

Public Health Fundamentals

Public Health · Practice Test · 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