

Epidemiology

Archive

Lecture 2

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1- 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

ANSWER: B

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

Select one:

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

ANSWER: E

3-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.

ANSWER: b

4-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

ANSWER: E

5-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

ANSWER: D

6- All followings are in the epidemiological triad EXCEPT?

Select one:

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

ANSWER: C

7- 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)

ANSWER: C

8-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

ANSWER: E

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

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

ANSWER: D

10-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

ANSWER: C

11- 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

ANSWER: A

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

Endemic : is presence of a disease or infection agent within a given geographic area or population group or community all the time

13-Definition of Endemic / Epidemic

Epidemic:is the unusual occurrence in a community or region ,of a disease, specific health related behaviour

14-Malaria occurring persistently in country is considered as..... **Endemic**

15-The difference between outbreaks and epidemics..... **Outbreak cannot make anxiety between communities**

16- 16.Sexual transmitted infection can be transmitted by..... **Direct Contact**

18-7.If covid 19 has highly secondary attack rate than HIV this means..... **covid is more infectious than HIV**

20-Tropism means....**tissue selectivity**

21-virulence ?

- a- severe clinical manifestation
- b- invade the tissue and multiply
- c- pathogenicity

ANSWER: A

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22- Introduction of pathogenic organism to a community with high level of herd immunity pattern

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

Answer: e. Endemo-epidemic

23- 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

Answer: d. Susceptibility to antibiotics

24- 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

Answer: c. The ability of a microorganism for tissue selectivity

25- virulence measures by :

- 1) death rate
- 2) case fatality rate
- 3) secondary attack
- 4) All of the above

Answer: B. Case fatality rate

26- Lethality from micro organisms measures by :

- 1) case fatality rate
- 2) secondary attack rate
- 3) prevalence rate
- 4) Incidence rate

Answer: A. Case fatality rate

27- Antigenic power of micro-organism measures by :

- 1)secondary attack rate
- 2)second attack frequency
- 3)prevalence rate
- 4)case fatality rate
- 5)Antigen-antibody sensitivity

Answer:2)second attack frequency

28- The denominator for calculating the secondary attack rate is:

- A. Total population at risk
- B. Total number of cases
- C. Susceptible persons among close contacts
- D. Number of new infections

Answer: C. Susceptible persons among close contacts

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