Schneider's Introduction to Public Health 7th edition Kruger Test Bank

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Chapter: Chapter 01 – Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. In the context of health care and illnesses, what does the parable of going “upstream” and “downstream” signify?
A) Priority of curing individual diseases compared to public health preventive efforts
B) Necessity of medical care providers to be physically present where illnesses originate
C) Importance of punctuality in treating patients to prevent more severe conditions
D) Gradual shift of medical care from rural to urban areas
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Public Health and Mainstream Medicine
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

2. What's the primary difference between primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention methods in public health?
A) Primary prevention aims to prevent exposure to risk factors, secondary minimizes damage after the event has occurred, and tertiary focuses on reducing disability by providing medical care.
B) Primary prevention minimizes injury severity, secondary prevents exposure to risk factors, and tertiary involves minimizing environmental risk factors.
C) Primary prevention involves the development of traffic safety programs, secondary enforcement involves layering laws requiring seat belts, and tertiary prevention ensures emergency medical services.
D) Primary prevention is all about early detection, secondary is about eliminating risk factors, and tertiary is related to halted progression of a disease.
Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Prevention and Intervention
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

3. What are some factors that have contributed to greater overall health in modern times compared to 150 years ago?
A) Medical technology such as vaccines and antibiotics
B) Understanding the relationship between lifestyle habits and health outcomes

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C) Cleaner water, air, and safe disposal of sewage
D) All of these are correct.
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: What Is Public Health?
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

4. 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

5. 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
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

True/False

1. 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

2. 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

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Ahead: The Sciences of Public Health
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Public Health: Science, Politics, and Prevention

3. There are four core functions of public health.
Ans: False
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: What Is 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. 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

Matching

1. 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

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Subject: Chapter 1
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2. Match the ten essential services to the three core functions.
1. Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety
Ans: Assurance
2. Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems
Ans: Policy development
3. Diagnose and investigate health problems and hazards in the community
Ans: Assessment
4. Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services
Ans: Assurance
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: The Sciences of Public Health
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