Prevention of Diseases in Populations 1st edition Farley Test Bank

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Import Settings:
Base Settings: Brownstone Default
Information Field: Complexity
Information Field: Ahead
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Highest Answer Letter: D
Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No
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Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. Which type of prevention involves reducing risky exposures before any signs of disease appear?
A) Primary prevention
B) Secondary prevention
C) Tertiary prevention
D) Quaternary prevention
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Why Prevention?
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

2. What is an example of secondary prevention?
A) Vaccinating healthy persons
B) Reducing air pollution
C) Treating a person with high blood pressure to prevent stroke
D) Treating a person who has had a stroke with anticoagulants
Ans: C
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Why Prevention?
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations
Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

3. According to the text, what is the prevention paradox as described by British epidemiologist Geoffrey Rose?
A) A small change in the risk of disease of individuals, if broadly shared, can lead to a large change in the disease rate of an entire population.
B) Prevention is more effective at the individual level than at the population level.
C) Medical treatment is more effective than prevention.
D) Prevention efforts are often ignored by political systems.

Ans: A
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Why Prevention?
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

4. Which of these would *not* be considered a population-level risk of disease?
A) Unsanitary conditions at a refugee camp
B) Low vaccination levels in a population
C) Social norms that favor smoking
D) Having a gene that doubles the risk of schizophrenia
Ans: D
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Why Prevention?
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations
Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

5. Which of these would be considered a population-level preventive intervention?
A) Counseling an individual smoker to quit
B) Treating a person with GLP-1 drugs for obesity
C) A tax on cigarettes
D) An individualized diet plan
Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Why Prevention?
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations
Taxonomy: Evaluating/Creating

6. What is a “sufficient cause” for a disease?
A) A single factor that causes a disease
B) A combination of factors that produce a disease
C) A protective factor that prevents a disease
D) A risk marker that is statistically associated with a disease
Ans: B
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Causes and Risk Factors
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

7. Which of the following is an example of a modifiable risk factor?
A) Age
B) Race
C) Exposure to mosquitoes
D) Gene mutation

Ans: C
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Causes and Risk Factors
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations
Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

8. Which of these would be considered a metabolic risk factor?
A) Smoking
B) Alcohol consumption
C) Exposure to mosquitoes
D) High blood pressure
Ans: D
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Causes and Risk Factors
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

9. All of the following are measures of the public health burden of a disease in a population *except*:
A) Genome-wide association (GWA)
B) Mortality
C) Years of life lost (YLL)
D) Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs)
Ans: A
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: What Health Problems Should We Prevent?
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

True/False

1. The leading causes of mortality worldwide are infectious diseases, such as malaria and HIV infection.
Ans: False
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: What Health Problems Should We Prevent?
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

2. Ischemic heart disease is one of the leading causes of DALYs worldwide.
Ans: True
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: What Health Problems Should We Prevent?
Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Disease Prevention and Populations
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

3. In the United States, the leading risk factors for DALYs include high body mass index (that is, overweight and obesity), tobacco use, and dietary risks.
Ans: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: What Health Problems Should We Prevent?
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding