

Yarmouk University

Community Medicine 4th Year Final Exam – Hope Batch

Dr. Sameer (1-30 Qs) and Dr. Moawiah (31-60 Qs)

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- 1- Used to mean the limiting of transmission of communicable disease in the population:
 - A- Prevention
 - B- Control**
 - C- Eradication
 - D- Intervention

 - 2- Type of the agent that cause Onchocerciasis disease:
 - A- Protozoe
 - B- Onchocerca valvulus**
 - C- Fungi
 - D- Nematoda

 - 3- It is called the web of disease causation:
 - A- The Life Style Theory
 - B- The Germ Theory
 - C- The Environmental Theory
 - D- The multi causal theory**

 - 4- The theory held that a disease result from the odor of decaying of organic material:
 - A- The Germ theory
 - B- Supernatural theory
 - C- Personal behavior theory
 - D- Miasma theory**

 - 5- The community should be actively involved in the following, Except:
 - A- Sharing responsibility just in planning process**
 - B- Problem identification
 - C- Priority setting and making decisions
 - D- In the assessment of the situation

 - 6- The agent that causes Lyme disease:
 - A- Borrelia burgdorferi**
 - B- Tina pedis
 - C- Onchocerca volvulus

7- Refers to an infectious disease agent's ability to produce disease:

A- Infectivity

B- Pathogenicity

C- Potency

D- Virulence

8- Which one of these definitions is an operational definition of health?

A- A state of complete physical mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease

B- Measure of the state of physical bodily organs and the ability of the body to function

C- Persons are healthy when they are doing their activities with no apparent symptoms of disease.

D- A condition of quality of the human organism expressing the adequate function of the organism in give conditions, genetic or environmental

9- It targets social and economic policies affecting health:

A- Secondary prevention

B- Primordial prevention

C- Primary prevention

D- Tertiary prevention

10-The challenges in the twenty first century are:

A- urban slums leading to unsanitary conditions and unsafe work places

B- causes of communicable diseases

C- problems of industrialization

D- reducing the burden of excess morbidity and mortality among the poor

11-Type of observational-analytical-retrospective studies over time in which a group of subjects with a specified outcome and a group without that outcome:

A- Crossover study

B- Experimental study

C- Cohort study

D- Case-control study

12-Another way of random sampling, it is based first on the random selection of certain subgroups, from which the sample can be taken:

A- Cluster sampling

B- Consecutive sampling

C- Systematic sampling

D- Stratified sampling

13-A trial in which there is no attempt at blinding:

- A- Double blind
- B- Blind label
- C- Open label**
- D- Single blinded

14-Personal protective equipment (PPE) is used to:

- A- Discourage visitors from length stays
- B- Eliminate all infection in patients
- C- Minimize the need for hand washing
- D- Reduce exposure for health workers**

15-Guideline that were established to break the chain of infection and reduce the risk of pathogen transmission in hospitals:

- A- Sterilization
- B- Universal precautions
- C- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- D- Standard precautions**

16-Type of sampling involves taking every subject who presents herself/himself over a specified time period:

- A- Consecutive sampling**
- B- Cluster sampling
- C- Systematic sampling
- D- Stratified sampling

17-The Two main categories of research design are:

- A- Observational +Experimental designs**
- B- Descriptive + Analytical designs
- C- Cross sectional + Longitudinal designs
- D- Prospective + Retrospective designs

18-Type of measurement means that the observer repeating the test or someone else using the same method should be able to obtain the same findings:

- A- Reliability**
- B- Quality
- C- Validity
- D- Accessibility

19-One-to-one interviewing is a classical method in qualitative research Mainly in :

- A- Focus group discussion
- B- Interpretive studies
- C- Observation
- D- In depth interview**

20-The advisory committee on immunization practices (ACIP) strongly recommends that all healthcare workers (HCWs) be vaccinated against or have documented immunity to:

- A- Hepatitis B, influenza, rubella, varicella and mumps**
- B- Hepatitis B, influenza, smallpox, mumps and varicella
- C- Hepatitis B, influenza, typhoid, measles and tuberculosis
- D- Hepatitis B influenza, mumps, measles and varicella**

21-Role of School Health Physician includes the following except :

- A- Participation in prevention and control of communicable diseases
- B- Supervising preparation of statistical indices and health reports
- C- Health appraisal
- D- Screening suspected cases through supervision of the students in the classrooms**
- E First aid and emergency service

22-Which of the following is not of the eight components of the comprehensive school Health Policy:

- A- A school Health Services Program that is designed to ensure access or referral to primary health care services prevent and control communicable disease and other health problems.
- B- Fragmented family and community activities that are designed to engage families as active participants in their children's education**
- C- A sequential Physical Education curriculum taught daily in every grade
- D- A sequential Health Education curriculum taught daily in every grade
- E- A counselling Psychological and Social Services Program

23-Implies that participation in the research should correlate with expected benefits is:

- A- Honest
- B- Non-maleficence
- C- Beneficence
- D- Distributed justice**

24-Program of School Health should contain the following except :

- A- Health Education
- B- Social counselling
- C- Prevention of health hazards
- D- Health Promotion
- E- Medical Care

25-One of the following is an advantage of Crossover study:

A- Reducing a number of subjects required

B- Increase the biological variability inherent in comparing different subjects by comparing each subject with him or herself

C- Decrease duration of study

D- Used in epidemiological studies

26-All of the followings are the component of viruses, except:

A- Viruses are very tiny infectious organisms

B- They're even smaller than bacteria

C- On the most basic level, a virus is composed of a piece of genetic material that's surrounded by a protein shell.

D- Some viruses may have an additional envelope or other features on their surface

E- None of the above

27-Common mistakes in proposal writing are the following except:

A- A Failure to provide the proper context to frame the research question.

B- Failure to cite landmark studies

C- Failure to discuss your results

D- Failure to delimit the boundary conditions for your research

28-A questionnaire typically includes the following components:

A- An introductory statement by the interviewer to introduce herself/himself and explain the purpose of the questionnaire, the respondents should also be informed about the confidentiality of their responses

B- Demographic questions to collect relevant information about the background of the respondent

C- Factual questions

D- All of the above

29-According to traditional hierarchy of evidence the arrangement of research design studies :

A- Cohort and case control studies, Randomized control studies, Observational descriptive studies

B- Randomized control studies, Cohort and case control studies, Observational descriptive studies

C- Observational descriptive studies Randomized control studies, Cohort and case control studies

D- None of the above

30-The research design that gives the most definitive answer to research question is:

A- Descriptive study

B- Analytical study

C- Intervention study (randomized control)

D- Longitudinal observational study

31-About smoking, which statement is incorrect?

A- Most of those killed by tobacco are not particularly heavy smokers and most started as teenagers

B- Approximately 50 percent of smokers die prematurely from their smoking, on average 10 years earlier than non-smokers

C- Smoking kills one in two of those who continue to smoke after age 35

D-There is evidence that smoking can cause about 40 different diseases

E- Number of harmful substances associated with smoking is about 7240

32-According to CDC, functions of epidemiology include the followings except:

A- Outbreak Investigation

B- Data Analysis

C- Offer Interventions

D- Evaluation of disease control programs

E- All options are correct

33-Defining all the causes and risk factors for the occurrence of a disease is related to this part of epidemiology definition:

A- Determinants

B- Distribution

C- Application

D- Health-related states

34-The correct sequence of THE FIVE A'S of Promoting Smoking Cessation is :

A- ASSESS, ASK, ADVISE, ASSIST, ARRANGE

B- ASK, ASSIST, ASSESS, ADVISE, ARRANGE

C- ASK ASSESS, ASSIST, ADVISE, ARRANGE

D- ASK ASSESS, ADVISE, ASSIST, ARRANGE

35-Which of the followings is not among the activities of descriptive epidemiology :

A- Generate hypotheses

B- Assess who is affected by the health problem

C- Study the course of disease within a geographical region

D- Test the hypothesis to explain the cause of the epidemic

E- To plan, provide, and evaluate health services

36-Benefits of Smoking Cessation include the following except :

- A- Within two weeks to three months of quitting, circulation improves and lung function increases by up to 30 percent
- B- Excess risk of heart disease is reduced by half after one year's abstinence
- C- Within one day of quitting, the chance of a heart attack decreases
- D-The risk of a major coronary event reduces to the level of a never smoker after 10 to 15 years**
- E- Within two days of quitting smell and taste are enhanced

37-Multiple paid media (TV, radio, print, etc.), public relations, special events and promotions are related to efforts to maximize the success of any program to reduce tobacco use

- A-Related Policy Efforts
- B- Monitoring and Evaluation
- C- Community-Based Programs
- D- Public Education Efforts**

38-Implementing new restrictions on environmental tobacco smoke in public places is related to efforts to maximize the success of any program to reduce tobacco use

- A- Public Education Efforts
- B- Monitoring and Evaluation efforts
- C- Enforcement
- D- Related Policy Efforts**

39-About smoking, which statement is correct?

- A- Around 25% of low birth weight infants could be prevented by eliminating smoking during pregnancy**
- B- After 10 years' abstinence, former smokers risk is only 10 to 30 percent that of continuing smoking, and continues to decline
- C- Men who smoke are 7 times more likely than non-smokers to develop lung cancer
- D- Women who stop smoking before or during the pregnancy period reduce risks their baby to a level comparable to that of women who have never smoked

40-About epidemiology, which statement is incorrect?

- A- Epidemiological Assumptions suggest that diseases and other health-related events usually have causal and preventive factors that can be found.
- B- identifying problems for further study is related to Descriptive Epidemiology
- C- Inferring a causal relationship is related to Analytic Epidemiology
- D- Assessing frequency of the disease is related to Descriptive Epidemiology**
- E- Public Health Surveillance is a function of epidemiology

41-Prevention of noncommunicable diseases include the following activities Except:

- A- public education and mass campaigns should be developed
- B- Adopting policies
- C- Rigorous population approaches such as taxation and regulation of unhealthy commodities
- D- Tackling the risk factors will save lives with limited improvement of the economic development of countries**

42-About non-communicable diseases mortality, which statement is incorrect?

- A- Each year, 15 million people die from a NCD between the ages of 30 and 69 years
- B- Most of deaths due to NCDs occur in high- and middle-income countries**
- C- Cardiovascular diseases account for most NCD deaths
- D- According to WHO (2018), noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), are collectively responsible for almost 71% of all deaths worldwide

43-SPSS abbreviation stands for:

- A- Software Platform for Statistical Sciences
- B- Statistical Package for Social Sciences**
- C- Statistical Platform for Social Sciences
- D- Software Package for Social Sciences

44-The most prevalent epidemic around the world is:

- A- Hypertension
- B- Obesity
- C- Diabetes
- D- Smoking**
- E- CVD

45-A man with a standard life expectancy of 75 years died at age of 60. When he was at age of 50 he had amputation from diabetic foot therefore he spent the rest of his life in disability state with a weight factor of 0.5, The DALYs for this person is :

- A- 15 years
- B- 25 years
- C- 5 years
- D- 20 years**

46-Performing descriptive epidemiology occurs at this Function of epidemiology :

- A- Evaluation of disease control programs
- B- Data Analysis
- C- Public Health Surveillance
- D- Outbreak investigation**

47-About the impact of non-communicable diseases on global burden of diseases, which statement is incorrect?

A- The number of patients with diabetes in the world is expected to increase from 194 Million in 2003 to 330 in 2030 with three in four living in developing countries

B- In developed countries most people with diabetes are above the age of retirement, whereas in developing countries those most frequently affected are aged between 25 and 46

C- By 2020, it is predicted that these diseases will be causing seven out of every 10 deaths in developing countries

D- In some countries of the Middle East, one in four deaths in adults aged between 35 and 64 years is attributable to diabetes

48-All metabolic risk factors are modifiable :

A- True

B- False

49-Any attribute, characteristic or exposure of an individual that increases the likelihood of developing a disease or injury is called Risk Factor

A- True

B- False

50-Improved sanitation, nutrition, and medicine during the Industrial Revolution reduced the spread of infectious diseases is related to epidemiologic transition :

A- Stage IV: Delayed Degenerative

B- Stage III: Degenerative Diseases

C- Stage I: Pestilence and Famine

D- Stage II: Receding Pandemics

51-About WHO STEPwise approach to Risk Factor Surveillance (STEPS), which statement is incorrect?

A- Measuring total cholesterol levels is implemented in Step 2 of the instrument

B- The STEPS Instrument covers three different levels: Step 1 (questionnaire), Step 2 (physical measurements). Step 3 (biochemical measurements)

C- The basis of STEPS risk-factor surveillance is repeated cross-sectional population-based household surveys

D- Multistage cluster sampling is used in most countries, however, there are a few very small or well-resourced countries that have performed simple random sampling

E- out-of-date sampling frames is a challenge and Limitation to STEPS

52-uses for Public Health Surveillance include the followings except:

- A- Assess effectiveness of programs and control measures
- B- Identify patients and their contacts for treatment and intervention
- C- Data collection**
- D- Estimate magnitude and scope of health problems
- E- Detect epidemics, health problems, changes in health behaviors

53-About WHO STEPwise approach to Risk Factor Surveillance (STEPS), which statement is incorrect?

- A- The WHO STEPwise approach to Surveillance (STEPS) is a simple, standardized method for collecting, analysing and disseminating data in WHO member countries
- B- The WHO STEPwise approach to noncommunicable disease (NCD) risk factor surveillance is designed to help countries build and strengthen their surveillance capacity.
- C- The STEPS approach supports monitoring a few modifiable NCD risk factors that reflect a large part of the future NCD burden
- D- Since its inception, the STEPS approach has advocated that large amounts of poor quality data are more valuable than small amounts of good-quality data**
- E- The approach encourages the collection of small amounts of useful information on a regular and continuing basis

54-With respect to the research about factors associated with Colorectal Cancer in Jordan, which statement is incorrect?

- A- The Chi square test showed that diabetes and hypertension were significantly associated with CRC
- B- Physical inactivity and cigarette smoking are among the top modifiable risk factors for CRC among Jordanians
- C- Total sample size was 300
- D- The method used was cross sectional**

55-Concerning the research about Prevalence of nicotine dependence among university students in Jordan, which statement is correct?

- A- The research used the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence for data collection**
- B- Sample was 1892
- C- starting smoking after age of 15 years was correlated with the dependence score
- D- The overall nicotine dependence was 15.2
- E- It was a case-control study

56-Behavioral risk factor surveillance system can be active or passive

- A- True
- B- False**

57-Which statement is incorrect about surveillance?

A- Patient discharge records are example of passive surveillance

B- Active surveillance provides minimal data on risk factors

C- Phone calls are example of Active surveillance

D- Because passive surveillance depends on people in different institutions to provide data, data quality and timeliness are difficult to control

E- Active surveillance is More expensive than passive

58-About QALYS & DALYS, which statement is incorrect?

A- QALY is considered as a modified version of DALY

B- QALYs is regarded as measuring the positive', the quality of life, with the aim to maximize the quality of life, while DALYs are measuring the 'negative' impact of a disease or the years lived in poor health

C- Both evaluations have different coverage and interpretations

D- QALYs and DALYs are tools, providing a single measure of mortality and morbidity, used internationally for assessing health care interventions and treatments.

E- They both are measurements to calculate the quality and quantity of life either of individuals or the general population

59-With respect to the research about factors associated with Colorectal Cancer in Jordan, all of the following are associated with increased risk of CRC Except :

A- cigarette smoking

B- physical activity

C- having other types of cancer

D- positive family history

E- age \geq 45 years

60-Concerning the research about Prevalence of nicotine dependence among university students in Jordan, the level of nicotine dependence according was increased with all of the following socio-demographic characteristics Except :

A- Type of faculty

B- Age of smoking initiation

C- Daily pocket money

D- Study level

E- Gender

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