

# Community Medicine

*Odai Al-refai & Rama Harb*

- *FROM the example of the person who had an accident in the "What is Public Health" video; which of the following sentence INCORRECT*
- *A. Public health is concerned about social support this person has to help in recovery.*
- *B. The physician is not concerned with the educational level of the patient.*
- *C. Public health is concerned about what caused the accident.*
- *D. The physician should start investigating how and why the accident happened.*
- *E. Public health approach will study the issue of driving under the influence of alcohol.*
- *Answer: D*

- *Which of the following sentences is correct regarding the **John Snow** investigation about what caused cholera*
- *A. Using the microscope, snow conducted his investigations to discover what caused cholera.*
- *B. Snow conducted a classical study in 1954 when an epidemic of cholera developed in London.*
- *C. Snow believed that water was the cause of infection for cholera, but he could not identify the exact source of water.*
- *D. Snow determined where in London persons with cholera lived and worked. He then mapped distribution of disease.*
- *E. Farr agreed with Snow about the cause of cholera. They adhered to the miasmatic theory.*
- *Answer: D*

- *Which of the following does NOT apply to the distribution of a disease*
- *A. Distribution relates to pattern of disease in terms of person, place and time.*
- *B. Influenza is an example of cyclic periodic fluctuation every 7-10 years.*
- *C. Minamata disease in Japan represented continuous exposure to asbestos.*
- *D. Place distribution studies geographical pathology indicating national differences.*
- *E. Smoking is a person (host characteristic) related to distribution.*
- *Answer: C*

- *In the definition of epidemiology, "**Distribution**" DOESN'T refer to which of the following*
- *A. Who (Person).*
- *B. When (Time).*
- *C. Where (Place).*
- *D. Why (Cause).*
- *E. All are correct.*
- *Answer: D*

- *John Snow's investigation of cholera is considered a model for epidemiologic field investigations because it included a*
- *A. Biologically plausible hypothesis (cholera is a water- borne infection).*
- *B. Comparison of a health outcome among exposed and unexposed groups.*
- *C. Recommendation for public health action.*
- *D. All of the above.*
- *Answer: D*

- *The focus of epidemiologic studies is on*
- *A. Individuals.*
- *B. Populations.*
- *C. Skin.*
- *D. Animals.*
- *E. Vectors.*
- *Answer: B*

- *Related to the community transmission of SARS-CoV-2 case reported by the CDC, which of the following sentences is correct*
- *A. The investigation included a cluster of 35 confirmed cases of COVID- 19.*
- *B. Person-to-person transmission was traced to gatherings in schools and shopping places.*
- *C. it is safe to have family gatherings like funerals and birthday parties with social distancing.*
- *D. Recommendations include staying at home when required by authorities.*
- *E. Investigation was in Chicago, where 12 deaths were reported in one family.*
- *Answer: D*



- *Which of the following is considered a direct mode of disease transmission*
- *A. Droplet spread.*
- *B. Mosquito, fleas, lice, ticks.*
- *C. Fomites.*
- *D. Food, water, or biological products (blood).*
- *E. Insects.*
- *Answer: A*

- A **reservoir** of an infectious agent can be
- A. An asymptomatic human.
- B. A symptomatic human.
- C. An animal.
- D. The environment.
- E. All of the above can be.
- Answer: E

- *The epidemiologic triad of disease causation refers to*
- *A. Time, place, person.*
- *B. Agent, host, environment.*
- *C. Source, mode of transmission, susceptible host.*
- *D. John Snow, Robert Koch, Kenneth Rothman.*
- *Answer: B*

- *This classifies the occurrence of disease according to the variables of person, place, and time*
- *A. Descriptive Epidemiology.*
- *B. Analytic Epidemiology.*
- *C. Environmental Epidemiology.*
- *Answer: A*

- *Which of the following is not an example on disease frequency*
- *A. Death rate.*
- *B. Prevalence rate.*
- *C. Incidence rate.*
- *D. Analytical rate.*
- *E. All answers are correct.*
- *Answer: D*

- *From the definition of epidemiology, distribution refers to*
- *A. The study of the pattern of an event by person, place, and time.*
- *B. To measure the occurrence of diseases, disability, or death in a specified population.*
- *C. Systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of data.*
- *D. Epidemiology studies factors that influence health related events.*
- *E. Epidemiology has direct and practical applications for prevention of diseases & amp; promotion of health.*
- *Answer: A*

- *Regarding the cases of John snow, which of the following is correct*
- *A. Snow was a German physician who investigated an outbreak of cholera.*
- *B. Snow believed that water was the source of infection for cholera, and could prove it.*
- *C. Snow broke handles of a few pumps in London.*
- *D. Farr believed that cholera was related to water.*
- *E. William Farr and Snow agreed on the cause of cholera in London.*
- *Answer: B*

- *Which of the following theories existed before the invention of the microscope*
- *A. Multifactorial theory.*
- *B. Miasma theory.*
- *C. Germ theory.*
- *D. Classic Epidemiological theory.*
- *E. Henle-Koch theory.*
- *Answer: B*



- *Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the prevalence of a disease*
- *A. It measures the rapidity with which new cases arise.*
- *B. It depends on the incidence of disease.*
- *C. It can be used to help determine the health care needs of a community.*
- *D. It includes all of the existing cases of disease in a community.*
- *E. It changes with the duration of the disease.*
- *Answer: A*

- Describing the case of *Legionnaire's Disease*, which of the following sentences refers to the "*Application*" part in the definition of epidemiology
- A. July 21 through 24, 1976, in Philadelphia, a large number of attendees were admitted to 100 hospital.
- B. Results of a case-control study indicated that spending time in the lobby of Hotel A was a risk factor.
- C. In January 1977, the *Legionella* bacterium was identified and isolated.
- D. The investigation lead to development of new regulations for climate control systems.
- E. During July 26 to August 1, a total of 18 conventioneers died from severe pneumonia.
- Answer: D

- *Which of the following sentences is correct about the natural history of disease*
- *A. Carriers are persons with incubating disease or inapparent infection, but cannot infect others.*
- *B. All cases of disease progress to the clinical stage.*
- *C. Carriers are persons who appear to have recovered from their illness but remain infectious.*
- *D. Persons with influenza are not infectious before the onset of symptoms.*
- *E. Cases diagnosed by clinicians in the community represent the base of the iceberg.*
- *Answer: C*

- *Which of the following is an example related to the **chain of infection***
- *A. Syphilis is an example for respiratory tract as portal of entry.*
- *B. COVID-19 is an example for gastrointestinal route of entry.*
- *C. Non-sterile surgical scalpel is an example for direct transmission of Hepatitis B.*
- *D. Cough reflex is an example of nonspecific immunity in a susceptible host.*
- *E. Legionnaires disease is an example for animal reservoir.*
- *Answer: D*

- *In public health, and as a control measure, using the COVID-19 vaccine during COVID-19 pandemic is directed against which of the following parts of the chain of infection*
- *A. Mode of transmission.*
- *B. Portal of Entry.*
- *C. Portal of exit.*
- *D. Reservoir.*
- *E. susceptible host.*
- *Answer: E*

- *The role of **Tubercle Bacilli** bacteria in developing tuberculosis, is an example of which of the following types of causal relationships*
- *A. Necessary but not sufficient.*
- *B. Necessary and sufficient.*
- *C. Sufficient but not necessary.*
- *D. All of the options can apply to influenza virus.*
- *E. Neither necessary nor sufficient.*
- *Answer: A*

- *To determine the effectiveness of influenza vaccines in elderly people, a group of vaccinated elderly, and another group of unvaccinated elderly were studied. They were followed up to for developing influenza. The results suggest that the elderly who are vaccinated had a reduced risk of hospitalization for pneumonia. What study design is this*
- *A. Case-control study.*
- *B. cross-sectional study.*
- *C. Randomized controlled clinical trial (RCT).*
- *D. Ecological study.*
- *E. cohort study.*
- *Answer: E*

- *Which of the following is a descriptive epidemiological study design*
- *A. Cohort.*
- *B. Experimental.*
- *C. Case-control.*
- *D. ecological.*
- *E. Community trial.*
- *Answer: D*



- *Which of the following is INCORRECT regarding cross-sectional study*
- *A. It is an observational study design.*
- *B. More expensive than other observational designs.*
- *C. Temporal sequence cannot be determined.*
- *D. Useful for generating new hypothesis.*
- *E. Best design to use for disease with long duration of expression.*
- *Answer: B*

- *British investigators conducted a study to compare history of childhood immunization among 2,013 children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHS) and 4,209 children without such disorders (They found no association.) This is an example of which type of study*
- *A. Cohort.*
- *B. Case-control.*
- *C. descriptive.*
- *D. experimental.*
- *E. Clinical trial.*
- *Answer: B*

- *Recall bias can be avoided in which of the following study designs*
- *A. Cross sectional design.*
- *B. Case control design.*
- *C. Cohort design.*
- *D. Case series.*
- *E. None are correct.*
- *Answer: C*

- One of the following is NOT an advantage of **cross-sectional study**
- A. Useful for studying rare health events.
- B. Less time consuming than cohort study.
- C. Less expensive than other analytical designs.
- D. Describes the population well.
- E. Generates hypothesis.
- Answer: A

- *The quality of a "Gold Standard" study design in experimental studies can be achieved through the following EXCEPT*
- *A. Blinding.*
- *B. Placebo.*
- *C. Double blinding.*
- *D. Matching.*
- *E. Randomization.*
- *Answer: D*

- *A study examined the relationship between levels of physical activity and prostate cancer mortality rates in 25 European countries (populations). What study design has been used in this case*
- *A. Ecological study.*
- *b. Experimental.*
- *C. Case study.*
- *D. Observational study.*
- *Answer: A*

- *A study in which children are **RANDOMLY** assigned to receive either a newly manufactured fissure sealant or currently available fissure sealant and are followed to monitor for occurrence of caries. This is an example of which type of study*
- *A. Experimental.*
- *B. Cohort.*
- *C. Observational.*
- *D. Case-Control.*
- *E. None of the above.*
- *Answer: A*

- *Which of the following is not correct regarding case-control studies*
- *A. We cannot measure incidence.*
- *B. Determining exposure often relies on memory, leading to bias (recall bias).*
- *C. Selection of control group may be difficult.*
- *D. Inefficient sequence is clear and well established.*
- *E. Temporal sequence is clear and well established.*
- *Answer: E*



- Which of the following is correct about *Framingham Heart Study*
- A. Framingham was the name of the physician who started the study.
- B. It is a longitudinal experimental study that started in 1948.
- C. The study ended in 2016.
- D. Some of the main risk factors identified were hypertension and diet.
- E. Nearly 5200 people participated throughout the life time of the study.
- Answer: D

- *Fill in the blank: For **herd immunity** to occur, it is estimated that ..... of the population must be immune before **measles** can be controlled*
- *A. 23%.*
- *B. 78%.*
- *C. 55%.*
- *D. 94%.*
- *E. 100%.*
- *Answer: D*

- **Odds Ratio (OR)** is the best measure of association in which of the following studies
- A. Prospective cohort study.
- B. Ecological study.
- C. Case report stud.
- D. Cohort study because we can calculate incidence.
- E. Case-control study because we can only calculate prevalence.
- Answer: E

- **Chi-square** can be used to answer a research question when
- A. The independent variable is interval, and the independent variable is ordinal.
- B. The independent variable is nominal, and the independent variable is ratio.
- C. Both variables are nominal.
- D. The independent variable is continuous, and the independent variable is nominal.
- E. Both variables are ratio.
- Answer: C (**FOR DR. DIANA MATERIAL**)

- *Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT about **screening** tests*
- *A Screening is usually applied to asymptomatic people.*
- *B. Specificity is the probability of correctly classifying a healthy person.*
- *C. A screening test must be accurate, which means to be reliable and valid.*
- *D. Sensitivity is the proportion of those tested who are correctly classified by the test.*
- *E. The ultimate objective of screening test is to reduce mortality and morbidity.*
- *Answer: D*

- *Which of the following is INCORRECT about **Bias and confounding***
- *A. When confounding variables are known, the effect may be fixed.*
- *B. Bias is a systematic error in a study and cannot be fixed if introduced into the study.*
- *C. Bias affects validity of the study.*
- *D. Bias can result in association that does not truly exist.*
- *E. Confounding can be avoided in the analysis stage by randomization.*
- *Answer: E*

- *the **researcher** is concerned with finding out who, what, when, or where then the study is*
- *A. Descriptive research.*
- *B. Exploratory research.*
- *C. Empirical research.*
- *D. Causal research.*
- *E. Basic research.*
- *Answer: A*

- *The strongest epidemiological study model of the following is*
- *A. Cohort studies*
- *B. Descriptive studies*
- *C. Experimental studies*
- *D. Case control studies*
- *E. Analytical studies*
- *Answer: C*



- *The **Difference** between experimental and analytical experiments*
- *A. in experimental you can manipulate and control exposures but in analytical you can't.*
- *B. Experimental is concerned with agent, environment and host but. analytical is concerned with person, place and time.*
- *C. Randomisation is present in one rather than the other.*
- *D. Analytical is more advanced than experimental.*
- *E. Analytical is stronger than experimental.*
- *Answer: A*

- *A group of women was researched in 1990, they collected information to find out whether or not there is a link between their lifestyle and the probability of cancer, what is the type of study:*
- *Answer: **cohort study.***
  
- *False about carriers:*
- *Answer: **Persons with influenza become infectious only a few days after the onset of symptoms.***
  
- *Who treated scurvy among sailors using fresh lemons:*
- *Answer: **James Lind.***
  
- *Regarding John Snow:*
- *Answer: **He tested a hypothesis on the origin of an epidemic of cholera in London.***

- *Which of the following agents doesn't have a human reservoir is:*
- *Answer: **Legionella pneumophila.***
  
- *The ethical issue is a major problem in:*
- *Answer: **Experimental trials.***
  
- *Which of the following is a disadvantage of cross-sectional study design:*
- *Answer: **The temporal sequence of exposure and effect may be difficult or impossible to determine.***

- *In the definition of Epidemiology ("The study of the distribution and determinants of health-related, states or events in specified populations, and the application of the study to the control of health problems"), which word shows that it is a science and practice:*
- *Answer: **Application.***
  
- *A study which compares the link between the history of immunization and autism between 2,000 child with autism and 1,000 child without autism is an example of which type of study:*
- *Answer: **Case-control.***
  
- *Influenza virus in causing influenza is:*
- *Answer: **necessary but not sufficient.***

***The END***