



**CHS 335: Epidemiology II**  
**First midterm Exam (Students' Model)**

Time allowed: (30 minutes)

Date:

الرقم:

الاسم:

Please write True or False between brackets and correct the false question (s) by underlining the false word(s) and write it (them) under each question. Non corrected false question (s) will be given zero:

1. Health can be defined as soundness of body or mind which function duly and efficiently.
2. (Not) All infections produce clinical diseases.
3. In the epidemiological triad, all host factors are called "extrinsic factors" while the Environmental factors are called "intrinsic factors". (vise versa)
4. Health is a static (dynamic) phenomenon.
5. Non-allergic (allergic) bronchial asthma is the most common form of asthma due to an immune system response to an irritant such as pollen, animal dander and dust mites
6. Heredity, gender, physical inactivity and unhealthy diet are among the non-modifiable risk factors for cardiovascular disease (modifiable risk factors)
7. One case of small pox today anywhere in the world will be considered an epidemic
8. Reservoirs of infectious diseases are only human cases (and animals and environment).
9. Odds ratio (Relative risk) is used to measure the strength of association between a suspected factor and a disease in prospective cohort studies
10. During calculating the odds ratio, the result (more than one) means that the exposure is a risk factor in the disease

Please circle the correct answer:

1. Which of the following health concepts is the equilibrium between man and environment
  - a) Ecological concept
  - b) Biomedical concept
  - c) Psychosocial concept
  - d) Holistic concept
2. Entry, development and multiplication of microorganisms inside human body is the:-
  - a) Pathogenicity
  - b) Infection
  - c) Sickness
  - d) Health

3. The association and disease causation in T.B. and influenza is:-
  - a) Direct: Multifactorial (multicausation)
  - b) **Direct: one-to one**
  - c) Indirect
  - d) Spurious
4. It is the progression of a disease process in an individual over time, in the absence of treatment:
  - a) **Natural history**
  - b) Infection
  - c) Spurious
  - d) Unrecognized disease
5. It is a blockage of the main artery of the lung or one of its branches by substances that have traveled from elsewhere in the body through the bloodstream:-
  - a) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
  - b) **Pulmonary embolism**
  - c) Bronchial Asthma
  - d) Pneumonia
6. Streptococcus pneumonia is the most common cause of: -
  - a) Viral Pneumonia
  - b) **Bacterial Pneumonia**
  - c) Fungal Pneumonia
  - d) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
7. It is the most common form of pneumonia in those with weakened immune systems:
  - a) Viral Pneumonia
  - b) Bacterial Pneumonia
  - c) **Fungal Pneumonia**
  - d) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
8. It is non protein amino acid, smoking increases its levels in the blood which exposing the person to increased risk for cardiovascular disease
  - a) Cysteine
  - b) Methionine
  - c) **Homocysteine**
  - d) Nicotine
9. A preventive measure aims to diagnose and treat diseases before they become advanced and disability becomes severe
  - a) Primordial
  - b) Primary
  - c) **Secondary**
  - d) Tertiary
10. During investigation of epidemics, reviewing clinical findings and laboratory results for the cases is to:-
  - a) Determine who is at risk
  - b) **Verify diagnosis**
  - c) Describe and orient data
  - d) Implement control and preventive measures
11. During Investigation of disease epidemics, the "spot map" can be used to determine:
  - a) Clinical information
  - b) Characteristics of the affected person
  - c) **Place where the epidemic occurred**
  - d) Time when the epidemic occurred

**Please fill the empty space with the correct word (s):**

1. Being sound in body, mind or spirit is the definition of **health**
2. WHO definition of health is " a state of complete **physical, mental and social** wellbeing not merely absence of **disease or infirmity**"
3. Ending of the disease process may be either by **(1) recovery, (2) disability, or (3) death**
4. Among the non-modifiable risk factors for cardiovascular disease are:- **(1) Age (2) Heredity or family history (3) Gender (4) Ethnicity or race**
5. The occurrence of an epidemic always signals a shift in the balance between **(1) agent, (2) host and (3) environment.**
6. During Investigation of disease epidemics, a case definition usually includes four components **(1) Clinical information (2) Characteristics of the person (3) place of the epidemic and (4) time when the epidemic occurred**
7. During Investigation of disease epidemics, identifying population at risk is important because they are: **(1) used as controls to test hypothesis (2) target for prevention measures.**
8. Direct modes of transmission include **direct contact** and **droplet spread**