Sample Questions

4. Prüfungsreglement

4.4.1 Schriftliche Prüfung
Der schriftliche Teil umfasst Multiple Choice (MC) Fragen (ungefähr 50% Public Health, unge-fähr 50% Tropen- und Reisemedizin). Die MC Prüfung hat 50 Fragen. Dazu kommt die Bearbeitung eines Fall-Aktendossiers und einer Projektsituation zum Gesundheitswesen eines Drittweltlandes. Für die MC Prüfung und die Fallvignetten werden maximal 2¾ Stunden zur Verfügung gestellt. Hilfsmittel sind nicht erlaubt.

Beispiel Fragen zu einer **Projektsituation Gesundheitswesen** (case study):

5 – 7 questions
Proposed answers not necessarily complete, any meaningful answer counts.

Example:
A private Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) plans to implement a Primary Health Care Project in a rural area in East Africa with a primary focus on improving maternal health. You are the medical expert in the committee that has to prepare a project proposal for a potential donor agency.

Question 1:
In the absence of reliable data, what is an estimated maternal mortality ratio in a rural area in East Africa? (Range).

250 – 1100

Question 2:
Data on maternal mortality are often estimates. What data sources can be used to estimate the number of maternal deaths? Name 3 data sources.

1. Routine hospital data
2. Verbal autopsies (sisterhood method)
3. Sentinel site data
4. Vital statistics
5. Etc.

Question 3:
From a previous survey it is known that the HIV prevalence among pregnant women in the project area is around 10%. What are the WHO recommended interventions to be included in a ANC programme in order to reduce mother to child transmission (MTCT) and improve child survival? Name 3 interventions.

1. Provider-initiated testing and counselling of all pregnant mothers
2. For mothers presenting at labour with unknown HIV status, rapid HIV testing should be done during labour or immediately postpartum
3. Lifelong antiretroviral treatment (ART) to all pregnant and breastfeeding women ("Option B+") or lifelong treatment only for pregnant and breastfeeding women eligible for ART according to national ART guidelines (Option B).
4. Avoid unnecessary instrumentation and premature rupture of membranes
5. 6 weeks of infant prophylaxis (with once daily nevirapine)
6. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months

7.   Etc.

Beispiel Fragen **Multiple Choice (MC) Tropical Medicine / Public Health**

Question 1
What parasite does typically **not** cause a creeping eruption?
   A) Strongylodes
   B) Loa Loa
   C) Chagas   (correct)
   D) Gnatostoma
   E) Toxocara

Question 2
Which statement regarding dengue fever is **wrong**?
A)   Dengue fever is a re-emerging disease.
B)   Impregnated mosquito bednets give a good protection against dengue fever.
                          (correctanswer)
C)   The risk of a haemorrhagic fever is higher if the patients was previously infected with another
        dengue virus strain
D)   A widely used prevention against dengue fever isenvironmental control (rubbish such as old
        tires have to be removed and water storage vessels covered and cleaned)
F)   A vaccination is still not yet commercially available

Question 3
Quinine induced hypoglycaemia occurs more frequently and is more pronounced when treating
malaria in
   A) Patient with HIV infection
   B) The elderly
   C) Pregnancy   (correct answer)
   D) Diabetics

Question 4
Adventure travellers exploring bat infested caves run at risk of
   A) Leptospirosis
   B) Endemic mycoses   (correct answer)
   C) Anaerobic infections
   D) Snake bites

Question 5
Goal 5A of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) adopted at the United Nations Millennium
Summit in 2000 stipulates to reduce maternal mortality by three quarters until end of 2015. Progress
reports indicate that the poorest countries will clearly miss this goal.
        Which statement regarding maternal mortality is **wrong**?
   A)   Maternal mortality ratio is defined as the number of mothers who die due to delivery
           related complications, during a given period of time.
   B)   (wrong, therefore correct answer)
   C)   A maternal mortality ratio of 957 / 100'000 is reported by WHO for South Sudan
           2013, considered the highest ratio in the world.

D)   Maternal mortality ratio is defined by the number of maternal deaths related to childbearing divided by the number of live births per 100'000 in that year.

E)   In areas where statistics on mortality are unreliable the „Sisterhood Method" is a recognised method to approximately calculate maternal mortality.