LEC 1 Q- Epidemiology

1. **What is the primary focus of epidemiology?**
   A) Treatment of individual patients
   B) Study of health-related states/events in populations
   C) Development of new medications
   D) Surgical techniques
   Answer B

2. **According to the WHO, health is defined as:**
   A) Absence of disease
   B) Complete physical, mental, and social well-being
   C) Ability to work
   D) Good nutrition
   Answer B

3. **Which of the following best describes "illness"?**
   A) Objective diagnosis by a physician
   B) Subjective feeling of being unwell
   C) Social dysfunction
   D) Physiological dysfunction
   Answer B

4. **What does the term "prevalence" refer to in epidemiology?**
   A) Number of new cases in a specific time period
   B) Total existing cases in a population at a given time
   C) Rate of death from a specific disease
   D) Incidence rate over time
   Answer B

5. **Which component of epidemiology analyzes disease patterns by age, gender, and ethnicity?**
   A) Time distribution
   B) Place distribution
   C) Person distribution
   D) Frequency distribution
   Answer C

6. **What is the focus of analytical epidemiology?**
   A) Collection of descriptive data
   B) Testing hypotheses about health determinants
   C) Observational studies only
   D) Mapping disease spread
   Answer B

7. **An endemic disease is characterized by:**
   A) Sudden increase in cases
   B) Constant presence in a specific geographic area
   C) Global spread

D) Seasonal fluctuations

Answer B

8. **What is the correct sequence of steps in the epidemiologic approach?**
   A) Define disease, summarize findings, confirm outbreak
   B) Confirm outbreak, define disease, conduct analytic studies
   C) Conduct analytic studies, develop hypothesis, describe by time
   D) Define disease, develop hypothesis, recommend interventions

   Answer B

9. **Which of the following is a source of epidemiological data?**
   A) Personal interviews
   B) Observational studies
   C) Birth and death registries
   D) Only hospital records

   Answer C

10. **What is the main objective of epidemiology in public health?**
    A) To cure diseases after they occur
    B) To understand and control health problems
    C) To conduct laboratory experiments
    D) To create new healthcare policies

    Answer B

11. **Which of the following best describes an epidemic?**
    A) Disease consistently present in a population
    B) A sudden increase in disease cases above normal expectancy
    C) A worldwide spread of a disease
    D) A localized outbreak of infection

    Answer B

12. **What are the three key dimensions of time distribution in epidemiology?**
    A) Short-term, medium-term, long-term
    B) Seasonal, cyclic, annual
    C) Short-term, periodic, long-term
    D) Immediate, delayed, historical

    Answer C

13. **Which term refers to factors that influence the occurrence of health events?**
    A) Determinants
    B) Incidence
    C) Prevalence
    D) Symptoms

    Answer A

14. **In epidemiological studies, what is the purpose of descriptive analysis?**
    A) To establish causation
    B) To describe the distribution of diseases
    C) To test hypotheses

D) To evaluate treatment effectiveness

Answer B

15. **Which of the following statements about health-related events in epidemiology is true?**

    A) They only include infectious diseases.

    B) They encompass health, disease, and injury.

    C) They are exclusively focused on clinical patients.

    D) They are not influenced by environmental factors.

    Answer B

16. **What is a key function of epidemiological data in public health?**

    A) To improve individual patient care

    B) To inform policy and intervention strategies

    C) To develop new diagnostic tools

    D) To replace clinical trials

    Answer B

17. **What type of epidemiological study would likely explore the relationship between diet and heart disease?**

    A) Descriptive study

    B) Cohort study

    C) Cross-sectional study

    D) Case-control study

    Answer B

18. **Which of the following is NOT a source of epidemiological data?**

    A) Routine health information systems

    B) Sample surveys

    C) Personal anecdotes

    D) Surveillance

    Answer C

19. **What is the primary goal of epidemiology in terms of public health interventions?**

    A) To treat diseases after diagnosis

    B) To develop vaccines for every disease

    C) To prevent diseases and promote health

    D) To conduct laboratory research

    Answer C

20. **In terms of epidemiology, what does "risk factor" mean?**

    A) A treatment that helps to prevent disease

    B) A characteristic associated with increased likelihood of disease

    C) A diagnostic criterion for disease

    D) A method of data collection

    Answer B

21. **Which of the following describes the concept of "population at risk"?**

    A) Individuals currently affected by a disease

    B) Groups of people who can potentially develop a disease

C) People who have been vaccinated

D) Individuals seeking medical treatment

Answer B

22. **What is the primary purpose of a surveillance system in epidemiology?**

A) To treat diseases more effectively

B) To monitor health events and disease trends over time

C) To develop new pharmaceuticals

D) To replace clinical assessments

Answer B

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