Population Health - Principles and Applications for Management 1st edition Caron Test Bank

SKU: 9781567938616-TEST-BANK

1. Which of the following is not a key component in epidemiology?

a. Determinant
b. Distribution
c. Frequency of disease
*d. Diagnosis

2. Epidemiology is the basic science of public health. We can use epidemiology to try and address which of the following?

a. Explaining the etiology (cause) of disease
b. Searching for factors or events that bring about a change in health
c. Developing interventions to control the distribution of disease
*d. All of the above

3. Which of the following best describes a pandemic?

*a. Cases of illness clearly in excess of expectancy on a worldwide scale
b. Cases of illness clearly in excess of expectancy
c. Cases of illness clearly in excess of expectancy on a worldwide scale and characterized by a high mortality
d. Cases of an illness that is highly contagious

4. The pandemic period for H1N1 (swine flu) ended in Fall 2010. Which of the following could have been used as a source of surveillance data during the pandemic?

a. Ambulatory/outpatient care centers
b. Workplace absenteeism
c. Local health departments
*d. All of the above

5. If one person tested positive for exposure to smallpox in New Hampshire, that person would be _____.

a. isolated
*b. quarantined
c. held to a curfew
d. confined to jail

6. The term *epidemic* is used only to describe outbreaks of infectious or communicable disease.

a. True
*b. False

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7. Which of the following is a tool used to determine the severity of the flu season?

a. Pandemic status
b. Vaccine distribution
*c. Epidemic threshold
d. One's access to health care

8. Which of the following is not a typical use of epidemiology?

a. Developing public health programs and policy
b. Identifying risk factors for disease
*c. Treating disease in a community
d. Estimating the risk of developing disease

9. Epidemiology studies the *distribution* and *determinants* of health-related events in a population, and it *applies* the findings to help control health problems. An epidemiologist's work to graph the number of cases of congenital syphilis by year reflects which of the key words in that definition?

*a. Distribution
b. Determinants
c. Applies

10. Epidemiology studies the *distribution* and *determinants* of health-related events in a population, and it *applies* the findings to help control health problems. An epidemiologist's effort to compare the food histories of people with *Staphylococcus* food poisoning with the food histories of people without food poisoning reflects which of the key words in that definition?

a. Distribution
*b. Determinants
c. Applies

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