Aschengrau & Seage's Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health 5th edition Aschengrau Test Bank

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Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. Which type of science most often focuses on a disease mechanism or process?
A) Basic science
B) Clinical science
C) Environmental science
D) Public health science
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Sources of Scientific Knowledge in Public Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Approach and Evolution of Epidemiology

2. Which of the following contributes to scientific knowledge by recording treatment and response information in patients' medical records?
A) Basic science
B) Clinical science
C) Environmental science
D) Public health science
Ans: B
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Sources of Scientific Knowledge in Public Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Approach and Evolution of Epidemiology

3. Which type of scientist would be more likely to study groups of people living in the community rather than separate individuals visiting a healthcare facility?
A) Basic scientist
B) Clinical scientist
C) Environmental scientist
D) Public health scientist
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Sources of Scientific Knowledge in Public Health

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Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Approach and Evolution of Epidemiology

4. Which of the following is a key activity of epidemiologists that includes three steps: developing a definition of disease, instituting a mechanism to account for cases of disease within a specified population, and determining the size of the population?
A) Counting
B) Watching
C) Monitoring
D) Advocating
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definition and Objectives of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Approach and Evolution of Epidemiology

5. _____ are usually based on a combination of physical and pathological examinations, diagnostic test results, and signs and symptoms.
A) Disease controls
B) Disease frequencies
C) Disease definitions
D) Disease distributions
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definition and Objectives of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Approach and Evolution of Epidemiology

6. Which field of modern epidemiology uses biomarkers such as serum micronutrient levels, which can determine a person's fruit and vegetable intake more accurately than personal interviews?
A) Social epidemiology
B) Molecular epidemiology
C) Human genome epidemiology
D) Life course epidemiology
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Modern Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Approach and Evolution of Epidemiology

7. Which study do modern epidemiologists consider to be "a classic exemplar for the investigation of a given outcome and an array of exposures"?
A) Streptomycin Tuberculosis Trial
B) Doll and Hill's studies on smoking and lung cancer
C) Framingham Study
D) John Snow's cholera study
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate

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Ahead: Historical Development of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Approach and Evolution of Epidemiology

True/False

1. True or False? Epidemiologists test hypotheses by making comparisons, usually within the context of a formal epidemiological study.
Ans: True
Complexity Easy
Ahead: Definition and Objectives of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Approach and Evolution of Epidemiology

2. True or False? The purpose of surveillance is to monitor aspects of disease occurrence that are pertinent to effective control.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definition and Objectives of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: The Approach and Evolution of Epidemiology

3. True or False? Life course epidemiologists investigate how neighborhoods, racial discrimination, and poverty influence a person’s health.
Ans: False
Complexity: Easy
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Multiple Choice

1. Those individuals who contract a disease, where the disease is occurring, and how the disease is changing over time are factors related to which of the following?
A) Disease control
B) Disease frequency
C) Disease distribution
D) Disease determinants
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definition and Goals of Public Health
Subject: Chapter 1

2. Which of the following individuals became the first epidemiologist, statistician, and demographer when he summarized the Bills of Mortality for his 1662 publication *Natural and Political Observations Mentioned in a Following Index, and Made Upon the Bills of Mortality*?
A) William Farr
B) John Snow
C) James Lind
D) John Graunt
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Historical Development of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1

3. In the mid-1700s, James Lind conducted one of the earliest experimental studies on the treatment of _____, which was a common disease and cause of death at the time.
A) scurvy
B) cholera
C) dysentery
D) smallpox
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Historical Development of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1

4. _____ devised a system that was the antecedent of the modern International Classification of Diseases, which categorizes diseases and causes of death.
A) John Snow
B) John Graunt
C) James Lind
D) William Farr
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Historical Development of Epidemiology
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5. Doll and Hill's first study included 706 subjects who had lung cancer and 709 subjects who had diseases other than lung cancer. This is an example of what type of study?
A) Cohort study
B) Case-control study
C) Longitudinal study
D) Randomized controlled trial
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Historical Development of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1

6. Which study is considered "the epitome of successful epidemiologic research" and "has become the prototype and model of the cohort study"?
A) Streptomycin Tuberculosis Trial
B) Doll and Hill's studies on smoking and lung cancer
C) Framingham Study
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Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Historical Development of Epidemiology
Subject: Chapter 1

True/False

1. During the 20th century, the average life expectancy of Americans increased by roughly 30 years.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definition and Goals of Public Health
Subject: Chapter 1

2. Because basic scientists conduct their studies outside conventional laboratories, they are unable to regulate every aspect of experimental conditions.
Ans: False
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definition and Goals of Public Health
Subject: Chapter 1

3. Clinical scientists study ways to prevent disease and promote health in the population at large.
Ans: False
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definition and Goals of Public Health
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