Friis' Epidemiology 101 3rd edition Quinlan Test Bank

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Import Settings:
Base Settings: Brownstone Default
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Chapter: Chapter 01 – Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. Epidemiologic methods can be applied to which of the following public health–related fields?
A) Health education
B) Healthcare administration
C) Environmental health
D) All of these are correct.
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: The Concept of an Epidemic
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

2. Which of the following is *not* considered a use of epidemiology?
A) To study the workings of health services in the community
B) To diagnose the dimensions and distributions of disease within a community
C) To provide healthcare services to specific individuals
D) To search for causes of disease and other health outcomes
Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Brief Overview of Current Uses of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

3. Whether a contaminated food such as tomatoes caused an outbreak of gastrointestinal disease is a simple example of:
A) a causal association.
B) the 1918 influenza pandemic.
C) a population.
D) All of these are correct.
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: The Concept of an Epidemic
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

4. Which of the following is considered a key characteristic of epidemiology?
A) Distribution
B) Population focus
C) Quantification
D) All of these are correct.
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Definition of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

5. Variation in the occurrence of diseases and other health outcomes in populations relates most closely to:
A) population focus.
B) distribution.
C) quantification.
D) None of these is correct.
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definition of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

6. The key difference between descriptive and analytic epidemiology is:
A) descriptive epidemiology is observational while analytic is experimental.
B) descriptive epidemiology develops hypotheses while analytic epidemiology examines them.
C) descriptive epidemiology focuses on populations while analytic epidemiology focuses on individuals.
D) None of these is correct.
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Application of Descriptive and Analytic Methods to an Observational Science
Subject: Chapter 1
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True/False

1. True or False? Alexander Fleming discovered the antimicrobial properties of *Penicillium notatum*.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: History of Epidemiology and Development of Epidemiologic Principles
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

2. True or False? Epidemiology is an observational science that capitalizes on naturally occurring situations.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Application of Descriptive and Analytic Methods to an Observational Science
Subject: Chapter 1
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3. True or False? John Graunt is said to be the first to employ quantitative methods to describe population vital statistics.
Ans: True
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: History of Epidemiology and Development of Epidemiologic Principles
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

4. True or False? The history of epidemiology begins with John Snow in the 1800s.
Ans: False
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: History of Epidemiology and Development of Epidemiologic Principles
Subject: Chapter 1
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5. True or False? Determinants are factors that are related to a health condition or outcome.
Ans: True
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Definition of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

6. True or False? Alice Hamilton was the first woman hired to the faculty of the Harvard Medical School.
Ans: True
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: History of Epidemiology and Development of Epidemiologic Principles
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology