1. Epidemiologists are interested in learning about
A. The causes of diseases and how to cure or control them
B. The frequency and geographic distribution of diseases
C. The causal relationship between diseases
D. All of the above

2. Diseases that are always present in a community, usually at a low, more or less constant, frequency are classified as having an . . . . . pattern
A. epidemic
B. Endemic
C. Pandemic

:

3. An epidemic that becomes unusually widespread and even global in its reach is referred to as a
A. Epidemic
B. Pandemic
C. Hyprerendemic

4. In the definition of epidemiology, "distribution" refers to:
A. Who
B. When
C. Where
D. Why
E. A&b&c

5. In the definition of epidemiology, "determinants" generally includes:
A. Causes
B. Control measures
C. Risk factors
D. moods of transmission
E. A, c & D

6. This classifies the occurrence of disease according to the variables of person, place, and time:
A. Descriptive epidemiology
B. Analytic epidemiology
C. Environmental epidemiology

7. The name of the epidemiologist who determined the cause of the cholera epidemic based on the scientific method:
A. John Graunt
B. John snow
C. Farr
D. Lind

Answers

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. E
5. E
6. A
7. B

Which of the following sentences is correct regarding the John Snow investigation about what caused cholera

A. Using the microscope, snow conducted his investigations to discover what caused cholera.

B. Snow conducted a classical study in 1954 when an epidemic of cholera developed in London.

C. Snow believed that water was the cause of infection for cholera, but he could not identify the exact source of water.

D. Snow determined where in London persons with cholera lived and worked. He then mapped distribution of disease.

E. Farr agreed with Snow about the cause of cholera. They adhered to the miasmatic theory.

Answer: D

Which of the following does NOT apply to the distribution of a disease

A. Distribution relates to pattern of disease in terms of person, place and time.

B. Influenza is an example of cyclic periodic fluctuation every 7–10 years.

C. Minamata disease in Japan represented continuous exposure to asbestos.

D. Place distribution studies geographical pathology indicating national differences.

E. Smoking is a person (host characteristic) related to distribution.

Answer: C

In the definition of epidemiology, "Distribution" DOESN'T refer to which of the following

A. Who (Person).
B. When (Time).
C. Where (Place).
D. Why (Cause).
E. All are correct.

Answer: D

The focus of epidemiologic studies is on

A. Individuals.
B. Populations.
C. Skin.
D. Animals.
E. Vectors.

Answer: B

John Snow's investigation of cholera is considered a model for epidemiologic field investigations because it included a

A. Biologically plausible hypothesis (cholera is a water- borne infection).
B. Comparison of a health outcome among exposed and unexposed groups.
C. Recommendation for public health action.
D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Which of the following is considered a direct mode of disease transmission
A. Droplet spread.
B. Mosquito, fleas, lice, ticks.
C. Fomites.
D. Food, water, or biological products (blood).
E. Insects.
Answer: A

A reservoir of an infectious agent can be
A. An asymptomatic human.
B. A symptomatic human.
C. An animal.
D. The environment.
E. All of the above can be.
Answer: E

The epidemiologic triad of disease causation refers to
A. Time, place, person.
B. Agent, host, environment.
C. Source, mode of transmission, susceptible host.
D. John Snow, Robert Koch, Kenneth Rothman.
Answer: B

This classifies the occurrence of disease according to the variables of person, place, and time
A. Descriptive Epidemiology.
B. Analytic Epidemiology.
C. Environmental Epidemiology.
Answer: A

Which of the following is not an example on disease frequency
A. Death rate.
B. Prevalence rate.
C. Incidence rate.
D. Analytical rate.
E. All answers are correct.
Answer: D

From the definition of epidemiology, distribution refers to
A. The study of the pattern of an event by person, place, and time.
B. To measure the occurrence of diseases, disability, or death in a specified population.
C. Systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data.
D. Epidemiology studies factors that influence health related events.
E. Epidemiology has direct and practical applications for prevention of diseases & promotion of health.
Answer: A

Regarding the cases of John snow, which of the following is correct
A. Snow was a German physician who investigated an outbreak of cholera.
B. Snow believed that water was the source of infection for cholera, and could prove it.
C. Snow broke handles of a few
pumps
in London.
D. Farr believed that cholera was related to water.
E. William Farr and Snow agreed on the cause of cholera in London.
Answer: B

Which of the following theories existed before the invention of the microscope

A. Multifactorial theory.
B. Miasma theory.
C. Germ theory.
D. Classic Epidemiological theory.
E. Henle-Koch theory.

Answer: B