

EPIDEMIOLOGY

FINAL EXAM
WAREED BATCH

إعداد :



1-Regarding the reservoir one statement is correct?

Select one:

- a. It is a man harboring pathogenic agent with no sign and symptoms
- b. It is an animal harboring microorganism with no sign and symptoms
- c. Man in the most common form of reservoir
- d. Reservoir should always act as a source of infection
- e. Reservoir is never be a carrier in all infectious diseases

2-In the randomized control trial, randomization is done to avoid?

Select one:

- a. Recall bias
- b. Observer's bias
- c. Interviewer's bias
- d. Selection bias
- e. Outcome bias

3-In a village having population of 2000, we found 200 patients with COVID—i 9. What is the prevalence of this disease?

Select one:

- a. 0.10
- b. 10
- c. 1800
- d. 2
- e. 45

4-All of the following are blood-borne infections EXCEPT?

Select one:

- a. Hepatitis B
- b. Hepatitis C
- c. Hepatitis E
- d. Hepatitis G
- e. Hepatitis D

Hepatitis A and E are spread by faecal contamination and are ((rarely)) considered blood borne pathogens

5-Improved prevention of an acute, nonfatal disease is likely to?

Select one:

- a. Decrease the prevalence of the disease
- b. Increase the prevalence of the disease
- c. Decrease the incidence of the disease
- d. Increase the incidence of the disease
- e. Neither incidence nor prevalence will change

6-Events occurring during the life of a project that tend either to increase or to decrease the expected outcomes of the project, this represents a validity threat, called?

- a. History
- b. Selection
- c. Instrumentation
- d. Testing
- e. Maturation

7-Regarding the pathogenesis period in natural history of disease?

Select one:

- a. It is begin with the appearance of specific sign and symptom
- b. It is started with entry of the causative agent in to human host**
- c. It is the period of susceptibility
- d. It is the period when the man in the midst of disease
- e. Primary prevention be apply during this period

8-All the followings are the advantages of a cross-sectional study, EXCEPT one?

Select one:

- a. Can be used to study several associations at once
- b. Can be conducted over a short period of time
- c. Produce prevalence data
- d. Relative risk can be calculated**
- e. They are relatively fast and inexpensive

9-Gold standard study for clinical research is?

Select one:

- a. Randomised double-blind trial**
- b. Case control study
- c. Ecological study
- d. Retrospective cohort study
- e. Systematic meta-analysis

10-In a study begun in 1995, a group of 3000 adults in New York were asked about alcohol consumption. The occurrence of cancer was studied in the group between 2010 and 2019. This is an example of?

Select one:

- a. Cross sectional study
- b. Case-Control study
- c. Clinical trial
- d. Concurrent cohort study**
- e. Ecological study

11-The average number of years that an individual is expected to live in a state oigood or very good health. based on current mortality rates and prevalence of good or very good health?

- a. Life expectancy at birth
- b. Life expectancy
- c. Disability- adjusted life years
- d. Healthy life expectancy
- e. Life expectancy at age 65

12-Regarding the prevalence one statement is not correct?

Select one:

- a. It quantifies the proportion of individuals in a population who have the disease at a specific instant
- b. Having a direct relation with duration of a disease
- c. With a successful treatment of the disease the prevalence rate will decreases
- d. The denominator is the total population at risk of having the disease
- e. Immunization has no effect on prevalence**

13-2000 persons were included to compare a screening test with a gold standard test, 350 were positive by the diagnostic test. the true positives were 180, the true negatives were 1300, the positive predictive value of the screening test is?

Select one:

- a. 33.96%
- b. 51.43%**
- c. 74.0%
- d. 78.79%
- e. 88.44%

14-The secondary attack rate of measles is more than mumps. What is the conclusion?

Select one:

- a. Measles is more dangerous than mumps
- b. Mumps is more dangerous than measles
- c. Measles is more infectious than mumps**
- d. Measles is more common than mumps
- e. Mumps is more infectious than measles

15-The incidence rate of a disease is 5 times greater in women than in men, but the prevalence rates show no sex difference. The best explanation is that?

Select one:

- a. The case fatality rate for this disease is lower in women
- b. The case fatality rate for this disease is higher for women**
- c. The duration of disease is shorter in men
- d. Risk factors for developing the disease are more common in women
- e. The case fatality rate for this disease is equal in men and women

16-The healthy worker effect is a?

Select one:

- a. Selection bias**
- b. Recall bias
- c. Random bias
- d. Confounding
- e. Conflict of interest

17-To investigate the effect of tobacco chewed on oral cancer, it's observed that 50 out of 100 patients were tobacco chewers, as compared to 20 tobacco chewers out of 100 control subjects. The odds ratio of oral cancer associated with smoking will be?

Select one:

- a. 3.0
- b. 40
- c. 4.0**
- d. Insufficient data given for calculation
- e. 4%

18-It captures the population impact of important fatal and non-fatal disabling conditions through a single measure?

Select one:

?

- a. Life expectancy at birth
- b. Life expectancy
- c. Disability- adjusted life years
- d. Healthy life expectancy
- e. Life expectancy at age 65

19-Guthrie' test?

Select one:

- a. antenatal screening for congenital malformations
- b. hearing screening test for newborn
- c. newborn screening for congenital dislocation of the hip
- d. routine biochemical test on an infant's blood spot
- e. childhood screening for behavioral disorders

20-Folic acid prophylaxis to a pregnant woman is?

Select one:

- a. Health promotion
- b. Primordial prevention
- c. Specific protection
- d. Secondary prevention
- e. Tertiary prevention.

21-Introduction of pathogenic organism to a community with high level of herd immunity pattern of disease be?

- a. Endemic
- b. Sporadic
- c. Pandemic
- d. Epidemic
- e. Endemo-epidemic

22-All of the following are true regarding the Ratio EXCEPT?

- a. Numerator is component of denominator
- b. Numerator is not a component of denominator
- c. Numerator & denominator are not related values
- d. It is expressed as a number
- e. Ratio is less useful than rates in epidemiology

23-When another exposure exists in the study population and is associated both with the disease and the exposure being studied, this is called?

- a. Selection bias
- b. Recall bias
- c. Measurement bias
- d. Confounding
- e. Conflict of interest

24-Incidence rate is calculated from?

Select one:

- a. Case-control study
- b. Case report
- c. Retrospective study
- d. Prospective study
- e. Cross -Sectional study

25-Length of the interval between first diagnosis by screening and diagnosis in patients presenting with symptoms is called?

Select one:

- a. Lead time
- b. Length bias
- c. Natural history
- d. Cost — effectiveness
- e. Impact

26-Changes in the way information is collected, this represents a validity threat, called?

Select one:

- a. History
- b. Selection
- c. Instrumentation
- d. Testing
- e. Maturation

27-According to. thejordan step survey 2019 the percentage of those (18 - 69 years) who have obesity is?

Select one:

X

- a. about half
- b. more among males
- c. about two thirds
- d. equal for both sexes
- e. about one third

28-Which of the following statements is not correct?

Select one:

- a. Cohort study is more appropriate when the disease or exposure under investigation is rare. In comparison to case control study
- b. Cohort study is more expensive in comparison to case control study
- c. cohort study starts with people exposed to risk factor or suspected cause while case control study starts with disease
- d. A long follow-up period often needed with delayed results in a cohort study whereas a case control study yields relatively quick results
- e. Cohort study needs large sample size in comparison to case control study

29-In a prospective study comprising 10000 subjects, 6000 subjects were put on beta carotene and 4000 were not. 3 out of the first 6000 developed lung cancer and 2 out of the second 4000 developed lung cancer.

What is the interpretation of the above?

Select one:

- a. Beta carotene is not protective in lung cancer
- b. Beta carotene is protective in lung cancer
- c. The study design is not sufficient to draw any meaningful conclusions
- d. Beta carotene is carcinogenic
- e. Data is insufficient need a bigger sample size

30-targeted screening?

Select one:

- a. Involves the screening of the whole population
- b. uses several screening tests at the same time
- c. Applied to selective group of population who are at a high risk
- d. individuals are offered tests non-systematically
- e. screening of groups with specific exposures e.g. school children

31-The incidence rate is calculated from?

Select one:

- a. Case series study
- b. Case report study
- c. Prospective cohort study
- d. Cross -Sectional study
- e. Case-control study

32-The carrier is important from epidemiological point of view because of the following EXCEPT?

Select one:

- a. The carrier state may be of a long duration
- b. Number of carrier in the community is not small
- c. The contacts of the carrier are not aware about him
- d. Sometimes it is difficult to deal with them
- e. Because soil and inanimate organic matter could be act as a carrier

33-One of the Following is not an important characteristic of the pathogenic organism from epidemiological point of view?

- a. Viability of the organism
- b. Spore formation
- c. Host specificity
- d. Susceptibility to antibiotics
- e. Toxin formation by pathogenic organism

34-The vector-borne disease can occur through all EXCEPT?

- a. Mechanical transmission inside body of a vector
- b. Propagation of microorganism inside body of the vector
- c. Development of microorganism inside body of the vector.
- d. Toxin secretion
- e. Mechanical transmission on the external surface of a vector

35-Compared with the general population, the risk of developing HBV infection among surgeons is?

Select one:

- a. The same
- b. More than twice greater
- c. 10 to 20 times greater
- d. 50 times greater
- e. 100 times greater

36-Case fatality rate is a method measuring?

Select one:

- a. Infectivity
- b. Virulence
- c. Average duration of disease
- d. Communicability
- e. Pathogenicity

37-The average number of remaining years of life that a man or woman aged 65 will have if mortality levels at each age over 65 remain constant is?

Select one:

- a. Life expectancy at birth
- b. Life expectancy
- c. Disability- adjusted life years
- d. Healthy life expectancy
- e. Life expectancy at age 65

38-Communicability of disease is assessed by?

Select one:

- a. Case fatality rate
- b. Secondary attack rate
- c. mortality rate
- d. Incubation period
- e. chronicity

39-Residence of three villages with three different types of water supply were asked to participate in a study to identify cholera carriers. Because several cholera deaths had occurred in the recent past, virtually everyone present at the time submitted to examination. The proportion of residents in each village who were carriers was computed and compared. This study is a?

Select one:

- a. Case series study
- b. Case-control study
- c. Concurrent cohort study
- d. Ecological study
- e. Cross- sectional study

40-The rank of the Human development index of Jordan (2019) is?

Select one:

- a. 95
- b. 102
- c. 74
- d. 120
- e. 86

41-What is NOT true about a case control study?

Select one:

- a. Provides quick results
- b. Is less expensive relatively
- c. Involves fewer subjects
- d. Gives attributable risk.
- e. Provides prevalence of exposure

42-Relative risk is the measure of the strength of the association between the suspected cause & event. Relative risk of one indicates?

Select one:

- a. Positive association exposure & disease
- b. No association at all
- c. Protective state
- d. 2 times high association
- e. 4 times higher association

43-A randomized clinical trial was carried out, studying the effect of a new drug designed to prevent breast cancer (CA) occurring. In this study, 1000 healthy women between the ages of 60 and 65 were given the drug, and 1000 were given the placebo for 5 years. Ten and 40 CA breast cases were detected among those given the drug, and placebo respectively. The relative risk is?

Select one:

- a. 0.24
- b. 0.25
- c. 0.4
- d. 4.0
- e. 4.125

44-in a double blind clinical drug trial?

Select one:

- a. Each patient receives a placebo
- b. Each patient receives both (double) treatments
- c. The patients do not know which treatment they are receiving
- d. The patients do not know that they are in a drug trial
- e. Each patient double checked daily

45-In a controlled trial to compare two treatments, the main purpose of randomization is to ensure that the?
Select one:

- a. Two groups will be similar in prognostic factors
- b. Clinician does not know which treatment the subjects will receive
- c. Sample may be referred to a known population
- d. Clinician can predict in advance which treatment the subjects will receive
- e. Participants will complete the treatment

46-Co infection must exist for replication and infection to occur in
Select one:

- a. Hepatitis A virus (HAV)
- b. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- c. Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
- d. Hepatitis D virus (HDV)
- e. Hepatitis E virus (HEV)

47-The convalescent carrier is mostly?
Select one:

- a. Temporarily carrier
- b. Transient carrier
- c. Permanent carrier
- d. Chronic carrier
- e. Lifelong carrier

48-The global target of relative reduction in the risk of premature mortality from NCDs by 2025 is by?
Select one:

- a. 25%
- b. 20%
- c. 35%
- d. 60%
- e. 50%

49-Tropism is?
Select one:

- a. The ability of microorganism to penetrate into the body fluid and tissues
- b. Ability of microorganism to produce specific clinical reaction following entrances to the body
- c. The ability of microorganism for tissue selectivity
- d. The ability of microorganism to live outside body host
- e. The ability of microorganism to stimulate immunological reaction

50-In a village with population of 5000, 50 people have a disease and 10 of them died. What is case fatality rate?

- a. 1%
- b. 2%
- c. 0.5%
- d. 20%
- e. 0.19%

51-Double blind study means?

Select one:

- a. Observer is blind about the study
- b. Person or group being observed is blind about the study
- c. Both eyes of the observer are blind
- d. Interpreters and analyser are blind about the study
- e. Both observer and person or group being observed is blind about the study

52-In a town of population 5000, 500 are already myopic on January 1st 2011. Number of new myopia cases is 90 till December 31st 2011. Calculate incidence of Myopia in the town in 2011.

Select one:

- a. 1.8%
- b. 18%
- c. 5%
- d. 2%
- e. 11.8%

53-An overabundance of information — some accurate and some not?

Select one:

- a. eHealth
- b. mHealth
- c. infodemic
- d. epidemiology
- e. digital epidemiology

54-The WHO "Best Buy" interventions for reducing the impact of NCDs concerning cancer include?

Select one:

- a. Restricted access to retail alcohol
- b. Tax increases
- c. Hepatitis B immunization
- d. Treatment with aspirin
- e. Reduced salt intake in food

55-Extrinsic incubation period is?

Select one:

- a. The interval between infection of person and appearance of symptom and sign of a disease
- b. The interval between exposure to infected organism and clearance of organism from the body
- c. The time when the vector infected till becomes as infective
- d. The time between infection of the vector till it die
- e. It is referred to the incubation period of an exported disease

56-The potential benefits of screening were first demonstrated for the identification of individuals with?

- a. brucellosis
- b. thalassemia
- c. tuberculosis
- d. inborn errors of metabolism
- e. cancer breast

57-Natural history of disease is best studied by?

Select one:

- a. Cross sectional study
- b. Cohort study.**
- c. Case series study.
- d. Case-control
- e. Ecological study.

58-In a study of the cause of lung cancer, patients who had the disease were matched with cancer free individuals. The frequency of cigarette smoking was then compared in the two groups. What type of study was this?

Select one:

- a. Prospective cohort
- b. Cross sectional
- c. Experimental
- d. Case-control**
- e. Case series

59-In screening, if treatment is ineffective, earlier diagnosis only increases the time period during which the participant is aware of the disease; this effect is known as?

Select one:

- a. Lead time**
- b. Length bias
- c. Natural history
- d. Cost - effectiveness
- e. Impact

60-Denominator while calculating the secondary attack rate includes?

- a. Midyear population
- b. All the close contacts
- c. All susceptible in the whole village
- d. All susceptible amongst close contact**
- e. All the people living in next fifty houses

61-Which of these is related to screening not diagnostic tests?

Select one:

- a. Done to those who are apparently healthy or asymptomatic
- b. Results are conclusive and final
- c. More expensive
- d. Basis for treatment
- e. Applied to a single person

62-Epidemiological marker of Hepatitis B infection is?

- a. HBs Ag**
- b. Anti - HBs
- c. Anti HBc
- d. HBe Ag
- e. Anti HBe

63-2000 persons were included to compare a screening test with a gold standard test, 350 were positive by the diagnostic test, the true positives were 180, the true negatives were 1300, the specificity of the screening test is?
Select one:

- a. 33.96%
- b. 51.43%
- c. 74.0%
- d. 78.79%
- e. 88.44%

64-50 people are suffering from cholera in a population of 5000. Out of those 50, suffering from cholera, 10 died. But the total deaths are 50. What is the death rate?
Select one:

- a. 10 per 1000
- b. 5 per 1000
- c. 1 per 1000
- d. 20 per 100
- e. 2 per 1000

65-For a serious condition in newborn children, it might be preferable for the screening test to?
Select one:

- a. have high specificity
- b. have low sensitivity
- c. have high sensitivity
- d. have low sensitivity and low specificity
- e. have low sensitivity and high specificity

66-Decreasing the cutoff point of a screening test will lead to?
Select one:

- a. Increase sensitivity only
- b. Increase specificity only
- c. Increase specificity but decreases sensitivity.
- d. Increase sensitivity but decreases specificity.
- e. Increase sensitivity and specificity

67-The WHO "Best Buy" interventions for reducing the impact of NCDs concerning tobacco use include?
Select one:

- a. Restricted access to retailed alcohol
- b. Tax increases
- c. Hepatitis B immunization
- d. Treatment with aspirin
- e. Reduced salt intake in food

68-Regarding the Incidence one is correct?
Select one:

- a. It is used to estimate the probability of risk of developing disease at a specific time
- b. It measures the presence of the disease on a single short time point
- c. The denominator is the mid-year population
- d. It quantifies the proportion of individuals in a population who have the disease at a specific instant
- e. The numerator is the number of cases in a community

69-There is an urgent need to coordinate and cooperate on all aspects of the NCD component of the COVID- 19 public health response, including implementation of?

- a. reducing access barriers
- b. managing referral system
- c. preparedness
- d. counter misinformation.
- e. trend analysis

70-Situations in which financial considerations may compromise a researcher's professional judgment in conducting research?

- a. Selection bias
- b. Recall bias
- c. Measurement bias
- d. Confounding
- e. Conflict of interest

71-Concurrent disinfection?

Select one:

- a. Giving prophylactic treatment to contact
- b. Killing microorganism inside human body (patient)
- c. Destroying pathogenic organism following removal of patient
- d. Carried out during a period of communicability of that infectious disease
- e. Carried out on the contact of patient

72-One is true about prevalence?

- a. Decreases with decrease in case fatality
- b. It is the ideal measure for studying disease aetiology or causation
- c. It is a ratio
- d. Increases with increase in duration of disease
- e. It is estimated through a case-control study

73-of the modifiable risk factors of NCDs?

- a. raised blood pressure
- b. overweight/obesity
- c. hyperglycemia
- d. physical inactivity
- e. hyperlipidemia

74-Incidence and prevalence having a relationship which expresses as the?

Select one:

- a. Sum of incidence and mean duration of disease
- b. Dividend of incidence and mean duration of disease
- c. Product of incidence and mean duration of disease
- d. Difference of incidence from the mean duration of disease
- e. Subtract of incidence from duration of disease

75-It eliminates the influence of different age distributions on the compared morbidity or mortality rates?

- a. Life expectancy at birth
- b. Age standardized rates
- c. Disability— adjusted life years
- d. Healthy life expectancy
- e. Life expectancy at age 65

76-According to, the Jordan step survey 2019 the percentage of those (18 - 44 years) who have 3 or more risk factors for NCDs is

Select one:

X

- a. about half
- b. more among females
- c. 5% to less than 10%
- d. equal for both sexes
- e. about one third

77-According to, the Jordan step survey 2019 the percentage of males (18 - 69 years) who are currently smoker is?

X

- a. about half
- b. less than among females
- c. about two thirds
- d. equal for both sexes
- e. about one third

78-The most common mode of transmission in Brucellosis is?

- a. Ingestion mode of transmission
- b. Air- born transmission
- c. Contact transmission
- d. Absorption through the mucous membrane
- e. Inoculation mode of transmission

79-All the following describes the relation of COVID-19 and NCDs except?

Select one:

J

- a. People living with or affected by the major (NCDs) appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus
- b. People living with or affected by the major (NCDs) will be put at a higher risk of the consequences of bilateral viral pneumonia
- c. Risk factors for NCDs can make people more resistant to becoming severely ill with COVID19
- d. The response to this virus requires extraordinary measures may include significant disruption of access to — or even critical shortages of medicines for people living with or affected by NCDs
- e. Health services will be disrupted in many settings. This will impact the detection and diagnosis of NCDs

إنتهى

بالتوفيق للجميع



Epidemiology final archive 2021/2022

31 Questions directly from archive

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احتمال الجواب الصح يكون a مش e بس الدكتور مش موضحة

عن شو قصدها بالزبط

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بس ارقام غير

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Similar question about Rate

Q: Which of the following is not true about rate

- Less useful in epidemiology than ratio

24-Incidence rate is calculated from?

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- b. Case report
- c. Retrospective study
- d. Prospective study
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the correct option for us was Cohort study (same name as prospective)

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- c. 10 to 20 times greater
- d. 50 times greater
- e. 100 times greater

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- a. Case fatality rate
- b. Secondary attack rate
- c. mortality rate
- d. Incubation period
- e. chronicity

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- b. No association at all
- c. Protective state
- d. 2 times high association
- e. 4 times higher association

نفس فكرة

هاد السؤال بس كان عنا بحكي عن الodds ratio

43-A randomized clinical trial was carried out, studying the effect of a new drug designed to prevent breast cancer (CA) occurring In this study, 1000 healthy women between the ages of 60 and 65 were given the drug, and 1000 were given the placebo for 5 years. Ten and 40 CA breast cases were detected among those given the drug, and placebo respective. The relative risk is?

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Select one:

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- b. Cross sectional
- c. Experimental
- d. Case-control
- e. Case series

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- a. Midyear population
- b. All the close contacts
- c. All susceptible in the whole village
- d. All susceptible amongst close contact
- e. All the people living in next fifty houses

62-Epidemiological marker of Hepatitis B infection is?

- a. HBs Ag
- b. Anti - HBs
- c. Anti HBc
- d. HBe Ag
- e. Anti HBe

64-50 people are suffering from cholera in a population of 5000. Out of those 50, suffering from cholera, 10 died. But the total deaths are 50. What is the death rate?

Select one:

- a. 10 per 1000
- b. 5 per 1000
- c. 1 per 1000
- d. 20 per 100
- e. 2 per 1000

8000 نفس صياغة السؤال بالزبط بس بدل 50 كان 80 و بدل 5000 كان

68-Regarding the Incidence one is correct?

Select one:

- a. It is used to estimate the probability of risk of developing disease at a specific time
- b. It measures the presence of the disease on a single short time point
- c. The denominator is the mid-year population
- d. It quantifies the proportion of individuals in a population who have the disease at a specific instant
- e. The numerator is the number of cases in a community

72-One is true about prevalence?

- a. Decreases with decrease in case fatality
- b. It is the ideal measure for studying disease aetiology or causation
- c. It is a ratio
- d. Increases with increase in duration of disease
- e. It is estimated through a case-control study

74-Incidence and prevalence having a relationship which expresses as the?

Select one:

- a. Sum of incidence and mean duration of disease
- b. Dividend of incidence and mean duration of disease
- c. Product of incidence and mean duration of disease
- d. Difference of incidence from the mean duration of disease
- e. Subtract of incidence from duration of disease

44-in a double blind clinical drug trial?

Select one:

- a. Each patient receives a placebo
- b. Each patient receives both (double) treatments
- c. The patients do not know which treatment they are receiving
- d. The patients do not know that they are in a drug trial
- e. Each patient double checked daily

59-The development of the chronic disease. in more than 50% of persons, following an acute infection of?

- a. Hepatitis A virus
- b. Hepatitis B virus
- c. Hepatitis C virus
- d. Hepatitis D virus
- e. Hepatitis E virus

كأنه ما كان مكتوب عنا نسبة بس مكتوب انه مين أكثر واحد

29-In disease prevention, the specific protection mode includes the following EXCEPT?

Select one:

- a. Iodisation of salt
- b. Chemoprophylaxis for meningococcal meningitis.
- c. Usage of condoms
- d. Personal hygiene and Environmental sanitation**
- e. Vaccinations.

30-Second attack frequency can measure?

Select one:

- a. Viability of the organism
- b. Antigenic power of micro-organism**
- c. Pathogenicity and virulence of micro-organism.
- d. Period of communicability
- e. Dose of infection (inoculum)

36-Extrinsic incubation period is the?

Select one:

- a. Time between exposure to infection and appearance of symptoms or signs of disease
- b. Time required for 50% of the cases to occur following exposure.
- c. Period between the time when the vector gets infective and time vector becomes infected
- d. Period between the time when the vector gets infected and time vector becomes infective**
- e. time between the onset of the primary case and the secondary case.

50-Prevention of emergence of risk factor is?

Select one:

- a. Specific protection
- b. Primary prevention
- c. Secondary prevention
- d. Tertiary prevention
- e. Primordial prevention**

Questions not from archive

1. A study on a screening test was carried out and the results were as follows

| | Cases | Healthy | total |
|-----------------|-------|---------|----------|
| Positive result | | | |
| Negative result | 75 | 175 | (75+175) |

How do you calculate the negative predictive value $\frac{175}{(75+175)}$

2. The best study to investigate causation between risk factor and outcome?

- a. Randomized control trial

- 3. In a country with a population of 20 million, 10 million people live in highly polluted cities, when calculating the incidence of pollution-induced asthma, what should be the denominator?**
 - a. 10 million
- 4. When investigating an outbreak of suspected cases of swine flu (H1N1), the first step the ministry of health should do is?**
 - a. Verify the diagnosis
- 5. In a population of 800 people, 100 were infected with TB and 20 people died from TB, what is the case fatality rate?**
 - a. 20%
- 6. All of the following are characters of the diseases that are screened except?**
 - a. The disease has a short preclinical period
- 7. One of the difficulties of promoting screening tests to the public is that the person that needs to be screened is all of the following except?**
 - a. Severely ill and cannot reach the screening center
- 8. In a population of 1000, cases of the disease were 200, the prevalence of the disease is?**
 - a. 0.2 ??
 - b. 20
 - c. 2
- 9. One of the characteristics of a well-conducted outbreak investigation is that**
 - a. Every case is lab-confirmed ??
 - b. The case definition includes three categories: definite, probable, possible
- 10. When using a drug that prevents death but has no effect on recovery, what will be the outcome?**
 - a. The prevalence of disease will increase
- 11. Screening is defined as:**
 - a. Early detection of disease in the preclinical stage
- 12. When calculating incidence, the denominator is?**
 - a. Population at risk
- 13. All of the following are achieved by screening except?**
 - a. Increasing burden on tertiary disease prevention
- 14. The time period where transmission directly or indirectly from an infected person is possible is called?**
 - a. Period of communicability
- 15. Which of the following is not a mode of transmission of Brucellosis?**
 - a. Person-to-person
- 16. Brucellosis reservoir is?**
 - a. Goat
- 17. Which of the following is true about HAV infection?**
 - a. The subclinical course of the disease is higher in children than adults

18. Two screening tests were developed for DM, test A level was 160mg/dl, and test B level was 130mg/dl, what is the correct interpretation?
- Sensitivity of test A is greater
 - Specificity of test B is greater
 - False positives greater with test A
 - False negatives greater with test A ??
19. The gold standard test is
- The most accurate tool for diagnosis
20. The measure of how well a surveillance system can elicit cases is called?
- Sensitivity
21. In randomized controlled trials, randomization is done to
- Eliminate selection bias
22. Which of the following is true about areas of intermediate endemicity of HAV?
- Increased incidence of clinically prevalent cases
23. What is correct about prevalence?
- It is a balance between incidence, mortality, and recovery
24. In a nursing home, influenza cases were recorded for 3 weeks what is the probable route of spread (average incubation period of influenza is less than 5 days)
- Propagated
25. All of the following are advantages of Case-control studies except?
- Relative risk calculation
26. A cohort study design is used for all of the following except?
- When incidence of the disease in exposed population is very low
27. What study design has the most recall bias?
- Cross-sectional??
28. Active surveillance is?
- Epidemiologists contact hospitals for records of diseases
29. A study found out the incidence of cancer in smokers to be 10 per 1000, while the incidence in non-smokers was 1 per 1000, what is the attributable risk?
- 90%
30. 92% of lung cancer is from cancer, this statement is describing?
- Attributable risk
31. Looking for "reliability" in data means?
- Consistent results
32. A 10-member family of 2 parents and 8 children who are susceptible to measles, a primary case occurred and after a short period of time 4 people were infected, what is the secondary attack rate?
- 40% ?
 - 48.7%
 - 57.14% ✓

d. ناسية باقي الخيارات

33. The odds ratio of eating fresh fruits to prevent oral cancer was 0.6 with 95% confidence interval (range 0.4-0.9) what can we say about the association between eating fresh fruit and oral cancer (مش هيك بالزبط صياغة السؤال)

a. Uncertain from the data provided ??

b. ناسية باقي الخيارات

34. In a population of 30000 people, there are 300 cases of a disease, what is the incidence of the disease?

a. 10 per 1000

35. Virulence is measured by?

a. Case fatality rate

36. Chronic HBV is most likely in

a. Perinatal infection

37. Cross-sectional study is called?

a. Prevalence study

38. A prostate cancer screening test was performed on 100,000 men, 4000 men tested positive and 800 of these 4000 were true positives and had confirmed biopsy of prostate cancer, out of the 96,000 that tested negative, 100 developed cancer the following year so they were considered false negatives, what is the positive predictive value?

a. 20%

39. Women with multiple partners had 5 times the risk of cervical cancer when compared to women with a single partner, the measurement used is?

a. Relative risk

40. 400 women and 200 men were in the building, what is the relative risk for men?

a. 0.5

41. In a population, the prevalence of hypertension is 20% and the prevalence of hypotension is 10%, what is the probability that someone in the population would have either of these diseases?

a. 30%

42. The road traffic association found that more accidents happen in blue cars, so their interpretation is that the person is less safe riding a blue car, this interpretation is?

a. Incorrect, because it is not based on rates

43. A screening test done on 200 people found 130 positive results, 60 results were considered false positives and 30 results were considered false negatives, what is the sensitivity of the screening test?

a. 70%

44. Elimination of disease is?

a. Termination of all disease

45. Q 4 To study the relation of chewed tobacco and oral cancer, it's observed that out of 50 patients (oral cancer) 30 were tobacco chewers as compared to out of 50 control (oral cancer), 10 were tobacco chewers subjects. This is an example of?

A. Cross sectional study

B. Case-Control study

C. Clinical trial

D. Concurrent cohort study

E. Ecological study

F. Case report

سؤال نفس فكرة هاد السؤال بس ارقام مختلفة والجواب b

46. A RCT was done to investigate effects of exercise on mortality after myocardial infarction, out of the 100 controls (did not exercise) 30 died, and out of the 100 patients who exercised 50 died, find the relative risk of exercise?

a. $(50/100) / (30/100) = 1.67$

EPIDEMIOLOGY

MIDTERM EXAM
WAREED BATCH

إعداد :



1-Goal 3 of the sustainable development goals is to?

?

Select one:

- a. ensure healthy life and promote well-being for all at all ages
- b. reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- c. end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases
- d. end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births
- e. halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

2-The most important source of information of the size, composition and distribution of the population?

Select one:

- a. census.
- b. morbidity surveys
- c. epidemiological estimates.
- d. vital records
- e. disease registers

3-It uses information about a person's genes, proteins, and environment to prevent, diagnose, and treat disease?

- a. eHealth
- b. mHealth
- c. precision medicine
- d. epidemiology
- e. digital epidemiology

4-The secondary attack rate of measles is more than mumps. What is the conclusion?

Select one:

- a. Measles is more infectious than mumps
- b. Mumps is more dangerous than measles
- c. Measles is more dangerous than mumps
- d. Measles is more common than mumps
- e. Mumps is more infectious than Measles

5-One day afternoon. a 30- year-old nurse is brought to employee health for evaluation following a needle-stick injury that occurred at the Emergency department. The source is a patient who is known to be infected with HCV and has advanced HCC. Which of the following factors carries the greatest risk for transmission of HCV to the health care worker?

?

- a. Stage of HCC of the source patient
- b. Use of gloves during the procedure
- c. Depth of the injury
- d. Presence of visible blood on the needle
- e. Entrance of the needle into a vein or artery of the source patient

6-For the bruceilosis's eradication and control, all the following measurements are recommended EXCEPT?

- a. Slaughtering the infected animals
- b. Compulsory systematic yearly vaccination of animals for 7 to 10 years
- c. Provision of a clean sanitary environment for animals.
- d. Vaccination of human
- e. Sanitary disposal of urine and faeces.

7-'Endemic Disease' means that a disease?

Select one:

- a. Occurs clearly in excess of normal expectancy
- b. Exhibits seasonal pattern
- c. Is constantly present in a given population group
- d. Is prevalent among animals
- e. Affecting both human and animals

8-The duration of a disease quarantine should be within the?

Select one:

- a. Period of communicability
- b. During the whole disease period
- c. Period of infectivity
- d. Maximum incubation period
- e. Minimum incubation period

9-Differences in the clinical presentation of varicella infection (chickenpox versus herpes zoster) is related to?

Select one:

- a. age
- b. sex
- c. marital status
- d. socioeconomic
- e. ethnic differences

10-One is a false regarding general characteristic peculiar to place in disease occurrence?

Select one:

- a. inhabitants who left the area show do not show high rates.
- b. High frequency rates are observed in one ethnic group in the area.
- c. High frequency rates are not observed in persons of similar ethnic groups inhabiting other areas.
- d. In certain diseases other species than man inhabiting the same area show similar manifestations.
- e. Healthy persons entering the area become ill with frequency similar to those who are living in this particular place.

11-To which group of agents belongs prion disease?

Select one:

- a. chemical
- b. physical
- c. injuries
- d. Biological
- e. genetic

12-Mostly responsible for health inequities?

- a. Social determinants of health
- b. Determinants of health
- c. Risk factors
- d. Host factors
- e. Environment factors

13-Which of the following is primordial prevention?

Select one:

- a. Action taken prior to the onset of disease
- b. Action that halts the progress of a disease
- c. Action taken to remove the possibility that a disease will ever occur
- d. Prevention of emergence of development of risk factors**
- e. Action taken at a late stage of a disease.

14-The reservoir for human Brucellosis is?

Select one:

- a. Humans
- b. Rodents
- c. Cattle**
- d. Cats
- e. Vegetation

15-The decline of smoking rate among youth in New York from over 20 percent in 1990 to about 8 percent in 2013 is?

Select one:

- a. Propagated trend
- b. Secular trend**
- c. Cyclic trend.
- d. Seasonal trend.
- e. Daily trend

16-One of the followings. cannot be considered as a reservoir of of infection?

- a. Anthropod
- b. Person
- c. Animal
- d. Milk**
- c. Soil

17-Epidemiological marker of Hepatitis B infection is?

Select one:

- a. Has Ag ?
- b. Anti - H85
- c. Anti H84:
- d. HBe Ag**
- e. Anti Hae

18-Following an acute episode of hepatitis B the patient who is most likely to become a chronic carrier is the?

Select one:

- a. 50-year-old male following rectal sexual transmission with a partner positive for HBeAg
- b. 20-year-old female following vaginal sexual transmission
- c. 40~year-old HIV-infected male with a CD4 cell count of 200
- d. Bayear-old health care worker following a percutaneous injury
- e. New-bom**



19-All is correct regarding control of vector-borne diseases and WHO response except?

Select one:

- a. A trivial element in reducing the burden of vector-borne diseases is behavioural change.
- b. supporting countries to improve their reporting systems and capture the true burden of the disease
- c. Access to water and sanitation is a very important factor in disease control and elimination.
- d. providing evidencebased guidance for controlling vectors and protecting people against Infection
- e. providing technical support to countries so that they can effectively manage cases and outbreaks:

20-One is false regarding propagated or contagious disease epidemic?

Select one:

- a. This is an epidemic in which the infectious agent is propagated in the community by passage from one person to the other
- b. Transmission continues until the number of susceptible individuals is depleted or they are no longer exposed to infected persons
- c. epidemic curve rises and falls gradually
- d. cases occur over a much longer period
- e. Cases occur within one incubation period of the disease

21-It is a broad term, and refers to the use of information and communications technologies -in healthcare?

- a. eHealth
- b. mHealth
- c. gaming disorders
- d. epidemiology
- 3 e. digital epidemiology

22-The risk of developing HBV infection among surgeons, compared with the general population, is?

Select one:

- a. Ten to twenty times more
- b. Two times more
- c. Fifty times more
- d. The same
- e. 100 times greater

23-Epidemiology is defined as: the study of the distribution..... and of health-related states or events in specified populations, and the application of this study to the prevention and control of health problems?

Select one:

- a. Social determinants
- b. Deviations
- c. Determinants
- d. Disorders
- e. Risk

24-The following are among urgent health challenges for the decade except?

Select one:

- a. Elevating health in the climate debate
- b. Delivering health in conflict and crisis
- c. Making health care fairer
- d. Limiting access to medicines
- e. Preparing for the epidemics

25-The following describes the distribution of vector-borne diseases except? ?

Select one:

- a. It is determined by complex demographic, environmental and social factors.
- b. The burden of these diseases is lowest in tropical and subtropical areas
- c. They disproportionately affect the poorest populations.
- d. climate change can affect pathogen transmission. making transmission season longer or more intense
- e. Changes in agricultural practices can affect the transmission of vector-borne diseases.

26-As a source of epidemiological data for diseases of public health importance?

- a. Hospital records
- b. Morbidity records
- c. Morbidity surveys
- d. Record linkage
- e. Disease registers

27-'Disability limitation' is mode of intervention for?

- a. Tertiary Prevention
- b. Primordial Prevention
- c. Secondary Prevention
- d. Primary Prevention
- e. Action taken at an early stage of a disease

28-A causative agent is present in the community, but there is no transmission. is known as?

Select one:

- a. Endemic disease
- b. Elimination of the disease
- c. Eradication of the disease
- d. Control of the disease
- e. Surveillance.

29-In disease prevention, the specific protection mode includes the following EXCEPT?

Select one:

- a. Iodisation of salt
- b. Chemoprophylaxis for meningococcal meningitis.
- c. Usage of condoms
- d. Personal hygiene and Environmental sanitation
- e. Vaccinations.



30-Second attack frequency can measure?

Select one:

- a. Viability of the organism
- b. Antigenic power of micro-organism**
- c. Pathogenicity and virulence of micro-organism.
- d. Period of communicability
- e. Dose of infection (inoculums)

31-Brucellosis can be transmitted by all of the following modes, EXCEPT?

Select one:

- a. Contact with infected placenta
- b. ingestion of raw vegetables from infected farms
- c. Ingestion of unboil milk
- d. inhalation of infected dust or aerosol
- e. Perinatal transmission**

32-It refers to an aspect of personal habits or an environmental exposure that is associated with an increased probability of occurrence of a disease?

Select one:

- a. Social determinants of health
- b. Determinants of health
- c. Risk factors**
- d. Host factors
- e. Environment factors

33-Although it is the best currently available records as a source of epidemiologic data. yet they carry inaccuracies and missing information?

Select one:

- a. Hospital records
- b. Morbidity records
- c. Morbidity surveys
- d. Record linkage
- c. Disease registers

34-All of the following are bloodborne infections EXCEPT?

Select one:

- a. Hepatitis G
- b. Hepatitis 8
- C. Hepatitis C
- d. Hepatitis E**
- e. Hepatitis D

Hepatitis A and E are spread by faecal contamination and are ((rarely)) considered blood borne pathogens



35-Every year. the world spends far more responding to disease outbreaks. natural disasters and other health emergencies than it does preparing for and preventing them. What is the challenge?

Select one:

- a. Elevating health in the climate debate
- b. Delivering health in conflict and crisis
- c. Making health care fairer
- d. Stopping infectious diseases
- e. Preparing for the epidemics

36-Extrinsic incubation period is the?

Select one:

- a. Time between exposure to infection and appearance of symptoms or signs of disease
- b. Time required for 50% of the cases to occur following exposure.
- c. Period between the time when the vector gets infective and time vector becomes infected
- d. Period between the time when the vector gets infected and time vector becomes infective
- e. time between the onset of the primary case and the secondary case.

37-High percentages of consanguinity in Middle East compared to USA and Europe is?

Select one:

- a. International variation
- b. national variation
- c. rural- urban
- d. local variation
- e. secular trends

?

38-High percentages of diarrhea in a slum area in Amman is?

Select one:

- a. international variation
- b. national variation
- c. rural- urban
- d. local variation
- e. secular trends

39-Marker for infectivity of serum in Hepatitis B is?

Select one:

- a. Hbs Ag
- b. hBe Ag
- c. HBc Ag
- d. Anti HBs
- e. Anti HB c

The presence of HBeAg indicates that the patient's blood and body fluids are HIGHLY INFECTIOUS

40-Diseases like lung cancer are less frequent in females. most probably due to?

Select one:

- a. anatomical differences
- b. sex linked genetic Inheritance
- c. hormonal factors
- d. differences in Differences in the defense mechanism of the body.
- e. Differences in habits. social relationships. environmental exposure

41-The outcome of infection depends on all of the followings EXCEPT?

Select one:

- a. Host resistance (immunity)
- b. Microbiological agent invasiveness
- c. Microbiological agent toxicity
- d. Reservoir resistance (immunity)
- e. Microbiological agent Virulence

42-Colostrum contains plenty of antibodies and is considered a type of?

Select one:

- a. Chemoprophylaxis
- b. Active artificial immunity
- c. Passive artificial immunity
- d. Passive natural immunity
- e. Active natural immunity

43-Socio-economic status is measured by many variables: the most sensitive one is?

Select one:

- a. Educational level
- b. Type of occupation
- c. income
- d. Housing conditions
- e. Residency

44-All followings are in the epidemiological triad EXCEPT?

Select one:

- a. Agent
- b. Environmental factors
- c. investigator
- d. Host
- e. Virus



45-Distribution of Cancer breast in the governorates of Jordan illustrates that some parts of Jordan are more affected and others are less affected?

Select one:

- a. international variation
- b. national variation
- c. rural- urban
- d. local variation
- e. secular trends

46-The period of time that the infectious agent needs to transfer from an infected, person or animal. Directly or indirectly to another person. or animal. including arthropods. is?

Select one:

- a. Time of Incubation period
- b. Generation time
- c. Time of Extrinsic Incubation period
- d. Time of a Pre-pathogenesis period
- e. Time of Communicable period

47-Reduction In the disease incidence to a level. where it stops to be a public health problem Is?

Select one:

- a. Surveillance
- b. Elimination
- c. Eradication
- d. Control.
- e. Quarantine.

48-You are contacted. by a local physician who wishes to inform you. that she diagnosed and confirmed a case of hepatitis A in one of her patients. a 5-year-old who attends a preschool center. She is concerned about the staff and children attending the school center. Which is the most appropriate management of susceptible contacts?

Select one:

?

- a. Immune globulin to all staff and children
- b. Immune globulin only to classroom contact
- c. Vaccine to staff and immune globulin to all children
- d. Immune globulin and vaccine to staff and all children
- e. Vaccine to all staff and children ?

49-One statement is true regarding components of epidemiology?

Select one:

- a. Descriptive epidemiology is concerned with disease causation
- b. The basic measures of disease frequency are testing hypothesis
- c. Analytic epidemiology is concerned with calculating ratios and rates
- d. Descriptive epidemiology aims at identifying the risk factors of diseases
- e. Disease frequency and distribution is essential in formulating hypothesis for testing causation

50-Prevention of emergence of risk factor is?

Select one:

- a. Specific protection
- b. Primary prevention
- c. Secondary prevention
- d. Tertiary prevention
- e. Primordial prevention

51-Currently, the Disease which eradicated from the world is?

Select one:

- a. Measles
- b. Cholera
- c. Polio
- d. Diphtheria
- e. Smallpox

52-Communicability of disease is assessed by?

Select one:

- a. Incubation period
- b. Secondary attack rate.
- c. Serial interval
- d. Mortality rate
- e. Case fatality rate.

53-The range and duration of the incubation period are different depending upon the following EXCEPT?

Select one:

- a. Resistance of host
- b. Portal of the entry
- c. Dosage and virulence of the agent
- d. Type of the agent with regard to toxin production
- e. Tissue selectivity

54-Changing harmful lifestyles in a population by education to prevent coronary artery disease is referred to as?

Select one:

- a. Early treatment and management.
- b. High risk strategy
- c. Secondary prevention
- d. Tertiary prevention
- e. Primary prevention

55-The disease's agent has not yet entered the human body. but the factors favoring its interaction with human host is existing in the environment. this period is known as?

- a. incubation period
- b. Pre-pathogenesis period**
- c. Pathogenesis period
- d. Pre—symptomatic period
- e. Convalescent period.

56-When a person lost his hands and unable to do routine works called as?

- a. Disability**
- b. Handicap
- c. Impairment
- d. Mantel retarded person
- e. Diseased person.

57-Regarding the pathogenesis of disease one statement is not correct?

Select one:

- a. includes subclinical cases
- b. Tertiary prevention is possible
- c. Entry of the organism occurs
- d. Screening is of no use in changing the course of the disease**
- e. Includes clinical cases.

58-Cosinfectlon must exist for replication and infection to occur in?

- a. Hepatitis E virus (HBV)
- b. Hepatitis D virus (HBV)**
- c. Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
- d. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
- e. Hepatitis A virus (HAV)

59-The development of the chronic disease. in more than 50% of persons, following an acute infection of?

- a. Hepatitis A virus
- b. Hepatitis B virus
- c. Hepatitis C virus**
- d. Hepatitis D virus
- e. Hepatitis E virus

The remaining 55-85 % ,develop chronic HCV infection

60-Giving vitamin A as prophylaxis to the child is?

- a. Primordial prevention
- b. Secondary prevention
- c. Health promotion
- d. Specific protection**
- e. Tertiary prevention.

إنتهى، بالتوفيق للجميع



EPIDEMIOLOGY

MIDTERM EXAM

NABED BATCH

إعداد :



1.What is the real substance of epidemiology ?

Analytical epidemiology

2.What is wrong regarding epidemiology ?

Investigator is passive ,person comes to the investigator.

3.Father of epidemiology ?

John Snow

4.Birth certificates we can use it for Birth rate

5.Reliability..... reflect stable and consistent data

6.Antigenic power of microorganisms can be measured bysecond attack rate

7.If covid 19 has highly secondary attack rate than HIV this means covid is more infectious than HIV

8.Number of women died in heart diseases to number of women died will get ?

9.Period of communicability is measured bysecondary attack rate

10.Tropism meanstissue selectivity



11. One of these characteristics is not important in pathogenicity of microorganisms ... toxin formation

12. One of the following is not reservoir Milk

13. True regarding carriers more dangerous than cases

14. One of the following is false regarding carrier

1. Incubatory carriers
2. Convalescent carrier
3. Healthy carrier
4. Contact carrier
5. Permanent carrier***

15. The carrier which shed infectious agent less than 3 months Temporary carriers

16. Sexual transmitted infection can be transmitted by Direct Contact

17. Transmission by Vector may be except

1. Mechanical
2. Propagative
3. Cyclo propagative
4. Cyclo development
5. Direct transmission



17. Communicable period measured by secondary attack rate

18. Extrinsic incubation period is the?

Select one:

- a. Time between exposure to infection and appearance of symptoms or signs of disease
- b. Time required for 50-96 of the cases to occur following exposure.
- c. Period between the time when the vector gets infective and time vector becomes infected
- d. Period between the time when the vector gets infected and time vector becomes infective***
- e. time between the onset of the primary case and the secondary case.

19. Antibody formation by contracting infection Natural active immunity

20. All the following is true regarding best characters of vaccine except Expensive

21. Reducing the transmission of disease agent to the level that is not considered to be public health problem Control

22. Interruption of transmission of the disease but the causative agent still persist.... elimination

23. Which of the following is true about prepathogenesis phase Man in the midst of disease

24. Primordial phase Deal with risk factor



25. Giving Folic acid to pregnant woman is considered specific protection
26. One of the mode of interventions is “screening” which occur in secondary prevention
27. Disability limitation tertiary prevention
28. Isolation occurs during ... period of communicability
29. Quarantine during Maximum incubation period
30. Definition of public health surveillance
31. Definition of Endemic / Epidemic
32. Malaria occurring persistently in country is considered as Endemic
33. The difference between outbreaks and epidemics Outbreak cannot make anxiety between communities
34. All the following is true about subclinical cases except they have severe signs and symptoms

35. An outbreak of H1N1 influenza in 150 patients, what is the first step of investigating this outbreak.....Verify the diagnosis

36. Arrange steps of investigating outbreaks and epidemics

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Diagnose.....Confirm that it is higher than expected.....Analyse time, place and person.....Generate hypothesis.....Case-control study.....Surveillance for secondary cases

37. episodic cases of legionnaires disease in hospital patients from showers and water supply

Point spread

Propagation

Intermittent

Mixed

None

38. an outbreak of food poisoning occurred and investigators analysed the time, place and persons but don't have a hypothesis yet, what should they do next?

Interview and test handlers for the suspected pathogens.

39. cases of food poisoning following a meal of turkey served cold, mode of transmission?

Point source

40. An outbreak of influenza in a geriatric group with cases occurring for 3 weeks, while the incubation period is less than 5 days, pattern is?

Propagated



41. Time course of outbreak is displayed as..... Epidemic curve.

42. An epidemic is defined as An increase in secondary cases more than the average in the same time .

43. A well conducted investigation of an outbreak should include All cases are confirmed by laboratory results .

44. Case definition includes all of the following except :

1. Time
2. Place
3. Person
4. Hypothesised agent ***

45. Concurrent disinfection During period of communicability.

إنتهى، بالتوفيق للجميع

