

Introduction to Epidemiology and Health Management Information Systems

Epidemiology · Answer Key · 21 Questions

1. Who is the Head of the Department of Global Health at KNUST School of Public Health?

- A) John M. Last
- B) John Snow
- C) John H. Amuasi**
- D) Hippocrates

2. What is the full form of MPH?

- A) Master of Public Health**
- B) Medical Public Health
- C) Management of Public Health
- D) Modern Public Health

3. Which declaration defined health as 'State of complete physical, mental, and social well being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity'?

- A) Nuremberg Code
- B) Alma-Ata declaration**
- C) Framingham declaration
- D) Tuskegee declaration

4. Epidemiology is derived from three Greek words: 'Epi', 'Demos', and 'Logos'. What does 'Logos' mean?

- A) Upon
- B) People
- C) Study**
- D) Health

5. The Nuremberg Code was adopted in response to what?

- A) The Tuskegee Syphilis Study
- B) The Jewish Chronic Diseases Hospital experiment
- C) Criminal and unscientific behavior of physicians in Nazi Germany concentration camps**
- D) The Willowbrook State Hospital study

6. The Tuskegee Syphilis Study was conducted by which organization?

- A) KNUST School of Public Health
- B) World Health Organization
- C) U.S. Public Health Service**
- D) Harvard University School of Public Health

7. Who is credited with the definition of epidemiology as 'The study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specified populations, and the application of this study to the prevention and control of health problems'?

- A) John Snow
- B) Hippocrates
- C) John Graunt
- D) John M. Last**

8. Hippocrates' treatise 'On Airs, Waters and Places' is considered the first vivid epidemiological description and hypothesized that disease might be associated with what?

- A) Genetics
- B) The physical environment**
- C) Spiritual factors
- D) Individual lifestyle choices

9. Who was the first to employ 'quantitative' methods in describing population vital statistics with his work 'Nature and Political Observations Made Upon the Bills of Mortality'?

- A) John Snow
- B) Hippocrates
- C) John Graunt**
- D) Doll & Hill

10. John Snow is often referred to as the 'Father of Epidemiology' for his studies on which disease?

- A) Malaria
- B) Hypertension
- C) Cholera**
- D) Lung Cancer

11. Doll & Hill used a case-control design to study the association between smoking and which disease?

- A) Cardiovascular disease
- B) Lung cancer**
- C) Malaria
- D) Syphilis

12. The Framingham Heart Study, which used a cohort design, primarily studied risk factors for what type of disease?

- A) Cancer
- B) Infectious diseases
- C) Cardiovascular disease**
- D) Respiratory diseases

13. Which of the following is NOT listed as an application of epidemiological principles and methods?

- A) Clinical research
- B) Disease prevention
- C) Individual patient diagnosis**
- D) Health promotion

14. Epidemiology is concerned with the health of what level?

- A) Individual patients
- B) Molecules
- C) Tissues and organs
- D) Populations**

15. Public health refers to collective actions to improve what?

- A) Individual well-being
- B) Population health**
- C) Economic stability
- D) Environmental quality

16. In clinical medicine, the unit of study is a 'case,' whereas in epidemiology, the unit of study is a:

- A) Specific symptom
- B) Defined population or population at risk**
- C) Laboratory test result
- D) Medical history

17. A physician is concerned with the disease in the individual patient, whereas an epidemiologist is concerned with:

- A) The microscopic view of disease
- B) The genetic predisposition to disease
- C) The disease pattern in an entire population**
- D) The biochemical pathways of disease

18. In clinical medicine, the physician seeks a diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. What does the epidemiologist seek to identify?

- A) The patient's personal beliefs about health
- B) The source of infection, mode of transmission, and etiological factors**
- C) The efficacy of specific drugs
- D) The psychological impact of illness

19. In clinical medicine, the patient comes to the doctor. In epidemiology, the epidemiologist often:

- A) Waits for patients to report symptoms
- B) Relies solely on public health records
- C) Goes to the community to find out disease patterns**
- D) Conducts experiments in a laboratory setting

20. The media often misuses and the public misunderstands the distinction between association and what?

- A) Correlation
- B) Causation**
- C) Coincidence
- D) Confounding

21. What is an example of a potential confounder mentioned in the text?

- A) Smoking and lung cancer
- B) Grey hair and heart attack**
- C) Waterborne diseases and cholera
- D) Viral hepatitis and immune response