

# **SNS COLLEGE OF PHYSIOTHERAPY**

Saravanampatti Post, Coimbatore – 641 035, T.N  
(Affiliated by the Tamil Nadu Dr. M. G. R. Medical University, Chennai.)



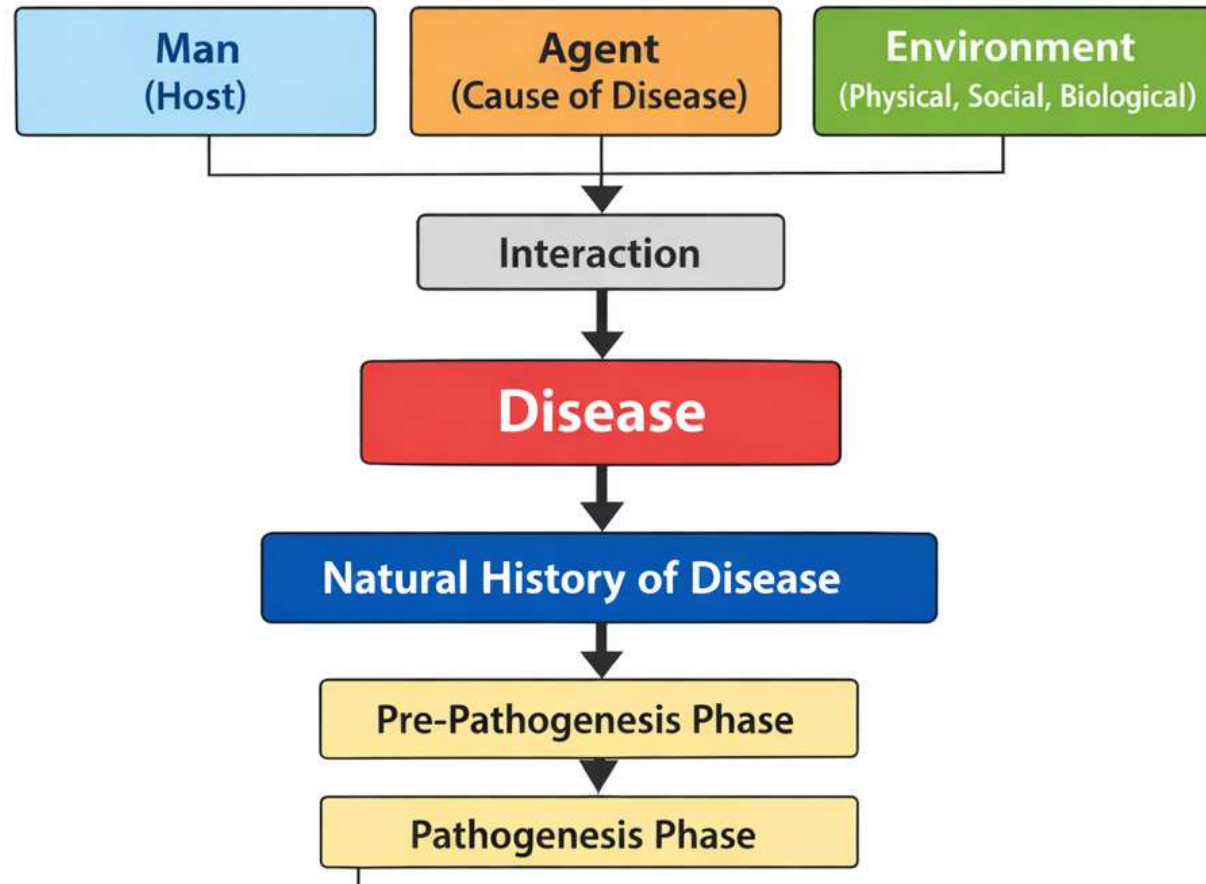
**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOTHERAPY- BPT III YEAR**

**SUBJECT NAME- COMMUNITY MEDICINE**

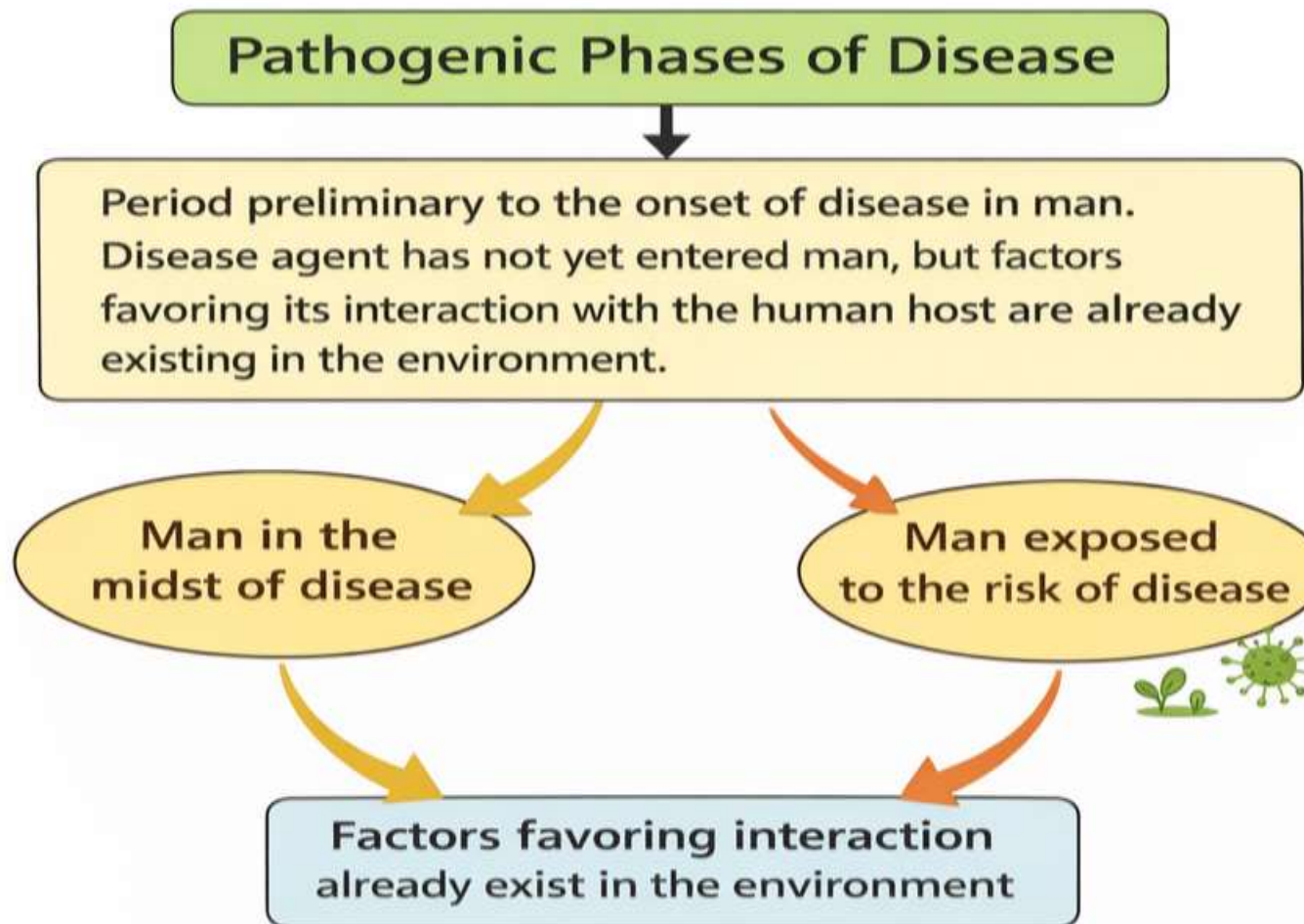
**TOPIC- NATURAL HISTORY OF DISEASES**

**PREPARED BY- Dr. K. P. BENOSEL PAUL., PT,  
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,  
SNSCOPT.**

# NATURAL HISTORY OF DISEASE



# Prepathogenesis phase:

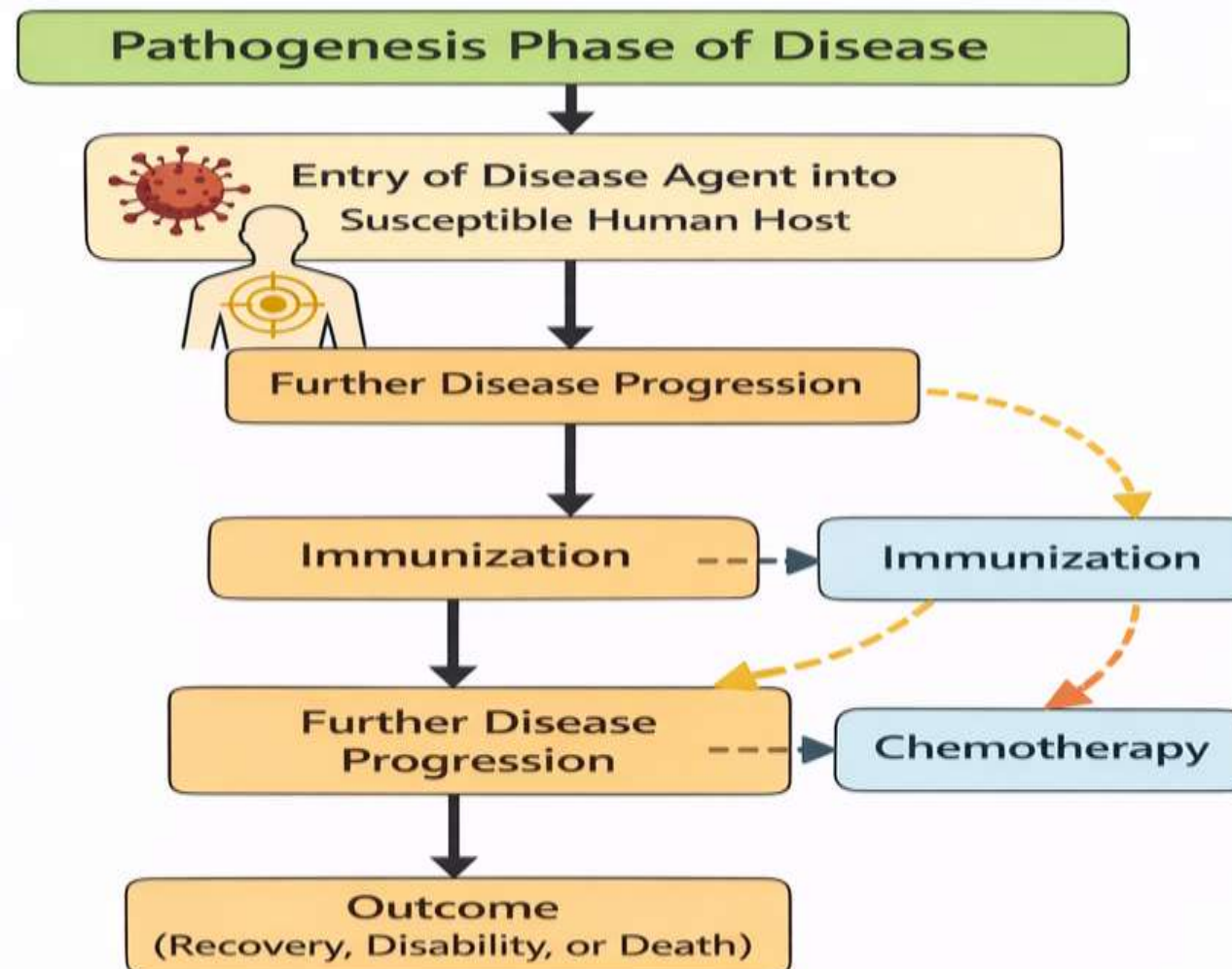


# Prepathogenesis phase:

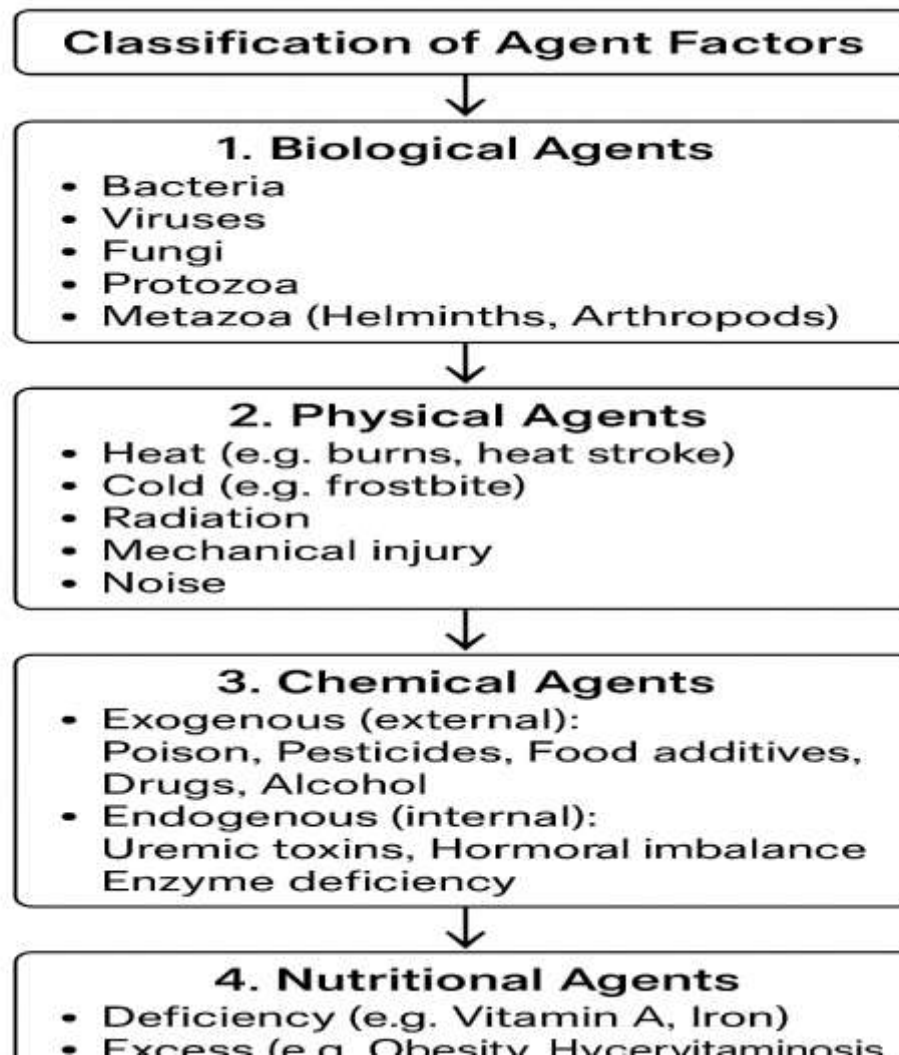
- The causative factors of disease may be classified as  
AGENT, HOST and ENVIRONMENT. These three factors are referred to as epidemiological triad.



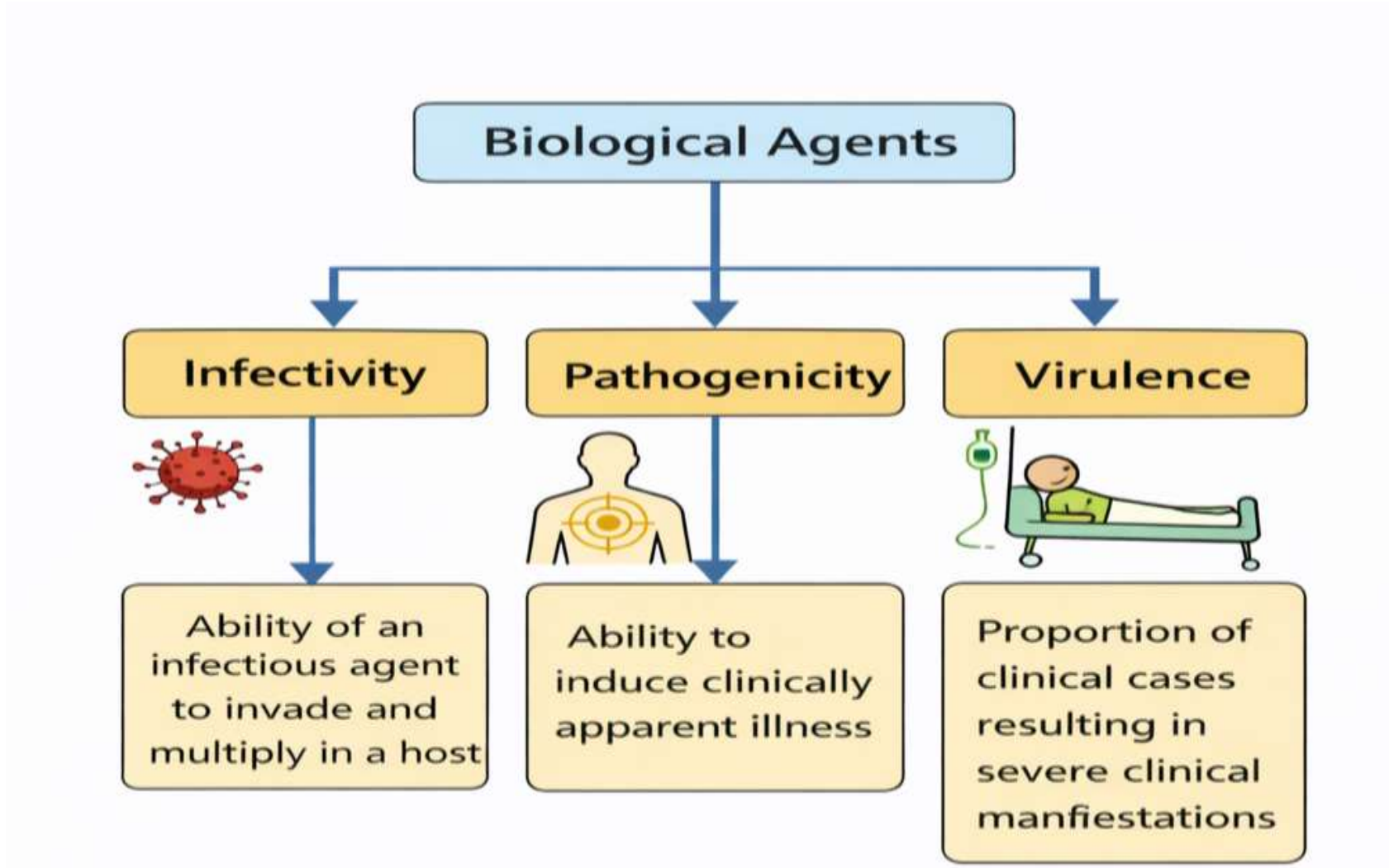
# Pathogenesis phase:



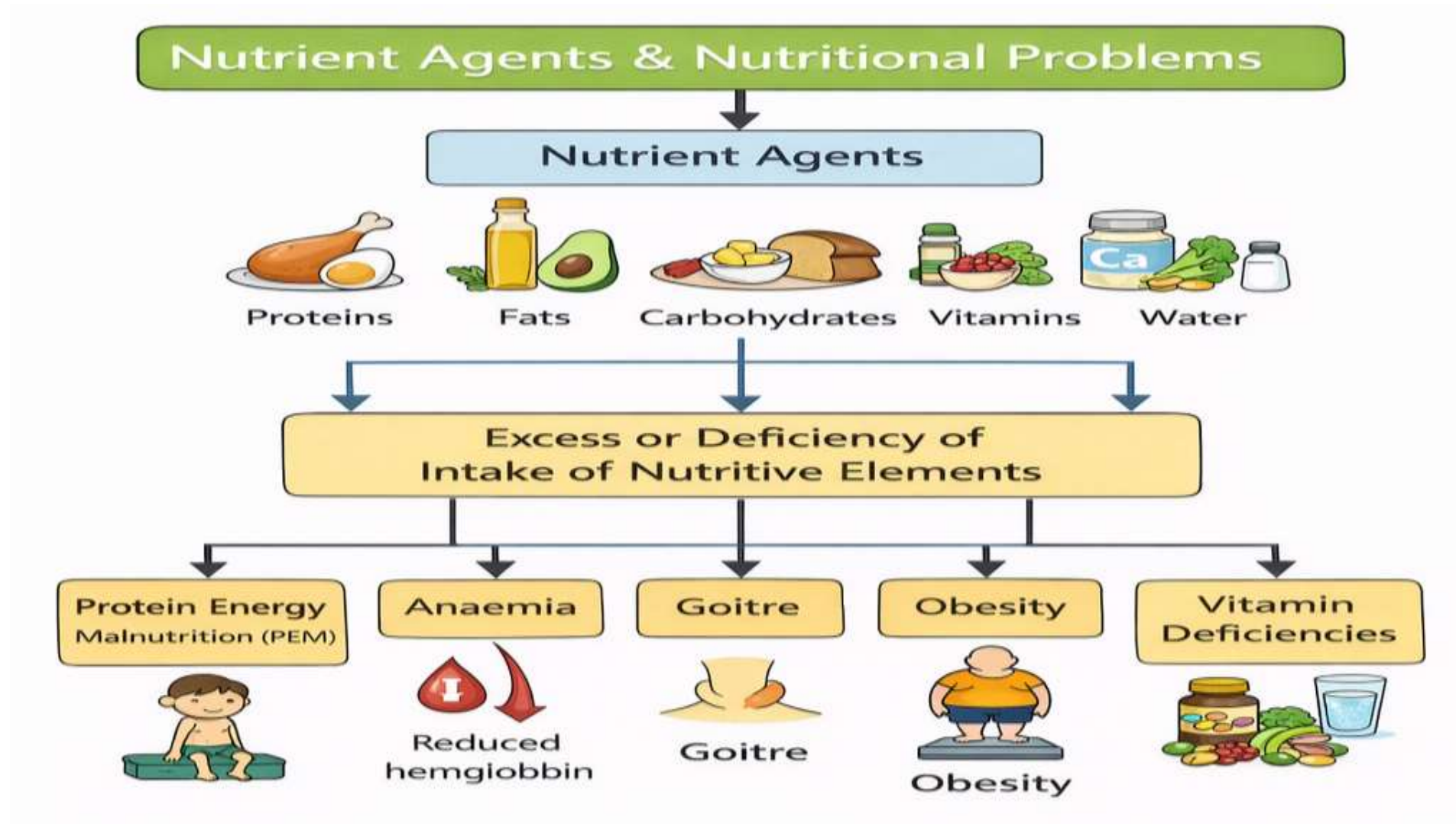
# Agent factors:



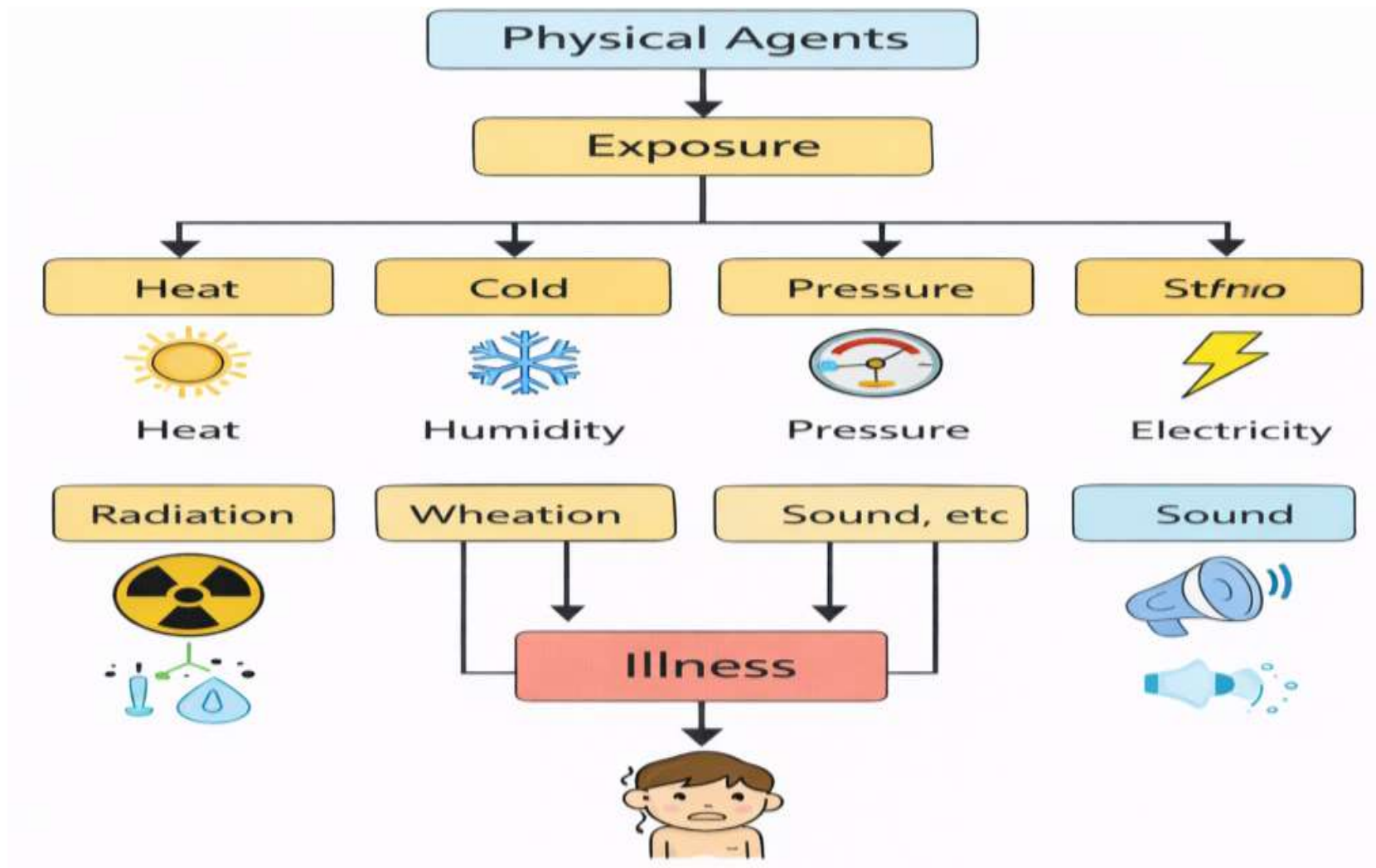
# 1. Biological agents



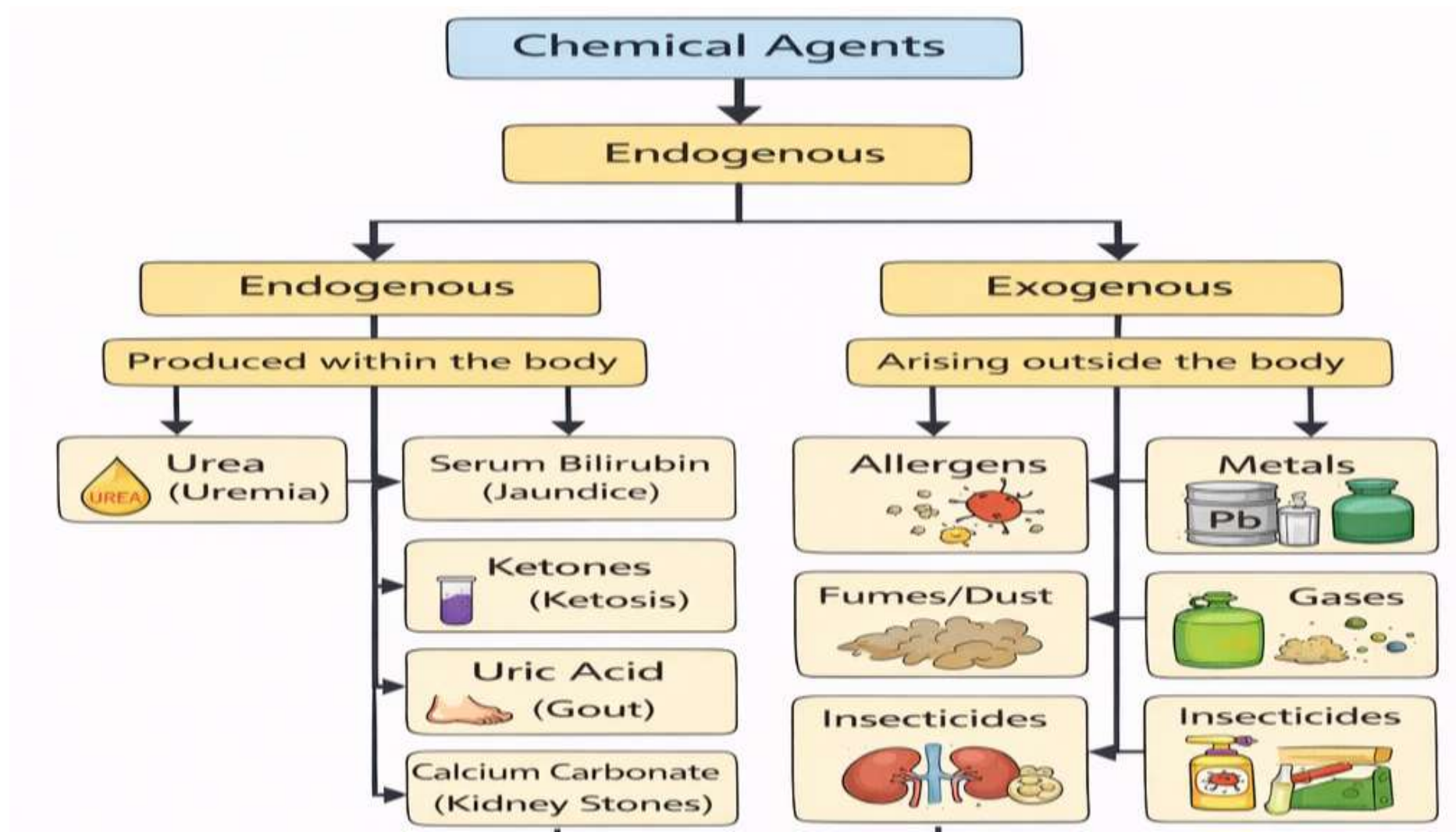
# 2. Nutrient agents



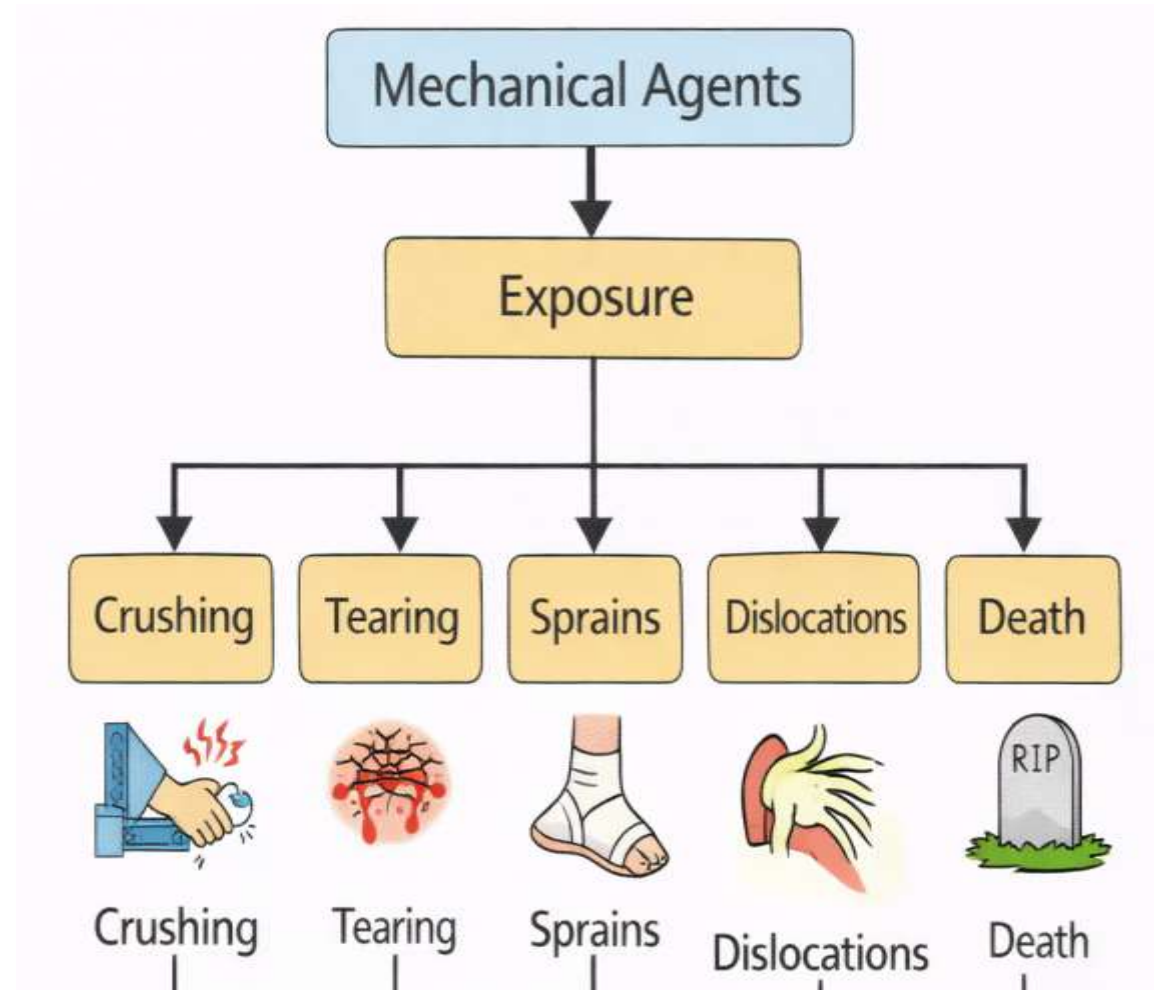
# 3. Physical agents



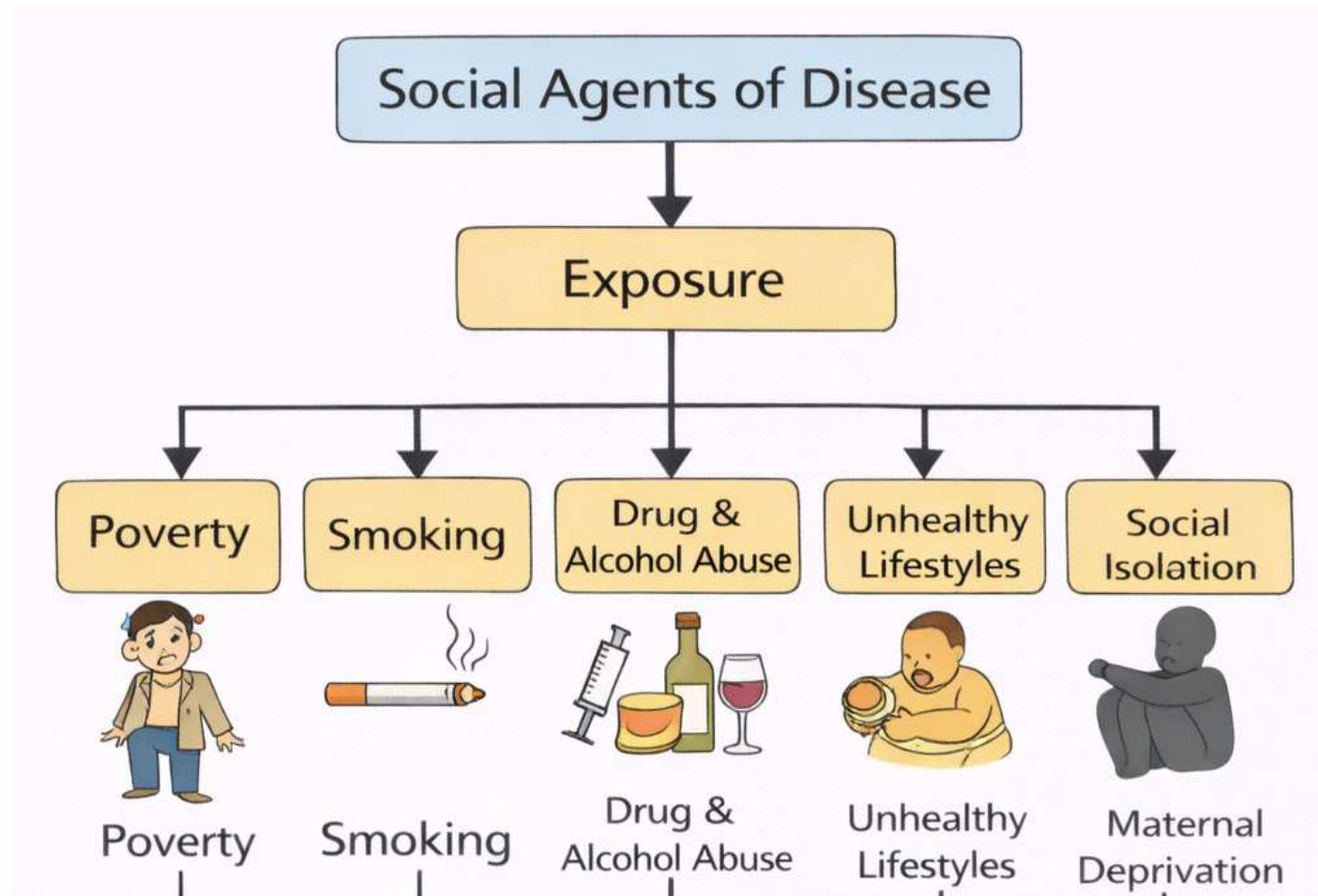
# 4. Chemical agents



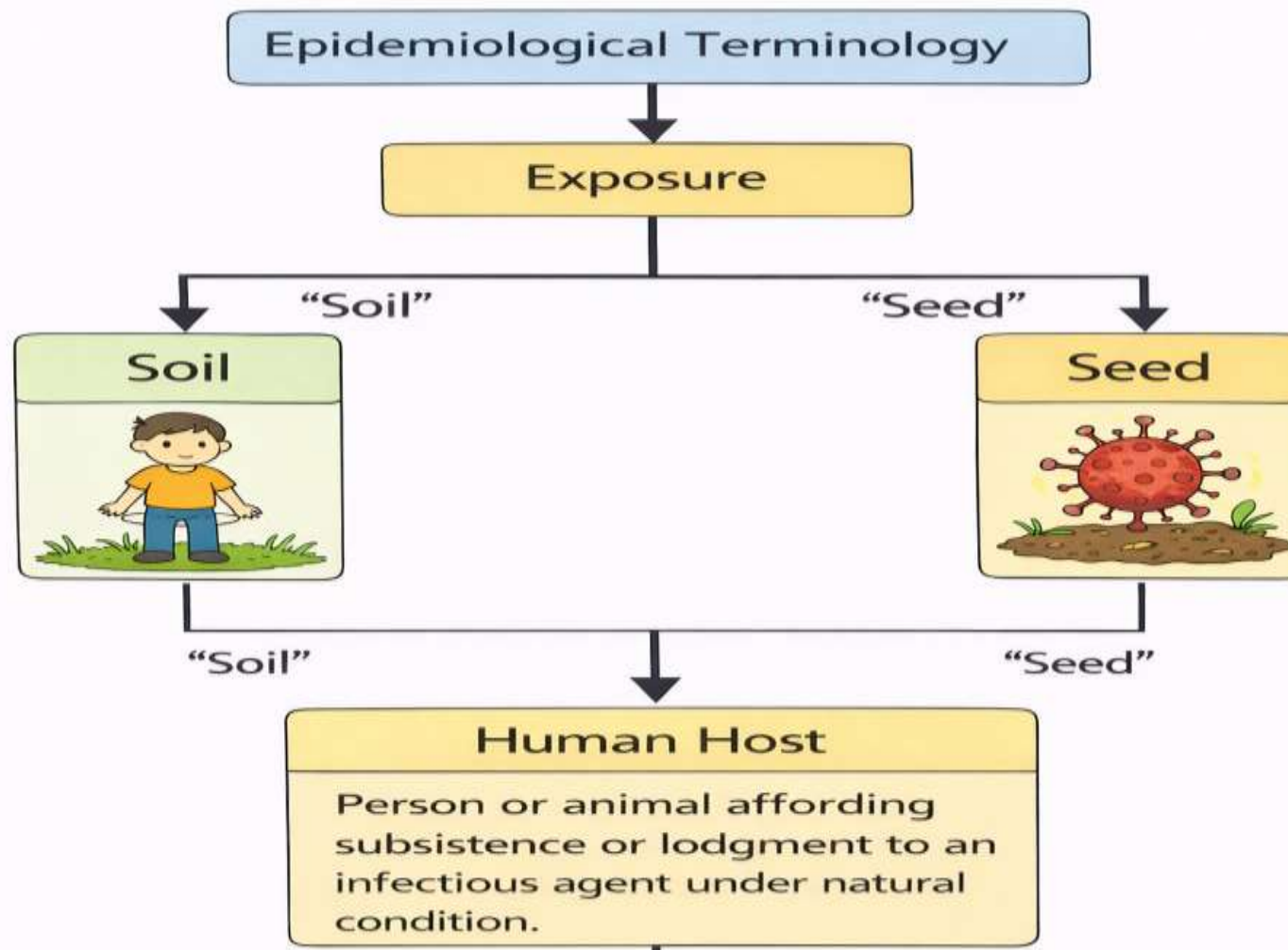
# 5. Mechanical agents



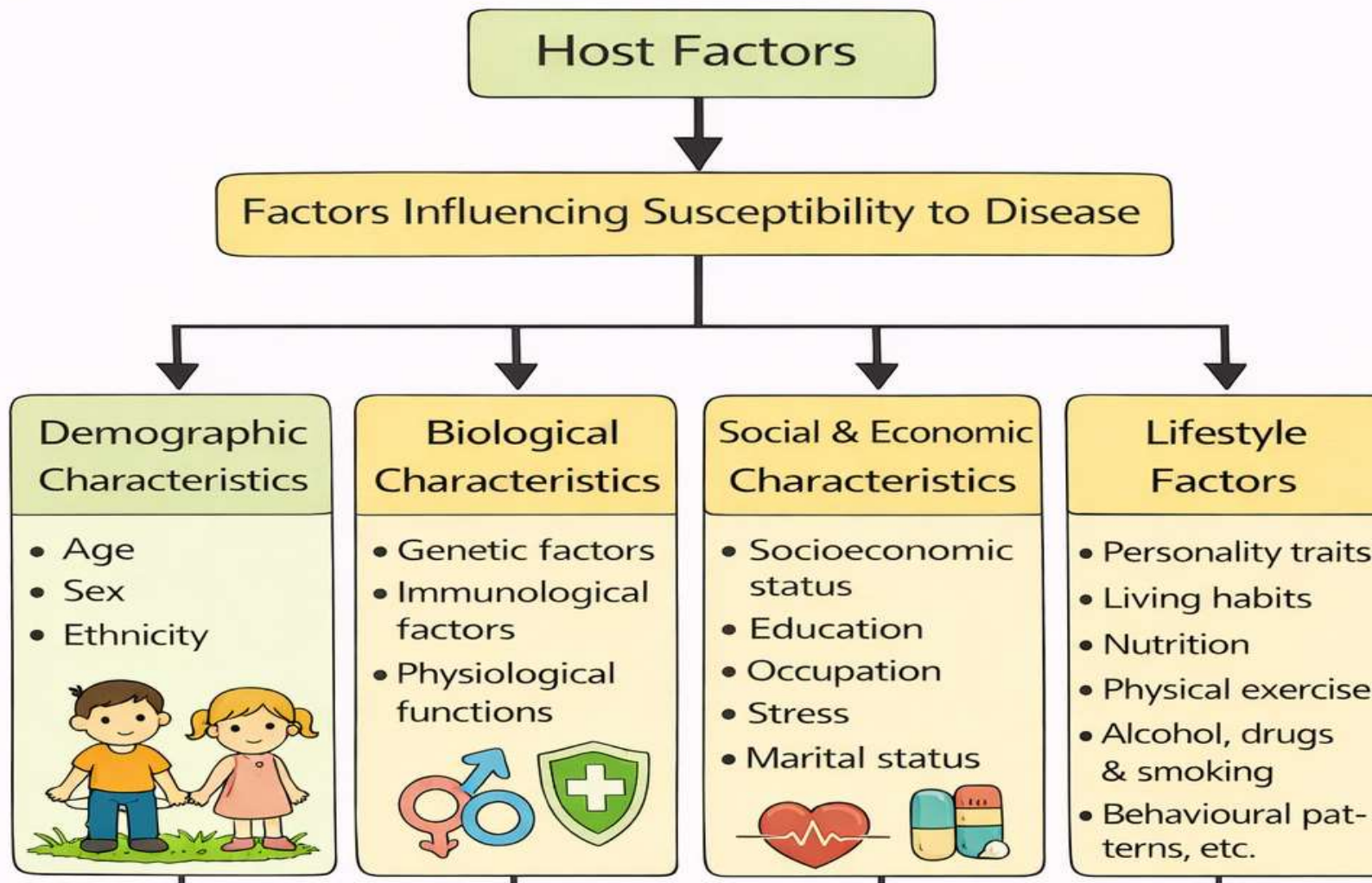
# 6. Social agents



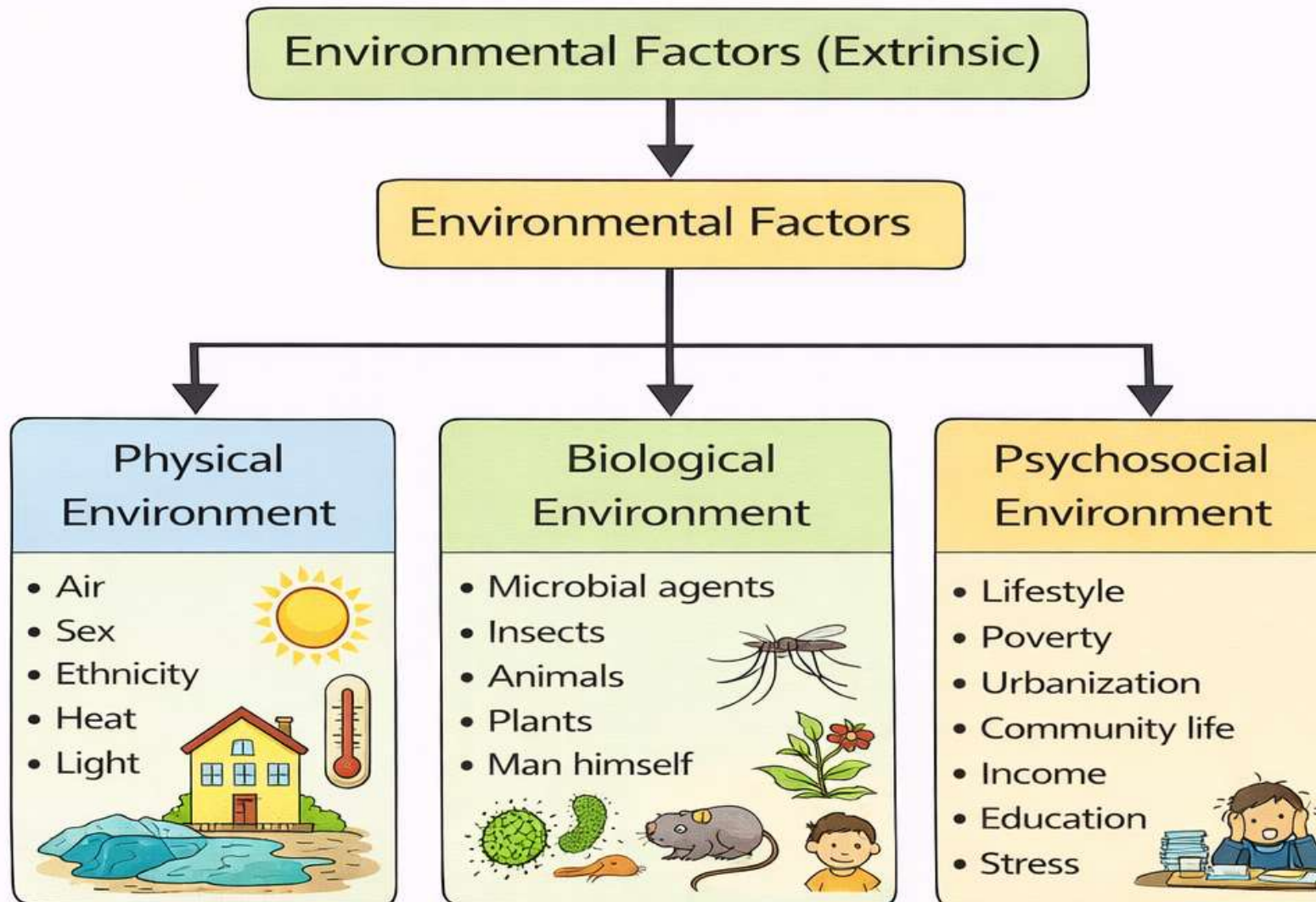
# Host factors (intrinsic):



# The host factors may be classified as



# Environmental factors (extrinsic):



# Multiple Choice Questions

1. The natural history of a disease refers to:

- A) The treatment plan for a disease
- B) The progression of a disease in the absence of intervention
- C) The epidemiology of a disease in a population
- D) The genetic basis of a disease

2. The period from exposure to the first appearance of symptoms is called:

- A) Latent period
- B) Incubation period
- C) Prodromal period
- D) Convalescent period

# Multiple Choice Questions

3. Which stage of disease is characterized by nonspecific symptoms like malaise and fatigue?

- A) Clinical stage
- B) Subclinical stage
- C) Prodromal stage
- D) Recovery stage

4. The stage when the disease can be detected by screening but is not yet clinically apparent is called:

- A) Clinical stage
- B) Subclinical stage
- C) Recovery stage
- D) Chronic stage

# Multiple Choice Questions

5. In the natural history of disease, the point at which an individual first notices symptoms is called:

- A) Onset of disease
- B) Peak of disease
- C) Resolution phase
- D) Latent period

6. Which of the following is an example of a primary preventive measure?

- A) Chemotherapy for cancer
- B) Vaccination to prevent infection
- C) Rehabilitation after stroke
- D) Screening for hypertension

# Multiple Choice Questions

7. The stage of disease where symptoms are most severe and specific is called:

- A) Prodromal stage
- B) Clinical stage
- C) Subclinical stage
- D) Latent stage

8. Tertiary prevention aims to:

- A) Prevent the occurrence of disease
- B) Reduce the impact of an existing disease
- C) Detect disease early
- D) Promote general health in healthy individuals

# Multiple Choice Questions

9. The period between the exposure to the causative agent and the ability to detect the disease by laboratory tests is called:

- A) Incubation period
- B) Latent period
- C) Prodromal period
- D) Convalescent period

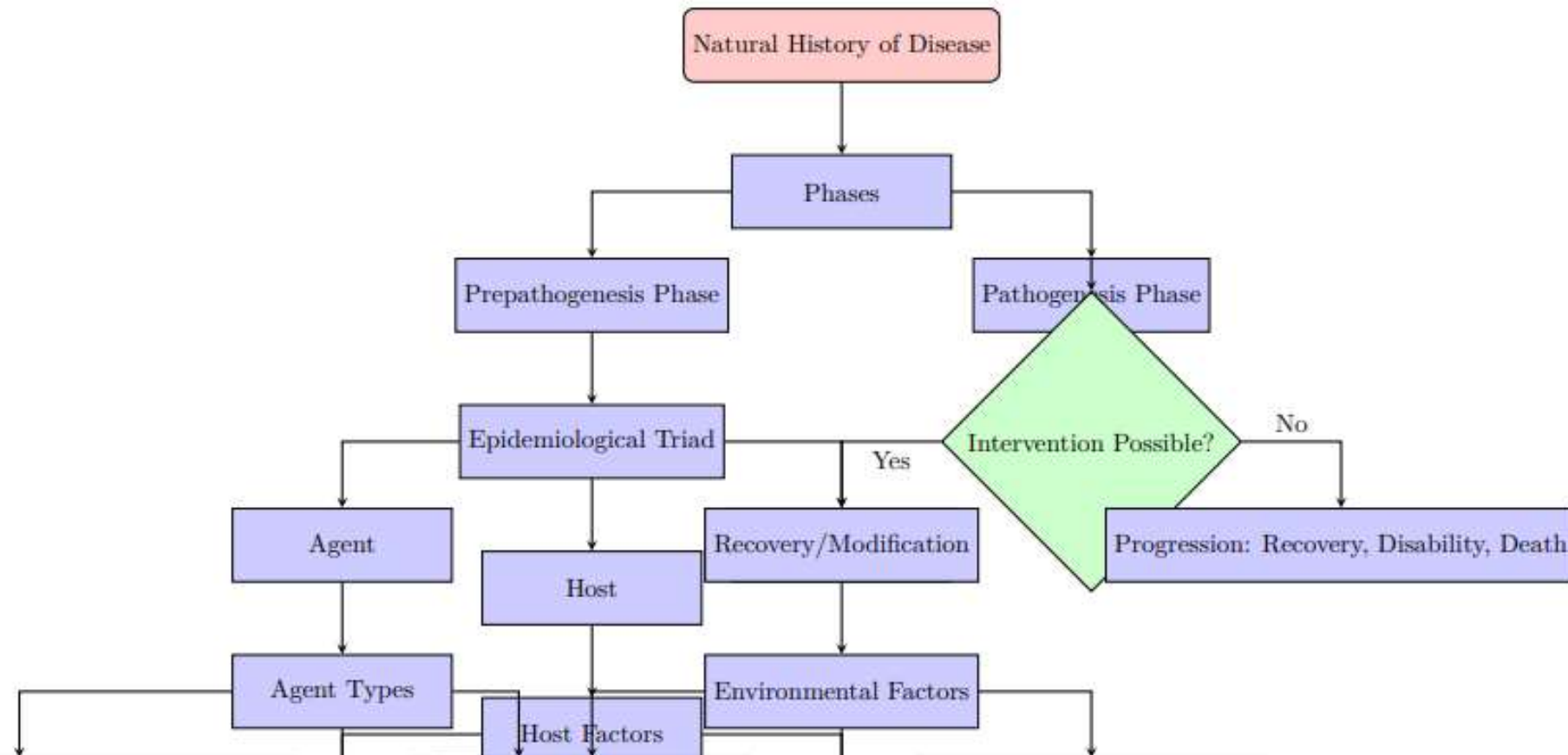
10. The natural history of a disease is important for:

- A) Planning preventive strategies
- B) Choosing the right antibiotic
- C) Performing surgery
- D) Measuring hospital efficiency

# Multiple Choice Questions with answers

1. B) The progression of a disease in the absence of intervention
2. B) Incubation period
3. C) Prodromal stage
4. B) Subclinical stage
5. A) Onset of disease
6. B) Vaccination to prevent infection
7. B) Clinical stage
8. B) Reduce the impact of an existing disease
9. B) Latent period
10. A) Planning preventive strategies

# Summary



**THANK YOU**