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Chapter: Chapter 02 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following are contributions of epidemiology to environmental health?

- A) Concern with populations
- B) Use of observational data
- C) Methodology for study designs
- D) Descriptive and analytic studies
- E) All of these are correct.

Ans: E

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Contributions of Epidemiology to Environmental Health

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2. The Texas Sharpshooter Effect illustrates:

- A) a new insect pest that is invading the southwest.
- B) a description of disease according to person variables.
- C) a description of disease according to etiologic factors.
- D) one cause of spurious or chance clustering.
- E) None of these is correct.

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Contributions of Epidemiology to Environmental Health

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3. Environmental health science is concerned with agent, host, and environmental factors in disease (the epidemiologic triangle). Which statement is true about the triangle?

- A) Agent factors can include particles, toxic chemicals, and pesticides.
- B) The environment is the domain in which disease-causing agents may exist.
- C) The host is the person who affords lodgment of an infectious agent.
- D) Disease causality includes three major factors: agent, host, and environment.
- E) All of these are correct.

Ans: E

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Causality in Epidemiologic Studies
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4. John Snow, in *Snow on Cholera*:

- A) was the father of modern biostatistics.
- B) established postulates for transmission of infectious disease.
- C) was an English anesthesiologist who used natural experiments.
- D) argued that the environment was associated with diseases such as malaria.
- E) was a London surgeon who identified an environmental cause of cancer.

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Brief History of Environmental Epidemiology
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5. Sir Percival Pott, who wrote *Chirurgical Observations*:

- A) was the father of modern biostatistics.
- B) established postulates for transmission of infectious disease.
- C) was an English anesthesiologist who used natural experiments.
- D) argued that the environment was associated with diseases such as malaria.
- E) was a London surgeon who identified an environmental cause of cancer.

Ans: E

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Brief History of Environmental Epidemiology
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6. Which of the following activities characterizes the epidemiologic approach (as opposed to the clinical approach)?

- A) Description of a single individual's symptoms
- B) Study of cancer occurrence in populations
- C) Treatment of a patient with lung cancer
- D) Diagnosis of a disease in a single individual
- E) None of these is correct.

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Contributions of Epidemiology to Environmental Health
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7. Which of the following historical figures was among the first to expound on the role of environmental factors in causing diseases?

- A) Sir Percival Pott
- B) John Snow
- C) Hippocrates
- D) K. J. Rothman

E) Socrates

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Brief History of Environmental Epidemiology

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8. The risk of acquiring a given disease during a time period is best determined by which of the following?

A) The case fatality rate (CFR) from that disease in the 0 to 4 age group

B) A spot map that records all cases of the disease in the past year

C) The prevalence for that disease during the past year

D) The incidence rate for that disease in a given period of time

E) The number of deaths due to that disease during a given year

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Contributions of Epidemiology to Environmental Health

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9. Prevalence measures aid in:

A) assessing variations in disease occurrence.

B) the development of hypotheses.

C) determining the risk of disease.

D) describing the scope of health problems.

E) assessing variations in disease occurrence, the development of hypotheses, and describing the scope of health problems.

Ans: E

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Contributions of Epidemiology to Environmental Health

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10. A national survey of asthma conducted on May 1, 2012, obtained the following results for the state of Oklahoma:

X = The number of residents with asthma

Y = The population of the state on June 30, 2012, and all members of the population were considered at risk

Z = The number of new cases of asthma diagnosed during 2012.

The incidence rate of asthma during 2012 (per 100,000) would be expressed as:

A) $(X/Y) \times 100,000$.

B) $(Z/X) \times 100,000$.

C) $(Z/Y) \times 100,000$.

D) $(X/Z) \times 100,000$.

E) None of these is correct.

Ans: C

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Contributions of Epidemiology to Environmental Health

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