Introduction to Public Health 6th edition Schneider Test Bank

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Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. In the mid-19th century, what was the single largest cause of death?
A) Smallpox
B) Typhoid
C) Cholera
D) Tuberculosis
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Introduction
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

2. The discovery of which of the following allowed medicine to gain the power to work miracles of healing, leading to a period of rapidly growing influence?
A) Immunizations
B) Antibiotics
C) Stem Cells
D) Monoclonal Antibodies
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: The Sciences of Public Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

3. What type of prevention seeks to minimize the severity of the illness or the damage due to an injury-causing event once the event has occurred?
A) Primary Prevention
B) Secondary Prevention
C) Tertiary Prevention
D) Quaternary Prevention
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Prevention and Intervention

Introduction to Public Health 6th edition Schneider Test Bank

Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

True/False

1. True or False? Unless something unusual happens, like the outbreak of *Cryptosporidium* in the Milwaukee water supply, people assume that they are basically safe.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Introduction
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

2. True or False? Public health is generally easy to define.
Ans: False
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: What Is Public Health?
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

3. True or False? A 1999 survey showed that about half of registered voters did not understand what public health means.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: What Is Public Health?
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

4. True or False? When the Institute of Medicine reexamined the definition of public health, it concentrated mostly on disease prevention.
Ans: False
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: What Is Public Health?
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

5. True or False? Even when public health scientists are certain they know all about the causes of a problem and what should be done about it, a political decision is generally necessary before action can be taken to solve it.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Public Health Versus Medical Care
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

6. True or False? As biomedical and environmental sciences have conquered many of the diseases that killed people of previous generations, people in modern societies are dying of diseases caused by their behavior and the social environment.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: The Sciences of Public Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

Short Answer

1. As part of the _____ function, public health seeks to understand the medical care system in an area of study generally referred to as health policy and management or health administration, which also includes the administration and functioning of the public health system.
Ans: Assurance
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: The Sciences of Public Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

2. Concerns about runaway costs, lack of access, and questionable quality of care has led to an increasing interest in studying the medical care system, its effectiveness, efficiency, and equity, leading to a science called_____.
Ans: Health Services Research
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: The Sciences of Public Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

3. The first step in taking public health action is to _____ the problem.
Ans: define
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Prevention and Intervention
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

4. An increasing rate of smoking among a small town's teen population is a(n) _____.
Ans: undesirable health outcome
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Prevention and Intervention
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

Matching

1. Match the aspects of the four-part definition of Public Health to the appropriate description.
1. Mission of Public Health
Ans: The fulfillment of society's interest in assuring the conditions in which people can be healthy
2. Substance of Public Health
Ans: Organized community efforts aimed at the prevention of disease and the promotion of health
3. Organizational Framework of Public Health
Ans: Encompasses both activities undertaken within the formal structure of government and the associated efforts of private and voluntary organizations and individuals
4. Core Functions of Public Health
Ans: Assessment, policy development, and assurance
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: What is Public Health?
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

2. Match the branch of science with the appropriate contribution to public health.
1. Epidemiology
Ans: Often provides the first indications of the nature of a new disease
2. Statistics
Ans: Collects data that serves as diagnostic tools to inform experts on how healthy or sick a society is and where its weaknesses are
3. Biomedical Sciences
Ans: Required for the understanding of how infectious agents are spread and how they affect the human body
4. Environmental Health Science
Ans: Concerned with the spread of diseases through water, air, and food
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: The Sciences of Public Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

Multiple Choice

1. According to one analysis, the life expectancy of Americans has increased from 47 to 77 years over the course of the 20th century. How many of these 30 additional years can be attributed to the work of the medical care system?
A) 5 years
B) 10 years
C) 15 years
D) 25 years
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Public Health Versus Medical Care
Subject: Chapter 1

2. Which of the following sciences, a classic component of public health, is concerned with preventing the spread of disease through water, air, and food?
A) Epidemiology
B) Toxicology
C) Microbiology
D) Environmental health science
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: The Sciences of Public Health
Subject: Chapter 1

3. Efforts to discourage teenagers from smoking and efforts to encourage smokers to quit is an example of what type of prevention?
A) Primary prevention
B) Secondary prevention
C) Tertiary prevention
D) Quaternary prevention
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Prevention and Intervention
Subject: Chapter 1

True/False

Introduction to Public Health 6th edition Schneider Test Bank

1. The focus of Public Health on prevention makes it more focused than medicine and its achievements are, therefore, more easily recognized.
Ans: False
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Public Health Versus Medical Care
Subject: Chapter 1

2. It is estimated that less than 3% of the nation’s total health spending is spent on public health.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Public Health Versus Medical Care
Subject: Chapter 1

3. When a doctor performs a test on a patient's abnormally curved spine, this is an example of assurance.
Ans: True
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Public Health Versus Medical Care
Subject: Chapter 1

4. In public health, policy development mostly concerns itself with diagnostic issues at various levels of healthcare delivery.
Ans: False
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Public Health Versus Medical Care
Subject: Chapter 1

5. Public health involves both health promotion and the prevention of disease.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: The Sciences of Public Health
Subject: Chapter 1

Introduction to Public Health 6th edition Schneider Test Bank

6. The public health response to the September 11, 2001 attacks was essentially the same as the response needed for other emergencies and disasters such as factory explosions, plane crashes, earthquakes, and hurricanes.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Public Health and Terrorism
Subject: Chapter 1

Short Answer

1. _____ deaths are prevented each year by the newly improved pneumococcal conjugate vaccine used with infants.
Ans: 1,000
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Public Health Versus Medical Care
Subject: Chapter 1

2. _____ are used in public health to prevent a range of problematic outcomes, such as epidemics of acute disease and increases in chronic disease.
Ans: Interventions
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Prevention and Intervention
Subject: Chapter 1

3. _____ prevention comes into play in the case of an active outbreak of influenza.
Ans: Secondary
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Prevention and Intervention
Subject: Chapter 1

4. The threat of _____ did more to teach the public about public health than any educational program.
Ans: bioterrorism
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Public Health and Terrorism

Subject: Chapter 1

Matching

1. Match the following terms to the appropriate description.
A) Constitutes a diagnostic function in which a public health agency collects, assembles, analyzes, and makes available information on the health of the population.
Ans: assessment
B) Involves the use of scientific knowledge to incorporate a strategic approach to improving the community's health.
Ans: policy development
C) Services needed for the protection of public health in the community are available and accessible to everyone.
Ans: assurance
D) Focuses on human populations, usually starting with an outbreak of disease in a community.
Ans: epidemiology
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Public Health Versus Medical Care
Subject: Chapter 1

2. Match the following terms to the appropriate description.
A) Disease-causing bacterium or virus.
Ans: agent
B) Susceptible human being.
Ans: host
C) Renders a potential host unsusceptible.
Ans: immunization
D) Kills the bacteria infecting a host.
Ans: antibiotics
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Prevention and Intervention
Subject: Chapter 1

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