



# GLOBAL HEALTH

**PAST PAPERS (19-20)**



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# **LECTURE 1 (SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH AND HEALTH EQUITY)**

**1)The underlying social, economic, political, legal, and material factors that affect health are collectively called:**

- a.gender equality**
- b.inter-sectoral collaboration**
- c.health equity**
- d.social determinants of health**

**2)Social determinants of health (SDH) can be classified into upstream, midstream, and downstream levels. Health care systems are considered part of:**

- a.both the upstream and midstream levels**
- b.the upstream level**
- c.the downstream level**
- d.the midstream level**

**3)All of the following would help improving health equity, except:**

- a. Rate of improvement should be faster for the socially disadvantage groups**
- b. Rate of improvement should be the same for all people**
- c. Social differences should be taken into account in population health interventions**
- d. Health policies should be assessed for their distributional impacts across different socioeconomic groups**

**4)Individual's roles, rights, and responsibilities that are assigned to women and men based on their culture can best describe:**

- a. sex**
- b. gender**
- c. human rights**

**d. social determinants of health**

**5) All of the following is correct regarding the rainbow model of determinants of health, except:**

- a. it shows how different SDH relate to health equity outcomes**
- b. it includes social, community and cultural factors**
- c. it includes individual lifestyle factors**
- d. it has the biological determinants at its core**

**6) The mechanisms that exist in a society regarding social integration across various differentials is called:**

- a. prestige-based measures**
- b. social exclusion**
- c. social cohesion**
- d. universal systems**

**7) Which of the following might be considered a health protective factor?**

- a. Pollution control**
- b. Provision of adequate housing**
- c. Creation of green spaces in urban areas**
- d. Decreasing taxes on healthy diets**

**ANSWERS FOR L1:**

**1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.**  
**D D B B A C A**

## **LECTURE 2 (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)**

**1) Which of the following communicable diseases is considered the leading cause of death from a single infectious agent?**

**a. Cholera**

**b. tuberculosis**

**c. Polio**

**d. AIDS**

**e. Ebola**

**2) The chronic stage of HIV infection is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:**

**a. During this phase, HIV is still active but reproduces at very low levels.**

**b. People cannot transmit HIV to others during this phase.**

**c. This period can last a decade or longer.**

**d. People may not have any symptoms or get sick during this time.**

**3) Which of the following is considered an acute diarrheal infection?**

**a. Cholera**

**b. Polio**

**c. Dengue fever**

**d. Ebola**

**4) As a volunteer with Doctors Without Border, you are in a humanitarian mission in South Africa to tackle Ebola. A 7-year old child is referred to your clinic with symptoms of vomiting, diarrhoea, rash, and oozing from the gums. Which of the following practices must be conducted?**

**a. Request antigen-capture detection tests.**

**b. Prescribe a course of anti-microbial drugs.**

**c. Take precautions to avoid the spread of the virus through the air.**

**d. Start the administration of antibiotics.**

**5) Which of the following diseases is transmitted via fecal–oral route?**

- a. Ebola**
- b. Polio**
- c. Dengue Fever**
- d. Smallpox**

**6) When a patient diagnosed with dengue fever develops severe itching and bradycardia, then s/he is mostly in what stage of the disease?**

- a. Recovery stage**
- b. Febrile stage**
- c. Critical stage**
- d. Acute stage**

**7) Malaria is present in Africa at all times because of the presence of infected mosquitoes. Malaria is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa.**

- a. Epidemic**
- b. Endemic**
- c. Holodemic**
- d. Hyperendemic**

**8) Vaccines are currently available for which of the following communicable diseases?**

- a. Cholera**
- b. Polio**
- c. Dengue fever**
- d. All answers are correct**

**9) Which of the following diseases transmit via a vectorborne mechanism?**

- a. Cholera**
- b. Tuberculosis**

**c.Malaria**

**d.Smallpox**

**10)Covering domestic water storage containers can be effective in preventing the transmission of which of the following diseases?**

**a.Tuberculosis**

**b.Polio**

**c.Dengue fever**

**d.Ebola**

**11)Chickenpox is the most important disease likely to be confused with smallpox. Which of the following best differentiates between the two diseases?**

**a.Smallpox is a viral infection, while chickenpox is bacterial infection.**

**b.In chickenpox, fever starts before the rash begins, while with smallpox, fever and rash develop at the same time.**

**c.In chickenpox, the rash develops more rapidly into vesicles, pustules, and scabs**

**d.In chickenpox, pocks appear on the body, while with in smallpox, only lesions appear.**

**12)When would the individual be a given a diagnosis of AIDS?**

**a.When the infected individual is virally suppressed.**

**b.When HIV is produced at vey high levels in the blood.**

**c.When opportunistic illnesses start to develop.**

**d.When diagnostic tests show the presence of HIV in the blood.**

**13)Almost all children who get all the recommended doses of its vaccine will be protected from this disease:**

**a. Polio**

**b. Ebola**

**C. TB**

d. Malaria.

14) Which of the following is correct regarding Cholera?

- a. Most people infected with *V. cholerae* develop severe symptoms
- b. Mass administration of antibiotics is recommended to treat Cholera
- c. Cholera is often difficult to be treated
- d. It may take 5 days for a person to show symptoms after ingesting contaminated food or water

-Antiviral medication is available for.

Answer: **Herpes**

-Which of the following is a bacterial infection?

Answer: **Cholera**

-The question was describing the febrile phase of dengue fever, which phase is it:

Answer: **Febrile Phase**

-Regarding Malaria

Answer: **Should be diagnosed based on parasitological test**

-Wrong about cholera?

Answer: **Symptoms may take up to 24 hours to develop**

-What is the type of carrier in latent TB?

Answer: **None of the above (Not passive nor healthy)**

-Latent TB

Answer: **Positive for 10-14 days**

-Wrong about hepatitis c

Answer: **Is always with hepatitis B**

-Organ that is mostly affected by hepatitis

Answer: **Liver**

-How many forms of hepatitis are known?

Answer: **5**

-Which is correct?

Answer: **HIV transforms a latent TB to active**

-Wrong about HIV

Answer: **HIV is not infectious**

-Wrong about Ebola

Answer: **Not treatable**

Which of the following have vaccines?

Answer: **Hepatitis A,B,D viruses**

Those who had been in a close contact with an Ebola infected person should wait \_\_\_ days to know if they are infected?

Answer: **21 days**

### **ANSWERS FOR L2 :**

**1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14**  
**B B A A B A B D C C C C A D**



# **LECTURE 3 (NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)**

**1) Which of the following is considered a modifiable risk factor for chronic respiratory disease?**

- a. Use of Alcohol**
- b. Unhealthy diet**
- c. Physical inactivity**
- d. Tobacco use**

**2) The leading cause of mortality in the world is:**

- a. Non-communicable diseases**
- b. Communicable diseases**
- c. Injuries**
- d. Infectious diseases**

**3) Noncommunicable diseases can be characterized by which of the following?**

- a. Non-Contagious origin**
- b. Functional impairment or disability**
- c. Long latency period**
- d. All answers are correct**

**4) The highest mortality rate per 100,000 is caused by which of the following types of cancers?**

- a. Leukemia**
- b. Breast**
- c. Lung**
- d. Pancreas**

5)Alcohol use can be classified as:

- a.Non-modifiable risk factor
- b.Contagious risk factor
- c.Metabolic risk factor
- d.Modifiable risk factor

6-The top four metabolic risk factors according to WHO are:

Answer: **Increased Glucose, Blood pressure, Cholesterol, Obesity.**

-Which of the following is non communicable

Answer: **Injuries.**

-Incorrect match

Answer: **Novel risk factors and use of medications.**

-Wrong statement

Answer: **Screening identifies symptomatic cancer cases at the earliest possible stage.**

Which of the following is correct?

Answer: **Cancer mortality is more in low and middle-income Countries.**

Which of the following is a metabolic disorder

Answer: **Diabetes**

**ANSWERS :**

**1. 2. 3. 4. 5.**

**D A D C D**

# **LECTURE 4 (GLOBAL MENTAL HEALTH)**

**1) Which of the following is correct regarding determinants of mental disorders?**

- a. Risk factors for the majority of mental disorders present in childhood and adolescence**
- b. Risk factors for the majority of mental disorders present in early adulthood**
- c. Risk factors mediate and reduce the effects of risk exposure**
- d. Risk factors are not known for mental disorders**

**2) Which of the following is considered a risk factor for mental health?**

- a. Age-appropriate physical development**
- b. Family attachment**
- c. Exposure to violence**
- d. Social skills**

**3) Historical records on the development of global mental health show that:**

- a. First psychiatric hospitals in history were developed in the Islamic world**
- b. First psychiatric hospitals in history were developed by the Greek civilization**
- c. Asylums showed to be one of the most effective approaches**
- d. Deinstitutionalization showed to be the most effective approach**

**4) Which of the following is considered correct regarding current psychiatric classification systems?**

- a. These systems are considered culturally based**
- b. These systems are considered emic perspectives**
- c. These systems are considered etic perspectives**
- d. These systems are based on disease etiology and pathology**

**5) Developing legislative measures to restrict access to means of suicide is considered a:**

- a. community-level recommendation**
- b. population-level recommendation**
- c. healthcare-level recommendation**
- d. individual-level recommendation**

**6) The social determinants of mental disorders can be classified into economic, social, demographic, neighborhood, and environmental domains. Issues related to poverty and employment are considered part of which domain?**

- a. economic**
- b. social**
- c. environmental**
- d. demographic**

**7) Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the 'Cultural Formulation Interview'?**

- a. It assesses the cultural explanation of illness**
- b. It can be applied to any patient or population**
- c. It assesses the cultural identity of the individual**
- d. It includes questions regarding illness pathology**

**8) In cross-cultural research, when the meaning of measures items remain the same after translation, this is called:**

- a. Semantic equivalence**
- b. Content equivalence**
- c. Criterion equivalence**
- d. Technical equivalence**

**9) Which of the following is correct regarding universal systems approach:**

- a.in these systems, everyone in a country should be able to access the same range of services on the basis of their income
- b.in these systems, poor people are often disadvantaged
- c.in these systems, care is provided at high costs at the point of delivery
- d.in these systems, everyone in a country should be able to access the same range of services on the basis of their needs

-All of the following are considered mental illnesses EXCEPT

Answer: **Down Syndrome**

-The phenomena that is being considered as a sign of mental disorder in the first and second culture

Answer: **Content equivalence**

-Mental disorders have

Answer: **Unknown psychophysiological pathways**

#### **ANSWERS FOR L4:**

**1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.**

**A C A C B A D A D**

## **MID QUESTIONS**

**1)A patient who is recovering from a Tuberculosis infection but is still capable of transmitting the disease to others is considered a:**

- a.convalescent carrier**
- b.healthy carrier**
- c.incubatory carrier**
- d.passive carrier**

**2)Epidemiologists use a triad model for studying infectious disease and its spread. In that model, the organism that harbors the disease is called: a.**

**Organism**

- b. Host**
- c. Transmission**
- d. Vector**

**3)Vaccines can provide humans with what type of immunity?**

- a. Acquired immunity**
- b. Passive immunity**
- c. Natural immunity**
- d. Positive immunity**

**4- Which of the following factors contribute to the outbreak of a disease:**

- a- Role of the host**
- b- Time**
- c- Environmental circumstances d- all the above**
- e- a+c**

**5- Holoendemic means:**

**a -outbreak or occurrence of one specific disease from a single source, in a group population, community, or geographical area, in excess of the usual level of expectancy.**

**b-persistent level of activity beyond or above the expected prevalence.**

**c-a disease that is highly prevalent in a population and is commonly acquired early in life in most all of the children of the population**

**d-disease or condition present among a population at all times.**

**6-The essential characteristics of disease we look for in descriptive epidemiology are:**

**a- Person b- Place c-Time**

**d- a+c**

**e- all the above**

**7- Herd Immunity is:**

**a- when body produces its own antibodies**

**b- The resistance a population or group has to the invasion and spread of an infectious disease**

**c- Acquired through transplacental transfer of a mother's immunity to diseases to the unborn child**

**d- None of the above**

**8-Prevalence relies on which of the following factors:**

**a- How many people have had the disease in the past b-The age of the population**

**c-The environmental factors in the population**

**d- All the above**

**9-Five cases of chest infection reached an emergency department. Clinical examinations and X-rays showed that 4 out of these cases developed mild**

respiratory symptoms, while one of them developed a pneumonia. The characteristic of the organism of chest infection that made the difference in these cases is called:

- a. Toxicity
- b. Invasiveness
- c. Pathogenicity
- d. pathogenesis

10-In which one of the following circumstances will the prevalence of a disease in the population increase, all else being constant?

- a. If the incidence rate of the disease falls.
- b. If survival time with the disease increases.
- c. If recovery of the disease is faster.
- d. If the population in which the disease is measured increases.

11-A study of COVID-19 compares a group of patients who stayed at their homes for 14 days with a group of patients who were free to move in the community to test correlation with symptoms recovery, maybe considered as :

- a. Survey epidemiology
- b. Observational epidemiology
- c. Descriptive epidemiology
- d. Analytic epidemiology

12-Patient X was diagnosed with COVID-19 after touching a contaminated surface. Which of the following is not correct regarding this case?

- a. X is a reservoir of the coronavirus
- b. X is a host of the coronavirus
- c. Coronavirus is an agent
- d. The mode of transmission was vector-borne

13-All of the following are considered indirect disease transmission modes EXCEPT:



- a. Fomites
- b. Sneezing
- c. Contaminated hands d. Zoonosis

14-Patient X got infected with Corona virus Prior to the Onset of symptoms , he transmitted the disease to patient Y and patient Z , Patient Y received supportive care and tested negative for the virus afterward , Patient Z had symptoms almost absent but is still testing positive for the virus . Which of the following is not correct regarding patients X , Y , and Z?

- a. Patient X healthy carrier ; patient Y active carrier ; patient a convalescent carrier
- b. Patient X incubatory Carrier ; patient Y active carrier ; patient Z convalescent carrier
- c. Patient X passive Carrier ; patient Y active Carrier ; patient Z convalescent carrier
- d. Patients X Y and are active carriers

15-Vaccines can provide humans with what type of immunity?

- A. Acquired immunity
- B. Positive immunity
- C. Natural immunity
- D. Passive immunity

- When a disease shows persistent level of activity beyond or above the expected prevalence?

Answer: **Hyperendemic**

-Not true regarding epidemiology?

Answer: **Epidemiologists aim to make interventions**

-The Epidemiology Triangle consist of

Answer: **Host agent environment time**

-Not true regarding epidemiology?

Answer: **Epidemiologists aim to make interventions**

**ANSWERS :**

**1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.**

**A B. A. D C. E. B. A. C. B. D. D. C. B+D. A**

**V2**

-Question 8 from lecture 1 is transferred to lecture 4

**V3**

-Question about COVID-19 in mid material not required is deleted.

-Question "14" from mid material answer is B+D.