

1. Which of the following best describes the term “efficiency”?
  - a. The science and study of the causes of disease and their modes of operation
  - b. Ejection of the substance or metabolites from the body
  - c. The ability of a program to produce a desired effect among those who participate in the program compared with those who do not
  - d. The ability of a program to produce benefits among those who are offered the program
2. The definition of epidemiology involves all of the following, EXCEPT:
  - a. identification of determinants.
  - b. measuring the distribution of disease.
  - c. human populations.
  - d. application .
  - e. All of these are part of the definition of epidemiology.
3. Which of the following is NOT an activity of descriptive epidemiology?
  - a. Monitoring health-related states or events over time
  - b. Monitoring potential exposures over time
  - c. Evaluating the effects of an assigned intervention on an outcome of interest
  - d. Understanding where and when the health problem is greatest
  - e. All of these are activities of descriptive epidemiology.
4. A carrier contains, spreads, or harbors an infectious organism. Carriers may have different conditions or states. Which of the following defines a convalescent carrier?
  - a. Individual who has been exposed to and harbors a pathogen and who can spread the disease in different places or intervals
  - b. Individual who has been exposed to and harbors a pathogen, is in the beginning stages of the disease, is showing symptoms, and has the ability to transmit the disease
  - c. Individual who has been exposed to and harbors a pathogen, but has not become ill or shown any of the symptoms of the disease
  - d. Individual who has been exposed to and harbors a pathogen and who has done so for some time, but has recovered from the disease
  - e. Individual who harbors a pathogen and who, although in the recovery phase of the course of the disease, is still infectious
5. Which of the following is NOT a possible reservoir for pathogens or infectious agents?
  - a. Animals or humans
  - b. Food
  - c. Feces
  - d. Organic matter
  - e. All of these are possible reservoirs.
6. Which of the following may cause cancer?
  - a. *H. pylori* bacterium
  - b. Human papillomavirus

**Final Exam**

- c. Hepatitis C
  - d. Acute sun exposure
  - e. All of these have been linked to cancer.
7. The disease-evoking power of a pathogen is called its:
- a. invasiveness.
  - b. variability.
  - c. virulence.
  - d. communicability.
8. The likelihood of a pathogen or agent to be transmitted from one infected person to another susceptible person is referred to as which of the following?
- a. Communicability
  - b. Invasiveness
  - c. Variability
  - d. Virulence
9. What are metabolic diseases?
- a. A collective name that refers to a group of many diseases with one common characteristic: uncontrolled growth of mutated cells.
  - a. A lower level of mental, physical, or moral state than is normal
  - b. Diseases existing at birth, and often before birth, or that develop during the first month of life
  - c. Caused by the body reacting to an invasion of or injury by a foreign object or substance
  - d. Any of the diseases or disorders that disrupt the process of converting food to energy on a cellular level. Affects the ability of the cell to perform critical biochemical reactions that involve the processing or transport of proteins (amino acids), carbohydrates (sugars and starches), or lipids (fatty acids)