

1. **All the following statements are true EXCEPT:**
  - a. Man made diseases could not be explained on the bases of the germ theory of diseases
  - b. With the control of infectious diseases the so called modern diseases or man made diseases came into prominence and had become the leading causes of death in the industrialized countries
  - c. Factors linked to man behavior and style are behind the occurrence of man made diseases
  - d. In the beginning preventive medicine was equated with the control of infectious diseases, and such work has been proved not to be essential nowadays
  - e. Advances in the knowledge about the different modes of transmission of diseases made it possible to control them by blocking the channels of transmission
  
2. **Obstacles related to delivery of health care in rural areas related to the consumers include all the followings EXCEPT:**
  - a. Low utilization of preventive services
  - b. Low utilization of the available beds in health care centers.
  - c. Inadequate community participation.
  - d. Illiteracy and lack of awareness about health problems and their risk factors.
  - e. Insufficient covering of population by basic environmental services
  
3. **Coordination and integration between different sectors of the community to solve the health problems is termed:**
  - a. Team approach
  - b. Community participation
  - c. Appropriate technology
  - d. Multisectorial approach
  - e. Equity in distribution
  
4. **All the followings are Cultural and psychological barriers behind rural health problems EXCEPT:**
  - a. The tradition of keeping women and children inside doors
  - b. The belief in fate and the minimal relation between individual behavior and health outcomes.
  - c. Prevalence of vector and animal reservoir of diseases
  - d. People believe that their own mode of life is the best
  - e. Different perception between rural people and health team
  
5. **When primary health care provides the right kind of care to the right kind of need; this is termed:**
  - a. Geographic accessibility
  - b. Affordability
  - c. Functional accessibility
  - d. Social accessibility
  - e. Acceptability.

- 6. The concept of preventive medicine has broadened to include all of the followings EXCEPT:**
- general health promotion,
  - screening for diseases,
  - population control,
  - human resource development**
  - environmental sanitation,
- 7. All the followings are vulnerable groups EXCEPT:**
- Infants and under 5 children
  - School aged children**
  - Pregnant women
  - Elderly group
  - disabled children
- 8. All the followings are physical environmental factors behind rural health problems EXCEPT:**
- Poor village planning
  - Poor housing
  - Relative values**
  - Lack of safe water supply inside the dwellings.
  - Poor food hygiene
- 9. All of the followings are examples of appropriate technology used at primary health care level EXCEPT:**
- Domiciliary treatment of TB
  - Weighing of the children for growth monitoring
  - Oral rehydration therapy for diarrhea disease control
  - Plain X ray screening for TB**
  - Breast feeding in spacing between pregnancies.
- 10. Obstacles related to delivery of health care in rural areas which is related to the health care itself include all the followings EXCEPT:**
- Limited multi-sectorial approach.
  - Poor and inadequate referral services.
  - Sustained unhealthy life styles**
  - Inadequate human resources.
  - Low outreach for all services except for postnatal care
- 11. The followings are Significant health gains achieved since the introduction of PHC EXCEPT:**
- Decrease both infant and under five mortality.
  - Increase life expectancy for males and females.
  - Increase immunization coverage.
  - Improvement in the environmental conditions**
  - Decrease maternal mortality rate

- 12. The following statements applies to de Jore type of census EXCEPT:**
- Expensive and time consuming
  - It may give a false impression of size for areas with high migration or high seasonal mobility**
  - Some individuals may be omitted or counted twice
  - Counting individuals at their legal permanent residence
  - It gives a factual figure
- 13. Slope of the sides of the population pyramid denotes all of the followings EXCEPT;**
- Mortality experience
  - Life span**
  - Effects of war
  - Immigration
  - Emigration
- 14. Population pyramid of a developed country has all the following features EXCEPT;**
- Median age is low**
  - Narrow base
  - Wide apex
  - Sides are not sloping,
  - The height of the pyramid is high
- 15. All the following factors affect the nominator of the crude birth rate EXCEPT;**
- The age of marriage
  - The level of infant and preschool mortality rates
  - Number of females in the community in the reproductive age
  - Number of males in the community**
  - The rate of having children
- 16. A population pyramid describes the \_\_\_\_\_ of the population at a given time.**
- Number
  - Occupation
  - Age-sex structure**
  - Health
  - Marital state
- 17. If a population of a town X was 800, 000 persons in the census of the year 1990 and it increased to reach 1000, 0000 in the year 2000. The estimated inter-censal population at 1995 was:**
- 850, 000
  - 880, 000
  - 900, 000**
  - 950, 000
  - 980, 000

- 18. The shape of the apex of the population pyramid denotes:**
- The net migration
  - Surface area above the median line
  - Life span
  - The percent of individuals who survive till old age
  - Mortality experience
- 19. The epidemiologic transition refers to a shift in primary cause of death**
- from nonfatal to fatal disease
  - from noninfectious to infectious disease
  - from infectious to noninfectious disease
  - from man-made diseases to non infectious
  - none of the above
- 20. The height of the population pyramid denotes:**
- Mortality experience
  - Life span
  - Effects of war
  - Birth rate
  - Emigration
- 21. The following statements applies to de De facto type of census EXCEPT:**
- Some individuals may be omitted or counted twice
  - It may give a false impression of size for areas with high migration or high seasonal mobility
  - Count individuals wherever they actually are on the day of the Census
  - Persons in transit may be missed
  - Much easy, less expensive
- 22. What is the part of the population pyramid that denotes birth rate?**
- Height of the pyramid
  - Sides of the pyramid
  - Apex of the pyramid
  - Base of the pyramid
  - Surface area below the median line
- 23. population size among human is a result of**
- fertility
  - mortality
  - immigration
  - emigration
  - all of the above
- 24. The part of the population pyramid that reflects the net migration is:**
- Height
  - Base
  - Sides
  - Median age
  - Apex

- 25. Population pyramid of a developing country has all the following features EXCEPT;**
- a. Wide base
  - b. Height of the pyramid is high**
  - c. Narrow apex
  - d. Median age is low
  - e. Sloping sides
- 26. Stage 2 of the demographic transition model describes a transitional stage with high fertility and lowered mortality rates. This creates**
- a. population decline
  - b. population growth**
  - c. no change in population size
  - d. increase in median age of a population
  - e. non of the above
- 27. The rate which is used to calculate how long a population would take to double in size is:**
- a. Total fertility rate
  - b. General fertility rate
  - c. Crude birth rate
  - d. Rate of natural increase
  - e. Growth rate
- 28. The total deaths in a village in 1980 were 100. Of these 16 were due to pneumonia. If the total population is 10, 000, then the proportionate mortality rate from pneumonia equals to:**
- a. 160
  - b. 10
  - c. 16**
  - d. 1.6
  - e. 100
- 29. The measure of fertility which takes into account the prevailing specific fertility and specific women mortality rates is the:**
- a. General fertility rate
  - b. Net reproduction rate**
  - c. Age specific fertility rate
  - d. Total fertility rate
  - e. Gross reproduction rate
- 30. In a village of 5000 person, the following was registered: 200 births, 80 deaths, of these 20 were below 1 year and one woman died from maternal causes. The rate of natural increase in this village equals:**
- a. 24
  - b. 40
  - c. 100
  - d. 2.4 XXX
  - e. 16

- 31. All the following vaccines are damaged by freezing EXCEPT:**
- TT
  - DT
  - DPT
  - HB
  - MMR**
- 32. The drawback of the gross reproduction rate is that it does not consider the:**
- The differences in fertility levels in various age groups of reproductive period
  - the deaths of women during their reproductive period**
  - The age of marriage
  - Number of females in the community specifically those 15 -49 years
  - All of the above
- 33. Stage 5 of the demographic transition model describes a transitional stage with very low fertility and lowered mortality rates. This leads to:**
- Population remains steady
  - Population begins to rise steadily.
  - Population growth is slow and fluctuating
  - Country's population size is decreasing**
  - Non of the above
- 34. The total fertility rate of Jordan 2010 equals:**
- 4.3
  - 3.4**
  - 2.4
  - 5.4
  - Non of the above
- 35. The potency of one of the following vaccine can be checked by the shake test.**
- BCG
  - MMR
  - HIB
  - HB
  - DPT**
- 36. In a community X the total population was 30, 000.000 persons in 2005. if 60, 000 deaths from TB occurred in the same year and total deaths equals 375, 000, then the specific death rate from TB equals:**
- 20
  - 200
  - 160
  - 2**
  - 16

**37. Stage 3 of the demographic transition model describes a transitional stage with Birth rate starts to fall and death rate continues to fall. This leads to;**

- a. **Population is rising.**
- b. Population remains steady.
- c. Population growth is slow and fluctuating
- d. Country's population size is decreasing
- e. Non of the above

**38. All the following vaccines are given intra-muscular EXCEPT:**

- a. IPV
- b. DPT
- c. HIB
- d. HB
- e. **MMR**

**39. All the followings are objectives of expanded program of immunization EXCEPT:**

- a. To achieve global eradication of polio and then maintain polio free status.
- b. To maintain zero level of diphtheria
- c. To eliminate measles by immunization of targets with two doses of measles vaccine.
- d. **To eliminate hepatitis B infection by reducing sero-prevalence of HB surface antigen**
- e. To eliminate neonatal tetanus.

**40. One of the following vaccines does not need boosting:**

- a. DT
- b. TT
- c. **HB**
- d. DPT
- e. MMR