

Milestones in Public Health History

Public Health · Practice Test · 17 Questions

1. In 1854, Dr. John Snow mapped cholera cases in London to identify which specific source of infection?

- A) A contaminated food market
- B) The Broad Street water pump
- C) A local textile factory
- D) The city's main sewer line

2. Which year did the World Health Assembly officially declare that smallpox had been eradicated globally?

- A) 1975
- B) 1980
- C) 1985
- D) 1992

3. The 1918 influenza pandemic, which killed millions worldwide, was caused by which subtype of the influenza A virus?

- A) H5N1
- B) H3N2
- C) H1N1
- D) H2N2

4. Who is credited with conducting the first controlled clinical trial in 1747, discovering that citrus fruits could prevent scurvy?

- A) James Lind
- B) Louis Pasteur
- C) Joseph Lister
- D) Robert Koch

5. In which city was the headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO) established in 1948?

- A) New York
- B) London
- C) Geneva
- D) Paris

6. Which physician discovered the life-saving potential of handwashing to prevent 'childbed fever' in 1847?

- A) Edward Jenner
- B) Ignaz Semmelweis
- C) Alexander Fleming
- D) Jonas Salk

7. What was the primary focus of the 1964 United States Surgeon General's report titled 'Smoking and Health'?

- A) Second-hand smoke in schools
- B) The link between smoking and lung cancer
- C) Nicotine's effect on blood pressure
- D) The marketing of tobacco to minors

8. In 1945, which city became the first in the world to fluoridate its public water supply to prevent dental cavities?

- A) Grand Rapids, Michigan
- B) Sydney, Australia
- C) London, England
- D) Toronto, Canada

9. The infamous Tuskegee Syphilis Study, which led to major changes in ethical standards for medical research, lasted for how many years?

- A) 10 years
- B) 20 years
- C) 30 years
- D) 40 years

10. Which scientist developed the first successful inactivated polio vaccine, which was declared safe and effective in 1955?

- A) Albert Sabin
- B) Jonas Salk
- C) Maurice Hilleman
- D) Robert Gallo

11. The 'Black Death' pandemic in the 14th century is widely believed to have been caused by which bacterium?

- A) *Vibrio cholerae*
- B) *Yersinia pestis*
- C) *Bacillus anthracis*
- D) *Mycobacterium leprae*

12. In 1946, the Communicable Disease Center (now the CDC) was established in which U.S. city to fight malaria?

- A) Washington D.C.
- B) Atlanta
- C) New Orleans
- D) Miami

13. Which 19th-century figure published the influential report 'The Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain' in 1842?

- A) Edwin Chadwick
- B) Florence Nightingale
- C) Thomas Malthus
- D) Charles Darwin

14. What does the term 'quarantine' historically signify, based on the practice in 14th-century Venice?

- A) Fourteen days
- B) A period of quiet
- C) Forty days
- D) Isolation ward

15. In 1796, Edward Jenner used material from which disease to create a vaccine against smallpox?

- A) Chickenpox
- B) Measles
- C) Cowpox
- D) Rubella

16. In 1897, Ronald Ross discovered that which insect was responsible for the transmission of malaria parasites?

- A) Tsetse fly
- B) Anopheles mosquito
- C) Black fly
- D) Bedbug

17. The first international sanitary conference, held in Paris in 1851, was primarily organized to address the spread of which disease?

- A) Yellow Fever
- B) Plague
- C) Cholera
- D) Typhoid