

- *Five household members were exposed to the 2019-nCoV. Three of them were passive carriers, one developed moderate GI symptoms, while one died to a severe pneumonia. These variations can be mostly attributed to which of the following viral characteristics:*
  - *A. Pathogenesis*
  - *B. Pathogenicity*
  - *C. Virulence*
  - *D. Invasiveness*
- *Answer: C*

- *The prevalence of a disease in the population will mostly stay constant in all of the following circumstances, except:*
- *A. If survival time with the disease increases*
- *B. If the incidence rate of the disease falls*
- *C. If recovery of the disease is faster*
- *D. If the population in which the disease is measured increases*
  
- *Answer: A*

- About *Holoendemic* MEANS:
- A. outbreak or occurrence of one specific disease from a single source, in a group population, community, or geographical area, in excess of the usual level of expectancy
- B. persistent level of activity beyond or above the expected prevalence
- C. a disease that is highly prevalent in a population and is commonly acquired early in life in most all of the children of the population
- D. disease or condition present among a population at all times
  
- Answer: C

- *Prevalence relies on which of the following factors:*
- *A. How many people have had the disease in the past*
- *B. The age of the population*
- *C. The environmental factors in the population*
- *D. All the above*
  
- *Answer: A*

- *Someone who was exposed and harbors the disease but doesn't show symptoms:*
- *A. Active carrier*
- *B. Passive carrier*
- *C. Convalescent carrier*
- *D. Latent carrier*
  
- *Answer: B*

- About *Herd Immunity* is:
- A. When body produces its own antibodies
- B. The resistance a population or group has to the invasion and spread of an infectious disease
- C. Acquired through transplacental transfer of a mother's immunity to diseases to the unborn child
- D. None of the above
  
- Answer: B

- *The essential characteristics of disease we look for in **descriptive epidemiology** are:*
- *A. Person*
- *B. Place*
- *C. Time*
- *D. A+C*
- *E. All of The above*
  
- *Answer: E*

- *Ghana has a constant level of this malaria all the time, then malaria is \_\_\_ in Ghana:*
- *A. Epidemic*
- *B. Pandemic*
- *C. Endemic*
- *D. Hyperendemic*
  
- *Answer: C*



- *In an African village of 50,000 population, 50 cases of Malaria were reported in the month of July, and around 500 were classified as 'at risk'. The point prevalence of Malaria in July per thousand population is:*
- *A. We cannot calculate the point prevalence based on given data*
- *B. 0.1*
- *C. 1*
- *D. 0.001*
  
- *Answer: C*

- *Which of the following factors contribute to the outbreak of a disease:*
- *A. Role of the host*
- *B. Time*
- *C. Environmental circumstances*
- *D. all the above*
- *E. A+C*
  
- *Answer: D*

- *Epidemiologists use a triad model for studying infectious disease and its spread. In that model, the organism that harbors the disease is called:*
- *A. Organism*
- *B. Host*
- *C. Transmission*
- *D. Vector*
  
- *Answer: B*

- *Five cases of chest infection reached an emergency department. Clinical examinations and X-rays showed that 4 out of these cases developed mild respiratory symptoms, while one of them developed a pneumonia. The characteristic of the organism of chest infection that made the difference in these cases is called:*
- *A. Toxicity*
- *B. Invasiveness*
- *C. Pathogenicity*
- *D. pathogenesis*
  
- *Answer: C*

- *All of the following are considered **indirect** disease transmission modes EXCEPT:*
- *A. Fomites*
- *B. Sneezing*
- *C. Contaminated hands*
- *D. Zoonosis*
  
- *Answer: C*

- *A study of COVID-19 compares a group of patients who stayed at their homes for 14 days with a group of patients who were free to move in the community to test correlation with symptoms recovery, maybe considered as:*
- *A. Survey epidemiology*
- *B. Observational epidemiology*
- *C. Descriptive epidemiology*
- *D. Analytic epidemiology*
  
- *Answer: D*

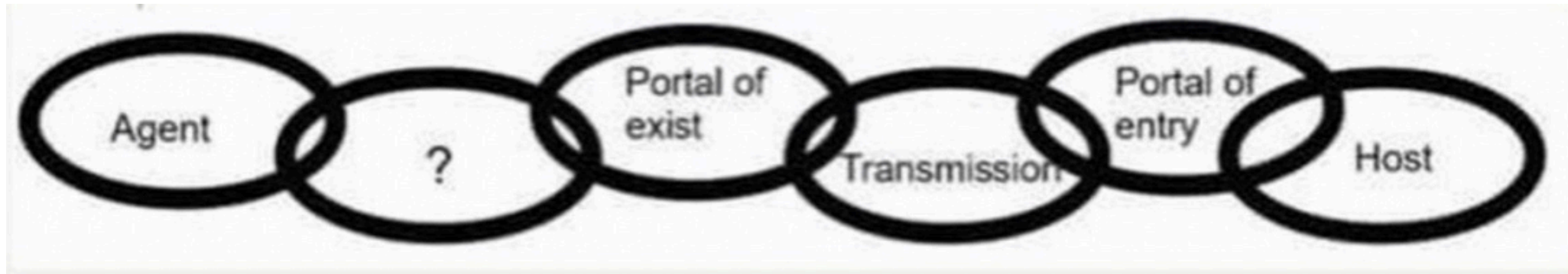
- *Which of the following is a reproductive indicator:*
- *A. Fertility rate*
- *B. Neonatal death*
- *C. Infant death*
- *D. Children under 5 years mortality*
  
- *Answer: A (maybe not required)*

- *Which of the following is not correct:*
- *Answer: Incidence is higher than prevalence in chronic diseases*
  
- *The classification “Acute -subacute-chronic” is based*
- *Answer: Duration & Severity*
  
- *Scope of epidemiology includes all of the following except:*
- *Answer: Provide optimal treatment*



- *Patient X got infected with Corona virus Prior to the Onset of symptoms, he transmitted the disease to patient Y and patient Z, Patient Y received supportive care and tested negative for the virus afterward, Patient Z had symptoms almost absent but is still testing positive for the virus. Which of the following is not correct regarding patients X, Y, and Z:*
- *A. Patient X healthy carrier; patient Y active carrier; patient a convalescent carrier*
- *B. Patient X incubatory Carrier; patient Y active carrier ; patient Z convalescent carrier*
- *C Patient X passive Carrier; patient Y active Carrier; patient Z convalescent carrier*
- *D. Patients XY and are active carriers*
  
- *Answer: B & D*

- *The attached picture shows the chain of disease transmission. The missed part represents:*



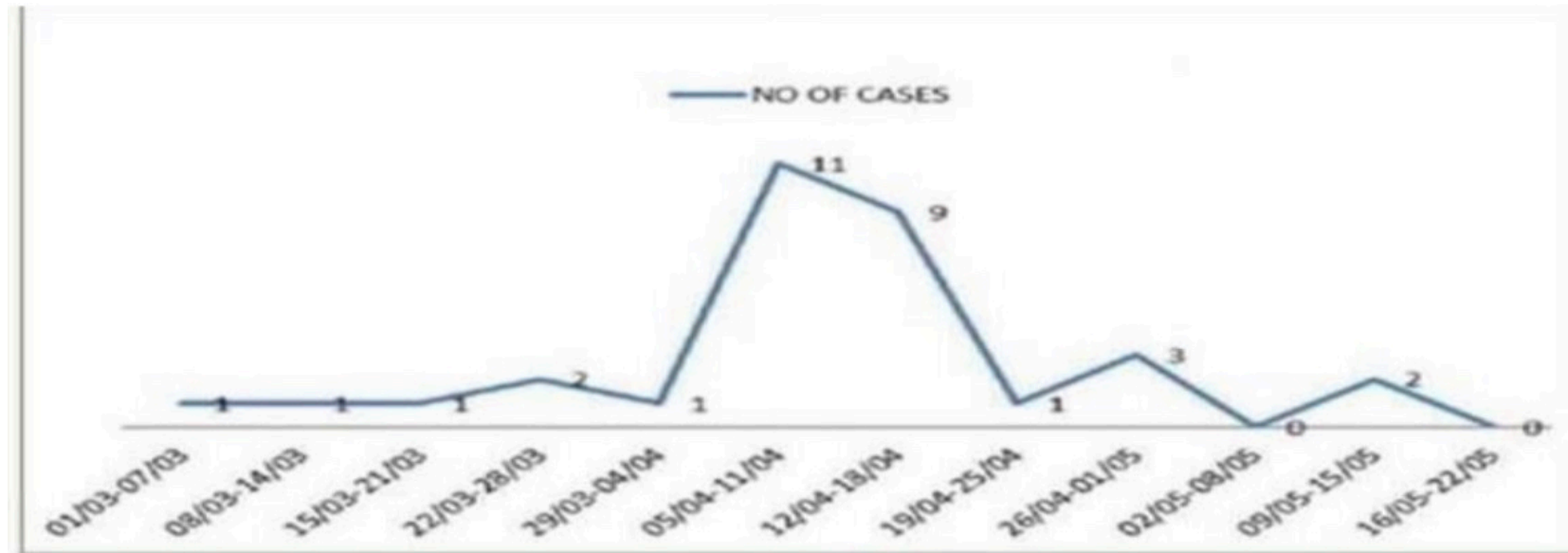
- *A. Vector*
- *B. Reservoir*
- *C. Carrier*
- *D. Fomite*
  
- *Answer: B*

- *Vaccines can provide humans with what type of immunity:*
- *A. Acquired immunity*
- *B. Passive immunity*
- *C. Natural immunity*
- *D. Positive immunity*
  
- *Answer: A*

- *Patient X was diagnosed with COVID-19 after touching a contaminated surface. Which of the following is not correct regarding this case:*
- *A. X is a reservoir of the coronavirus*
- *B. X is a host of the coronavirus*
- *C. Coronavirus is an agent*
- *D. The mode of transmission was vector-borne*
  
- *Answer: D*

- *In which one of the following circumstances will the **prevalence of a disease** in the population increase, all else being constant:*
- *A. If the incidence rate of the disease falls*
- *B. If survival time with the disease increases*
- *C. If recovery of the disease is faster*
- *D. If the population in which the disease is measured increases*
  
- *Answer: B*

- *The provided curve is describing which phenomenon:*



- *A. An epidemic of a disease*
- *B. A pandemic of a disease*
- *C. An endemic of a disease*
- *D. A hyperendemic of a disease*
  
- *Answer: A*

- *Patient who is recovering from a Tuberculosis infection but is still capable of transmitting the disease to others is considered a:*
- *A. convalescent carrier*
- *B. healthy carrier*
- *C. incubatory carrier*
- *D. passive carrier*
  
- *Answer: A*

- *Malaria is present in Africa at all times because of the presence of infected mosquitoes. Malaria is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa:*
- *A. Epidemic*
- *B. Endemic*
- *C. Holondemic*
- *D. Hyperendemic*
  
- *Answer: B*



- epidemiological triangle:

- A. Host
- B. Agent
- C. Environment
- D. All of the above
- E. Time

Answer: D

- A study of COVID-19 compares a group of patients who stayed at their homes for 14 days with a group of patients who were free to move in the community to test correlation with symptoms recovery, maybe considered as:

- A. Survey epidemiology
- B. Observational epidemiology
- C. Descriptive epidemiology
- D. Analytic epidemiology

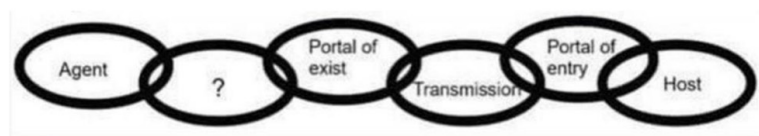
Answer: D

- The identification of an unrecognized disease or defect by the application of tests, examinations, or other procedures:

- A. Screening
- B. Surveillance
- C. Outbreak investigation
- D. Assessing causation

Answer: A

- The attached picture shows the chain of disease transmission. The missed part represents:



- A. Vector
- B. Reservoir
- C. Carrier
- D. Fomite

Answer: B

- The essential characteristics of disease we look for in descriptive epidemiology are:

- A. Person
- B. Place
- C. Time
- D. All of The above

Answer: D

- Malaria or dengue fever transmitted by mosquitoes, the mode of transmission is:

- A. Vector borne
- B. Fomites
- C. Direct Contact
- D. Airborne

Answer: A

- All of the following are considered indirect disease transmission modes EXCEPT:

- A. Fomites
- B. Sneezing
- C. Contaminated hands
- D. Zoonosis

Answer: C

- Disease prevalence does not measure new cases:

A. False

B. True

Answer: B

16. contaminated doorknobs are considered :

A. Fomites

B. Vector Borne

C. Airborne

D. Zoonosis

Answer: A

- About Herd Immunity is:

A. When body produces its own antibodies

B. The resistance a population or group has to the invasion and spread of an infectious disease

C. Acquired through transplacental transfer of a mother's immunity to diseases to the unborn child

D. None of the above

Answer: B

- Epidemiologists use a triad model for studying infectious disease and its spread. In that model, the organism that harbors the disease is called:

A. Organism

B. Host

C. Transmission

D. Vector

Answer: B

- Malaria is present in Africa at all times because of the presence of infected mosquitoes.

Malaria is a/an \_\_ in Africa:

A. Epidemic

B. Endemic

C. Holoendemic

D. Hyperendemic

Answer: B

-Choose the correct answer regarding the following picture: (from the left to the right)



A. Epidemic / pandemic / endemic

B. Endemic / pandemic / epidemic

C. Holoendemic / pandemic / epidemic

Answer: A

- Vaccines can provide humans with what type of immunity?

- A. Acquired immunity
- B. Positive immunity
- C. Natural immunity
- D. Passive immunity

Answer: A

- Incorrect about prevalence and incidence:

- A. Incidence is higher than prevalence in chronic diseases
- B. In short diseases, incidence is equal to prevalence

Answer: A

- HIV is considered a/an:

- A. Pandemic
- B. Endemic
- C. Epidemic
- D. Holoendemic
- E. Hyperendemic

Answer: A

- During a dental procedure, a dentist made an injury in a patient's gums. The patient was exposed to and infected with streptococcus bacteria that reached his blood. After 5 days the patient developed a fever and sore throat. Which of the following is correct:

- A. The incubation period started at day 5
- B. The bacteria's invasiveness needs 5 days
- C. The incubation period is 5 days
- D. The prodromal period is 5 days

Answer: C

- A fomite is:

- A. any living non-human carrier of disease that transports and serves the process of disease transmission.
- B. an animal that transmits a disease to a human.
- C. Inanimate object that serves as a role in disease transmission.

Answer: C

- An individual that is exposed to and harbors the disease causing organism but has no signs of symptoms is a:

- A. Intermittent carrier
- B. Passive carrier
- C. Convalescent carrier

Answer: B

- A disease that is highly prevalent in a population and is commonly acquired early in life in most children is:

Answer: holoendemic

-The classification of diseases into pandemic, epidemic and endemic happens according to:

Answer: the rate of spread of disease

-A study that involves the comparison between 2 groups to determine what various risk factors had in causing the problem is considered:

Answer: analytical epidemiology

-One of the following aims to identify individuals with abnormalities suggestive of a specific cancer or pre-cancer that has not yet developed:

Answer: Screening