

True or false:

SN	Statement	T or F
1.	Chemoprophylaxis is a method of active artificial immunity	F
2.	Carriers are less dangerous than cases in disease transmission	F
3.	School personnel are considered among the dangerous groups of carriers	T
4.	Cases are the only human reservoir of infection	F
5.	Carrier state of typhoid fever occurs only in stools.	F
6.	Human carriers are the reservoir of zoonotic diseases.	F
7.	passive immunization provides immediate protection	T
8.	passive immunization lasts for several years	F
9.	Droplet infection is one of the occasional modes of transmission	F
10.	Active surveillance occurs when the health department calls, or visits health care providers to see if they have seen any cases of a particular disease.	T
11.	Passive surveillance occurs when the health department waits for health care providers to report cases.	T
12.	Sentinel surveillance is done to a homogeneous subgroup of the population by certain health units and report the specific disease.	T
13.	The last step in surveillance process is the analysis of the collected data.	F
14.	Virulence refers to the proportion of persons with clinical disease who become severely ill or die.	T
15.	Infectivity refers to the proportion of infected persons who develop clinical disease.	F
16.	Pathogenicity refers to the proportion of exposed persons who become infected.	F
17.	Passive immunity occurs when the host develops long lasting antibodies to fight infection.	F
18.	While an agent of disease may be necessary for a disease, exposure to an	T

	agent does not always cause clinical symptoms.	
19.	Diseases that can be transmitted under natural conditions from vertebrate animals to humans are called zoonoses.	T
20.	Typhoid is an example of food-borne disease.	T

Choose (circle) the most correct answer for each of the following MCQs:

1. Carriers are important source of infection because:

- a) They have apparent Infection.
- b) They have restricted movement in the community.
- c) Their number is much less than number of cases.
- d) **Infectivity may persist for months or years.**

2- The correct sequence of the infectious cycle is:

- a) Agent, exit, inlet, reservoir, vehicle, host
- b) **Agent, reservoir, exit, vehicle, inlet, host**
- c) Host, reservoir, exit, vehicle, inlet, Agent
- d) Reservoir, exit, vehicle, Agent, inlet, host

3- Screening for early detection of disease is:

- a) Primary prevention
- b) Rehabilitation
- c) **Secondary prevention**
- d) Tertiary prevention

4- The passive natural immunity can be acquired through:

- a. **Breast milk**
- b. Infection
- c. Seroprophylaxis
- d. Vaccines

5- The active natural immunity can be acquired through:

- a) Breast milk

- b) **Infection**
- c) Seroprophylaxis
- d) Vaccines

6- The active artificial immunity can be acquired through:

- a. Breast milk
- b. Infection
- c. Seroprophylaxis
- d. **Vaccines**

7- The occasional means of transmission include:

- a. **Injection infection**
- b. Food- borne infection
- c. Arthropod-borne infection
- d. Contact infection

8- Hepatitis B is one of the infection:

- a. Droplet
- b. Airborne
- c. Arthropod born
- d. **Injection**

9.is the period that begins with exposure to the organism and ends with the onset of clinical symptoms.

- a) Convalescent period
- b) Clinical period
- c) Incubation period
- d) Latent period

10. ----- is an infected person or animal that harbors specific infectious agents without showing signs or symptoms of the disease

- a) case
- b) Carrier
- c) Reservoir
- d) Susceptible host

11. is the mortality rate from all causes of death for all ages.
- a) Age-Specific Death Rates
 - b) Cause Specific Death Rate
 - c) Case Fatality rate
 - d) Crude Death Rate
12.is the number of deaths of a certain disease in a certain locality and year.
- a) Age-Specific Death Rates
 - b) Cause Specific Death Rate
 - c) Case Fatality rate
 - d) Crude Death Rate
13. is the proportion of cases with a specified disease or condition who die within a specified time.
- b) Age-Specific Death Rates
 - c) Cause Specific Death Rate
 - d) Case Fatality rate
 - e) Crude Death Rate
14. Is the total number of deaths occurring in a specific age group of the population in a defined area during a specified period.
- a) Age-Specific Death Rates
 - b) Cause Specific Death Rate
 - c) Crude Death Rate
 - d) Proportionate mortality rate
15. is the number of deaths from a given cause per 100 or 1000 total deaths in the same period.
- a) Age-Specific Death Rates
 - b) Cause Specific Death Rate
 - c) Crude Death Rate
 - d) Proportionate mortality rate
16. Total deaths in a certain area and time period is the denominator of.....
- a) Age-Specific Death Rates
 - b) Cause Specific Death Rate
 - c) Case Fatality rate
 - e) Proportionate mortality rate

17. 16. Total deaths in a certain area and time period is the denominator of.....

- a) Age-Specific Death Rates
- b) Cause Specific Death Rate
- c) Case Fatality rate
- a) Proportionate mortality rate

18. Mid-year population in a specific area and time period is the denominator of

- a) Age-Specific Death Rates
- b) Cause Specific Death Rate
- c) Case Fatality rate
- b) Proportionate mortality rate

19. Total number of live birth in a certain area and time period is the denominator of.....

- a) Age-Specific Death Rates
- b) Cause Specific Death Rate
- c) Infant Mortality rate
- c) Proportionate mortality rate

20. Total number of live birth in a certain area and time period is the denominator of.....

- a) Age-Specific Death Rates
- b) Cause Specific Death Rate
- d) Maternal Mortality Rate
- e) Proportionate mortality rate

21. Which of the followings is active surveillance?

- a. Health care providers regularly report cases of disease to the local health department based on a standard case definition of certain disease.
- b. Local health departments initiate the collection of specific cases of disease from health care providers.
- c. The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and application of indicators for disease that allow for detection before public health authorities identify them.
- d. None of the above

22. Which of the followings is passive surveillance?

- a. Health care providers regularly report cases of disease to the local health department based on a standard case definition of certain disease.
- b. Local health departments initiate the collection of specific cases of disease from health care providers.
- c. The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and application of indicators for disease that allow for detection before public health authorities identify them.
- d. None of the above

23. Which of the followings is the definition of surveillance?

- a. Health care providers regularly report cases of disease to the local health department based on a standard case definition of certain disease.
- b. Local health departments initiate the collection of specific cases of disease from health care providers.
- c. The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and application of indicators for disease that allow for detection before public health authorities identify them.
- d. None of the above

24. Cessation of cigarette smoking is:

- a) Disability limitation measure of cancer
- b) Primary preventive measure of cancer
- c) Rehabilitation measure of cancer
- d) Secondary preventive measure of cancer

25. Vaccination is a tool of:

- a) Disability limitation
- b) primary prevention
- c) Rehabilitation
- d) Secondary prevention

26. The purpose of primary prevention is to:

- a) detect early cases
- b) limit the incidence
- c) limit the complications
- d) Treat patients

27.deals with the fact that many diseases are caused by personal modifiable life-style habits.

- a) Environmental modifications
- b) Health promotion
- c) Medical care
- d) Screening programs

28.is used to detect diseases in the early preclinical stages.

- a) Disability limitation
- b) Environmental sanitation
- c) Health education
- d) Screening program

29.is the measure of prevention directed towards the mode of transmission.

- a) Chemoprophylaxis
- b) Hand Hygiene
- c) Increase the natural immunity
- d) Vaccines

30. Physiotherapy for the patient with acute flaccid paralysis after poliomyelitis infection is

- a) Health promotion
- b) primary prevention
- c) Secondary prevention
- d) Tertiary prevention