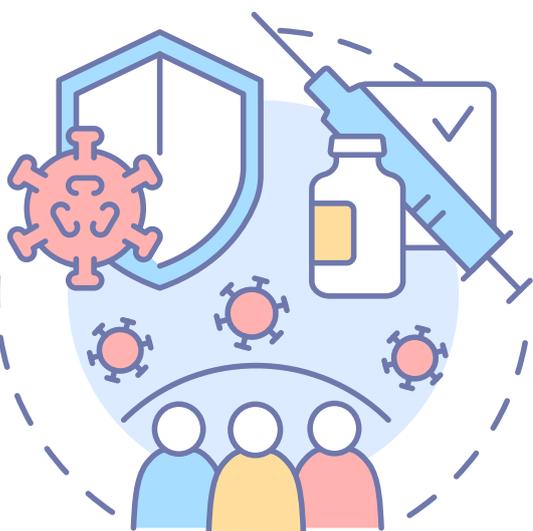


EPIDEMIOLOGY

MED ARCHIVE



1. Smallpox was eradicated in:

- A. May, 1987
- B. September, 1987
- C. May, 1980
- D. September, 1980
- E. October, 1987

Answer: C

2. The correct sequence of events leading to disability is:

- A. Disease, impairment, handicap, disability
- B. Impairment, disease, handicap, disability
- C. Disease, impairment, disability, handicap
- D. Impairment, disease, disability, handicap
- E. Handicap, disease, impairment, disability

Answer: C

3. A family consists of 8 members (2 parents and 6 siblings). Two of the siblings were already immunized against a certain disease. If one sibling became infected initially, and afterwards 2 more siblings were infected, what is the secondary attack rate (SAR) among the susceptible siblings?

- A. 25%
- B. 50%
- C. 66%
- D. 75%
- E. 100%

Answer: C

4. The disease that has been fully eradicated WW:

- A. Measles
- B. Smallpox
- C. Polio
- D. Malaria
- E. TB

Answer: B



5. A population of 100 people was followed for one year. Five of them already had the disease at the start of the study. Ten individuals were only followed for half of the year. During the follow-up, 8 new cases of the disease were identified. The IR is:

- A. 8 per 100 persons
- B. 8.4 per 100 persons
- C. 8.8 per 95 persons
- D. 8.8 per 100 persons
- E. 12 per 100 persons

Answer: D

6. It is used to measure the burden of chronic diseases:

- A. Incidence rate
- B. Point prevalence
- C. Risk ratio
- D. Relative risk
- E. Mortality rate

Answer: B

7. Best preventive way for diarrheal diseases:

- A. Sanitation
- B. Water availability
- C. Water quality
- D. Hygiene promotion
- E. Hand washing

Answer: E

8. One of the following is NOT a household treatment of water:

- A. Boiling
- B. Aeration
- C. Filtration
- D. Disinfection
- E. Iodine treatment

Answer: D



9. All of the following about incubation period are correct, EXCEPT:

- A. Intrinsic IP is about the appearance of signs and symptoms
- B. Extrinsic IP is about the vector's infectivity
- C. It is used to determine the isolation period
- D. HAV's IP is difficult to measure precisely
- E. Many factors influence the IP

Answer: C

10. The time between the emergence of 1st and 2nd cases is:

- A. Incubation period
- B. Serial interval
- C. Communicable period
- D. Secondary attack rate
- E. Generation time

Answer: B

11. In a village of 100 people, an outbreak of a disease occurred. Initially, 40 individuals developed symptoms. Later, 10 additional cases were identified among the remaining population who were initially disease-free. The SAR here is:

- A. 10%
- B. 16.7%
- C. 25%
- D. 40%
- E. 50%

Answer: B

12. The use of sunscreen to prevent skin cancer is a:

- A. Primordial prevention
- B. Health promotion
- C. Specific protection
- D. Secondary prevention
- E. Tertiary prevention

Answer: C



13. The antigenic power of micro-organisms is measured by:

- A. Secondary attack rate
- B. Second attack frequency
- C. Prevalence rate
- D. Case fatality rate
- E. Antigen- antibody sensitivity

Answer: B

14. As per foodborne diseases, one is CORRECT:

- A. They can only be fungal, bacterial or viral
- B. Homemade fermented food and canned food are safe
- C. Nitrates are used in canned vegetables are preservatives
- D. Rapidly cooled/ thawed food are generally safe to consume
- E. Uncooked fresh foods are safe

Answer: E

15. One of the following is correct about prevalence:

- A. Prevalence measures the number of new cases in a population.
- B. Prevalence is mainly used in the study of acute outbreaks.
- C. Prevalence is affected only by incidence, not by duration.
- D. Prevalence is useful for studying the burden of chronic diseases.
- E. Prevalence decreases when disease duration increases.

Answer: E

16. In a population, the proportion of males is 0.6 and the ratio of men to women is 3:2. This means that:

- A. There are 3 men for every 2 women.
- B. Men make up less than half of the population
- C. 60% of the population are women
- D. There are equal numbers of men and women
- E. The population is mostly women

Answer: A



17. As per vector- borne diseases, one is INCORRECT:
- A. It is determined by complex demographic, environmental and social factors
 - B. The burden of these diseases, as Leishmaniasis, is lowest in tropical and subtropical areas
 - C. They disproportionately affect the poorest populations
 - D. climate change can affect pathogen transmission. making transmission season longer or more intense
 - E. Changes in agricultural practices can affect the transmission of vector-borne diseases.

Answer: B

18. One of the following is NOT a Salmonella risk factor:
- A. Consuming inadequately cooked or thawed meat
 - B. Cross contamination of food from infected food handlers
 - C. Presence of flies, rates and the vectors in the environment
 - D. Improper food storage and handling
 - E. Contamination due to needle injection and drug abuse

Answer: E

19. As per quarantine, one of the following is INCORRECT:
- A. Restricts movement of well exposed persons
 - B. Limited to incubation period
 - C. Can be applied to ships or vehicles
 - D. Applies to healthy contacts rather than cases
 - E. Synonymous with isolation

Answer: E

20. One is not of the main reservoirs for human Brucellosis:
- A. Cattles
 - B. Sheeps
 - C. Cats
 - D. Buffaloes
 - E. Horses

Answer: C



21. Communicability of a disease is assessed by:

- A. Incubation period
- B. Secondary attack rate
- C. Serial interval
- D. Mortality rate
- E. Case fatality rate

Answer: B

22. All of the following can serve as reservoirs, EXCEPT:

- A. Asymptomatic human carriers
- B. Domestic and wild animals
- C. Soil and water in the environment
- D. Inanimate objects acting as fomites
- E. Living or non- living habitats

Answer: D

23. One of the following does NOT shed the infection:

- A. Incubatory carrier
- B. Latent infection
- C. Convalescent carrier
- D. Healthy carrier
- E. Chronic carrier

Answer: B

24. First case that comes to the attention is called:

- A. Primary case
- B. Secondary case
- C. Tertiary case
- D. Index case
- E. Sentinel case

Answer: D

25. HIV infection WW is best described as:

- A. Epidemic
- B. Endemic
- C. Sporadic
- D. Pandemic
- E. Seasonal

Answer: D, not sure though



26. This carrier will be shedding the infection indefinitely:

- A. Incubatory carrier
- B. Latent infection carrier
- C. Convalescent carrier
- D. Healthy carrier
- E. Chronic carrier

Answer: E

27. Filaria mode of transmission is:

- A. Mechanical
- B. Propagative
- C. Cyclo- propagative
- D. Cyclo- developmental
- E. Vertical

Answer: D

28. Folic acid for pregnant women:

- A. Primordial prevention
- B. Health promotion
- C. Specific protection
- D. Secondary prevention
- E. Tertiary prevention

Answer: C

29. The most effective preventive strategy for Brucellosis:

- A. Vaccination of humans against Brucella
- B. Pasteurization of milk and dairy products
- C. Use of personal protective equipments (PPEs) for farmers
- D. Elimination of infection in animals
- E. Antibiotics prophylaxis for at-risk populations

Answer: D

30. Kidney transplantation for end- stage cases:

- A. Primordial prevention
- B. Health promotion
- C. Specific protection
- D. Secondary prevention
- E. Tertiary prevention

Answer: E



31. One of the following is an example of food intoxication:

- A. Typhoid
- B. Cholera
- C. Ascariasis
- D. Fungal
- E. Clostridium botulinum

Answer: E

32. In ratio and proportion, one is correct:

- A. In a ratio, the numerator is always part of the denominator
- B. Proportion always expresses values as a percentage
- C. In proportion, the numerator is part of the denominator, but not in ratio
- D. Ratio is always expressed as a fraction
- E. Proportion compares two separate quantities

Answer: C

33. The relationship between prevalence and incidence:

- A. $P = I + D$
- B. $P = I \times D$
- C. $P = I/D$
- D. $P = D/I$
- E. $P = I - D$

Answer: B

34. If the SAR of measles is more than mumps, then:

- A. Measles is more infectious than mumps
- B. Measles is more dangerous than mumps
- C. Measles is more common than mumps
- D. Measles is more severe than mumps
- E. Measles is more contagious than mumps

Answer: A

35. Prevalence of a disease increases when:

- A. Incidence decreases
- B. Duration of disease increases
- C. Population size decreases
- D. New cases stop occurring
- E. Recovery rate increases

Answer: B

