

Examination for the Diploma of Public Health.

1911.

SANITARY LAW AND SANITATION.

Examiner—DR. F. PEARSE, M.D., D.P.H.

1. Give the chief regulations laid down concerning Plague.
 2. What conditions would you prescribe to avoid a large mustard oil factory from being a nuisance.
 3. Discuss the principles of construction for a model cowshed.
 4. Describe the various methods for the dry removal of excreta and point out their defects.
 5. Describe the methods of calculating the birth-rate.
 6. Enumerate the early signs of decomposition in meat, fish, poultry, milk and eggs.
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HYGIENE.

Examiner—DR. F. PEARSE, M.D., D.P.H.

1. Discuss the main principles which govern the construction of a dwelling house from a Hygienic point of view.
 2. Describe the measures you would take for a sudden outbreak of small-pox in a poor quarter of a city.
 3. What are the diseases of animals communicable to man? Show how the diseases are communicated.
 4. Give a general account of the conditions producing climate and explain the effect of climate on the human body.
 5. A town of moderate size being deficient in its supply of water from wells, what measures could be taken to provide a wholesome supply. Discuss in detail.
 6. What are the physical evils arising from prostitution, and what measures would you advise to be taken against those who practise it.
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ETIOLOGY OF DISEASES INCLUDING PATHOLOGY.

Examiner—CAPT. J. W. D. MEGAW, M.D., I.M.S.

1. A case of illness suspected to be Bubonic Plague occurs in a village and you are called on to make an investigation. What steps will you take to settle the diagnosis?—
 - (a) during the life of the patient,
 - (b) if he has already died.



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2. Write a note on the subject of Typhoid Carriers. How would you determine whether or not a person is a Typhoid Carrier?
3. Write a short note on the conveyance of bacterial and protozoal infections by means of insects.
4. Give an account of the artificial production of immunity against Typhoid Fever; Plague, Cholera, Tetanus and Diphtheria; special reference should be made to the value of the methods described and to the conditions under which protective inoculations are advisable.

PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, GEOLOGY AND
CLIMATOLOGY.

Examiner—P. BRÜHL, Esq., M.I.E.E., F.C.S., F.G.S.

Answer either part (a) or part (b) of each question.

1. (a) Discuss the influence, direct and indirect, which the climatic conditions of Calcutta exert on the state of health of its inhabitants during the different seasons of the year.
(b) Trace the connection between the climatic and physiographical conditions in Assam, Chota Nagpur, and Rajputana and the diseases prevalent in those parts of India
2. (a) Compare the nutritive value of the food-stuff commonly used by well-to-do people of Bengal with that of the ordinary food of the poorer classes?
(b) Give a concise account of the Chemistry and the efficacy of those disinfectants which are extensively used in India.
3. (a) Make proposals for the efficient ventilation of a crowded school situated in a narrow street.
(b) Discuss the effect, on the eyesight, of the various systems of artificial lighting in use in India.
4. (a) Give instances of Geological conditions, such as obtain in the surroundings of Calcutta, of Mozafferpur, and of Asansol, influencing public health.
(b) What are the causes (a) of inundations, (b) of sudden changes of emperature occurring in Bengal? How do they affect public health.