

**Set: 1D****Section I: ANC**

Q.No.	Question	Response Options	Answers
1.	Which of the following BP values are reported as hypertension in a pregnant woman	a. >100/160 b. >140/90 c. >90/140 d. >120/80	
2.	Number of pregnant women received 3 ANC checkups indicate	a. Number of pregnant women who received ANC in 3 <sup>rd</sup> trimester b. Number of pregnant women who received all three ANC check ups c. Number of pregnant women who are about to receive 3 ANC check up d. None of the above	
3.	A woman had received only one dose of TT in her last pregnancy. In this pregnancy she receives first dose of TT. This will be counted as	a. TT1 b. TT2 or booster c. Either d. Neither	
4.	A pregnant woman is detected with hypertension during her 1 <sup>st</sup> ANC visit and it is recorded. During her 2 <sup>nd</sup> ANC visit she is again detected with hypertension.	a. This will be recorded again as pregnancy with hypertension b. This will not be recorded again as pregnancy with hypertension c. Both are correct d. It depends on State's policy	

**Section II: DELIVERIES**

Q. No.	Question	Response Options	Answers
5.	Data element 'Deliveries conducted at facility' accounts for which of the following?	a. Total institutional deliveries & home deliveries & C-sections b. Institutional & C-sections c. Institutional & home deliveries d. Home & c-sections	
6.	A pregnant woman was discharged within 3 hours of delivery from PHC. Later she was visited by the ANM from nearest sub centre for Postpartum care. This visit will be part of sub centre report <i>as first PNC if</i>	a. ANM visit this pregnant woman <i>under</i> 48 hours of delivery. b. Pregnant woman develops a PNC complication which is managed by PHC. c. Pregnant woman receives JSY benefits from PHC. d. None of the above.	

**Section III: PREGNANCY OUTCOMES, NEWBORN CARE, & POSTNATAL CARE**

Q.No.	Question	Response Options	Answers
7.	A pregnancy ends in birth of a dead fetus weighing 700gms, month of gestation is not known, this will be reported as	a. Live birth b. Still birth c. Spontaneous Abortion d. None of the above	
8.	RTI/STI case is to be counted	a. If laboratory tests has proved it b. Only if treatment was initiated or advised (excluding HIV/AIDS) c. All of the above d. None of the above	
9.	While tracking a pregnancy you know it came to an end as an abortion; they claim it is spontaneous, but you think it is induced, you would	a. Report it as 'abortion-spontaneous/induced' b. Report it only if it is a legal MTP c. Report it only if it is spontaneous abortion d. None of the above	
10.	A low birth weight is a baby weighting less than	a. 1.5 kg b. 2.5 kg c. 2.0 kg d. 3.0 kg	

**Section IV: CHILDHOOD DISEASES**

Q.No.	Question	Response Options	Answers
11.	Which one of the following is true?	a. All cases of children below 5 with respiratory infection are to be reported b. All cases of children below 5 with suspected pneumonia are to be reported c. All cases of children below 5 with suspected pneumonia or respiratory infection who were admitted in this facility are to be reported d. All cases of pneumonia in any age group are to be reported	
12.	Pertussis is diagnosed when	a. There is high fever and swelling of glands around neck in a child below 5 years b. There is high fever and severe cough coming in bursts c. There is paralysis of a limb d. There is fever with rash	

### Section V: FAMILY PLANNING

Q.No.	Question	Response Options	
13.	All of the following are to be reported as a case of complication following sterilisation, except	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bleeding</li> <li>b. Infection</li> <li>c. Pain at the suture site</li> <li>d. Abdominal pain, tenderness and fever</li> </ul>	
14.	Following are true about reporting 'Failure of sterilisation', except	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Any sterilized woman who becomes pregnant is to be immediately assumed as failure</li> <li>b. Any sterilized man whose wife becomes pregnant where both or even woman alone claims that it must be a failure of sterilisation</li> <li>c. A failure needs to be reported whether or not the sterilisation was done in this facility or on a person from this area</li> <li>d. Any male sterilisation where the man reports a normal ejaculation and semen after the surgery is done is to be immediately assumed as failure</li> </ul>	
15.	Oral pills are given to a number of depot holders or ASHAs who distribute varied sums from their stocks to beneficiaries. When the sub-center reports the number of oral pills distributed they should report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Only those which was issued to beneficiaries only by them (not what was distributed through the depot holders)</li> <li>b. Only those which was given by depot holders to beneficiaries plus given directly by SC.</li> <li>c. The amount given to top up the amount of condoms or oral pills kept by each depot holder to a pre-fixed stock level for each beneficiary</li> <li>d. Only the number of beneficiaries that each depot holder gave to, not the number of strips</li> </ul>	

### Section VI: HEALTH FACILITY SERVICES AND OTHER PROGRAMME

Q.No.	Question	Response Options	Answers
16.	Data element, 'Eyes collected and utilised', refers to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The harvesting of an eye for donation from a dead person and the transplantation of the cornea into a living patient with corneal blindness.</li> <li>b. The harvesting of an eye for donation from a dead person and the <i>successful</i> transplantation of</li> </ul>	

		<p>the cornea into a living patient with corneal blindness.</p> <p>c. The harvesting of an eye for donation and its being successfully stored in an eye bank.</p> <p>The harvesting of an eye for donation from a dead person, whether or not it is subsequently used.</p>	
17.	Regarding, 'Widal tests conducted' all of the following are true, except	<p>a. It is done to detect typhoid in patients with fever</p> <p>b. It is a blood test</p> <p>c. The number of tests done is reported, not only positive results</p> <p>d. It is a blood test done to detect tuberculosis</p>	
18.	Regarding, 'VDRL tests conducted', all of the following are true, except	<p>a. It is done to detect syphilis among patients with suspected STI</p> <p>b. It is a blood test</p> <p>c. The number of tests done is reported, not only positive results</p> <p>d. It is a blood test done to detect typhoid</p>	
19.	While reporting 'Number of out-patients' following details have to be provided	<p>a. Males &amp; Females aged 19 and above, Males &amp; Females below 19 years of age</p> <p>b. Males &amp; Females above 5, Males &amp; Females below 5 years of age</p> <p>c. Males and Females- no age groups.</p> <p>d. Neither gender nor age only total number of patients</p>	
20.	Regarding data element, 'Plasmodium falciparum positive', all except one Statement are correct. Which is the wrong Statement?	<p>a. This indicates presence of a malarial parasites in blood</p> <p>b. Only those reported by the laboratory as positive are to be reported</p> <p>c. If the patient is from another area, and only his blood came for testing, it should not be reported from the lab test</p> <p>d. This can be positive by RDK or by blood smear examination</p>	
21.	Regarding, 'School children detected with refractive errors', which one of the following Statements is wrong?	<p>a. Number of school children examined should be reported</p> <p>b. Number of school children examined and found to have refractive errors should be reported</p> <p>c. Only if the school is within the area serviced by your facility should it be reported</p>	

		d. All of the above	
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### Section VII: IMMUNISATION

Q.No.	Question	Response Options	Answers
22.	A child gets BCG at 11 months because this was missed earlier	a. This should be recorded but not reported in HMIS form which is only for children below one year b. This should be recorded and reported c. Both of above are correct d. Neither is correct	
23.	DPT3 is	a. Any dose of DPT vaccine given at 14 weeks b. Third dose of DPT given under one year c. Any vaccine given at 14 weeks d. A specific variety of DPT vaccine	
24.	Data elements 'Children aged between 12 and 23 months who have been fully immunized' and 'Children aged 9 to 11 months who have been fully immunized' are to be reported by gender (male-female). But no other vaccine dose is reported by gender, because	a. In the recording register, we calculate these four data elements from the full immunisation columns which are segregated by gender b. In the recording register the gender of every child is given. c. Unless we report it by gender we cannot have full immunisation coverage by gender	
25.	'Other adverse effects of immunisation' include all of the following, except	a. Rash occurring b. Mild bronchitis that settles down within a few days c. Fainting or loss of consciousness d. Paralysis or weakness of a limb	
26.	Following are true about 'Number of immunisation sessions planned', except	a. Number of immunisation sessions needed to cover the entire area b. Would usually be the same for every month c. The same sessions reported by the sub-Center would not be reported by the PHC d. Would equal the number of sub-Centers	

27.	Data element 'TT16' is to be reported if	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A TT booster dose is given to any adolescent over 16 years of age</li> <li>b. Any TT dose given to a pregnant woman who is 16 to 18 years old</li> <li>c. Any TT dose given in the age group of 16 to 18</li> <li>d. A special vaccine called TT16 is given</li> </ul>	
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### Section VIII: LINE LISTS AND MORTALITY

Q.No.	Question	Response Options	Answers
28.	In the 'Causes of maternal death', which of this is not given a specific code?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. High fever in maternal deaths</li> <li>b. Hypertension or fits</li> <li>c. Abortion</li> <li>d. Severe Anemia</li> </ul>	
29.	'Severe bleeding' would be reported as cause of maternal death where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. There was bleeding of more than 500 ml in any period of pregnancy and upto 42days postpartum</li> <li>b. There was bleeding of more than 1500 ml in any period of 7pregnancy</li> <li>c. There was bleeding of more than 500 ml in the post partum period</li> <li>d. There was bleeding of more than 500 ml in the antenatal period</li> </ul>	
30.	'Prolonged labour' is to be reported as a cause of death if	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The labour lasted over 24 hours in a primi pregnant woman (who had not delivered a full term baby earlier)</li> <li>b. The labour lasted over 12 hours in a pregnant woman who had delivered earlier</li> <li>c. The labour did not show progression as charted on a partogram.</li> <li>d. All of the above</li> </ul>	