

Public Health Fundamentals

Public Health · Answer Key · 15 Questions

1. Which organization is the primary international agency responsible for coordinating global public health responses?

- A) World Health Organization (WHO)**
- B) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- C) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- D) International Red Cross

2. What is the term for a disease outbreak that spreads across multiple countries or continents?

- A) Endemic
- B) Epidemic
- C) Pandemic**
- D) Sporadic

3. What is the primary function of a vaccine in public health?

- A) To cure existing bacterial infections
- B) To stimulate the immune system to recognize pathogens**
- C) To provide immediate nutrients to the bloodstream
- D) To eliminate all viruses from the environment

4. What is 'herd immunity'?

- A) Immunity gained through natural diet
- B) Protection from disease when a large percentage of a population is immune**
- C) The ability of animals to resist human viruses
- D) A state where no one in a population can be vaccinated

5. Which of the following is considered a primary determinant of health?

- A) Social and economic environment**
- B) Personal favorite hobby
- C) Daily weather patterns
- D) Choice of footwear

6. What does the term 'mortality rate' measure?

- A) The number of people living with a disease
- B) The number of deaths in a population over a specific period**
- C) The number of hospital beds available
- D) The speed of virus transmission

7. Which practice is most effective in preventing the spread of germs in a clinical setting?

- A) Using scented air fresheners
- B) Hand hygiene (hand washing)**
- C) Changing light bulbs
- D) Using colorful signage

8. What is an 'endemic' disease?

- A) A disease that has been eradicated
- B) A disease consistently present in a specific geographic area**
- C) A disease that only affects children
- D) A disease caused solely by air pollution

9. Which lifestyle factor is a leading cause of preventable chronic diseases globally?

- A) Regular reading
- B) Tobacco use**
- C) Walking outdoors
- D) Drinking water

10. What is the main goal of public health surveillance?

- A) To spy on individual citizens
- B) To monitor health trends to prevent disease outbreaks**
- C) To increase private medical profits
- D) To create new hospital architectures

11. What is a vector-borne disease?

- A) A disease transmitted through contaminated water
- B) A disease transmitted by an insect or animal carrier**
- C) A disease transmitted through genetics
- D) A disease caused by poor sleep

12. Which of these is a social factor that influences public health?

- A) Access to affordable, nutritious food**
- B) The color of a hospital wall
- C) The height of a building
- D) The type of phone a person uses

13. What is the definition of 'morbidity'?

- A) The frequency of births in a population
- B) The state of being symptomatic or diseased**
- C) The percentage of people who travel abroad
- D) The cost of medical insurance

14. Which government body typically oversees public health policy and disease control within Australia?

A) Department of Health and Aged Care

B) Department of Education

C) Department of Finance

D) Bureau of Meteorology

15. What is the primary purpose of 'public health promotion'?

A) To sell health insurance

B) To encourage healthy behaviors and environments

C) To limit the number of doctors

D) To track individual tax payments