

# Exploring Epidemiology

Epidemiology · Answer Key · 10 Questions

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## 1. What is the main goal of epidemiology?

- A) To invent new medicines.
- B) To understand how diseases spread and how to stop them.**
- C) To perform surgery on sick people.
- D) To count the number of people in a country.

## 2. Which of these is an example of a disease that can spread from person to person?

- A) Diabetes
- B) Broken bone
- C) Common cold**
- D) Asthma

## 3. What do epidemiologists call the places or things that can carry a disease, like a mosquito or contaminated water?

- A) Vaccines
- B) Symptoms
- C) Vectors**
- D) Antibiotics

## 4. When a lot of people in a small area get sick with the same disease at the same time, what is that called?

- A) An epidemic**
- B) A pandemic
- C) A sporadic case
- D) An endemic

## 5. What is a 'vaccine' used for in protecting people from diseases?

- A) To treat a disease after you get it.
- B) To help your body fight off a specific disease before you get it.**
- C) To diagnose what disease you have.
- D) To make you feel better when you have a fever.

## 6. What does it mean if a disease is 'endemic' to a certain region?

- A) It only appears once in a lifetime.
- B) It is always present in that region at a low level.**
- C) It has been completely eradicated from the region.
- D) It only affects people who travel to that region.

**7. Why is handwashing an important way to prevent the spread of germs?**

- A) It makes your hands smell nice.
- B) It removes germs that can cause illness.**
- C) It strengthens your fingernails.
- D) It helps you dry your hands faster.

**8. What is a 'symptom' of an illness?**

- A) A type of medicine.
- B) A sign that your body is fighting an illness, like a cough or fever.**
- C) A way to prevent getting sick.
- D) A scientist who studies diseases.

**9. When a disease spreads to many countries around the world, it is called a:**

- A) Local outbreak
- B) Sporadic event
- C) Pandemic**
- D) Cluster

**10. What is the study of the patterns, causes, and effects of health and disease conditions in defined populations called?**

- A) Genetics
- B) Botany
- C) Chemistry
- D) Epidemiology**