

Introduction to Epidemiology

Epidemiology · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. What is the primary focus of the field of epidemiology?

- A) Creating new vaccines
- B) Studying patterns of health and disease in populations**
- C) Fixing broken bones in hospitals
- D) Developing new surgical robots

2. Which term describes an increase in the number of cases of a disease above what is normally expected in a specific area?

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

3. What do epidemiologists call the original person who introduces an infectious disease into a population?

- A) Patient Zero**
- B) The Carrier
- C) The Vector
- D) The Host

4. Which of these is a common 'vector' that can transmit diseases like malaria to humans?

- A) Drinking water
- B) Mosquitoes**
- C) Dust particles
- D) Direct sunlight

5. What is a 'pandemic' defined as?

- A) A disease that only affects one city
- B) A disease that stays in one family
- C) An epidemic occurring over a very wide geographic area**
- D) A disease that is not contagious

6. What is the purpose of a vaccine?

- A) To kill all bacteria in the body instantly
- B) To train the immune system to recognize and fight pathogens**
- C) To provide energy for physical exercise
- D) To change the patient's DNA

7. Which of these is a non-communicable disease?

- A) Influenza
- B) Diabetes**
- C) Measles
- D) Common cold

8. What is the 'incubation period' of a disease?

- A) The time between catching a pathogen and showing symptoms**
- B) The time a patient spends in the hospital
- C) The time it takes for a vaccine to be manufactured
- D) The length of a doctor's medical training

9. What does the term 'transmission' mean in epidemiology?

- A) The process of curing a patient
- B) The way a pathogen moves from one host to another**
- C) The name of a hospital department
- D) The recovery rate of a disease

10. Which organization is the specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health?

- A) NASA
- B) World Health Organization**
- C) UNICEF
- D) Red Cross

11. What is a 'pathogen'?

- A) A type of hospital medicine
- B) Any organism that can cause disease**
- C) A method for cleaning hands
- D) A record of patient symptoms

12. Which of these is considered a basic hygiene practice to prevent the spread of germs?

- A) Eating fast food
- B) Handwashing with soap**
- C) Sharing personal water bottles
- D) Ignoring coughs

13. What do we call the measure of how many people get sick in a population over a specific period?

A) Morbidity

B) Mortality

C) Recovery

D) Medication

14. What is 'mortality' a measure of?

A) The number of people who recover

B) The number of deaths in a population

C) The cost of healthcare

D) The speed of a virus

15. Which of these is an example of a viral disease?

A) Tetanus

B) Influenza

C) Strep throat

D) Food poisoning

16. How do antibodies protect the human body?

A) By cooling down the body temperature

B) By identifying and neutralizing foreign invaders like viruses

C) By breaking down food for energy

D) By strengthening muscle tissue

17. What is an 'endemic' disease?

A) A disease that is constantly present in a specific region or population

B) A disease that has been wiped out globally

C) A disease that only spreads through space

D) A disease that never affects humans

18. Which of these is a way that infectious diseases can be spread through the air?

A) Shaking hands

B) Drinking contaminated water

C) Droplets from a cough or sneeze

D) Touching a clean surface

19. Why is 'quarantine' used in public health?

A) To punish people who are sick

B) To restrict the movement of people to prevent the spread of disease

C) To make it easier for doctors to find patients

D) To test new medical equipment

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

A) To spy on citizens

B) To collect data to track health trends and detect outbreaks

C) To increase the cost of medicine

D) To limit the number of doctors