



UNIVERSITY OF RUHUNA - FACULTY OF MEDICINE

MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE DEGREE PROGRAMME

Year End Examination - Year 2 - 7th Batch

Epidemiology - MLS 2102 (Theory II)

Epidelinology - Mills 2102 (Theory i

Time: 3.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m. (1 hour)

INDEX NO:.....

Date: 15th March 2017



1. 1.1 What is an 'outbreak' of a disease?

- (10 marks)
- 1.2 Briefly describe two special measures of disease frequency that can be used in describing an outbreak of an infectious disease. (20 marks)
- 1.3 Outline the steps involved in investigating an outbreak.

(70 marks)

- 2. 2.1 Define the terms 'Attributable Risk' and 'Population Attributable Risk'. (30 marks)
 - 2.2 In a study conducted to evaluate association between exposure to household air pollution (HAP) and development of bronchial asthma, 300 participants were recruited. Among them 125 were exposed to HAP. After a period of one year, 75 of the exposed subjects and 80 of the unexposed subjects developed asthma. (70 marks)
 - 2.2.1 Calculate the Attributable Risk of HAP in causing bronchial asthma.
 - 2.2.2 If prevalence of HAP is 30% in the general population, what is the Population Attributable Risk of HAP for asthma in the population?

1	I	ndex Number	
	17	2 years-old boy was brought to hospital with a history of excessive bleed e is having a past history of frequent bruises. His two maternal uncles are leeding tendency.	ding after minor cut injury. e having a history of
	3.1.	What is the most likely diagnosis/ diagnoses?	(10 marks)
	3.2.	A blood sample for coagulation studies was sent from ETU.	
	3 2 1		(20 marks)
		State the sample requirement for coagulation studies.	
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2	2.2	Y.C., Company of the	
)		List five rejection criteria related to coagulation studies.	(30 marks)
3	.2.3.	Coagulation studies show the following results.	(15 marks)
		PT - 12 sec (12- 14 sec)	(10 11101)
		APTT - 85 sec (26 – 35 sec)	
		Briefly explain the next step you would do to arrive at a diagnosis.	
7		of the first step you would do to arrive at a diagnosis.	
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3.2.4.	Discuss two other investigations you need to do to arrive at a complete definitive diagnosis.
	(25 marks)



	x N	Number	
	2.1	. List the anticoagulants commonly used in haematology laboratory.	(10 marks)
	2.2	. Briefly explain the actions of the anticoagulants stated above.	(20 marks)
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	2.3	State the effects of the above anticoagulants on full blood count test.	(20 marks)

Briefly explain the two major principles used in automated haematology analyser. (50 mar
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