reasons for emerging cases in community and strategizing a response to these outbreaks

SPS

- E- Both these committees work closely together and with their immunization officers and the team working below them and makes smooth flow of data and analysis and policies
- F- PERC are experts that are at the province level, they analyse the data sent by immunization officers and district surveillance officers and make policy decisions in regards to dealing with various diseases and issues
- G- All these committees work together in harmony in order to achieve the desired objectives of the policies implemented
- H- The recommendations of these committees can be pivotal in continuations of the health care program ,or can make changes to the policies subject to the response of the program on community level

FF



**Assessment Test**

**For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)**

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

43  
50

Roll # \_\_\_\_\_ DSO-012 \_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_ District North Waziristan \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions for Candidates:**

Welcome to the assessment centre, the test will approximately take around 1hr 30 minutes to solve that will evaluate your basic knowlede about polio and PEI programme. **The test is to be attempted on the system provided to you by the invigilator.**

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Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:
  - Malaria,
  - Tetanus,
  - Hepatitis,
  - GBS, ✓
  - Poliomyelitis. ✓
2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:
  - Under 3 years,
  - Under 5 years,
  - Under 10 years,
  - Under 15 years. ✓
3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:
  - Lahore
  - Islamabad ✓
  - Karachi
  - Peshawar
  - Quetta
4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:
  - one-year period,
  - 6 months' period,
  - 3 months' period,
  - within the first 6 weeks' time period. ✓
5. What is the best support for a PPP ( Post Polio Paralysis) case:
  - Prolonged antiviral therapy,
  - psychotherapy,
  - physiotherapy
6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:
  - ECG
  - EMG ✓
  - NCS ✓
  - Blood CP

- LFT
7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?
- Hair roots,
  - sensory neurons,
  - motor neurons ✓
  - WBC, RBC.
8. AFP stands for,
- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
  - Acute Flaccid Paralysis ✓
  - Poliomyelitis, Acute Flaccid Paralysis,
9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?
- Liver,
  - kidneys,
  - muscles ✓
  - bones,
  - blood vessel.
10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?
- Drugs are expensive,
  - diagnosis is difficult,
  - permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage ✓

### Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

Q2- a. what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)

b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

Ans: (a). Disease Surveillance:

It is a systemic mechanism of notifiable diseases' data collection, analysis and interpretation used for timely detection of diseases outbreaks, extent of outbreak, origin of disease, transmission of disease and identifying gaps in disease spread. This system functions to guide the program related to a disease eradication or control in responding timely and efficiently. Disease surveillance is integral part in public health programs related to disease control and eradication.

In polio eradication program, AFP Surveillance is one of the key strategies for eradication. A strong surveillance system is also important for eradication certificate.

Types: Active Disease Surveillance: Where specific trained healthcare professionals visits the health seeking behavior facilities (Active sites) of a population and search for detection/identification of diseases.

Passive Surveillance: Where information is shared by weekly zero reports from health facilities having data of any notifiable reported disease cases.

*[Handwritten Signature]*



**Community Based Surveillance:** This system type works by building capacity of community stake holders like informal health care providers, influencers, community informants who are trained enough to inform health authorities about a notifiable disease.

(b). **Vaccine preventable diseases** are those diseases for which vaccines are developed and are available. The timely and proper use of these specific vaccines for their specific diseases results in prevention of diseases infection and spread.

**Vaccine Preventable Diseases:** Following are vaccine preventable diseases which are integral part of disease surveillance system.

Covid-19, Poliomyelitis, Measles, Meningitis, Whooping Cough, T.B. (Tuberculosis), Pneumonia, Diarrhea, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Influenza, Hepatitis, Rubella.

**The EPI targeted diseases** are following along with their vaccines.

Poliomyelitis: OPV

Measles: Measles vaccine

Pentavalent: Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, Influenza, Hepatitis

Rota: Diarrhea

BCG: Tuberculosis

Pneumococcal: Pnuemonia

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard? (10 Marks)

Ans: Any disease which can spread from person to person or from animals or environment to humans and affecting their health is a communicable disease.

**The preventive measures** for protecting the community from a communicable disease varies according to specific disease, its mode of transmission, involvement of hosts, availability of vaccines and treatments, control of vector and many other factors.

**Some of the main preventive measures** in specific communicable diseases are:

Poliomyelitis: OPV vaccination in routine immunization and SIAs.

Covid-19: Vaccination, Social distancing, use of face masks, sanitizers.

AIDS/HIV: Use of clean surgical instruments, safe blood transfusions, safe and protected intercourse.

Malaria: Use of mosquito nets, repellents, maintaining clean environment.

Dengue: Preventing collection of open clean water, mosquito nets, repellents.

Measles: Vaccination, avoiding contact with infected.

Diphtheria/Pneumonia/TB: Vaccination, avoid exposure.

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

Ans: Following are the indicators for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance System.

1. **Non Polio AFP Rate: (NPAFP):** It is the number of AFP cases reported in a specific time period in a specific area and population of age under 15 years per 100,000. The bench mark for an efficient system is 6/100,000 under 15 population. This rate can be calculated for a specific month and also as annualized.
2. **Early case detection/Within 7 days notification:** This is the percentage of number of AFP cases reported within 7 days from onset of paralysis among total reported and line listed AFP cases. The bench mark for an efficient system is 80%.

3. **GBS Rate/Good AFP Rate:** This is the number of GBS cases and Good AFP cases like injection neuritis, transverse myelitis reported among total reported/line listed AFP cases in under 15 years population. For GBS bench mark is 1 and for Good AFP rate its 1.
4. **EV Rate/SL rate:** This is the percentage of samples among the total samples having isolation of NPEV (Non polio enterovirus) or SL (Sabin Like) in the laboratory. It indicates reverse cold chain of AFP cases samples and vaccine presence in the sampled cases.
5. **Stool Adequacy:** This is the percentage of cases among total cases having 2 complete samples of stool collected from an AFP case within 14 days of date of onset of paralysis. The bench mark for an efficient system is 80%. The better the stool adequacy, the better are chances for virus isolation from stool samples of AFP cases line listed.
6. **Investigation within 48 Hours:** This is percentage of number of AFP cases investigated with in 48 hours after being reported to system. It shows response of surveillance team after a case is detected by the system. The bench mark is 80%.

Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly.  
( 10 Marks)

Ans: **District Surveillance Committee:** This is a notified committee comprising of following at district Level.  
District Children Specialist, District Surveillance Coordinator, Disease surveillance officer, Immunization officer and Nstop Officer.

This committee plays an important role in the classification of AFP cases and also guides the district surveillance team regarding exclusion of reported suspected AFP Cases.  
This committee gives guidance about AFP cases classification which are:  
Indequate cases, needs expert children specialist review for reaching a diagnosis, AFP cases with no weakness after 60 days from onset of weakness and no virus isolation in stool samples, Cases of concern, field urgent cases.

2/10 It is an important part of AFP surveillance system in the district that helps and guides in reaching classification and diagnosis of AFP cases reported to the system.  
It is also very important for referring cases of concern to Provincial Expert review committee.

**PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee):** The committee comprises of experts at provincial level for final classification of AFP Cases which are referred from District Surveillance Committee.

It comprises of Provincial Level senior Pediatricians, EOC members and Provincial surveillance Officer.

This committee classifies cases for final diagnosis on basis of advance investigations like EMG, NCS, in AFP children which have weakness in more than 60 days from date of onset, field urgent cases, cases of concern and also cases referred due to death of case child before any stool sampling could be done.

**Assessment Test**  
**For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)**

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

28  
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50

Roll # \_\_\_013\_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions for Candidates:**

Welcome to the assessment centre, the test will approximately take around 1hr 30 minutes to solve that will evaluate your basic knowledge about polio and PEI programme. The test is to be attempted on the system provided to you by the invigilator.

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Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:

- Malaria,
- Tetanus,
- Hepatitis,
- GBS,
- Poliomyelitis. ✓

a/l/o

2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:

- Under 3 years,
- Under 5 years,
- Under 10 years,
- **Under 15 years** ✓

3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:

- Lahore ✓
- Islamabad ✓
- Karachi
- Peshawar
- Quetta

4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:

- one-year period,
- 6 months' period,
- 3 months' period,
- **within the first 6 weeks' time period.** ✓

5. What is the best support for a PPP (Post Polio Paralysis) case:

- Prolonged antiviral therapy, ✗
- psychotherapy,
- physiotherapy

6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:

- ECG
- EMG
- **NCV** ✓
- Blood CP

- LFT
7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?
- Hair roots,
  - sensory neurons,
  - motor neurons, ✓
  - WBC, RBC.
8. AFP stands for,
- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
  - Acute Flaccid Paralysis, ✓
  - Poliomyelitis, Acute False Paralysis,
9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?
- Liver,
  - Kidneys,
  - muscles, ✓
  - bones,
  - blood vessel.
10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?
- Drugs are expensive,
  - diagnosis is difficult, ✓
  - permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage ✓

Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)  
 b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

Ans...Disease surveillance...

Definition "the process through which we collect a data timely for analysing ,observation and for better studying of any disease. Through disease surveillance we can reach the actual roots of a disease

Types of surveillance surveillance have the following types'

- 1...electronics surveillance.....collection of data of any disease through electronic media for analysing and processes of disease.
- 2...manual surveillance...collection of data of any disease through manual way for analyzing of a disease.
- 3...active and inactive disease surveillance ...through this way we can collect data through active and inactive way.
- B...the vaccine preventable diseases are those diseases which we can prevent them vaccination

We have the following vaccine preventable diseases.

6/10

Diphtheria disease  
...para influenza  
...hepatitis b  
...polio disease  
...measles disease  
...tuberculosis diseases  
...hepatitis c diseases etc

Names of the Epi targeted disease.

We have the following Epi targeted diseases

- 1...diphtheria disease... we vaccinate a child for it at birth
- 2polio
- 3.hepatitis b c
- 4..measles disease
- 5..para influenza virus disease

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard.? ( 10 Marks)

Ans.....**communicable disease.**

Definition..the disease which can spread through communicable way is called communicable disease.

Forexample tuberculosis is spread through air borne way..infected salivary particales can effect the other normal person near to him.

**MEASURES ARE REQUIRED FOR PREVENTIONS OF THE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE..**

- 6/10
- 1...we should have a proper campaign against communicable diseases to aware the people
  - 2...we should properly diagnosed the communicable diseases/
  - 3..we should have isolated wards for the effected community.
  - 4.. we should know the spread of every communicable diseases.
  - 5..should be treated the disease on time so that we can easily prevents its spread.
  - 6..we should having a proper campaign on media and social media.
  - 7..we should have a net and clean envinmemnt againt any disease.

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

Ans....**major AFP surveillance indicators...**

We have the following major afp surveillance indicators

1...collection of data afp

The first indicator is to collect data for any disease

2...analyzing data for afp

We have to analyzing data for any disease through a proper way.

3..observation. for acute flaccid paralysis

We have to obserb and analyzing ddata by proper way

**Analyzing for afp suveillance**

We have the following important for surveillance indicators

...through afp surveillance indicator we can know the severness of the disease

Through this we can prevent more troubles of flaccid paralysis of the disease

...we can obserb a disease very clearly

...we can treat a disease received a data through this process

1/10



Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly.  
( 10 Marks)

Ans..yes, we know about the provincial expert review committee'.

PERC is committee made for provencies to monitter any diseses in whole distriics of a provences  
PERC contolr the whole provence and give there epertr preveie on that very disease.

PERC have a very expert provicional team..than they distributed there team in there whole  
districs.

DISTRICS SERVEILLEENCE COMMITTEE..

6/10 THIS IS A BRANCH OF Perch...which is made on distric levels

DSC have their own distric surveillance officer and immunization officer.than they have  
lower staff such as smo ,and their workers

Importance of both commitees

Both committes are very important for eradications of the diseases

..for controles and monitering of disease these commities play a vital roles

2..these have a proper managmet team to support any commounicable disease effected person

3..these give ensuerty for any kind of effected person by any disease

4..through these committee we can eradicate disesase such as polio very soon

5..these are povecionle surrvellience committee for any pandemic diseasers

**Assessment Test**  
**For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)**

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

18  
—  
50

Roll # \_DSO-014\_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions for Candidates:**

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AF

Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q.1-A) Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:

- Malaria,
- Tetanus,
- Hepatitis,
- GBS,
- Poliomyelitis. ✓

2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:

- Under 3 years,
- Under 5 years,
- Under 10 years,
- Under 15 years. ✓

6/10

3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:

- Lahore
- Islamabad
- Karachi
- Peshawar ✗
- Quetta

4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:

- one-year period,
- 6 months' period,
- 3 months' period,
- within the first 6 weeks' time period.

5. What is the best support for a PPP ( Post Polio Paralysis) case:

- Prolonged antiviral therapy,
- psychotherapy,
- physiotherapy ✓

6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:

- ECG
- EMG
- NCV
- Blood CP

6/10



- UFT
7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?
- Hair roots,
  - sensory neurons,
  - motor neurons,
  - WBC, RBC.
8. AFP stands for,
- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
  - Acute Flaccid Paralysis, ✓
  - Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,
9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?
- Liver,
  - kidneys,
  - muscles, ✓
  - bones,
  - blood vessel.
10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?
- Drugs are expensive,
  - diagnosis is difficult,
  - permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage ✓

Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)

b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

ANS

Disease surveillance is to monitor the specific disease .its types, to monitor the specific symptom in any patient any history to travel to high risk . ask the local health care provider of any sign or symptom related to disease should be report as soon as possible

ANS B

Those disease with can be prevent by by specific vaccination . EPI target the following disease  
Polio rubella measles TB hepatitis B diphtheria

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard.? ( 10 Marks)

Ans

Communicable disease mean that any disease tha can spread from one person to another person through different ways .the following measure should be taken to protect the community .

I to give awareness of the disease and it spread to community

- 2 proper vaccination should be done against the disease
- 3 use clean water for drinking and cleaning purpose if not possible than use boiled water for drinking
- 4 patient with communicable disease should be isolated and those who look after the patient should be vaccinated
- 5 the utensil should be properly covered
- 6 the stool and urine of the patient should be flushed properly to avoid any further spread
- 7 report any communicable disease health professional on time
- 8 if going to place where some disease is prevalent than prior to visit vaccination should be done

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

Ans

0/10 Acute flaccid paralysis its major indicator of polio in any child less than 15 year present to us with limb weakness or floppy child,

They are multiple cause of AFP but we consider every child with AFP as case of polio until or unless proven other wis.it can also be present in gullian bare syndrome

Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly. ( 10 Marks)

ANS

Provisional expert review committee is a team of experts to monitor the performance of the health teams in the given provinance an to monitor there outcomes . and to deal with the challenges on provinance level

4/10 While DSC is on district level and its main job is of surveillance on grass root level. And to inform PERC for any outbreak of disease .

These two can play a very important role as one deal on district level and other on provisional level There main job is to monitor any sign or symptom of the disease in the given population .and to report it to each other on time and to take proper action against it .

**Assessment Test**  
**For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)**

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

53  
—  
50

Roll # \_\_\_\_\_ DSO-015 \_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_ BOTH SOUTH AND NORTH WAZIRISTAN \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions for Candidates:**

Welcome to the assessment centre, the test will approximately take around 1hr 30 minutes to solve that will evaluate your basic knowledge about polio and PEI programme. **The test is to be attempted on the system provided to you by the invigilator.**

Kindly conform with the instructions and address any queries you have to the invigilator.

**In case you are found cheating / hampering the process of assessment in any way your test assessment will be cancelled and you will become ineligible for any further positins under the program**



Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:

- Malaria,
- Tetanus,
- Hepatitis,
- GBS,
- Poliomyelitis ✓

10/10

2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:

- Under 3 years,
- Under 5 years,
- Under 10 years,
- Under 15 years.

3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:

- Lahore
- Islamabad ✓
- Karachi
- Peshawar
- Quetta

4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:

- one-year period,
- 6 months' period,
- 3 months' period,
- within the first 6 weeks' time period. ✓

5. What is the best support for a PPP ( Post Polio Paralysis) case:

- Prolonged antiviral therapy,
- psychotherapy,
- physiotherapy ✓

6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:

- ECG
- EMG
- NCV ✓
- Blood CP

- LFT
7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?
- Hair roots,
  - sensory neurons,
  - motor neurons ✓
  - WBC, RBC.
8. AFP stands for,
- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
  - Acute Flaccid Paralysis, ✓
  - Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,
9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?
- Liver,
  - kidneys,
  - muscles, ✓
  - bones,
  - blood vessel.
10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?
- Drugs are expensive,
  - diagnosis is difficult,
  - permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage ✓

Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

- Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)  
 b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

**ANSWER:**

Disease surveillance means to identify the disease which are occurring in the community, which is sudden in onset and unforeseen, , surveillance means to detect or identify or to watch the disease in community.

**TYPES**

There are 02 types of surveillance

1. active surveillance
2. passive surveillance

**ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE**

It means a person or disease surveillance officer or surveillance coordinator him/herself visit the health facility or active site and identify or report the AFP case in that health facility or area or health center, is know as active surveillance.

**PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE**

6/10

It means that a person or health staff or community report the AFP case to District health officer or DEOC/DPCR or to surveillance officer, is known as passive surveillance

### VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASE

It means that those disease which are preventable by vaccines or through vaccination a disease can be preventable like

- Poliomyelitis which is caused by polio virus,
- Measles
- Diphtheria
- Pertussis. Etc

### EPI TARGET DISEASE

There are the following targeted diseases in EPI

Like

- BCG,
- Polio,
- Diphtheria
- Pertussis
- TB
- Hepatitis B
- Rota virus
- Measles
- Neisseria meningitidis
- Whooping cough

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard.? ( 10 Marks)

### ANSWER

Communicable disease means those diseases which are occurring in community or sudden breakout in community or in a specific area for a certain time is known as communicable disease.

There are following communicable diseases

1. TB,
2. Hepatitis B
3. Measles
4. Diphtheria
5. Mumps etc

7/10

### PREVENTIVE MEASURE

For the prevention of communicable disease there are the following preventive measures

#### 1) PLANNING

Planning is the vital and key role of every program, for the better outcome of a program depends on planning, if the planning is not fulfilling your objective the program target will never be achieved.

#### 2) OBJECTIVE

For good and effective program objectives should be clear and elaborated to every one

#### 3) STAFFING /HR RESOURCES

To achieve good and targeted results there should be proper staff which are well trained and oriented on program objectives and goals.

#### 4) TRAINING

Staff must be trained and program oriented

#### 5) COORDINATION

There should be strong coordination between the line department and from higher position to lower staff, because without good communication and coordination you can never achieve your objective.



6) **REPORTING**

There should be proper reporting mechanism to which all the field data must be submitted to control room, where all the data should be analyzed

7) **BUDGET,**

There should be enough budget for smooth running of program to whom you will get success.

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

**ANSWER**

There are the following AFP surveillance indicators.

- 1) Good AFP reporting
- 2) Good AFP weekly zero reporting timely submission.
- 3) Stool adequacy
- 4) Stool sampling.
- 5) Timely investigation of AFP case
- 6) Routine immunization
- 7) Through SIA
- 8) Monthly surveillance review meeting
- 9)

3/10

**FOR AFP ANALYSIS**

For AFP analysis there should be timely submission of weekly zero reports and completeness, Visiting all active surveillance sites as well as regular sites and submit the report through NEOC app. Timely AFP CASE investigation, sent the stool sampling of infected child and contact tracing , 60 days follow-up,

Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly. ( 10 Marks)

**ANSWER**

PERC stand for provincial expert review committee which consist of group of expert people working for polio eradication program in Pakistan, this comettee is responsible to all the excluded or included cases and they will decide either the case will accept or discord in the presence of evidence which contains all th ebrief history of case,details, photographs, vedios and review from line manager,

7/10

**DSC**

It stand for District surveillance committee which work at district level, this committee consist of District health officer, immunization officer , children specialist DEOC COr members which look after the AFP case and descide either to discard the case or not,

2/10

Assessment Test

For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

26/50

Roll # \_\_\_\_\_ DSO-016 \_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions for Candidates:**

Welcome to the assessment centre, the test will approximately take around 1hr 30 minutes to solve that will evaluate your basic knowledge about polio and PEI programme. **The test is to be attempted on the system provided to you by the invigilator.**

Kindly conform with the instructions and address any queries you have to the invigilator.

In case you are found cheating / hampering the process of assessment in any way your test assessment will be cancelled and you will become ineligible for any further positions under the program



Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:
  - Malaria,
  - Tetanus,
  - Hepatitis,
  - GBS,
  - **Poliomyelitis.** ✓
2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:
  - Under 3 years,
  - **Under 5 years,**
  - Under 10 years,
  - Under 15 years.
3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:
  - Lahore
  - **Islamabad** ✓
  - Karachi
  - Peshawar
  - Quetta
4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:
  - one-year period,
  - 6 months' period,
  - 3 months' period,
  - **within the first 6 weeks' time period.** ✓
5. What is the best support for a PPP ( Post Polio Paralysis) case:
  - Prolonged antiviral therapy,
  - psychotherapy,
  - **physiotherapy** ✓
6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:
  - ECG
  - EMG
  - NCV
  - Blood CP

9/10



• LFT

7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?
- Hair roots,
  - sensory neurons,
  - **motor neurons,** ✓
  - WBC, RBC.
8. AFP stands for,
- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
  - **Acute Flaccid Paralysis,** ✓
  - Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,
9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?
- Liver,
  - kidneys,
  - **muscles,** ✓
  - bones,
  - blood vessel.
10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?
- Drugs are expensive,
  - diagnosis is difficult,
  - **permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage** ✓

Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)

b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

ANS:DISEASE SURVEILLANCE:Disease surveillance is define as to observe and control its cause and the spread of disease and to treat the disease and its affect on body.TYPES ARE:ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE AND PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE.

Vaccine preventable disease are those which are preventable with proper vaccine administration. NAMES

ARE:TB,POLIO,MUMPS,MEASLE.TETANUS,INFLENZA,PARAINFLUNZA,TETANUS,PERTUSIS.

5/10

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard.? ( 10 Marks) ANS:COMMICABLE DISEASE are those which can be transferred in a comminaty from one person to anther person and which can be controlled through proper commication.

MEASURE TO PROTECT THE COMMUNITY ARE:

- 1 Awareness about the disease
- 2 Involving of local Jirga and mosque imam
- 3 Proper health team training about the disease

6/10

- 4 Proper advertisement through media and play cards installation in the whole area
- 5 proper campaign should be done
- 6 Pre campaign intra campaign and post campaign monitoring
- 7 Pre and post review meeting with local administration
- 8 Security issues should be solved.
- 9 Proper transportation and storage of vaccine through proper channel

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

ANS: AFP Surveillance indicators are the presence of germs in stool taken 24hrs apart from each other and to observe any kind of weakness in the upper and lower limb of child below 5 years of age in a community or any other unusual weakness in the body to be reported by the parents or doctor.

1/10

Other indicators are

presence of fever, lethargy, anorexia, vomiting, diarrhea, muscle wasting.

Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly.

( 10 Marks)

ANS: Provincial expert review committee and district surveillance committee are those which observe presence of any communicable disease in a community and its meetings are held once in a year and once in a month respectively.

Important role of these forums are:

5/10

- 1 Planning to control any type of communicable disease
- 2 observing of a disease in a community on time
- 3 Confirmation of a disease
- 4 Treatment of disease on time
- 5 POST disease management in a community.
- 6 control the spread of a disease
- 7 Awareness about any type of coming disease.

**Assessment Test**  
**For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)**

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

25  
—  
50

Roll # \_018 \_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions for Candidates:**

Welcome to the assessment centre, the test will approximately take around 1hr 30 minutes to solve that will evaluate your basic knowledge about polio and PEI programme. **The test is to be attempted on the system provided to you by the invigilator.**

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In case you are found cheating / hampering the process of assessment in any way your test assessment will be cancelled and you will become ineligible for any further positins under the program





Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:

- Malaria,
- Tetanus, ✗
- Hepatitis,
- GBS, ✓
- Poliomyelitis. ✓

2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:

- Under 3 years,
- Under 5 years,
- Under 10 years,
- Under 15 years. ✓

9/10

3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:

- Lahore
- Islamabad ✓
- Karachi
- Peshawar
- Quetta

4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:

- one-year period,
- 6 months' period,
- 3 months' period,
- within the first 6 weeks' time period. ✓

5. What is the best support for a PPP ( Post Polio Paralysis) case:

- Prolonged antiviral therapy,
- psychotherapy,
- physiotherapy ✓

6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:

- ECG
- EMG ✓
- NCV ✓
- Blood CP ✗

2/15

- LFT

7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?

- Hair roots,
- sensory neurons,
- motor neurons, ✓
- WBC, RBC. ✗

8. AFP stands for,

- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
- Acute Flaccid Paralysis, ✓
- Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,

9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?

- Liver,
- kidneys,
- muscles, ✓
- bones,
- blood vessel.

10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?

- Drugs are expensive,
- diagnosis is difficult,
- permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage ✓

### Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)

b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

ANS.VPD DISESES ARE  
POLIOMYLETIS  
TETANUS  
TUBERCULOSIS  
DIPHTHERIA

PERTUSOSIS

HEPITITIS B

MEASLES

RUBELLA

MUMPS

TYPHOID

ROTA VIRUS IN DIAARHEA CAUSED BY ROTA VIRUS

COVID 19 VACCINE

PNEUMONIA.

5/10

DISEASE SURVEILLANCE IS AN INFORMATION BASED ACTIVITY INVOLVING THE COLLECTION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION ON LARGE VOLUMES OF DATA ORIGINATING FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES.

TYPES ARE.

1. SENTINEL SURVEILLANCE
2. LABORATORY BASED SURVEILLANCE
3. PERIODIC POPULATION BASED SURVEILLANCE
4. INTEGRATED DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND REPORT
5. INFORMAL SURVEILLANCE

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard? ( 10 Marks)

ANS.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES ARE WHICH CAN TRANSFER FROM INFECTED PERSON TO ANOTHER PERSON.

FOR EXAMPLE MEASLES POLIO TB, PNEUMONIA, AIDS HEPATITIS B AND C. CHICKENPOX MANY MORE.

MEASURES REQUIRED TO PROTECT COMMUNITY FROM IT ARE.

1. VACCINATION EITHER ORAL OR INJECTIBLES
2. ACTIVE AND PASSIVE BOTH IMMUNIZATION NEEDED
3. WASH AND DRY YOUR HANDS REGULARLY
4. IMPROVE SANITATION
5. COVER COUGH AND SNEEZES
6. STAY AT HOME IF YOU ARE SICK
7. CLEAN YOUR HOME
8. PRACTISE SAFE SEX
9. FOOD SAFETY IS REQUIRED
10. VENTILATE YOUR HOUSES AND OFFICES.

6/10

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

ANS

MAJOR AFP SURVEILLANCE AND INDICATORS ARE TO FINDING AND REPORTING CHILDREN WITH ACUTE FLACCID PARALYSIS AND TRANSPORTING STOOL SAMPLES FOR ANALYSIS. ISOLATING WILD POLIO VIRUS FROM LABORATORY MAPPING THE VIRUS TO DETERMINE THE VIRUS STRAIN GULLINEON BERRY SYNDROME GB SYNDROME ANY MUSCLE WEAKNESS OF UPPER AND LOWER EXTREMITIES TO ANY DISEASE MAY BE RULED OUT OR DIAGNOSED

2/10



FLACID NERVE PALSY MAY ALSO BE RULED OUT  
AFP SURVEILLANCE FOR MEASLES MAY ALSO BE CARRIED OUT.

**SURVEILLANCE INDICATORS ARE**

COMPLETENESS OF REPORTING  
SENSITIVITY OF SURVEILLANCE  
SURVEILLANCE OF REPORTING  
COMPLETENESS OF CASE INVESTIGATION  
COMPLETENESS OF FOLLOW UP  
LABORATORY PERFORMANCE

Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly.  
( 10 Marks)

ANS.

DISTRICT SURVEILLANCE COMMITTEE IS BASED ON SPECIALISTS DOCTORS UCMOS OF THE SAID DISTRICT DSO AND ISO . FOR CHILDREN AND EXPERTS WHICH NOTIFY THE CHILD FOR ACUTE FLACID PARALYSIS AND TOOK THEIR SAMPLE AND EVALUATE THE CHILD ON ROUTINE CHECKUPS AND SEND THEIR STOOLS AND BLOOD SAMPLE TO LABORATORY FOR ANALYSIS AND THEN PROVINCIAL EXPERT REVIEW COMMITTEE ON THE BASIS OF LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS AND CLINICAL EVALUATION OF AFFECTED CHILDREN DIAGNOSED AND NOTIFY WHETHER THE CHILD IS AFFECTED FROM POLIO OR OTHER AFP RELATED DISEASE.

DSC THEN MAKE A STRATEGY OF ROUTINE VISITS TO THE AFFECTED CHILDREN HOME AND GUIDE THEIR PARENTS ABOUT THE DISEASE AND TREATMENT. THEY ALSO GAVE SOME FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE AFFECTED FAMILY INCLUDING TRANSPORTATION FEES AND FOOD ITEMS SO THAT THE PARENTS MAY NOT SUFFER FROM ANY MISADVENTURE.

PERC IS THE MAIN COMMITTEE BASED ON PROVINCIAL LEVEL TO NOTIFY THE POLIOMYELITIS CASE.

3/5

**THANKS ALOT**

**Assessment Test**  
**For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)**

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

28  
/ 50

Roll # \_\_\_\_\_ DSO-020 \_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions for Candidates:**

Welcome to the assessment centre, the test will approximately take around 1hr 30 minutes to solve that will evaluate your basic knowledge about polio and PEI programme. **The test is to be attempted on the system provided to you by the invigilator.**

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In case you are found cheating / hampering the process of assessment in any way your test assessment will be cancelled and you will become ineligible for any further positins under the program

28

Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:

- Malaria,
- Tetanus,
- Hepatitis,
- GBS,
- Poliomyelitis. ✓

10/12

2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:

- Under 3 years,
- Under 5 years,
- Under 10 years,
- Under 15 years.

3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:

- Lahore
- Islamabad ✓
- Karachi
- Peshawar
- Quetta

4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:

- one-year period,
- 6 months' period,
- 3 months' period,
- within the first 6 weeks' time period. ✓

5. What is the best support for a PPP ( Post Polio Paralysis) case:

- Prolonged antiviral therapy,
- psychotherapy,
- physiotherapy ✓

6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:

- ECG
- EMG ✓
- NCV
- Blood CP

10/12



- LFT
7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?
- Hair roots,
  - sensory neurons,
  - motor neurons, ✓
  - WBC, RBC.
8. AFP stands for,
- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
  - Acute Flaccid Paralysis, ✓
  - Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,
9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?
- Liver,
  - kidneys,
  - muscles, ✓
  - bones,
  - blood vessel.
10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?
- Drugs are expensive,
  - diagnosis is difficult,
  - permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage ✓

Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)

b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

ANS. Def of Surveillance

It is ongoing systemic process which is used for data collection, analyzing and then interpreting data according to some statistics which is used for wellbeing of human being.

TYPES OF SURVILLANCE:

2 types

1. Active Surveillance

2. Passive Surveillance

VPD

Those diseases which are preventable through vaccines administration is called vaccine preventable diseases.

Names of diseases are following:

1. T.B
2. Poliomyelitis
3. Diphtheria
4. Pertussis

7/10

5. Tetanus
6. Hepatitis
7. Meningitis
8. Diarrhea due to Rota virus
9. Typhoid
10. Pneumonia
11. Measles
12. Rubella

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard.? ( 10 Marks)

ANS: Communicable diseases are those diseases which can spread from one person to another person either through cough, sneezing, through secretions, through sex and through direct contact. Many of the diseases can spread through oro fecal route such as poliomyelitis while many of the diseases can spread through coughing like pneumonia and many are through sneezing like Influenza while many are through direct contact like Measles and Rubella.

MEASURES TO PROTECT COMMUNITY:

1. Mass Vaccination can be done to prevent many of the communicable diseases like Polio, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Meningitis, Pneumonia, Diarrhea due to Rota virus, Hepatitis and various others.
2. Many of the diseases can be prevented by Safe disposal of wastes like Polio.
3. Community can be protected from diseases by maintaining good oral hygiene. i.e: Measles
4. Community can be protected from many diseases by using personnel protective equipments like Mask and Sanitizers .i.e: From Flu and COVID
5. Community can be protected from many diseases by using Nets and Mosquito repellents. i.e: Malaria
6. All the dirty water areas should be cleaned for protection of community against diseases
7. All food materials should be properly cleaned
8. Whole environment should be cleaned

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

ANS: Major Surveillance Indicators are:

1. Age
2. Gender
3. Ethnicity
4. Name
5. Occupation
6. Address
7. Vaccination status of a child
8. Father Name
9. Complete Investigation
10. Laboratory Performance
11. Sensitivity

Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly. ( 10 Marks)

ANS: DSC

It is the committee which is built on District level.

The committee contains District Surveillance Officer of that District, Focal person on UC level mainly UCMO and some other members from highups.

Important role of the committee is that to sort out each and every case of AFP which may lead to poliomyelitis and hence to protect community from such a disabling disease. Also the committee may play important role in preventing so many other diseases.

PERC:

7/10

0/10

4/10



It is the committee which is made on provincial level.

Important role of that committee is that to tackle all AFP cases which are reported from UC and District level by DSC and manage all those accordingly so that community may be safe from hazards of polio and other diseases.





**Assessment Test**  
**For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)**

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

24  
—  
50

Roll # \_\_\_\_\_ DSO-021 \_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions for Candidates:**

Welcome to the assessment centre, the test will approximately take around 1hr 30 minutes to solve that will evaluate your basic knowlede about polio and PEI programme. **The test is to be attempted on the system provided to you by the invigilator.**

Kindly conform with the instructions and address any queries you have to the invigilator.

**In case you are found cheating / hampering the process of assessment in any way your test assessment will be cancelled and you will become ineligible for any further positins under the program**

SHE

Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:
  - Malaria,
  - Tetanus,
  - Hepatitis,
  - GBS,
  - **Poliomyelitis.** ✓
2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:
  - Under 3 years,
  - Under 5 years,
  - Under 10 years,
  - **Under 15 years.**
3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:
  - Lahore
  - **Islamabad** ✓
  - Karachi
  - Peshawar
  - Quetta
4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:
  - one-year period,
  - 6 months' period,
  - 3 months' period,
  - **within the first 6 weeks' time period.** ✓
5. What is the best support for a PPP ( Post Polio Paralysis) case:
  - Prolonged antiviral therapy,
  - **psychotherapy,** ✗
  - physiotherapy
6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:
  - ECG
  - EMG
  - **NCV** ✓
  - Blood CP

9/10

- LFT

7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?

- Hair roots,
- sensory neurons,
- **motor neurons,** ✓
- WBC, RBC.

8. AFP stands for,

- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
- **Acute Flaccid Paralysis,** ✓
- Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,

9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?

- Liver,
- kidneys,
- **muscles,** ✓
- bones,
- blood vessel.

10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?

- Drugs are expensive,
- diagnosis is difficult,
- **permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage** ✓

### Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)

b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

DISEASE surveillance is the continuous scrutiny of unrecognized case of a disease ,its data collection ,analysis and interpretation .

Types of surveillance active surveillance

Passive surveillance

VPD are the diseases which can be prevented by primary prevention ,i.e vaccination

Names include

Polio

Measles

Mumps

Pertuses

Tetanus

Hep b

Bcg

Typhoid , rota virus vaccine ,DPT, h influenza vaccines

5/10



Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard.? ( 10 Marks)

Communicable diseases are the disease which can be transfer from one person to another through droplet infection, contact ,touch ,close room accomdation ,fecooral route etc.

Preventable measures include

Hand washing

Good quality of water and food

Avoid close contacts

Don't share personal usage items

Proper sanitation and drainage system

Routine immunization is very important

Notify communicable diseases with health facility

Community education

Tubewell water system

Hygenic enviroment

5/10

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

Major AFP survillence indicators include

Disease rate

Control rate of disaease

No of active sites

Nature of a disease

Data collection

Team management

Analysis of data

Discuss and take expert opinion on the data

0/10

Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly. ( 10 Marks)

PERC AND DSC PLAYS an important role in the survellence of disaeases

District surveillance committee have a weekly visits to hospital and keep in touch with the other staff to efficiently do surveelince .

PERC KEEPS an eye on district surveillance committee and with their help they notify that what are the major challenges coming and how can we deals with it.

Notify disease

Case discussion

Implementation of the outcomes after discussion

4/10

**Assessment Test**  
**For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)**

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

24  
—  
50

Roll # \_\_\_\_\_ DSO-022 \_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions for Candidates:**

Welcome to the assessment centre, the test will approximately take around 1hr 30 minutes to solve that will evaluate your basic knowledge about polio and PEI programme. The test is to be attempted on the system provided to you by the invigilator.

Kindly conform with the instructions and address any queries you have to the invigilator.

In case you are found cheating / hampering the process of assessment in any way your test assessment will be cancelled and you will become ineligible for any further positins under the program



Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:

- Malaria,
- Tetanus,
- Hepatitis,
- GBS,
- Poliomyelitis. ✓

9/10

2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:

- Under 3 years,
- Under 5 years, ✗
- Under 10 years,
- Under 15 years.

3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:

- Lahore
- Islamabad ✓
- Karachi
- Peshawar
- Quetta

4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:

- one-year period,
- 6 months' period,
- 3 months' period,
- within the first 6 weeks' time period. ✓

5. What is the best support for a PPP ( Post Polio Paralysis) case:

- Prolonged antiviral therapy,
- psychotherapy,
- physiotherapy ✓

6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:

- ECG
- EMG
- NCV ✓
- Blood CP

9/10



- LFT
7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?
- Hair roots,
  - sensory neurons,
  - motor neurons, ✓
  - WBC, RBC.
8. AFP stands for,
- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
  - Acute Flaccid Paralysis,
  - Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,
9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?
- Liver,
  - kidneys,
  - muscles, ✓
  - bones,
  - blood vessel.
10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?
- Drugs are expensive,
  - diagnosis is difficult,
  - permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage ✓

Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)

b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

Answer

Disease Surveillance is to check and follow a targeted disease in a specific community/population.

Vaccine preventable diseases are those which can be prevented through proper immunization.  
Vaccines can be taken orally/intramuscular/intradermal.

EPI targeted diseases

- POLIO \*OPV
- TB \* BCG
- HEPATITIS \*hepA
- PERTUSIS
- DIPHTHERIA \*DPT

5/10

- MEASELS
- MUMPS \*MMR
- TETNUS
- PNEUMONIA
- H.INFLUENZA \*PCR
- Chicken Pox
- Typhoid

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard? (10 Marks)

Answer

Communicable diseases are those which can be spread from infected person to another via respiratory droplets/saliva or other body fluids. For example TB, Hepatitis B/C etc.

Measures required to protect the community

- Health and Hygiene gaudiness
- Immunization
- Educate the population about prevention
- Timely treatment of communicable diseases
- Availabilities of Health Facilities

6/10

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

Answer

Major AFP surveillance indicators

- Immunization
- Age
- Community
- No of cases
- Time

0/10

Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? Describe briefly. ( 10 Marks)

Answer

Provincial Expert Review Committee consists of health experts and government officials from all over the province. DSC reports to PERC and consist of health expert for the initiating or stopping ongoing program of PERC.

DSC records district disease surveillance programs and immunization records.

3+1/10

4/10

#### Role of PERC

PERC take crucial and important decisions in accordance of disease control program all over the province.  
PERC can generate funds for the health/immunization programs.

#### Role of DRC

DSC records district disease surveillance programs and immunization records.  
Initiate immunization programs

Both forums can play an important role in health care system of Pakistan.  
Can timely manage and initiate immunization programs.

*[Handwritten signature]*



**Assessment Test**  
**For Selection of Disease Surveillance Officer (DSO)**

Time: 1 hour 30 Minutes

Total Marks: 50

Attempt all questions. The answers should be in asked format.

22  
/ 50

Roll # \_\_\_\_ DSO-23 \_\_\_\_\_

Applied for (Tehsil): \_\_\_\_ North and South Waziristan \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions for Candidates:**

Welcome to the assessment centre, the test will approximately take around 1hr 30 minutes to solve that will evaluate your basic knowlede about polio and PEI programme. **The test is to be attempted on the system provided to you by the invigilator.**

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**In case you are found cheating / hampering the process of assessment in any way your test assessment will be cancelled and you will become ineligible for any further positins under the program**

Section A - MCQ's (10- Marks)

Q.1-A): Please select the best possible answer against the statement mentioned against each question -

1. Which diseases can cause paralysis of muscles in children:

- Malaria,
- Tetanus,
- Hepatitis,
- GBS,
- Poliomyelitis. ✓

2/10

2. Regarding AFP cases, children under which age may be notified/reported as an AFP:

- Under 3 years,
- Under 5 years,
- Under 10 years,
- Under 15 years. ✓

3. The Regional Laboratory for isolation of wild poliovirus is located in:

- Lahore
- Islamabad ✓
- Karachi
- Peshawar
- Quetta

4. The specimen from reported AFP Cases can be collected within which time period from date of onset of paralysis:

- one-year period,
- 6 months' period,
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- within the first 6 weeks' time period. ✓

5. What is the best support for a PPP ( Post Polio Paralysis) case:

- Prolonged antiviral therapy,
- psychotherapy, ✗
- physiotherapy

6. Which following tests are supporting & good for reaching to a final diagnosis of a reported AFP Case:

- ECG
- EMG ✓
- NCV
- Blood CP

- LFT
7. Poliovirus attack damages which following cells of body & area of body?
- Hair roots,
  - sensory neurons,
  - motor neurons, ✓
  - WBC, RBC.
8. AFP stands for,
- Alternate Flaccid Paralysis,
  - Acute Flaccid Paralysis, ✓
  - Poliomyelitis. Acute False Paralysis,
9. Which part of body parts become weak or paralyzed due to poliovirus infection/poliomyelitis?
- Liver,
  - kidneys,
  - muscles, ✓
  - bones,
  - blood vessel.
10. Why treatment of poliovirus is not possible?
- Drugs are expensive,
  - diagnosis is difficult,
  - permanent & irreparable motor neuron damage ✓

Section B: Subjective (40 Marks)

- Q2- a, what is Disease Surveillance and what are its types? ( 5 Marks)  
 b. What are the VPD (Vaccine Preventable Diseases) and mention the names of EPI targeted diseases. ( 5 Marks)

ANS a... Surveillance is the scrutiny and follow up of a disease through proper reporting channel.

Types

a.. polio surveillance

b.. Measles Surveillance

4/10

Ans b

VPD are those diseases which can be prevented easily by routine immunization.

Names

Polio

TB

Measles

Diarrhea

Diphtheria

Pneumonia



Hepatitis B  
Tetanus  
Meningitis  
Typhoid  
Rubella  
Pertussis

Q3- What is a communicable disease and what measures are required to protect the community from its hazard.? ( 10 Marks)

Ans a

Communicable diseases are those diseases which can spread from one person to another.  
Community can be protected by following means

- 1.. Vaccinating children against VPDs
- 2.. keep community member away from those diseased person who can affect others.
3. Taking care during sexual contact
- 4 Taking care during handling of patient.
5. washing hands frequently especially during baby handling

5/10

Q4- What are Major AFP Surveillance Indicators & other AFP surveillance indicators important for review and analysis of AFP Surveillance? ( 10 Marks)

Ans a

In AFP surveillance detailed follow up of polio vaccination is done like cold chain, vaccine stock, target and achievements and refusals etc. if case is suspected samples are collected and family is counseled about AFP. Than sample is send to Islamabad laboratory for checking of polio virus and also sharing report with district and provincial level .

0/10

Q5- Do you know about PERC (Provincial Expert Review Committee) & DSC (District Surveillance Committee), what important role these forums can play? describe briefly.  
( 10 Marks)

Ans a

PERC perform surveillance at provincial level. Compiling data from district level through district surveillance staff. PERC keep record of Polio vaccination and envoi mental sampling and if there is any positive case than report it to national level.

4/10

Ans b

DSC consist of district administration live DHO, EPI coordination Polio eradication officer and DSO which Follow up polio cases and scrutiny of polio vaccination and taking sample for polio virus if needed. DCS communicate with provincial level to coordinate regarding immunization.