



Epidemiology

Mid Exam

زواج - ٢٠٢١

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1- study on 300 IVDU . 140 with HIV , 160 without HIV . Followed up for 2 years , from HIV persons 40 develop TB , from others 60 develop TB . This study is ??

- A) cohort study
- B) cross sectional
- C) case control
- D) RCT

Answer: A) Cohort study

2-In a study of 300 intravenous drug users (IVDU), 140 with HIV and 160 without HIV were followed for 2 years. Among the HIV-positive individuals, 40 developed TB, and among those without HIV, 60 developed TB. What is the risk ratio (relative risk) for developing TB?

- 1. 0.76
- 2. 1.29
- 3. 0.57
- 4. 1.50
- 5. 0.80

Answer:1. 0.76

3-In a study of 300 intravenous drug users (IVDU), 140 with HIV and 160 without HIV were followed for 2 years. Among the HIV-positive individuals, 40 developed TB, and among those without HIV, 60 developed TB. What is the appropriate risk measurement for this study?

- 1.Odds Ratio
- 2.Risk Ratio
- 3.Prevalence Ratio
- 4.Attributable Risk
- 5.Hazard Ratio

Answer: 2.Risk Ratio

4- What is NOT true about a case control study? Select one:

- a. Provides quick results
- b. Is less expensive relatively
- c. Involves fewer subjects
- d. Gives attributable risk.
- e. Provides prevalence of exposure

Answer: d. Gives attributable risk.

5- Which of the following statements is not correct? Select one:

- a. Cohort study is more appropriate when the disease or exposure under investigation is rare. In comparison to case control study
- b. Cohort study is more expensive in comparison to case control study
- c. cohort study starts with people exposed to risk factor or suspected cause while case control study starts with disease
- d. A long follow-up period often needed with delayed results in a cohort study whereas a case control study yields relatively quick results
- e. Cohort study needs large sample size in comparison to case control study

Answer: a. Cohort study is more appropriate when the disease or exposure under investigation is rare

1-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

2-The incidence rate of a disease is 5 times greater in women than in men, but the prevalence rates show no sex difference. The best explanation is that?

Select one:

- a.The case fatality rate for this disease is lower in women
- b.The case fatality rate for this disease is higher for women
- c.The duration of disease is shorter in men
- d.Risk factors for developing the disease are more common in women
- e.The case fatality rate for this disease is equal in men and women

Answer: c. The duration of disease is shorter in men

3- To investigate the effect of tobacco chewed on oral cancer , it's observed that 50 out of 100 patients were tobacco chewers, as compared to 20 tobacco chewers out of 100 control subjects.

The odds ratio of oral cancer associated with smoking will be?

Select one:

- a. 3.0
- b. 40
- c. 4.0
- d. Insufficient data given for calculation

Answer: c. 4.0

4-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

5-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

6-Which of the following statements is true about surveillance in public health?

- A. Surveillance applies only to infectious diseases.
- B. Surveillance applies to both infectious and non-infectious diseases.
- C. Surveillance is only about collecting data without analyzing it.
- D. Surveillance is exclusively for monitoring bioterrorism threats.

****Answer:** B. Surveillance applies to both infectious and non-infectious diseases.**

7-About epidemiology,all is true except:

- 1) improving the effectiveness and efficiency of health services
- 2) By identifying risk factors of chronic disease
- 3) provided new opportunities for prevention, treatment, planning
- 4) studies of disease frequency,distribution,determination
- 5)studying infectious epidemiology only

Answer: 5) studying infectious epidemiology only

8-Epidemiology,all true except:

- 1) the unit of study is a "defined population" or "population at-risk
- 2) concerned with sick patients
- 3) interested of relation ship between cases and the population
- 4) evaluates the outcome of preventive

Answer: 2) concerned with sick patients

9-virulence measures by :

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

Answer: B. Case fatality rate

10-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

11-Outcome of infection depends on except:

- 1) Host specificity
- 2) Viability of the organism
- 3) Tissue selectivity
- 4) Susceptibility of the pathogen to antibiotics
- 5) toxin formation

Answer: 1) Host specificity

12-Carriers classified during spectrum of the disease except

- 1) incubatory carrier
- 2) Convalescent carrier
- 3) Healthy carrier
- 4) contact carrier
- 5) Permanent carrier

Answer: 4) contact carrier

15- About Vector-borne transmission, one is false ?

- 1) direct transmission
- 2) infectious agent is mechanically transported by a crawling or flying arthropod
- 3) Propagative
- 4) Cyclo-propagative
- 5) Cyclo-developmental

Answer: 1) direct transmission

16- Extrinsic incubation period:

- 1) interval between infection of a susceptible person or animal and appearance of symptoms
- 2) Interval between time of contact and entry of agent and onset of illness
- 3) Period between that time when vector gets infected and time vector becomes infective
- 4) The gap in time between the onset of the primary case and the secondary case
- 5) time during which an infectious agent may be transferred directly or indirectly

Answer: 3) Period between that time when vector gets infected and time vector becomes infective

17- IDEAL IMMUNIZING AGENT, except:

- 1) Minimal side effects
- 2) Antigenic stability
- 3) expensive
- 4) Easy administration
- 5) durable immunity

Answer: 3) Expensive

18- Types of Disease in epidemiology EXCEPT:

- 1) acute and chronic
- 2) Infectious diseases, Deficiency diseases, Hereditary diseases, Physiological diseases
- 3) hereditary and deficiency
- 4) Communicable versus Non-Communicable Diseases
- 5) infectious and non infectious

Answer: 3) Hereditary and deficiency

19- Which of the following is not consistent with role of epidemiology in chronic diseases?

- A. Screening
- B. Health education
- C. Prevention
- D. Treatment
- E. Research

Answer: D. Treatment

20-Relationship between exposure and disease:

- 1)the high risk ratio is better
- 2)the low risk ratio is better
- 3) Directly causal association
- 4) Indirectly causal association
- 5)identify the link relation

Answer: 3) Directly causal association

21-When odds ratio (OR) equals one , it indicates:

- 1)no association
- 2)protective factor
- 3)positive association
- 4)Negative association

Answer: A. No associatio

22-When we say they 95% cases of lung cancer is due to smoking

- 1)relative ratio
- 2) attribute risk
- 3)risk factor
- 4) prevalence rate

Answer: 2) Attributable ris

23- When the risk ratio equals one, it indicates:

- A. No association at all
- B. Negative association
- C. Positive association
- D. D. Confounding factor

Answer: A. No association at all

24-Cancer Registry is an example of:

- A. Passive surveillance
- B. Active surveillance
- C. Syndromic surveillance
- D. Sentinel surveillance

Answer: B. Active surveillance

25-Analysis and Interpretation of Time Trends SECULAR (LONG-TERM) TRENDS

- 1) by months
- 2)by years
- 3)by decades
- 4)by seasons

Answer: 3) By decades

26-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: 5) Antigen-antibody sensitivity

27-Calculate the Odds ratio of patients who have oral cancer and chew tobacco, given the following data:**

- People with oral cancer: 150 (60 of them chew tobacco)
- Healthy people: 180 (20 of them chew tobacco)

- A. 3.00
- B. 4.50
- C. 5.33
- D. 6.00

****Answer:**** C. 5.33

مع نفس (oral cancer and smoking) هاد السؤال مشتق من السؤال الاصيلي لانه السؤال الاصيلي كان طالب مع أنه الجواب الي طلع . "chew tobacco" و "smoking" المعطيات والدكتور حكا "انه في فرق بين مصطلحي وهو طالب chew tobacco "odds ratio" معنا هو 5.33، إلا أنه ما كان موجود بالخيارات لانه احنا طلعنا "أ" فإن الإجابة الصحيحة رح تكون لسؤال الاصيلي انه المعلومات المتوفرة ليست كافية ، smoking "odds ratio" للإجابة على السؤال بشكل دقيق.

28- Epidemiology has calculated that blue cars have the highest accident rate. There interference . Blue cars have the highest risk when driving compared to cars of other colors. It is:

- 1)correct
- 2)incorrect, because must undergo static testing
- 3)incorrect, because the study using pervelance
- 4)incorrect, because the study using rates when comparing
- 5)incorrect, no statical signficance

Answer: 2)Incorrect, because it must undergo statistical testing.

29- Which of the following best describes secular (long-term) trends in disease?

- A. Every season
- B. Every week
- C. Every month
- D. Every decade
- E. Every day

Answer: D. Every decade

30- Which of the following statements about carriers is accurate?

- A. Should always act as a source of infection
- B. Never being a carrier
- C. Man is the most common
- D. Animals act as reservoirs
- E. Man acts as a reservoir

Answer: C. Man is the most

31-Wrong about type of disease

- A- communicable & non communicable
- B- infectious & non infectious
- C- acute & chronic
- D- deficiency & hereditary
- E- infectious, hereditary, deficiency, and physiology

Answer: E. Infectious, hereditary, deficiency, and physiology

32-Convalescent carriers are best classified as:

- A. Temporary
- B. Transient
- C. Permanent
- D. Incubatory

Answer: A. Temporary

33-All the following are role of epidemiology in chronic disease except

- A- screening
- B- reaserch
- C- medication
- D- prevention

answer is: C. Medication

34-When the quantifiable probability measure of association is possible

- A- ratio more than one
- B- ratio less than one
- C- ratio equal to one
- D- ratio equal zero
- E- ratio less than zero

Answer: A. Ratio more than one

35-Ministry of Transport and Roads observed that car accidents are associated with drivers with blue cars more than other colors of cars .. so the blue cars are more susceptible to have car accidents, what do you think about this relation :

- A. Correct
- B.Incorrect , there is no mentioned rates about the relation
- C. Incorrect, there is no tests of significance about the relation
- D. Incorrect , there is no variation or groups .
- C. Incorrect, there are no tests of significance about the relation

36-certain disease burden is represented in country X as 15 DALY and country Y as 40 DALY, which of the following is correct?

- A. Country X provide more efficient medicine for the disease compared to country Y
- B. Disease in both countries is chronic with high morbidity, mortality
- C. Disease is with less burden in country Y than X
- D. Country X provides better health care services for this disease

Answer: B. Disease in both countries is chronic with high morbidity, mortality

Explanation: any disease with burden more than 10 DALY has high morbidity, mortality and chance of chronicity with complications (الدكتور حكى)

37- Bioterrorism is detected quickly by:

- A. Looking for commonest symptoms
- B. Looking for increased frequency
- C. Looking for syndrome characteristics

Answer: C. Looking for syndrome characteristics

38-Who invents the causal pie method?

- A. William Farr
- B. Christopher Murray
- C. Rothman
- D. Darwin

Answer: C. Rothman

39-The wrong statement about ratio:

- A. Less useful than rate
- B. Presented as a rate
- C. Numerator and denominator are not related to each other
- D. Presented as a number

Answer: B. Presented as a rate

40-A chronic condition is:

- A. For a short period with severe onset
- B. For 1 year with deteriorating results on body
- C. For 1 year which requires continuous medical care
- D. For 1 year which requires ongoing attention
- E. For 1 week which requires persistent tests

Answer: C. For 1 year which requires continuous medical care

Explanation: it is for 1 year requiring repetitive health care center admissions (attention is not enough)

في خيارات من عندي

41-How is the proportion of educated women in a village compared to all women in the community best described?

- A. Ratio
- B. Prevalence
- C. Rate
- D. Incidence

Answer: B. Prevalence

42- What is cause?

- A. Exposure has input in outcome
- B. Outcome has input in exposure
- C. Non-related input to outcome
- D. Indirectly increasing rate of outcome
- E. An effect of factor on exposure

Answer: A. Exposure has input in outcome

43-Most important link between exposure and outcome is:

- A. High risk ratio better
- B. Low risk ratio better
- C. Finding link between exposure and outcome
- D. Temporality between exposure and outcome

Answer: C. Finding link between exposure and outcome

44-Jordan DALY of diabetes is around 60, this indicates:

- A. People in Jordan have very well-being regarding diabetes
- B. Disease is well-disseminated in the community although people live almost normally
- C. The disease has little health and economical burden
- D. The disease results in significant burden over economy and resources
- E. People are diseased and finally get herd immunity

Answer: D. The disease results in significant burden over economy and resources

45-A study of association and causation of a certain outcome is positive, then the relative risk is:

- A. >1
- B. $=1$
- C. <1
- D. $=0$
- E. <0

Answer: A. >1

46-Regarding active surveillance, which of the following statements is correct?

- A. The Ministry of Health has to contact healthcare providers regularly.
- B. Data is collected passively from healthcare providers.
- C. It involves routine data collection without direct engagement with healthcare providers.
- D. It relies on routine health records without additional follow-up.

Answer: A. The Ministry of Health has to contact healthcare providers regularly

47-study on relation between smoking and infertility is done. 360 person have been admitted to fertility clinic, 120 of them were smokers. In this association study, what is the numerator?

- A. No sufficient information
- B. 120
- C. 240
- D. 360
- E. 3

Answer: B. 120

Explanation: smokers with positive result (infertile) is 120, while the rest (240) are non-smokers and infertile. Incidence=new cases/population at risk, and the number of cases here is 120

48-Surveillance for bioterrorism depends on monitoring for:

- A. Common syndromes of health.
- B. Rare diseases only.
- C. Environmental pollution levels.
- D. Non-infectious chronic conditions.

Answer: A. Common syndromes of health.

49-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

50- Health events classify as all of the following except:

- A. Infectious diseases
- B. Non-communicable diseases
- C. Deficiency versus hereditary diseases
- D. Environmental health issues

Answer: C. Deficiency versus hereditary diseases

51-Analysis and interpretation of disease typically occur:

- A. Every day
- B. Every week
- C. Every month
- D. Every decade

Answer: D. Every decade

استمع بالله ولا تعجز

