

Multiple Choice:

1. Among the 10 leading causes of death in the U.S.in 2015.
 - a. **70% were due to chronic diseases**
 - b. The majority were due to infectious diseases, such as influenza and pneumonia
 - c. None were due to behavioral causes
 - d. Infectious diseases no longer appear among the top 10 causes
 - e. None of the above

Ans: A

2. Which of the following are “objectives” of epidemiology:
 - a. To determine the causes or etiology of disease
 - b. To determine the burden of disease among populations
 - c. To evaluate health care services and interventions
 - d. To study the natural history and progression of disease
 - e. **All of the above**

Ans: E

3. The central aim of epidemiological methods is to _____ the evidence underpinning public health decisions.
 - a. Summarize
 - b. Disprove
 - c. **Quantify**
 - d. Qualify
 - e. None of the above

Ans: C

4. Data sources for epidemiologic studies include:
 - a. Vital records
 - b. Electronic Medical Records
 - c. Population-based surveys
 - d. The US Census
 - e. **All of the above**

Ans: E

5. The burden of disease in a population is often quantified by which of the following rates or proportions.
 - a. Incidence
 - b. Mortality
 - c. Prevalence
 - d. QALY
 - e. **All of the above**

Ans: E

6. The shift from the focus on the individual services provided by health systems to population-focused measures will require health systems to regularly monitor
- a. **community-level health data**
 - b. the Gross National Product
 - c. the return on Fee for Service claims
 - d. none of the above
 - e. all of the above

Ans: A

7. Epidemiologic studies should be conducted by _____ to account for the fact that population health is due to a combination of biological, environmental and social factors.
- a. **multi-disciplinary/interdisciplinary teams**
 - b. clinicians only
 - c. politicians
 - d. bench scientists
 - e. pharmaceutical companies

Ans: A

8. When demographic subgroups have higher occurrence of disease compared to other groups this is referred to as
- a. Genetics
 - b. **Health disparities**
 - c. Statistical chance
 - d. Life style choices
 - e. None of the above

Ans: B

9. Which of the following types of studies are used in epidemiology?
- a. Descriptive studies
 - b. Case-control studies
 - c. Cohort studies
 - d. Experimental studies
 - e. **All of the above**

Ans: E

10. Who is considered the father of modern epidemiology?
- a. Hippocrates
 - b. **John Snow**
 - c. Jacob Epidemiology
 - d. Benjamin Franklin

- e. All of the above

Ans: B

Study Questions:

1. Why is epidemiology important to the provision of population health services?
2. What are the key differences between descriptive and analytic epidemiology?
3. What makes epidemiology distinct compared to the provision of medicine?
4. How are experimental studies different from case-control and cohort study?