

***Population Health - Principles and Applications
for Management 1st edition Caron Test Bank***

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1. Which of the following is not a key component in epidemiology?
 - a. Determinant
 - b. Distribution
 - c. Frequency of disease
 - *d. Diagnosis

2. Epidemiology is the basic science of public health. We can use epidemiology to try and address which of the following?
 - a. Explaining the etiology (cause) of disease
 - b. Searching for factors or events that bring about a change in health
 - c. Developing interventions to control the distribution of disease
 - *d. All of the above

3. Which of the following best describes a pandemic?
 - *a. Cases of illness clearly in excess of expectancy on a worldwide scale
 - b. Cases of illness clearly in excess of expectancy
 - c. Cases of illness clearly in excess of expectancy on a worldwide scale and characterized by a high mortality
 - d. Cases of an illness that is highly contagious

4. The pandemic period for H1N1 (swine flu) ended in Fall 2010. Which of the following could have been used as a source of surveillance data during the pandemic?
 - a. Ambulatory/outpatient care centers
 - b. Workplace absenteeism
 - c. Local health departments
 - *d. All of the above

5. If one person tested positive for exposure to smallpox in New Hampshire, that person would be _____.
 - a. isolated
 - *b. quarantined
 - c. held to a curfew
 - d. confined to jail

6. The term *epidemic* is used only to describe outbreaks of infectious or communicable disease.
 - a. True
 - *b. False

7. Which of the following is a tool used to determine the severity of the flu season?

- a. Pandemic status
- b. Vaccine distribution
- *c. Epidemic threshold
- d. One's access to health care

8. Which of the following is not a typical use of epidemiology?

- a. Developing public health programs and policy
- b. Identifying risk factors for disease
- *c. Treating disease in a community
- d. Estimating the risk of developing disease

9. Epidemiology studies the *distribution* and *determinants* of health-related events in a population, and it *applies* the findings to help control health problems. An epidemiologist's work to graph the number of cases of congenital syphilis by year reflects which of the key words in that definition?

- *a. Distribution
- b. Determinants
- c. Applies

10. Epidemiology studies the *distribution* and *determinants* of health-related events in a population, and it *applies* the findings to help control health problems. An epidemiologist's effort to compare the food histories of people with *Staphylococcus* food poisoning with the food histories of people without food poisoning reflects which of the key words in that definition?

- a. Distribution
- *b. Determinants
- c. Applies