

Epidemiology

Archive

lecture 10

Measures Of Disease
Frequency

Medical card .

Name _____

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1) Regarding the incidence one is correct?

- a. It is used to estimate the probability of risk of developing disease at a specific time
- b. It measures the presence of the disease on a single short time point
- c. The denominator is the mid-year population
- d. It quantifies the proportion of individuals in a population who have the disease at a specific instant
- e. The numerator is the number of cases in a community

Answer :A

2) 50 people are suffering from cholera in a population of 5000. Out of those 50, suffering from cholera, 10 died. But total deaths is 50 , what is death rate ?

- A. 10/1000
- B. 1/1000
- C. 5/1000
- D. 20/100
- E. 2/1000

Answer: A

3) Denominator while calculating the secondary attack rate includes?

- A. Midyear population
- B. All the close contacts
- C. All susceptible in the whole village
- D. All susceptible amongst close contact
- E. All the people living in next fifty houses

Answer:D

4) In a town of population 5000, 500 are already myopic on January 1st 2011. Number of new myopia cases is 90 till December 31st 2011. Calculate incidence of Myopia in the town in 2011.

Select one:

- A. 18%
- B. 1.8%
- C. 5%
- D. 2%
- E. 11.8%

Answer: D

5) When using a drug that prevents death but has no effect on recovery, what will be the outcome?

Answer: The prevalence of disease will increase

6) In a village with population of 5000, 50 people have a disease and 10 of them died. What is the case fatality rate?

- A. 1%
- B. 20%
- C. 2%
- D. 0.5%
- E. 0.19%

Answer: B

7) In a village having population of 2000, we found 200 patients with COVID-19. What is the prevalence of this disease?

- A. 1800
- B. 0.1
- C. 10
- D. 45
- E. 2

Answer: C

8) In a village with population of 5000, 50 people have a disease and 10 of them died. What is case fatality rate?

- A. 1%
- B. 20%
- C. 2%
- D. 0.5%
- E. 0.19%

Answer: B

9) The wrong statement about ratio:

- A. Less useful than rate
- B. Presented as rates
- C. Numerator and deomeroatore
- D. Presented as numbi

Answer: B

10) In a population of 800 people, 100 were infected with TB and 20 people died from TB ,what is case fatality ?

Answer: 20%

11) In a population of 1000, cases of the disease were 200, the prevalence of the disease is?

- A. 0.2
- B. 20
- C. 2

Answer: B

12) What is correct about prevalence?

Answer: It is a balance between incidence, mortality, and recovery

13) When calculating incidence, the denominator is?

Answer: Population at risk

14) One is true about prevalence?

- A. Decreases with decrease in case fatality
- B. It is the ideal measure for studying disease aetiology or causation
- C. It is ratio
- D. Increases with increase in duration of disease
- E. It is estimated through a case-control study

Answer:D

15) Incidence and prevalence having a relationship which expresses as the?

- A. Sum of incidence and mean duration of disease
- B. Dividend of incidence and mean duration of disease
- C. Product of incidence and mean duration of disease
- D. Difference of incidence from the mean duration of disease
- E. Subtract of incidence from duration of disease

Answer:C

16) All of the following are true regarding the Ratio EXCEPT?

- A. Numerator is component of denominator
- B. Numerator is not a component of denominator
- C. Numerator & denominator are not related values
- D. It is expressed as a number
- E. Less useful than rate

Answer: A

17) The incidence rate of a disease is 5 times greater in women than in men, but the prevalence rates show no sex, what is best explanation?

- A. The case fatality rate for this disease is lower in women
- B. The case fatality rate for this disease is higher for women
- C. The duration of disease is shorter in men
- D. Risk factors for developing the disease are more common in women
- E. The case fatality rate for this disease is equal in men and women

Answer:B

18) What is correct about ratio

- A. Numerator is part of denominator
- B. Denominator is part of numerator
- C. Numerator is not part of denominator
- D. All is correct

Answer: C

19) 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

20) 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

21) 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: D

22) 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

23) 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

24) 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

25) 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