Introduction to Epidemiology 9th edition Merrill Test Bank

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Introduction to Epidemiology, Ninth Edition
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Test Bank
Chapter 2
Import Settings:
Base Settings: Brownstone Default
Information Field: Complexity
Information Field: Ahead
Information Field: Subject
Information Field: Title
Highest Answer Letter: E
Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No
NAS ISBN13:9781284292978, add to Ahead, Title tags

Multiple Choice

1. Who introduced the words epidemic and endemic?
A) Hippocrates
B) John Graunt
C) James Lind
D) Thomas Sydenham
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.1. Hippocrates, the First Epidemiologist
Subject: Chapter 2
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2. Who advanced useful treatment and remedies (which other physicians rejected at the time) such as exercise, fresh air, and a healthy diet?
A) Hippocrates
B) John Graunt
C) James Lind
D) Thomas Sydenham
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.2. Disease Observations of Sydenham
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Path to Modern Epidemiology

3. Who used an experimental study design to determine that dietary factors were influential in treating and preventing scurvy?
A) Hippocrates
B) John Graunt
C) James Lind
D) Thomas Sydenham
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.3. Epidemiology of Scurvy
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Title: Path to Modern Epidemiology

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4. In the 1700s, it was observed that armies lost more men by disease than by the sword. James Lind focused on illnesses in populations. He observed the effect of which of the following as affecting the occurrence of disease?
A) Diet
B) Weather
C) Place
D) Time
E) All of these are correct.
Ans: E
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: 2.3. Epidemiology of Scurvy
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5. The Chinese observed that getting a weaker strain of smallpox was protective against encountering a stronger form of the diseases. In a similar vein, who observed that those who got cowpox did not get smallpox?
A) Bruce Lee
B) Edward Jenner
C) Ching Wan-Mu
D) Yan Kim
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.4. Epidemiology of Cowpox and Smallpox
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6. Who developed a vaccine against smallpox based on careful observation?
A) Benjamin Jesty
B) Edward Jenner
C) Louis Pasteur
D) Robert Koch
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.4. Epidemiology of Cowpox and Smallpox
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Path to Modern Epidemiology

7. Who received a Nobel Prize in 1905 for his paper on waterborne epidemics?
A) Benjamin Jesty
B) Edward Jenner
C) Louis Pasteur
D) Robert Koch
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.7. Epidemiology of Germ Theory
Subject: Chapter 2

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8. John Graunt first developed and calculated life tables and life expectancy in the:
A) 1600s.
B) 1700s.
C) 1800s.
D) 1900s.
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.11. Epidemiology of Vital Statistics
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9. John Graunt identified two types of dying, which are:
A) passive and aggressive.
B) acute and chronic.
C) vertical and horizontal.
D) with pain and without pain.
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.11. Epidemiology of Vital Statistics
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Path to Modern Epidemiology

10. Who was a pioneer in the field of toxicology?
A) Florence Nightingale
B) Janet-Lane Claypon
C) Alice Hamilton
D) Beverly Ririe
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.9. Occupational Health and Industrial Hygiene
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11. Who revealed the dangers of poisoning from lead used by potters in their glaze?
A) John Graunt
B) William Farr
C) Bernardino Ramazzini
D) Lemuel Shattuck
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.9. Occupational Health and Industrial Hygiene
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12. Whose report set forth the importance of establishing state and local boards of health in the United States?
A) John Graunt
B) William Farr
C) Bernardino Ramazzini
D) Lemuel Shattuck
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy Ahead: 2.17. Epidemiology and Public Health
Subject: Chapter 2
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13. Who developed and applied the case-control study design?
A) Florence Nightingale
B) Olli S. Miettinen
C) Janet Lane-Claypon
D) Jerome Cornfield
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.13. Epidemiology of Breast Cancer
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Path to Modern Epidemiology

14. Who investigated the relationship between smoking and lung cancer using a cohort study design?
A) Wynder and Graham
B) Doll and Hill
C) Miettinen
D) Both Wynder and Graham, and Doll and Hill
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.16. Epidemiology of Cigarette Smoking and Cancer
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Path to Modern Epidemiology

15. Who is considered to be the father of modern epidemiology?
A) John Snow
B) Wade Hampton Frost
C) Sir Richard Doll
D) Olli S. Mietinen
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.6. Epidemiology of Cholera
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16. Which of the following is *not* a contribution made by Florence Nightingale?
A) Helped create changes in hygiene in military hospitals

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B) Published extensively on public health
C) Developed and applied statistical methods
D) Found that food and water were not suspect as the primary means of transmission of typhoid
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: 2.8. Florence Nightingale
Subject: Chapter 2
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17. Who was the naval surgeon who eradicated beriberi from the Japanese navy by adding vegetables, meat, and fish to their diet, which until then had been mostly rice?
A) T.K Takaki
B) Akira Hana
C) Ninata Sukura
D) Ren Aoi
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.12. Epidemiology of Vitamins and Nutritional Diseases
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Path to Modern Epidemiology

18. Who pioneered the randomized clinical trial and presented criteria for determining causal association?
A) Olli S. Miettinen
B) Joseph Berkson
C) Jerome Cornfield
D) Sir Austin Bradford Hill
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: 2.18. Modern Epidemiology
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