

# Epidemiology Quiz 9/19/00

Covers Chapter 1 and Chapter 2

1. Fill in the blank: Epidemiology is the study of the occurrence of health and disease in \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: groups or populations

2. Public health is organized community \_\_\_\_\_ to promote health and prevent disease.

ANS: effort or activity.

3. Identify the primary way in which epidemiology differs from public health.

ANS: Epidemiology is a "study of." Public health is an activity.

4. Briefly identify a way in which epidemiology and public health are similar.

ANS: Both are used to prevent disease and promote health.

5. Over the past half-century, age-adjusted cancer mortality rates have:

- a. increased substantially
- b. decreased substantially
- c. remained more-or-less the same \*\*

6. John Snow's studies of cholera outbreaks proved that cholera was:

- a. water-borne \*\*
- b. caused by a bacteria
- c. caused by a pump handle.

7. What type of prevention is vaccination?

- a. primary \*\*
- b. secondary
- c. tertiary

8. Explain your answer to #7.

ANS: Vaccination is primary prevention because it is applied before the agent is encountered.

9. What is the difference between a risk factor and risk indicator?

ANS: A risk factor is a causal factor; a risk indicators is a statistical correlate of disease that may or may not be causal.

10. A disease that occurs at a moderate rate that is more-or-less steady with only slight fluctuations is said to be:

- a. sporadic
- b. endemic
- c. a point epidemic
- d. a propagating epidemic.

ANS: b