

Epidemiology

Archive

lecture 10

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Infectious process

Corrected By :

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1. A family consists of 8 members (2 parents and 6 siblings). Two of the siblings were already immunized against a certain disease. If one sibling became infected initially, and afterwards 2 more siblings were infected, what is the secondary attack rate (SAR) among the susceptible siblings?

- A. 25%
- B. 50%
- C. 66%
- D. 75%
- E. 100%

✓ Answer: C

2. The time between the emergence of primary and secondary cases is called:

- A. Incubation period
- B. Serial interval
- C. Communicable period
- D. Secondary attack rate
- E. Generation time

✓ Answer: B

3. The communicable period is defined as:

- A. The time interval between invasion by an infectious agent and appearance of the first sign or symptom of the disease
- B. The time during which an infectious agent may be transferred from an infected host to another
- C. The time it takes for bacteria to divide
- D. The proportion of immune individuals in a population
- E. The time from vaccination to development of immunity

✓ Answer: B

4. An important measure of communicability is:

- A. Incubation period
- B. Serial interval
- C. Secondary attack rate
- D. Risk ratio
- E. Prevalence

✓ Answer: C

5. Host defences against infection are:

- A. Only local and humoral
- B. Only systemic and cellular
- C. Local and systemic, non-specific and specific, humoral and cellular
- D. Only innate immunity
- E. Only acquired immunity

✓ Answer: C

6. Which of the following is an example of natural passive immunity?

- A. Post-infection immunity
- B. Antibodies from the mother passed to the fetus
- C. Vaccination of the child
- D. Injection of immune serum
- E. Development of own antibodies after infection

✓ Answer: B

7. Infant resistance due to antibodies passed through the placenta:

- A. Highest at birth, declines gradually, disappears by 6 months
- B. Highest at birth, disappears within 1 month
- C. Constant for 1 year
- D. Does not depend on maternal immunity
- E. Increases after birth

✓ Answer: A

8. Which of the following is true about artificial passive immunity?

- A. Induced by vaccination
- B. Short duration (about 3 weeks)
- C. Provides lifelong immunity
- D. Only natural exposure can induce it
- E. Only through breastfeeding

✓ Answer: B

9. Which of the following is an example of natural active immunity?

- A. Post-infection immunity (e.g., measles or mumps)
- B. Injection of immune serum
- C. Breastfeeding
- D. Immunoglobulin administration
- E. Passive antibodies from mother

✓ Answer: A

10. Artificial active immunity is:

- A. Infant immunity through placenta
- B. Post-vaccination immunity where antigen induces formation of antibodies
- C. Passive transfer through colostrum
- D. Immunity after natural exposure without antibodies
- E. Immunity through herd protection only

✓ Answer: B

11. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an ideal immunizing agent?

- A. Minimal side effects
- B. Antigenic stability
- C. Durable immunity
- D. Many injections required
- E. Reasonable cost

✓ Answer: D

12. Herd immunity is:

- A. Immunity of an individual to a disease
- B. State of immunity within the community affecting epidemiological patterns
- C. Immunity only after natural infection
- D. Only achieved by vaccination
- E. Only related to endemic diseases

✓ Answer: B

13. Community protection via herd immunity depends on:

- A. Only the coverage of immunization program
- B. Degree of resistance from the vaccine
- C. Duration and degree of infectivity of the organism
- D. Past experience with infections, overcrowding, and sanitation
- E. All of the above

✓ Answer: E

14. Which measure is mainly used to study the burden of chronic diseases?

- A. Incidence rate
- B. Point prevalence
- C. Risk ratio
- D. Relative risk
- E. Mortality rate

✓ Answer: B

15. The best preventive measure for diarrheal diseases is:

- A. Sanitation
- B. Water availability
- C. Water quality
- D. Hygiene promotion
- E. Hand washing

✓ Answer: E

