**Questions (1 - 7 ) are about reporting of communicable diseases in KSA :**

**1-The control of any communicable disease requires:**

a. Understanding the epidemiology of that disease .

b. Reliable surveillance data on disease prevalence and distribution.

c. The presence of adequate medications.

d. ( a + b + c ) .

**e. ( a + b ) only**

**2- The reporting system functions in the following stages Excluding :-**

a. Collection of basic data in the local community where disease occurs.

b. Data assembly at district, state or province level.

c. Aggregation of information under national systems.

d. For certain diseases, reporting is made by the national health authority to the WHO.

**e. Each physician is made responsible of reporting.**

**3- In reporting of cases all of the following should be determined Except:**

* 1. What diseases are to be reported, as a routine and regular procedure.
  2. Who is responsible for reporting.
  3. Nature of report required.
  4. Manner in which reports are forwarded to the next superior authority .
  5. **Mode of transmission of the disease.**

**4- One of the following is not included under Class I of notifiable diseases in KSA:**

1. quarantinable diseases.
2. Diseases under surveillance.
3. Newly emerging hemorrhagic fever illnesses.
4. Neonatal tetanus.
5. **Paralytic ilieus.**

**5- Diseases subject to immediate notification include all except:**

1. Gullian Barrie Syndrome.
2. Transverse myelitis.
3. Pneumococcal Meningitis.
4. Pl ague.
5. **Malaria.**

**6- Which of the following is not true about class II notifiable diseases in KSA:**

1. It includes 23 communicable diseases .
2. Diseases are closely related to environmental health.
3. Diseases should be reported weekly to regional health affair directorate .
4. Sexually transmitted diseases belong to this class.
5. **Poliomyelitis is a disease to be reported under class II.**

**7- The following are true about death certificates in KSA Except:**

1. The given causes of death are often vague and unreliable.
2. Under-registration (of death) is considerable.
3. **The exact cause of death can only be reached with an autopsy.**
4. An autopsy may be refused by relatives of the deceased.
5. The underlying causes of death should be assigned to its proper category in the ICD.