

FBQ1: Epidemiology is the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specified populations and the application of this study to the control of health problems
Answer: Epidemiology

FBQ2: The Father of Epidemiology is John Snow
Answer: John Snow

FBQ3: The modern definition of epidemiology accommodates three important elements
Answer: Three

FBQ4: The Epidemiologist is concerned with studying disease occurrence in people and the numerous factors which people are often exposed to that played a significant role in disease occurrence
Answer: Epidemiologist

FBQ5: Descriptive Studies is the study of the amount and distribution of a disease within a population by persons, place and time
Answer: Descriptive

FBQ6: The focus of analytical study is not to formulate but to test hypothesis. True/False
Answer: True

FBQ7: Analytical study examine the relationship between health status and variables
Answer: Analytical

FBQ8: Rates help to determine spread
Answer: Rates

FBQ9: Incidence Rate is the measure of the frequency of cases of disease in a particular population and the times of onset of which occurred during a specified period of time
Answer: Incidence Rate

FBQ10: Prevalence rate is defined as the proportion of the population affected by a disease at a particular time
Answer: Prevalence rate

FBQ11: Specific rate is a rate expressed in terms of a sub-group of a population (i.e.) the denominator is not the total population but a selected portion of it.
Answer: Specific rate

FBQ12: Vital statistics are statistics that records vital events such as births, death, marriages, annulment and divorce obtained at registration centres at Local, State and at Federal levels
Answer: Vital statistics

FBQ13: _____ are a combination of vital statistics and other data pertinent

Answer: Health Statistics

FBQ14: _____ is defined as the proportion of the population affected by a disease at a particular time

Answer: Prevalence rate

FBQ15: _____ is a periodic count or enumeration of a population.

Answer: Census

FBQ16: A _____ is the age and sex structure of the population displayed in the form of histogram showing the percentage distribution of each sex at 5 yearly intervals.

Answer: population pyramid

FBQ17: _____ is the study of relationship of organisms including humans to each other as well as other aspects of the environment

Answer: Ecology

FBQ18: _____ means the inhibition of the development of a disease before it occurs but in the broader sense

Answer: Prevention

FBQ19: _____ includes all measures which interrupt or slow the progression of disease and the resulting disability

Answer: Prevention

FBQ20: _____ is the alleviation of disabilities from the disease and attempt to restore effective functioning

Answer: Rehabilitation

FBQ21: _____ is the exercise of continuous scrutiny of and watchfulness over the distribution and spread of infection and the related factors with sufficient accuracy and completeness to provide the basis for effective control

Answer: Surveillance

FBQ22: _____ can be defined as the occurrence in a community or region or a member of a defined population of a group of illnesses of a similar nature in excess of a normal expectancy in that population

Answer: Epidemics

FBQ23: _____ is a term that expresses a persistent intense transmission of the disease e.g. malaria

Answer: Hyperendemic

FBQ24: The _____ is the first among a number of similar cases which are epidemiologically related

Answer: Index Case

FBQ25: Occasionally an animal may serve as the reservoir and this is called _____

Answer: Zoonosis

FBQ26: _____ is the period between the exposure to an infectious agent and the appearance of the first signs and symptoms of disease

Answer: Incubation Period

FBQ27: _____ is the sum total of body mechanism that provides a barrier to the progress of invasion or multiplication of infectious agents and damage their toxic products

Answer: Resistance

FBQ28: A _____ is someone who though has disease causing organism in his body but does not show any sign of infection.

Answer: Carrier

FBQ29: _____ is the resistance usually associated with possession of antibodies having specific actions on the micro-organism concerned with a particular infectious disease or its toxin

Answer: Immunity

FBQ30: _____ is an immuno-biological substance designed to produce specific protection against a given disease

Answer: Vaccine

FBQ31: _____ are bacterial, viral, and parasitic infections, transmitted through sexual contacts

Answer: Sexually Transmitted Infections

FBQ32: The _____ is causative agent of the Acquired Immune Deficiency (AIDS)

Answer: Human immuno-deficiency virus

FBQ33: Viral replications of HIV are regulated by the products of the _____

Answer: Genes

FBQ34: _____ -is any organism or agent that is capable of producing infection or infectious diseases

Answer: Infectious agent

FBQ35: _____ is someone who though has disease causing organism in his body but do not show any sign of infection.

Answer: Carrier

MCQ1: Epidemiology was coined from a Greek word meaning the science of _____

Answer: people

MCQ2: Epidemiology origins can loosely be traced to the time of

Answer: Hippocrates

MCQ3: _____ observed patterns of incidence of a cholera outbreak in central London

Answer: John Snow

MCQ4: The modern definition of epidemiology accommodates three important elements, except

Answer: Geographical area

MCQ5: The three components (3Ds) common to the definition of epidemiology are the following except ,

Answer: discovery

MCQ6: The following terms are used to describe the extent of the occurrence of disease except

Answer: Holoendemic

MCQ7: The major questions that are usually asked in epidemiology are the following except:

Answer: Which disease occurred

MCQ8: Epidemiological studies comprise of the following except:

Answer: Inferential epidemiology

MCQ9: Experimental/Interventional studies include the following except

Answer: Group trials

MCQ10: Analytical Epidemiology Cohort Studies include the following except

Answer: Risk ratio

MCQ11: The three broad questions necessary to describe the occurrence of a disease are the following except:

Answer: Season

MCQ12: The procedures in descriptive studies are:

Answer: Naming of disease

MCQ13: Analytic studies only look at the individuals so affected within the population

Answer: True

MCQ14: The number of life births to residents in an area in a calendar year divided by the average population in that population multiplied by 1000 is

Answer: Crude Birth Rate

MCQ15: The difference between Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate is

Answer: Rate of Natural Population Increase

MCQ16: Statistics is used for the following except

Answer: To report the health status of the people and provide solution to their health problems

MCQ17: The data to be collected during Census will include the following except

Answer: height

MCQ18: A population pyramid is the age and sex structure of the population displayed in the form of histogram showing the percentage distribution of each sex at _____ yearly intervals.

Answer: 5

MCQ19: Methods and Sources of Data Collection include the following except:

Answer: Market records

MCQ20: Host Factor that influence disease can be the following except

Answer: Origin

MCQ21: Environmental Factors that determine disease are subdivided into the following except

Answer: Psychological

MCQ22: The second level of prevention is

Answer: early diagnosis and treatment

MCQ23: Chemoprophylaxis is an example of which level of prevention?

Answer: First

MCQ24: Rehabilitation can be divided into the following except

Answer: Psychological

MCQ25: _____ is a term that expresses a persistent intense transmission of the disease e.g. malaria

Answer: Hyperendemic

MCQ26: _____-is the constant presence or the usual prevalence of a disease or infectious agent in human populations within a given geographic area.

Answer: Endemic

MCQ27: The Common Vehicle Epidemic Transmission can be through the following except:

Answer: Injection

MCQ28: One of the following is an example of a protozoa

Answer: Amoebiasis

MCQ29: The following are examples of Zoonosis except

Answer: Malaria

MCQ30: The following are characteristics that influence disease/illness formation in the body except:

Answer: Genetic power

MCQ31: The following are types of carrier except

Answer: Acute carrier

MCQ32: _____ is the level of resistance of a community or group of people to a particular disease.

Answer: Herd Immunity

MCQ33: Types of Sexually Transmitted Infections are the following except

Answer: Cholera

MCQ34: The following are types of Human Retroviruses except

Answer: HTLV3

MCQ35: Example of Rickettsiae is

Answer: Typhus organism