



MCQS on GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

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1. While investigating a point source epidemic it was found that 120 students ate five different foods (meat burgers, fried fish, steak, and rice and fruit salad. The relative risk was calculated for all those five foods. It was concluded that fish was not responsible for this epidemic. The relative risk of fish is:

- a) 0.7
- b) 1.2
- c) 1.7
- d) 3.0
- e) 7.0

True: a

2.If an epidemiologist while investigating an epidemic makes a graph to plot distribution of cases of disease by the time of onset and gets a polymodal distribution curve The most likely disease is:

- a) Salmonellosis
- b) Staphylococcal food poisoning
- c) Measles
- d) Typhoid
- e) Hepatitis A

True: c

3. 10 cases of food poisoning had been reported in hospital, 2 out of these developed mild gastrointestinal symptoms, 4 developed moderate dehydration

but recovered and 2 succumbed to the disease. The characteristic of the organism of food poisoning that produces the severest form of the disease is:

- a) Infectivity
- b) Pathogenicity
- c) Virulence
- d) Communicability
- e) Resistibility

True: c

4. Public Policies in Pakistan aim at avoiding the underlying reasons for the development of environmental and atmospheric concentration of SO₂ to protect the health of people. It's an example of

- a) Primordial
- b) Primary
- c) Secondary
- d) Rehabilitation
- e) Screening

True: a

4. Influenza pandemic occurs after every 7 – 10 years. This kind of disease distribution in time is known as:

- a) Secular trend
- b) Short time fluctuation
- c) Cyclical trend
- d) Seasonal trend
- e) Endemicity

True: c

5. If the age incidences curve of leukemia shows two peaks it is suggestive of bimodality. Bimodality usually signifies:

- a) Non homogeneity
- b) Cluster sampling
- c) Large number of observations
- d) Accuracy
- e) Short duration of disease

True: a

6. Early diagnosis & prompt treatment is focused on:

- a) Disease identification
- b) Host factors
- c) Environmental factors
- d) Restoration of ability
- e) Behaviour modification

True: a

7. Prophylactic administration of vitamin K in breast fed babies is an example of:

- a) Health Promotion
- b) Treatment
- c) Specific protection
- d) Rehabilitation
- e) Primordial prevention

True: c

8. A 55 years old hypertensive patient was admitted in the Medical Ward with cerebral stroke after treatment he recovered but was unable to move his right lower limb. He was advised to do physiotherapy. This type of assistance is:

- a) Health promotion
- b) Specific protection
- c) Prompt treatment
- d) Disability limitation
- e) Rehabilitation

True: e

9. Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis affected a large proportion of population over a wide geographic area in 1971 and 1981. This spread of disease is:

- a) Epidemic
- b) Sporadic
- c) Pandemic
- d) Endemic
- e) Opportunistic

True: c

10. A patient came in emergency with signs of dehydration and severe diarrhea. An Intra venous infusion was given to correct electrolytes and fluid levels. He was discharged after 2 days. About 2 months later the patient came back with signs of jaundice and Hepatitis B surface antigen was positive. He did not give history of any event which could have led to this disease. This hepatitis infection may be labeled as:

- a) Sub clinical
- b) Idiopathic
- c) Opportunistic
- d) Cross infection
- e) Iatrogenic

True: e

11. The trend in mortality from tuberculosis in England showed a steady fall in years 1855 – 1965 but thereafter a gradual rise in the incidence of this disease

was reported. This type of time trend or fluctuation in disease occurrence is termed as:

- a) Epidemic trend
- b) Cyclical trend
- c) Seasonal trend
- d) Secular trend
- e) Pandemic trend

True: d

12. An outbreak of brucellosis in cattle is reported, threatening the health of human population. This outbreak is:

- a) Epizootic
- b) Epornithic
- c) Enzootic
- d) Exotic
- e) Epidemic

True: a

13. In a colony located near an industrial area 50 people died due to asphyxia and many developed difficulty in breathing and were hospitalized within 24 hours. The cause was the leakage of carbon monoxide from a nearby chemical plant. The distribution of cases in time is suggestive of:

- a) Propagated epidemic
- b) Slow epidemic
- c) Common source – single exposure
- d) Common source – continuous exposure
- e) Pandemic

True: c

14. Increased number of Malaria cases was reported in the time intervals between August to October and March to April. There are 2 different periods in a year, where increased malaria transmission is reported. Such an occurrence of malaria cases in time will give a distribution which is:

- a) Unimodal
- b) Sporadic
- c) Bimodal
- d) Endemic
- e) Multimodal

True: c

15. A pap smear and colposcopic examination for the early detection of cervical cancer and papilloma virus infection constitute

- a) Primary prevention
- b) Secondary prevention
- c) Tertiary prevention

- d) Medical treatment
- e) Surgical treatment

True: b

16. After excision of breast for Ca breast, a surgical reconstruction of breast tissue was done. This reflects:

- a) Primary prevention
- b) Secondary prevention
- c) Tertiary prevention
- d) Medical treatment
- e) Surgical treatment

Key: c

17. The policy of delaying marriage of girls till 20 years of age belongs to:

- a) Primordial prevention
- b) Primary prevention
- c) Secondary prevention
- d) Disability limitation
- e) Rehabilitation

Key: True: a

18. To prevent neonatal tetanus by TT injections during pregnancy is the:

- a) Primordial prevention
- b) Primary prevention
- c) Secondary prevention
- d) Disability limitation
- e) Rehabilitation

Key: True: b

19. Antenatal service for detection of diseases which may lead to complications in pregnancy is an example of:

- a) Primordial prevention
- b) Primary prevention
- c) Secondary prevention
- d) Disability limitation
- e) Rehabilitation

Key: True: c

20. Management of deep vein thrombosis to arrest the progression of the disease is:

- a) Primordial prevention
- b) Primary prevention
- c) Secondary prevention
- d) Disability limitation
- e) Rehabilitation

Key: True: d

21. If a child presents with protein energy malnutrition showing signs of loss of subcutaneous fat and weight reduction. The level of prevention suggested at this point is:

- a) Primordial prevention
- b) Health promotion
- c) Specific protection
- d) Early diagnosis and prompt treatment
- e) Disability limitation & rehabilitation

Key: true: E

22. 49 years old black African male smoker with positive family history of hypertension presented with history of constant headache. His blood pressure was 140/90 mg hg. The modifiable risk factor in this particular case is:

- a) Male sex
- b) African race
- c) Positive family history
- d) Smoking
- e) Age

Key: True: d

23. Japan has low incidence of prostate cancer as compared to the incidence in US. The incidence of carcinoma prostate in Japanese did not change with their migration to the U.S. It supported:

- a) Nutritional effect
- b) Environmental effect
- c) Genetic effect
- d) Metabolic effect
- e) Metabolic effect

Key: True: c

24. An uneducated man of 30, working in a cement industry, exhibiting bad personal hygiene, presents with acute diarrhea and dehydration. Many factors can play a role in this condition but the likely host factor to have caused this condition is:

- a) Age
- b) Sex
- c) Education
- d) Occupation
- e) Bad personal hygiene

Key: True: e

25. 10 cases of food poisoning had been reported in hospital, 2 out of these developed mild gastrointestinal symptoms, 4 developed moderate dehydration but recovered and 2 succumbed to the disease. The characteristic of the organism of food poisoning that produces the severest form of the disease is:

- a) Infectivity

- b) Pathogenicity
- c) Virulence
- d) Communicability
- e) Resistibility

Key: True: c

26. Shortly after a dormitory barbeque at Wah medical college, students came back to their rooms and most of them (62 out of 74 students) experienced acute vomiting and diarrhea. This epidemic may be labeled as:

- a) Point source
- b) Propagative
- c) Multiple exposure common source
- d) Slow epidemic
- e) Pandemic

Key: True: a

27. Ten days after a measles outbreak in Wah Cantt, several elementary school children became symptomatic. Subsequently, additional cases were found among friends and families of the infected students. This epidemic may be known as

- a) Point source
- b) Propagative
- c) Common source
- d) Pandemic
- e) Vector borne

Key: True: b

28. After returning home from a family planning clinical, Dr. Saeed noticed a slight itching between his fingers. Within 2 days his wife had similar itching, as did his son one day later. This epidemic (scabies) may be classified as:

- a) Point source
- b) Indirect transmission
- c) Common source
- d) Serial transmission
- e) Vehicle borne transmission

Key: True: d

29. Public Policies in Pakistan aim at avoiding the underlying reasons for the development of environmental and atmospheric concentration of SO₂ to protect the health of people. It's an example of:

- a) Primordial
- b) Primary
- c) Secondary
- d) Rehabilitation
- e) Screening

Key: True: A

30. Wearing a crash – helmet to prevent head injury while riding a motor-bike refers to:

- a) Specific protection
- b) Health promotion
- c) Early diagnosis & prompt treatment
- d) Disability limitation
- e) Rehabilitation

Key: True: b

31. To control the rising incidence of non-communicable diseases, legislation based on tobacco control will be adopted to prevent onset of the risk behaviour. This prevention will be

- a) Primordial
- b) Health promotion
- c) Specific protection
- d) Disability limitation
- e) Rehabilitation

Key: a

32. Public Policies in Pakistan aim at avoiding the underlying reasons for the development of environmental and atmospheric concentration of SO₂ to protect the health of people. It's an example of

- a) Primordial
- b) Primary
- c) Secondary
- d) Rehabilitation
- e) screening

Key: True: a

33. The chest X-rays and sputum analysis for the early detection of tuberculosis constitute:

- a) Primary prevention
- b) Secondary prevention
- c) Tertiary prevention
- d) Medical treatment
- e) Primordial prevention

Key: True: b

34. Antenatal service for detection of diseases which may lead to complications in pregnancy is an example of:

- a) Primordial prevention
- b) Primary prevention
- c) Secondary prevention
- d) Disability limitation
- e) Rehabilitation

Key: True: c

35. Health education is the responsibility of

- a) Health educationalist
- b) Doctor
- c) Paramedical staff
- d) Every health worker
- e) Community Nurse

Key: True: d

36. Immunization is

- a) Health promotion
- b) Specific Protection
- c) Early detection
- d) Rehabilitation
- e) Prompt Treatment

Key: True: b

37. All of the following represent Specific protection mode of Disease prevention Except:

- (a) Chemoprophylaxis for meningococcal meningitis
- (b) Personal hygiene and Environmental sanitation
- (c) Usage of condoms
- (d) Iodisation of salt

Ans. (b)

38. Secondary level of prevention include all of the following except:

- (a) Health screening for Diabetes Mellitus
- (b) Case finding for Falciparum Malaria
- (c) Contact tracing for STIs
- (d) Reconstructive Surgery in Leprosy

Ans. (d)

39. In a population to prevent coronary artery disease changing harmful lifestyles by education is referred to

as:

- (a) High risk strategy
- (b) Primary prevention
- (c) Secondary prevention
- (d) Tertiary prevention

Ans. (b)

40. In an area with fluoride rich water, the de fluoridation of water is which level of prevention?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Primordial

Ans. (a)

41. Which of the following is an example of Disability limitation in poliomyelitis?

- (a) Reducing occurrence of polio by immunization

- (b) Arranging for schooling of child suffering from PRPP
- (c) Resting affected limbs in neutral position
- (d) Providing calipers for walking

Ans. (c)

42. Which of the following is primordial prevention?

- (a) Action taken prior to the onset of disease
- (b) Prevention of emergence of development of risk factors
- (c) Action taken to remove the possibility that a disease will ever occur
- (d) Action that halts the progress of a disease

Ans. (b)

43. 'Disability Limitation' is mode of intervention for:

- (a) Primordial Prevention
- (b) Primary Prevention
- (c) Secondary Prevention
- (d) Tertiary Prevention

Ans. (d)

44. Which of the following is the most logical sequence?

- (a) Impairment-Disease-Disability-Handicap
- (b) Disease-Impairment-Disability-Handicap
- (c) Disease-Impairment- Handicap-Disability
- (d) Disease-Handicap-Impairment-Disability

Ans. (b)

45. A person who has lost his foot in an accident and is not able to walk is an example of:

- (a) Disease
- (b) Disability
- (c) Impairment
- (d) Handicap

Ans. (b)

46. Primary prevention of obesity:

- (a) Low fiber diet
- (b) High fiber diet
- (c) High cholesterol diet
- (d) High intake of protein

Ans. (b)

47. Primordial prevention in coronary heart disease:

- (a) Exercise in high risk area
- (b) BP monitoring
- (c) Salt restriction
- (d) Statins
- (e) TMT

Ans. (c)

48. Primary prevention of dental caries includes:

- (a) Fluoridation
- (b) Dental health education
- (c) Mass screening
- (d) Dental fitting, teeth extraction

Ans. (a)

49. Primary prevention of dental carries are:

- (a) Dental screening
- (b) Health education
- (c) Defluoridation of water
- (d) Dental filling
- (e) Tooth extraction

Ans. (b)

50. Which of the following is primordial prevention for NCD (non communicable disease):

- (a) Salt restriction in high NCD area
- (b) Smoking cessation in high NCE area
- (c) Preservation of traditional diet in low NCD area
- (d) Early diagnosis and treatment
- (e) Exercise in high NCD area

Ans. (a)

51. Primary prevention:

- (a) Marriage counseling
- (b) Early diagnosis and treatment
- (c) Pap smear
- (d) Self breast examination
- (e) Immunization

Ans. (a)

52. Vitamin A prophylaxis to a child is:

- (a) Health promotion
- (b) Specific protection
- (c) Primordial prevention
- (d) Secondary prevention

Ans. (b)

53. Screening of the diseases is which type of prevention?

- (a) Primordial
- (b) Primary
- (c) Secondary
- (d) Tertiary

Ans. (c)

54. Which of the following is not a primary prevention strategy?

- (a) Breast self-examination

- (b) Control of tobacco
- (c) Radiation protection
- (d) Cancer education

Ans. (a)

55. CAD primordial prevention is by

- (a) Lifestyle change
- (b) Coronary bypass
- (c) Treatment of CAD
- (d) None

Ans. (d)

56. Prevention of emergence of risk factor is

- (a) Primordial prevention
- (b) Primary prevention
- (c) Secondary prevention
- (d) Tertiary prevention

Ans. (a)

57. Immunization is

- (a) Primary prevention
- (b) Secondary prevention
- (c) Tertiary prevention
- (d) Disability limitation

Ans. (a)

58. Iodized salt in iodine deficiency control programme is

- (a) Primary prevention
- (b) Secondary prevention
- (c) Tertiary prevention
- (d) Primordial prevention

Ans. (a)

59. Target group in Secondary prevention

- (a) Healthy individuals
- (b) Patients
- (c) Animals
- (d) Children

Ans. (b)

60. School health checkup comes under level of prevention:

- (a) Primordial
- (b) Primary
- (c) Secondary
- (d) Tertiary

Ans. (c)

61. Desks provided with table top to prevent neck problems is an example of

- (a) Primordial prevention

- (b) Primary prevention
- (c) Specific protection
- (d) Disability limitation

Ans. (b)

62. Childhood obesity prevention is a type of

- (a) Primordial prevention
- (b) Primary prevention
- (c) Secondary prevention
- (d) Tertiary prevention

Ans. (a)

63. Monitoring of blood pressure which type of prevention

- (a) Primordial
- (b) Primary
- (c) Secondary
- (d) Tertiary

Ans. (c)

63. All of the following comes under primary prevention except:

- (a) Pap smear
- (b) Helmets
- (c) Contraception
- (d) Vaccines

Ans. (a)

64. Patient is on psychotherapy, what is the level of prevention

- (a) Primordial
- (b) Primary
- (c) Secondary
- (d) Tertiary

Ans. (c)

65. All are health promotion strategies Except:

- (a) Insecticides spray
- (b) Potable safe water supply
- (c) Life style modification
- (d) Chemoprophylaxis

Ans. (d)

66. One of the following is an example for Tertiary prevention:

- (a) Vaccination
- (b) Immediate diagnosis and treatment
- (c) Rehabilitation
- (d) Health education

Ans. (c)

67. Action which halts the progress of a disease at its incipient stage and prevents complications:

- (a) Primary prevention
- (b) Primordial prevention
- (c) Secondary prevention
- (d) Tertiary prevention

Ans. (c)

68. The following does not determine specific protection:

- (a) Pap smear for early detection of carcinoma cervix in community
- (b) Wearing of goggles by welders
- (c) Wearing of seat belts by car drivers
- (d) Vitamin A for children prophylaxis

Ans. (a)

69. Which is not included in primary prevention:

- (a) Health education
- (b) Life-style modification
- (c) Immunization
- (d) Nutritional supplementation

Ans. (b)

70. Health promotion includes all except:

- (a) Specific protection
- (b) Health education
- (c) Food fortification
- (d) Environment modification

Ans. (a)

71. Primary prevention among following is:

- (a) Disability limitation
- (b) Early diagnosis
- (c) Treatment
- (d) Immunization

Ans. (d)

72. Which of the following is a primary prevention in Polio:

- (a) Good sanitary measures
- (b) Rehabilitation
- (c) Provision of 3 doses of OPV in early infancy
- (d) Collection of stool sample for diagnosis

Ans. (c)

73. When you immunize a child for measles what type of prevention are you doing:

- (a) Primordial prevention
- (b) Health promotion

- (c) Specific protection
- (d) Secondary Prevention

Ans. (c)

74. First in sequence:

- (a) Impairment
- (b) Disease
- (c) Disability
- (d) Rehabilitation

Ans. (b)

75. All are primary levels of prevention except:

- (a) Health promotion
- (b) Specific protection
- (c) Early diagnosis and treatment
- (d) Immunization

Ans. (c)

76. Not allowing the emergence or development of the risk factor itself is which level of prevention?

- (a) Primordial
- (b) Primary
- (c) Secondary
- (d) Tertiary

Ans. (a)

77. Level of prevention that includes Specific protection:

- (a) Primordial
- (b) Primary
- (c) Secondary
- (d) Tertiary

Ans. (b)

78. Chemoprophylaxis is prevention type:

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Quarternary

Ans. (a)

79. Chemoprophylaxis of Malaria is prevention:

- (a) Primordial
- (b) Primary

- (c) Secondary
- (d) Tertiary

Ans. (b)

80. Which of the following is characteristic of a single exposure common vehicle outbreak?

- (a) Frequent secondary cases
- (b) Severity increases with increasing age
- (c) Explosive
- (d) Cases occur continuously beyond the longest incubation Period

Ans. (c)

81. Changes in occurrence of a disease over long periods of time are known as:

- (a) Epidemics
- (b) Seasonal trends
- (c) Cyclical trends
- (d) Secular trends

Ans. (d)

82. All are true for Point source epidemic except:

- (a) Epidemic curve rises and falls sharply
- (b) Clustering of cases within a short period of time
- (c) Person-to-person transmission
- (d) All cases usually develop within one incubation period

Ans. (c)

83. True regarding point source epidemic is:

- (a) Secondary waves occur
- (b) There is a rapid rise in the wave which flattens (Pleateau)
- (c) All cases occur in a single incubation period of the disease
- (d) It is propagative

Ans. (c)

84. Regarding point source epidemic true:

- (a) Rapid rise & fall
- (b) Only infectious cause
- (c) Explosive
- (d) ↑secondary attack rate
- (e) No secondary wave

Ans. (a)

85. True regarding point-source epidemic is/are:

- (a) Rapid rise
- (b) Rapid fall
- (c) Slow rise
- (d) Slow fall
- (e) No secondary waves

Ans. (a)

86. Secular trend refers to:

- (a) Long term changes
- (b) Short term changes
- (c) Seasonal changes
- (d) Periodical changes
- (e) Religion changes

Ans. (a)

87. Secular trends are:

- (a) Progressive changes occurring over a long period of time
- (b) Explosion of changes in a limited span of time
- (c) Periodic changes occurring over a long period
- (d) Sudden epidemic of a new occurring

Ans. (a)

82. Seasonal trend is:

- (a) Seasonal variation of disease occurrence may be related to environmental conditions
- (b) Some diseases occurs in cyclic spread over short periods of time
- (c) Some disease occurs in cyclic changes over long period of time
- (d) Non-infectious conditions never show periodic Fluctuations

Ans. (a)

83. Descriptive epidemiology includes all Except:

- (a) Retrospective and prospective study
- (b) Disease
- (c) Time
- (d) Place

Ans. (a)

84. A graph shows an uniform curve with no secondary curves the following statement is correct:

- (a) Multiple exposure
- (b) Pointed epidemic
- (c) Sporadic
- (d) Pandemic

Ans. (b)

85. All are true about Point source epidemic except:

- (a) Secondary Waves are not seen
- (b) All the cases occur simultaneously
- (c) Plateau is seen
- (d) None

Ans. (c)

88. Rapid rise and fall in epidemic curve without any secondary waves is seen in:

- (a) Point source epidemic, single exposure
- (b) Propagated epidemic
- (c) Point source multiple exposure epidemic
- (d) Seasonal trend

Ans. (a)

89. Secular trend of disease refers to occurrence of:

- (a) Annual disease cycles
- (b) Bi-annual disease cycles
- (c) 10 years or more disease cycles
- (d) Consistent change in one direction

Ans. (d)

90. Disease occurs in cycles over short period of time:

- (a) Seasonal trend
- (b) Cyclic trend
- (c) Secular trend
- (d) All

Ans. (b)

91. Infections transmitted to man from vertebrate animals are known as:

- (a) Exotic
- (b) Anthroozoonoses
- (c) Zooanthroponoses
- (d) Epizootic

Ans. (b)

92. 'Endemic Disease' means that a disease:

- (a) Occurs clearly in excess of normal expectancy
- (b) Is constantly present in a given population group
- (c) Exhibits seasonal pattern
- (d) Is prevalent among animals

Ans. (b)

93. Occurrence of a disease in a haphazard and irregular pattern is known as:

- (a) Endemic
- (b) Epidemic
- (c) Sporadic
- (d) Pandemic

Ans. (c)

94. Sentinel surveillance is done to detect

- (a) Missing number of cases
- (b) Total number of cases
- (c) Incidence of disease
- (d) Factors affecting occurrence of disease

Ans. (a)

95. HIV cases are reported from all over the world. This is called as

- (a) Endemic
- (b) Epidemic

- (c) Pandemic
- (d) Sporadic

Ans. (c)

96. Following is part of "Sentinel Surveillance" EXCEPT

- (a) Method for identifying the missing cases
- (b) Supplementing the notified cases
- (c) To estimate the disease prevalence in total population
- (d) To estimate the fatality of the disease

Ans. (d)

97. The ability of an infectious agent to invade and multiply in a host is called

- (a) Pathogenicity
- (b) Infectivity
- (c) Virulence
- (d) Communicability

Ans. (b)

98. Disease imported in a country, which was not otherwise present?

- (a) Epornithic disease
- (b) Zoonotic disease
- (c) Exotic disease
- (d) Epizootic disease

Ans. (c)

99. The area is declared free of epidemic

- (a) Till last secondary case recovers
- (b) No new case reported for the incubation period of disease since the last case
- (c) No new case reported for twice the incubation period of disease since the last case
- (d) No new case reported for six months since the last case

Ans. (c)

100. Which of the following is the initial-most step in investigation of an epidemic

- (a) Defining the population at risk
- (b) Confirmation of existence of an epidemic
- (c) Verification of diagnosis
- (d) Rapid search for all cases and their characteristics

Ans. (c)

101. In epidemic, 1st step is:

- (a) Verification of diagnosis
- (b) Isolation
- (c) Immunization
- (d) Notification

Ans. (a)

102. Which of the following statements regarding live vaccines is false?

- (a) Two live vaccines cannot be administered simultaneously
- (b) Booster doses are not required when live vaccines are administered

(c) Single dose gives lifelong immunity

(d) Live vaccine contains both major and minor Antigens

Ans. (a)