

Past Papers

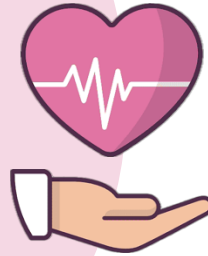
- Intro to Epidemiology

﴿ وَإِن تَتَوَلَّوْا يَسْتَبَدِلْ قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُوا أَمْثَلَكُمْ ﴾

اللهم استعملنا ولا تستبدلنا

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Introduction to Epidemiology

Q1. Which of the following is not related to “distribution” in the definition of epidemiology :

- A. Prevalence
- B. Incidence rate
- C. Death rate
- D. Pattern
- E. Risk factors

Answer: E

Q2: 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

Q3. 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 disease and promotion of health

Answer: A

Q4. 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

Q5. Which of the following statements is not correct about causation?

- A) Direct causation can explain lots of causal relationships.
- B) In the germ theory, the agent should be present in every case of disease
- C) A risk factor that can be changed or removed is important for control Of disease
- D) Multi-causal theory explains most of the chronic diseases
- E) A necessary but not sufficient causal relationship applies to breast cancer

Answer:A

Q6. What is correct about prevalence ?

- a. Number of new cases.
- b. Number of deaths.
- c. Total number of population with the disease.
- d. Total number of the increased mortality rate

Answer:c

Q7. 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)

Answer: d

Q8. Diseases that are habitually presented in a given geographic area, usually at a low, constant frequency are classified as having a(n) _____ pattern.

- a. Epidemic
- b. Endemic
- c. Pandemic

Answer: b

Q9. The focus of epidemiologic studies is on:

- a. Individuals
- b. Populations
- c. Skin
- d. Animals

Answer: b

Q10. 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

Q11. 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

Q12. 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

Q13. Which of the following is not an example on disease frequency?

- a. Death rate
- b. Prevalence rate
- c. Incidence rate
- d. Analytical rate

Answer : d

Q14. 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.

Answer : e

Q15 . 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)

Answer: a

Q16. According to the history of epidemiology , One of the following is incorrect :

- A. London smog disaster that was in the 1974 , caused respiratory illnesses and death
- B. Thomas Francis Was the director of the poliomyelitis vaccine named as Salk vaccine
- C. Hippocrates said that the environment and the human behaviors affect their health
- D. John Snow was known to identify the cause of the cholera in London in the 1854
- E. Non of the above

Answer : A

Q17. Epidemiology is “ the study of the _____ and the determinants of the health related states or events in a specified population, and the application of the study to the_____ of health problems:

- A. Frequency , treatment
- B. Distribution , treatment
- C. Frequency, control
- D. Distribution ,control

Answer : D

Q18. According to legionnaire's disease , one of the following is incorrect :

- A. There are a connection exist between staying in hotel A and becoming ill
- B. Older persons are somehow more susceptible to the disease
- C. Legionella bacterium was identified to be the cause of this disease as it is found to be breeding in the cooling tower of the hotel's air-conditioning system
- D. CDC have reported cases of severe gastrointestinal illness among the attendees of the American legion convention
- E. None of the above

Answer : D

Q19. Epidemiology triad model is applied for one of these diseases :

- A. Diabetes
- B. Depression
- C. Measles
- D. Cardiovascular diseases
- E. All of the above

Q20. Factors influence whether exposure to an organism will result in a disease are , except :

- A. Pathogenicity
- B. Infectivity
- C. Virulence
- D. Dose
- E. None of the above

Answer : E

Q21. Example of horizontal transmission :

- A. HIV
- B. Hepatitis C
- C. Children toys
- D. Rubella
- E. Syphilis

Answer: C

Q22. How we can increase the prevalence :

- A. Decrease the incidence rate
- B. Increase the recovery rate
- C. Increase the Average duration of the disease
- D. None of the above

Answer : C

Q23. Example of incidence rate :

- A. Cumulative incidence
- B. Incidence density
- C. Attack rate
- D. Case fatality rate
- E. All of the above

Answer: E

Q24. Public health is the science & art of ___ diseases, prolonging life, and promoting health:

- A. Managing
- B. Curing
- C. Preventing
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Q25. Which of the following John Snow claimed was the reason of Cholera in London:

- A. Miasma
- B. Contaminated food
- C. Contaminated water pumps
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Q26. Which of the following factors influences the exposure of a host:

A. X-ray

B. Economics

C. Diet

D. Anatomical structure

Answer: C

Q27. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding carriers?

- A. Carriers represent the tip of the iceberg
- B. Carriers are individuals who are in the incubation phase of a disease
- C. Carriers are individuals who have recovered but still harbor the disease
- D. None of the above
- E. All of the above

Answer: A

Q28. Given the data in the table comparing the incidence of hypertension between smokers and non-smokers in a cohort study examining the association between smoking and hypertension, calculate the relative risk of developing hypertension for smokers compared to non-smokers:

Group	Number of individuals with hypertension	Number of individuals without hypertension
Smokers (exposed)	50	350
Non-smoker(non-exposed)	10	590

- A. 10.3
- B. 7.5
- C. 0.3
- D. 0.13
- E. 0.02

Answer: B

Q29 . Which of Hill's nine criteria best describes the causal relationship?

- A. Biological gradient
- B. Temporality
- C. Consistency
- D. Analogy

Answer: B

Q30. One of these types of epidemiological studies Cannot be used to test hypothesis :

- A. Observational studies
- B. Ecological studies
- C. Experimental studies
- D. Cross-sectional
- E. Case control

Answer: B

Q31. One of the following is incorrect about cohort studies :

- A. It's require a study group and a control group
- B. The strongest observational study
- C. Temporal relationship is Known
- D. Measure the incidence of the disease
- E. The data mainly collected retrospectively

Answer: E

Q32. To Estimate the disease risk associated with the exposure we use :

- A. Chi-square
- B. RR
- C. AR
- D. OR
- E. All of the above

Answer: B(Doctor's answer)

Q33: Which of the following is INCORRECT about Bias and confounding?

- a. When confounding variables are known, the effect may be fixed.
- b. Bias is a systematic error in a study and cannot be fixed if introduced into the study.
- c. Bias affects validity of the study
- d. Bias can result in association that does not truly exist.
- e. Confounding can be avoided in the analysis stage by randomization

Answer : e

Q34: In public health, and as a control measure, using the COVID-19 vaccine during COVID-19 pandemic is directed against which of the following parts of the chain of infection?

- a. Mode of transmission
- b. Portal of Entry
- c. Portal of exit
- d. Reservoir
- e. susceptible host

Answer: e

Q35: Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the prevalence of a disease?

- a. It measures the rapidity with which new cases arise
- b. It depends on the incidence of disease
- c. It can be used to help determine the health care needs of a community
- d. It includes all of the existing cases of disease in a community
- e. It changes with the duration of the disease

Answer: a

Q36: Describing the case of Legionnaire's Disease, which of the following sentences refers to the "Application" part in the definition of epidemiology?

- a. July 21 through 24, 1976, in Philadelphia, a large number of attendees were admitted to 100 hospital
- b. Results of a case-control study indicated that spending time in the lobby of Hotel A was a risk factor .
- c. In January 1977, the Legionella bacterium was identified and isolated.
- d. The investigation lead to development of new regulations for climate control systems.
- e. During July 26 to August 1, a total of 18 conventioners died from severe pneumonia.

Answer: d

Q37. Lifestyle is indicated as a risk factor for coronary heart diseases. According to the classic epidemiologic, lifestyle belongs to which of the following?

- a. Environmental factors.
- b. Agent factors.
- c. This theory does not apply to CHD
- d. Host factors

Answer : d

Q38. A case-control study comparing breast cancer incidence in women who do not use Calcium supplements compared to women who use Calcium supplements. Given the data below, calculate the odd ratio:

	Disease cases	Non- diseased control
No calcium suppelments	75	25
Calcium supplements	25	75

- A. 3
- B. 9
- C. 0.11
- D. 0.3

Answer: B

Q39. Which historical figure is known for the statement, "Healthy mind in a healthy body," and emphasized the role of Environment and behavior in health?

- A) William Farr
- B) John Graunt
- C) Hippocrates
- D) James Lind

Answer: c

Q40. Which of the following statements is correct about epidemiology:

- A. John snow identified the cause of cholera in London in 1954
- B. Epidemiology flourished as a scientific discipline in 1940s
- C. Smog increased mortality rate by 10 times

Answer: B

For any feedback, scan the code or click on it.



Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1			
V1 → V2			

Additional Resources:

رسالة من الفريق العلمي:

"اللهم أنت ربي لا إله إلا أنت خلقتني وأنا عبدك
وأنا على عهدك ووعدك ما استطعت، أعوذ بك
من شر ما صنعت، أبوء لك بنعمتك علي وأبوء
لك بذنبي فاغفر لي فإنه لا يغفر الذنوب إلا أنت".