



الفصل: الأول

العام الدراسي 2010-2011

الامتحان الأول

مادة : علم الصحة العامة والوبائيات

نموذج (A) ( )

يوم الأحد - 24/10/2010

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إسم الطالب: ..... التوقيع: .....

الرقم الجامعي -----

**تعليمات :**

- (1) عدد الأسئلة ( 40 ) سوالا لكل سؤال إجابة واحدة صحيحة فقط
- (2) مدة الإمتحان (60 دقيقة) ولن يعطى وقت إضافي لنقل الإجابات على ورقة الكمبيوتر
- (3) على كل طالب تظليل الإجابة بشكل واضح وعدم ثني ورقة الكمبيوتر
- (4) يمنع منعاً باتاً إحضار الهاتف النقال الى قاعة الإمتحان وكل من يخالف ذلك يعرض نفسه للعقوبات التي نصت عليها أنظمة وقوانين الجامعة
- (5) ورقة الإجابة المعتمدة هي ورقة الكمبيوتر ولن ينظر في الإجابات الموضوعة على ورقة الأسئلة
- (6) على كل طالب التأكد من كتابة اسمه ورقمه الجامعي في اعلى ورقة الكمبيوتر و تظليل اسمه ورقمه الجامعي باغلاق كامل للدائرة ويمنع وضع علامة X على الجواب الصحيح

## **First examination of epidemiology (form A)**

1. **The most definite measure of ill health is the:**
  - A. Birth certificate
  - B. **Death certificate** ✓
  - C. Morbidity registers
  - D. Hospital records
  - E. Records linkage
  
2. **To identify the health problems and needs of a defined population and to plan, implement and evaluate the effectiveness of health care to meet these needs is termed:**
  - A. Community development
  - B. Community diagnosis
  - C. **Community medicine** ✓
  - D. Community participation
  - E. Community awareness.
  
3. **The most important source of information of the size, composition and distribution of the population is:**
  - A. Vital records
  - B. Population estimates
  - C. Disease registers
  - D. **Census** ✓
  - E. Morbidity surveys.
  
4. **Special subgroups records include all of the followings EXCEPT:**
  - A. **Records of hospitals** ✓
  - B. Records of school children.
  - C. Records of insured workers
  - D. Records of armed forces
  - E. Records of prisoners
  
5. **The difference in disease frequency among different age groups is explained by all of the followings EXCEPT:**
  - A. Stage of development
  - B. Degree of exposure, susceptibility and immunity
  - C. Hormonal changes
  - D. **Sex of the individual** ✓
  - E. Cumulative exposure to harmful environmental influences
  
6. **Socio-economic status is usually measured by all of the following variables EXCEPT:**
  - A. **Ethnic origin** ✓
  - B. Educational level,
  - C. Type of occupation,
  - D. Income,
  - E. Housing or living standards

7. **Explosive increase in the number of cases of the disease over a short period of time is a or an:**
- A. Propagated epidemic
  - B. Endemic disease
  - C. Epidemic
  - D. Point source epidemic ✓
  - E. Contagious disease epidemic
8. **In the definition of epidemiology, the terms “distribution” and “determinants” taken together refer to:**
- A. Frequency, pattern, and causes of health events ✓
  - B. Dissemination of information to those who need to know
  - C. Knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to health
  - D. Public health services and resources
  - E. Epidemic curve
9. **An upward trend in the occurrence of Coronary heart disease, lung cancer and Diabetes over a long period of time generally several years or decades is called:**
- A. Propagated trend
  - B. Seasonal trend.
  - C. Daily trend
  - D. Secular trend ✓
  - E. Cyclic trend.
10. **Main features of propagated epidemics are the followings EXCEPT:**
- A. Cases occur within more than one incubation period of the disease
  - B. Epidemic curve rises and falls gradually.
  - C. Cases occur over a much longer period
  - D. All cases develop within one incubation period of diseases ✓
  - E. Infectious agent is propagated in the community by passage from one person to the other.
11. **The people who are susceptible to a given disease are called:**
- A. Target population
  - B. Population at risk ✓
  - C. Population dynamics
  - D. Population momentum
  - E. Study population
12. **One of the following rates is a specific form of incidence rate:**
- A. Period prevalence rate
  - B. Point prevalence rate
  - C. Secondary attack rate
  - D. Recovery rate
  - E. Attack rate ✓

- 13. All of the following factors decrease the prevalence and incidence rates of the diseases in an area EXCEPT:**
- A. In-migration of the resistant (immune)
  - B. Out-migration of the susceptible
  - C. Changes in the environmental quality (air and water sanitation)
  - D. **In-migration of the susceptible** ✓
  - E. Changes in the preventing program (immunization)
- 14. Infant mortality rate is an example of :**
- A. Sex specific mortality rate
  - B. Cause specific mortality rate
  - C. Proportionate mortality rate
  - D. **Age specific mortality rate** ✓
  - E. Morbidity rate
- 15. Difference between two incidence rates is called:**
- A. Relative risk
  - B. Population at risk
  - C. **Attributable risk** ✓
  - D. Risk ratio
  - E. Risky behavior
- 16. The presence, multiplication and development of microbiological agent on external surface of the body of the host or an inanimate article is termed:**
- A. Noso-comial infection
  - B. Infestation
  - C. **Contamination** ✓
  - D. Infection
  - E. Disease
- 17. Contagious disease is considered a part of communicable disease transmitted by:**
- A. Common vehicle transmission
  - B. **Direct contact between reservoir and host** ✓
  - C. Indirect contact between reservoir and host
  - D. Vector transmission
  - E. Air born transmission
- 18. A more or less localized epidemic affecting certain large numbers or a group in the community is termed:**
- A. Endemic
  - B. Pandemic
  - C. Sporadic
  - D. Iatrogenic
  - E. **Outbreak** ✓

- 19. An infection originating in a patient while in a hospital or other health care facility and unrelated to the patient's primary condition is termed:**
- A. Infestation
  - B. Nosocomial infection ✓**
  - C. Iatrogenic infection
  - D. Opportunistic infection
  - E. An outbreak
- 20. Termination of infection from the whole world is termed:**
- A. Elimination
  - B. Eradication ✓**
  - C. Control
  - D. Prevention
  - E. Decrease transmission
- 21. Perpetuation of communicable diseases requires all of the followings EXCEPT:**
- A. Presence of a reservoir and source of infection.
  - B. Presence of the microbiologic agent.
  - C. A suitable mode of transmission.
  - D. A resistant host. ✓**
  - E. An outlet from reservoir and an inlet to the host
- 22. Exo-toxin has the following characteristics EXCEPT:**
- A. Released by living organisms.
  - B. Usually produce patho-physiologic effects ✓**
  - C. Destroyed rapidly by heat (above 60 deg. c)
  - D. Highly immunogenic and converted to toxoid
  - E. Diffusible, do not produce fever
- 23. Pathogenicity and virulence of micro-organism can be measured by:**
- A. Age specific mortality rate
  - B. Case fatality rate ✓**
  - C. Sex specific mortality rate
  - D. Cause specific mortality rate
  - E. Proportionate mortality rate
- 24. The inherent capacity of the micro-organisms to invade particular type of tissue is termed:**
- A. Pathogenesis
  - B. Virulence
  - C. Tropism ✓**
  - D. Antigenic power
  - E. Viability

- 25. Reservoir of infection can be any of the followings EXCEPT:**
- A. person
  - B. Food ✓
  - C. Animal
  - D. Arthropod
  - E. Soil
- 26. Human reservoir of infections can be all the followings EXCEPT:**
- A. Temporary carrier
  - B. Sub-clinical case
  - C. Incubation carrier
  - D. Recovered case ✓
  - E. Typical case
- 27. Carriers are dangerous because all of the followings EXCEPT:**
- A. It is always possible to deal with them ✓
  - B. They do not show any clinical manifestations
  - C. The carrier and his contacts are not aware of their conditions
  - D. It is difficult to discover them
  - E. The long period of carriage in some diseases
- 28. All of the followings are examples of zoonosis EXCEPT:**
- A. Cattle in Bovine T.B.
  - B. Goats in Brucellosis.
  - C. Mosquitoes in Malaria ✓
  - D. Dogs in Rabies
  - E. Rats in plague
- 29. In diseases that can be transmitted through swimming pools; the type of transmission is called:**
- A. Inoculation
  - B. Ingestion
  - C. Deposition ✓
  - D. Common vehicle
  - E. Contact
- 30. When vectors ingest pathogenic organisms and pass it in the insect faeces or vomited it later on; this form of transmission is:**
- A. Propagative transmission
  - B. Biological transmission
  - C. Cyclo propagative transmission
  - D. Cyclo developmental transmission
  - E. Mechanical transmission ✓

- 31. When there is a mix of particles consisting partially or wholly of microorganisms with the room dust, this leads to transmission of infection through:**
- A. Direct transmission
  - B. Indirect transmission
  - C. Common vehicle transmission
  - D. Air born transmission ✓**
  - E. Vector transmission.
- 32. Variation in range and duration of incubation period depends on all the following factors EXCEPT:**
- A. Resistance of host
  - B. Dosage and virulence of agent
  - C. Route of exit from the reservoir ✓**
  - D. Type of agent with regard to toxin production
  - E. Route of infection inside the body
- 33. Immunity induced by injecting immune serum or immunoglobulin is a type of.**
- A. Passive natural immunity:
  - B. Passive artificial immunity ✓**
  - C. Active natural immunity
  - D. Active artificial immunity
  - E. Chemoprophylaxis
- 34. To consider an immunologic agent as ideal include all the followings EXCEPT:**
- A. Minimal side effects
  - B. Antigenic un-stability ✓**
  - C. Durable immunity
  - D. Easy administration
  - E. Few injections
- 35. Infant resistance due to antibodies passed to the fetus through the placenta is a type of:**
- A. Passive artificial immunity
  - B. Active artificial immunity
  - C. Active natural immunity
  - D. Passive natural immunity ✓**
  - E. Non of the above
- 36. Immunizing the mother during pregnancy by tetanus toxoid to protect the infant against tetanus neonatorum is a type of:**
- A. Passive natural immunity ✓**
  - B. Active artificial immunity
  - C. Active natural immunity
  - D. Passive artificial immunity
  - E. Non of the above

- 37. The state of immunity within the community is termed:**
- A. Active immunity
  - B. Herd immunity ✓**
  - C. Passive immunity
  - D. Natural immunity
  - E. Artificial immunity
- 38. Specific protection measures on the primary level of prevention include all of the followings EXCEPT**
- A. Immunization.
  - B. Chemoprophylaxis
  - C. Use of specific nutrients.
  - D. Protection from carcinogens and allergens.
  - E. Mass treatment ✓**
- 39. Application of disinfective measures after the patients has been removed by death or to a hospital or has been ceases to be a source of infection (by treatment) is called.**
- A. Elimination
  - B. Sterilization
  - C. Concurrent disinfection
  - D. Terminal disinfection ✓**
  - E. Eradication
- 40. All the followings are measured applied to the reservoir of infections EXCEPT:**
- A. Surveillance
  - B. Enlistment ✓**
  - C. Case finding and early detection
  - D. Reporting
  - E. Isolation of the patient

Good luck