

Test Bank

For lec 2 : Introduction to
Epidemiology

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1. A new study reveals that the incidence of cardiovascular diseases has been steadily increasing in a particular city over the last two decades. What type of trend is being observed in this case?

- A. Short-term fluctuation
- B. Periodic fluctuation
- C. Long-term or secular trend
- D. Seasonal variation

2. Which type of epidemiological trend describes the occurrence of a disease like COVID-19?

- A. Short-term fluctuation
- B. Periodic fluctuation
- C. Long-term or secular trend
- D. Seasonal variation

3. What is the primary focus of epidemiological studies when looking at the 'distribution' of diseases?

- A. Studying the causes of diseases
- B. Studying the spread of diseases by people, place, and time
- C. Studying genetic factors
- D. Determining effective treatments

4. Which of the following is NOT a recognized component of epidemiology?

- A. Frequency of disease
- B. Determinants of health events
- C. Clinical diagnosis of individual patients
- D. Distribution of diseases in populations

5. **Which term refers to the habitual presence of a disease within a geographic area?**
- A. Pandemic
 - B. Epidemic
 - C. Endemic
 - D. Outbreak
6. **In epidemiology, which factor is examined when studying the 'person' in disease distribution?**
- A. Age, occupation, habits, and social class of those affected
 - B. Genetic predisposition
 - C. Location of disease outbreaks
 - D. Changes over time in the occurrence of disease
7. **Which of the following is a primary objective of epidemiology?**
- A. Treating individual patients in a clinical setting
 - B. Investigating the etiology of disease and transmission modes
 - C. Analyzing biochemical reactions of diseases
 - D. Administering healthcare at an individual level
8. **What is the difference between an epidemic and a pandemic?**
- A. Epidemics refer to a widespread occurrence globally, while pandemics are limited to one region.
 - B. Epidemics occur in a community, while pandemics refer to global outbreaks.
 - C. Pandemics happen yearly, whereas epidemics are unpredictable.
 - D. Epidemics are minor disease outbreaks, while pandemics are severe.
9. **What is the purpose of determining the "rate" in epidemiological studies?**
- A. To assess how fast treatment can be delivered
 - B. To compare disease frequency across different populations
 - C. To determine the best medical intervention for individuals
 - D. To evaluate the immune response to a disease

10. Which of the following components is essential in descriptive epidemiology?

- A. Hypothesis testing
- B. Person, place, and time distribution
- C. Identifying disease-causing microorganisms
- D. Designing clinical interventions

11. Which of the following describes epidemiology as a method?

- A. The collection and interpretation of data related to individual cases
- B. A scientific method that investigates diseases using biostatistics and medicine
- C. The practice of clinical medicine
- D. A branch of sociology focused on community well-being

12. What did Jon Snow claim about the reason for cholera in London?

- A. The food
- B. Because of animals
- C. Water bumps
- D. He didn't know the reason

13. What is the role of 'biostatistics' in epidemiology?

- A. It helps diagnose patients
- B. It is used for the collection and analysis of numerical data about diseases
- C. It determines the exact cause of diseases
- D. It establishes treatment protocols

14. In which section of epidemiological study do researchers test hypotheses?

- A. Descriptive epidemiology
- B. Analytical epidemiology
- C. Disease etiology
- D. Population health management

15. **What is the primary goal of epidemiological studies in public health?**
- A. To develop vaccines
 - B. To understand the frequency, cause, and distribution of health problems in populations
 - C. To treat individual patients
 - D. To administer health services efficiently
16. **Which of the following is an example of a long-term or secular trend in epidemiology?**
- A. A food poisoning outbreak
 - B. Influenza during winter
 - C. A gradual increase in cardiovascular diseases over decades
 - D. An annual spike in respiratory infections
17. **Which type of disease distribution is analyzed in geographic pathology?**
- A. The influence of genetic factors on disease
 - B. Differences in disease patterns across various geographic areas
 - C. Variations in personal habits influencing disease
 - D. Time fluctuations in disease occurrence
18. **Which of the following diseases shows a regular time-related pattern in its occurrence?**
- A. Hepatitis B
 - B. Food poisoning
 - C. Influenza
 - D. Salmonellosis
19. **What is one of the most important uses of epidemiology in public health?**
- A. Developing health programs and interventions based on data
 - B. Conducting clinical trials on individuals
 - C. Monitoring daily patient treatments
 - D. Investigating family history of diseases

20. **Which of the following time distributions describes a single exposure leading to disease occurrence?**

- A. Short-term fluctuation
- B. Periodic fluctuation
- C. Cyclic trend
- D. Secular trend

Answers :

1- C

2- B

3- B

4- C

5- C

6- A

7- B

8- B

9- B

10- B

11- B

12- C

13- B

14- B

15- B

16- C

17- B

18- C

19- A

20- A