Principles of Epidemiology for Advanced Nursing Practice 1st edition Zeni Test Bank

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Principles of Epidemiology for Advanced Nursing Practice: A Population Health Perspective, First Edition
Mary Beth Zeni
Chapter 1 Assessment Quiz

Chapter 1: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History

Multiple Choice

1. In the field of epidemiology, which factor is used to analyze the distribution of a health related event, state, or process?
a. Climate
b. Seasons
c. Economics
d. Populations

<Answer: d>
<Rationale: Distribution is an analysis by time, place (or space), and population (meaning groups of persons affected in an organization, population, or society) while focusing on a specified region or encompassing the globe.>
<Ahead: Origin and Definitions>
<Chapter Number: 1>
<Complexity: Easy>
<Chapter Title: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History>

2. Determinants are the numerous factors that influence health. Which option is considered to be a determinant?
a. Time and place
b. Health related behaviors
c. Type of population exposed
d. Previous exposure to the disease

<Answer: b>
<Rationale: Determinants are the numerous factors that influence health, such as the geophysical, biological, behavioral, social, cultural, economic, and political factors. Health related behaviors are a determinant to diseases.>
<Ahead: Origin and Definitions>
<Chapter Number: 1>
<Complexity: Moderate>
<Chapter Title: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History>

3. The public health nurse notices the presence of disease affecting a large number of people, extending over large areas and crossing international boundaries. Which is the correct epidemiological term applied to the nurse's findings?
a. Endemic
b. Epidemic
c. Pandemic
d. Sporadic

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<Answer: c>
<Rationale: If an epidemic affects a large number of people, extending over large areas and crossing international boundaries, then it is called a pandemic.>
<Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology>
<Chapter Number: 1>
<Complexity: Easy>
<Chapter Title: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History>

4. Epidemiology offers a systematic approach to study the distribution and determinants of various health-related events in order to improve the health of a population. In which additional setting is epidemiology applicable?
a. Clinical
b. Educational
c. Political
d. Psychological

<Answer: a>
<Rationale: Epidemiology is also applicable in clinical arenas. Clinical epidemiology focuses on patients and the application of epidemiologic methods to ascertain the efficacy of screening tests, diagnoses, and treatments in clinical settings.>
<Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology>
<Chapter Number: 1>
<Complexity: Difficult>
<Chapter Title: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History>

5. Omran identifies three major stages in Proposition Two, which poses that a long-term shift occurs in mortality and disease patterns that results in the gradual displacement of pandemics of infection. Which is a major stage identified in this proposition?
a. The age of stagnating pandemics
b. The age of environmental disease
c. The age of physical deterioration
d. The age of pestilence and famine

<Answer: d>
<Rationale: Omran outlines 3 major stages identified in Proposition Two: 1. The Age of Pestilence and Famine, 2. The Age of Receding Pandemics, and 3. The Age of Degenerative and Man-Made Diseases.>
<Ahead: A Theoretical Underpinning: The Epidemiologic Transition>
<Chapter Number: 1>
<Complexity: Difficult>
<Chapter Title: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History>

True/False

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6. Socrates is credited with first using the term “epidemic” in relation to diseases that could occur to people within a country.
a. True
b. False

<Answer: False>
<Rationale: Hippocrates is credited with first using the term epidemic approximately 2,500 years ago. The term is derived from two Greek words: *epi* (upon) and *demos* (people).>
<Ahead: Origins and Definitions>
<Chapter Number: 1>
<Complexity: Moderate>
<Chapter Title: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History>

7. Population growth is consistent when a population experiences deaths due to perennial epidemics, plagues, famines, and wars because fertility tends to remain high.
a. True
b. False

<Answer: False>
<Rationale: According to Omran, population growth is diminished when a population experiences deaths due to perennial epidemics, plagues, famines, and wars even if fertility is persistently high.>
<Ahead: A Theoretical Underpinning: The Epidemiologic Transition>
<Chapter Number: 1>
<Complexity: Difficult>
<Chapter Title: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History>

8. The epidemiology triangle, or triad, is traditionally comprised of three factors: host, infectious agent, and the environment.
a. True
b. False

<Answer: True>
<Rationale: The epidemiology triangle, or triad, is traditionally comprised of three factors: host, infectious agent, and the environment. Some epidemiologists have included a fourth factor in the middle of the triangle, such as time or vector.>
<Ahead: The Language of Epidemiology>
<Chapter Number: 1>
<Complexity: Moderate>
<Chapter Title: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History>

Fill-in-the-Blank

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9. _____ examines the “why” and “how” aspects of health-related events by posing hypotheses about relationships and using statistical tests that include a comparison group.

<Answer: Analytic epidemiology>
<Rationale: Epidemiology uses two approaches to study health related events: descriptive epidemiology and analytic epidemiology. Analytic epidemiology looks for the “why” and “how,” while descriptive epidemiology focuses on the “who,” “what,” “when,” and “where” aspects of those events.>
<Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology>
<Chapter Number: 1>
<Complexity: Moderate>
<Chapter Title: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History>

10. Aspects of primary prevention include both _____ and _____ primary prevention.

<Answer: active; passive>
<Rationale: Active primary prevention requires an individual change in a person’s behavior, while passive primary prevention does not require a behavior change by an individual, but can reflect more of a structural change. An active primary prevention example is smoking cessation. A passive primary prevention example is adding fluoride to drinking water.>
<Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology>
<Chapter Number: 1>
<Complexity: Difficult>
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Multiple Choice

1. How does using the information from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and World Health Organization (WHO) assist in current epidemiological work?
A. Both the CDC and WHO provide current health information on populations.
B. The CDC and WHO provide information about unknown disease in the United States.
C. The CDC and WHO provide current treatment procedures for conditions.
D. Both the CDC and WHO provide health information on individuals.

Answer: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Introduction
Subject: Chapter 1

2. Which is the best definition of epidemiology?
A. The monitoring of health conditions in specific populations.
B. The development of health care for population groups.
C. The study of various health-related outcomes in a population.
D. The assessment of risk factors in identified populations.

Answer: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Introduction
Subject: Chapter 1

3. A nurse is reviewing information about influenza rates in the population. The rates are at a level the nurse would expect to see for the time of year. Which term would be used to describe this finding?
A. Endemic
B. Pandemic
C. Epidemic
D. Sporadic

Answer: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1

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4. The local health department issues warnings to residents of a community that a disease is expected to reach pandemic levels. Which piece of information would this warning most likely include?
A. The disease will likely be limited to a couple of families in sporadic areas.
B. The disease will remain localized to a few people in the community.
C. The disease mentioned will affect more people than expected.
D. The disease mentioned will affect people in large areas and cross international borders.

Answer: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1

5. Why is the trend data available from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) important in determining if outcomes are met in public health?
A. Trend data shows what populations are impacted by conditions.
B. Trend data can be used to determine if interventions are successful.
C. Trend data can be used to provide education for population groups.
D. Trend data identifies differences between a population's adults and children.

Answer: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1

True/False

6. Primary prevention includes both active and passive aspects of prevention.

Answer: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1

7. Secondary prevention includes the use of a multidisciplinary team that works to maximize the individual's potential and quality of life.

Answer: False

Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1

8. Descriptive epidemiology involves the proposal of hypotheses and using statistical analysis to answer questions.

Answer: False
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1

Fill-in-the-Blank

9. The _____ triangle is traditionally comprised of three factors: host, infectious agent, and the environment.

Answer: epidemiology
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: The Language of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1

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D. Sporadic

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Complexity: Easy
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B. The Age of Environmental Disease
C. The Age of Physical Deterioration
D. The Age of Pestilence and Famine

Answer: D
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: A Theoretical Underpinning: The Epidemiologic Transition
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Answer: passive
Complexity: Difficult
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