



TEXTBOOK TESTBANKS

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Chapter: Chapter 01 – Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. Epidemiologic methods can be applied to which of the following public health–related fields?

- A) Health education
- B) Healthcare administration
- C) Environmental health
- D) All of these are correct.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: The Concept of an Epidemic

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

2. Which of the following is *not* considered a use of epidemiology?

- A) To study the workings of health services in the community
- B) To diagnose the dimensions and distributions of disease within a community
- C) To provide healthcare services to specific individuals
- D) To search for causes of disease and other health outcomes

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Brief Overview of Current Uses of Epidemiology

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

3. Whether a contaminated food such as tomatoes caused an outbreak of gastrointestinal disease is a simple example of:

- A) a causal association.
- B) the 1918 influenza pandemic.
- C) a population.
- D) All of these are correct.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: The Concept of an Epidemic

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4. Which of the following is considered a key characteristic of epidemiology?

- A) Distribution
- B) Population focus
- C) Quantification
- D) All of these are correct.

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Definition of Epidemiology

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

5. Variation in the occurrence of diseases and other health outcomes in populations relates most closely to:

- A) population focus.
- B) distribution.
- C) quantification.
- D) None of these is correct.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definition of Epidemiology

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

6. The key difference between descriptive and analytic epidemiology is:

- A) descriptive epidemiology is observational while analytic is experimental.
- B) descriptive epidemiology develops hypotheses while analytic epidemiology examines them.
- C) descriptive epidemiology focuses on populations while analytic epidemiology focuses on individuals.
- D) None of these is correct.

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Application of Descriptive and Analytic Methods to an Observational Science

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

True/False

1. True or False? Alexander Fleming discovered the antimicrobial properties of *Penicillium notatum*.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: History of Epidemiology and Development of Epidemiologic Principles

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

2. True or False? Epidemiology is an observational science that capitalizes on naturally occurring situations.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Application of Descriptive and Analytic Methods to an Observational Science

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

3. True or False? John Graunt is said to be the first to employ quantitative methods to describe population vital statistics.

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: History of Epidemiology and Development of Epidemiologic Principles

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

4. True or False? The history of epidemiology begins with John Snow in the 1800s.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: History of Epidemiology and Development of Epidemiologic Principles

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

5. True or False? Determinants are factors that are related to a health condition or outcome.

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Definition of Epidemiology

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: History, Philosophy, and Uses of Epidemiology

6. True or False? Alice Hamilton was the first woman hired to the faculty of the Harvard Medical School.

Ans: True

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: History of Epidemiology and Development of Epidemiologic Principles

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