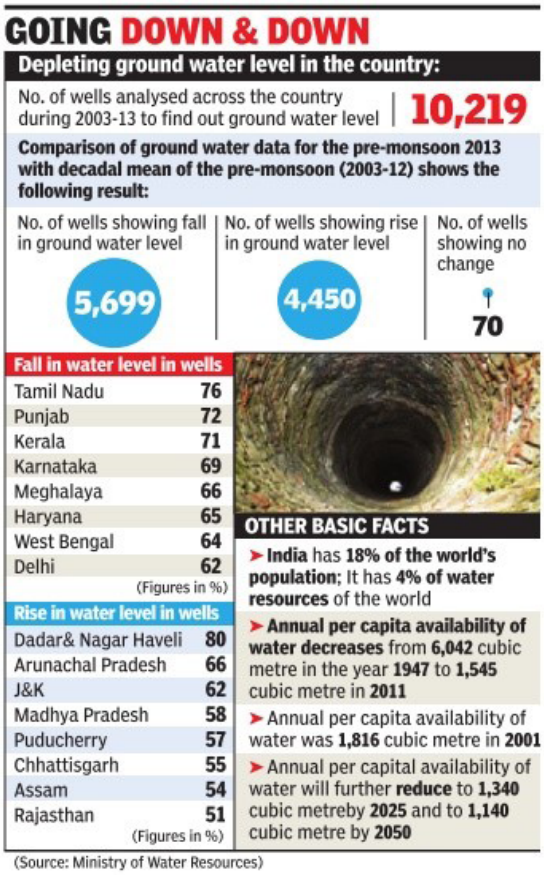
(SOLUTION) TEST - 30 (IPM 2021)



8. Correct Answer : B

Answer Justification :

Given the uncertainty and potency of the COVID-19 virus, it was prudent to learn from any earlier experience. **The Spanish flu pandemic of 1918-19**, was one of the deadliest in world history with peak of worldwide mortality in modern times, as it infected around 500 million persons, or about one-third of the world's population, and killed anywhere from 50 to 100 million people (Barro et al, 2020). **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

Like COVID-19, **the Spanish flu was highly contagious; it was also unusually lethal for young, "prime-age" adults, especially men.** It came in three waves beginning in the spring of 1918. The second wave, in the fall of 1918, was the largest by far in terms of total infections and deaths. A third wave occurred in the spring of 1919. The pandemic began during World War I, and the virus is thought to have been introduced and spread throughout the United States by soldiers returning from Europe. Lockdowns implemented in 1918 resemble many of the policies used to reduce the spread of COVID-19, including school, theater, and church closures, public gathering and funeral bans, quarantine of suspected cases, and restricted business hours. Other public health interventions used were emphasis on hand-washing, sanitization practices and social/ physical distancing.

9. Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

Due to COVID-19, handwashing received attention once more after nearly 170 years. It may be unbelievable today, but nearly 200 years ago, doctors did not wear gloves for surgeries and the concept of germs was not known. **The germ theory was proposed by Louis Pasteur in 1885. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

It all started when a young Hungarian physician Ignaz Semmelweis in the obstetrics department of Vienna Hospital is 1846 found, to his surprise, that the mortality rate of his division was sevenfold higher than that of another obstetrics division staffed exclusively by midwives. Upon further investigation, he found that the physicians would start their day by conducting autopsies and then proceeding to labour rooms for conducting deliveries, without cleaning their hands. The nurses and midwives, on the other hand, started their days with deliveries. He then introduced a handwashing policy for all physicians and medical students before they entered the labour room, and within a year, the mortality was brought down to one-sixth of the former number. This was the first scientific proof that handwashing helped in preventing infection, though this did not immediately become popular among doctors. Today, **Ignaz Semmelweis is considered the father of hand hygiene and infection control in hospitals. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**