

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 variceila 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 bloodvbome infections EXCEPT?

Select one:

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

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



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

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

