

# 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 by .....second 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 by .....secondary attack rate**

**10. Tropism means ....tissue selectivity**



**11.One** of these charectetrs 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.Permenant 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** 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**

endemic is presence of a disease or infectious agent within a given geographic area or population group or community all the time,

**31. Definition of Endemic / Epidemic**

epidemic is The "unusual" occurrence in a community or region, of a disease, specific health-related behaviour

**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**

**561324**

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

