

Introduction to Epidemiology

Epidemiology · Practice Test · 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