Public Health

Archive

Lecture 6

Corrected By :

Raghad Mohammad

Designed By :

Raneem Dmour

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Q1.The cause of probability of dying differ between different periods in human life span is:
a. Age specific death rate.
b. Sex specific death rate.
c. Cause specific mortality rate.
d. Maternal death rate.
e. Proportionate mortality rate.
Answer: A

Q2. In specific year deaths number equals 500 and records shown that 25 of them were from cancer. If the population was 100 k (100, 000), the proportionate mortality rate equals:
a. 1.5
b. 0.5
c. 5
d. 15
e. 50
Answer: c

Let (#) be number,
Proportionate mortality rate= # of deaths due to X cause/ # of deaths due to all causes, all multiplied by 100 -> (25/ 500) * 100= 5%

Q3. If a population was 9 M, births were 8 K, fertility (15-49) was 160 K, general fertility rate is:
a. 10- 1000
b. 150- 1000
c. 20- 1000
d. 5- 1000
e. 50- 1000
Answer: E

General fertility rate= (# of live births/ # of females within reproductive age) * 1000 = (8,000/ 160,000)*1000= 50 per 1000

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Q4. In a district, total population= 2,000,000 people in 2014. The number of cancer-related deaths reported was 4,000 deaths in the same year. The total deaths were 5,000. So, the specific death rate from cancer equals:

a. 2
b. 3.8
c. 1
d. 5.3
e. 4

Answer: A

The cause specific death= # of deaths due to X cause/ # of all population, all multiplied by 1000 -> (4,000/ 2,000,000) * 1000= 2 per 1000

Q5. The total deaths in a country X in 2002 were 500, of these 100 were due to hypertension. If the total population is 150,000, then the proportionate mortality rate from hypertension equals:

a. 15
b. 2.5
c. 20
d. 5
e. 10

Answer: c

Proportionate mortality rate= # of deaths due to X cause/ # of deaths due to all causes, all multiplied by 100 -> (100/ 500) * 100= 20%

Q6. All of the following factors affect the denominator of the crude birth rate, EXCEPT:

a. Wars.
b. The age of marriage.
c. Migration.
d. Famines.
e. Epidemics.

Answer: B

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Q7. All of the following factors affect the numerator of the crude birth rate, EXCEPT:
a. Number of females in the community in the age.
b. The age of marriage.
c. Wars.
d. The level of infant and preschool mortality rates.
e. The rate of having children.
Answer: C

Q8. The estimated midyear population of a country Z in a certain year was 12,000,000. The total number of males= 7,000,000. Total number of deaths was 50,000 (males=30,000). So, female Specific Death Rate is:
a. 2 per 1000
b. 10 per 1000
c. 13 per 1000
d. 5 per 1000
e. 4 per 1000
Answer: E

Female specific death rate= (# of deaths of females/ # of female population) *1000
# of deaths of females= total number of deaths- # of deaths of males= 50,000-30,000= 20,000
# of population of females= # of total population- # of male population= 12,000,000 - 7,000,000= 5,000,000
Female specific death rate= (20,000/ 5,000,000) * 1000= 4 per 1000

Q9. Total deaths in a certain age of people is known as:
a. Cause specific mortality rate.
b. CDR
c. Age specific death rate.
d. Sex specific death rate.
Answer: C

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Q10. The crude birth rate is:
b. Total number of live births per 1000 midyear estimated in a givenyear & locality.
c. Total number of live births per 10000 midyear estimated in a givenyear.
d. The number of live births a given year & locality per 1000 females in (15 - 49) years old
e. None of the above
Answer: A

Q11. Estimated midyear population of country K in a certain year = 10000000; no. of males = 6000000, No of death = 20000, no. of male death = 12000 Female specific Death rate:
a. 15 per 1000
b. 2 per 1000
c. 5 per 1000
d. 4 per 1000
e. 10 per 1000
Answer: B

Female specific death rate= (# of deaths of females/ # of female population) *1000
# of deaths of females= total number of deaths- # of deaths of males= 20,000-12,000= 8,000
# of population of females= # of total population- # of male population= 10,000,000 - 6,000,000= 4,000,000
Female specific death rate= (8,000/ 4,000,000) * 1000= 2 per 1000