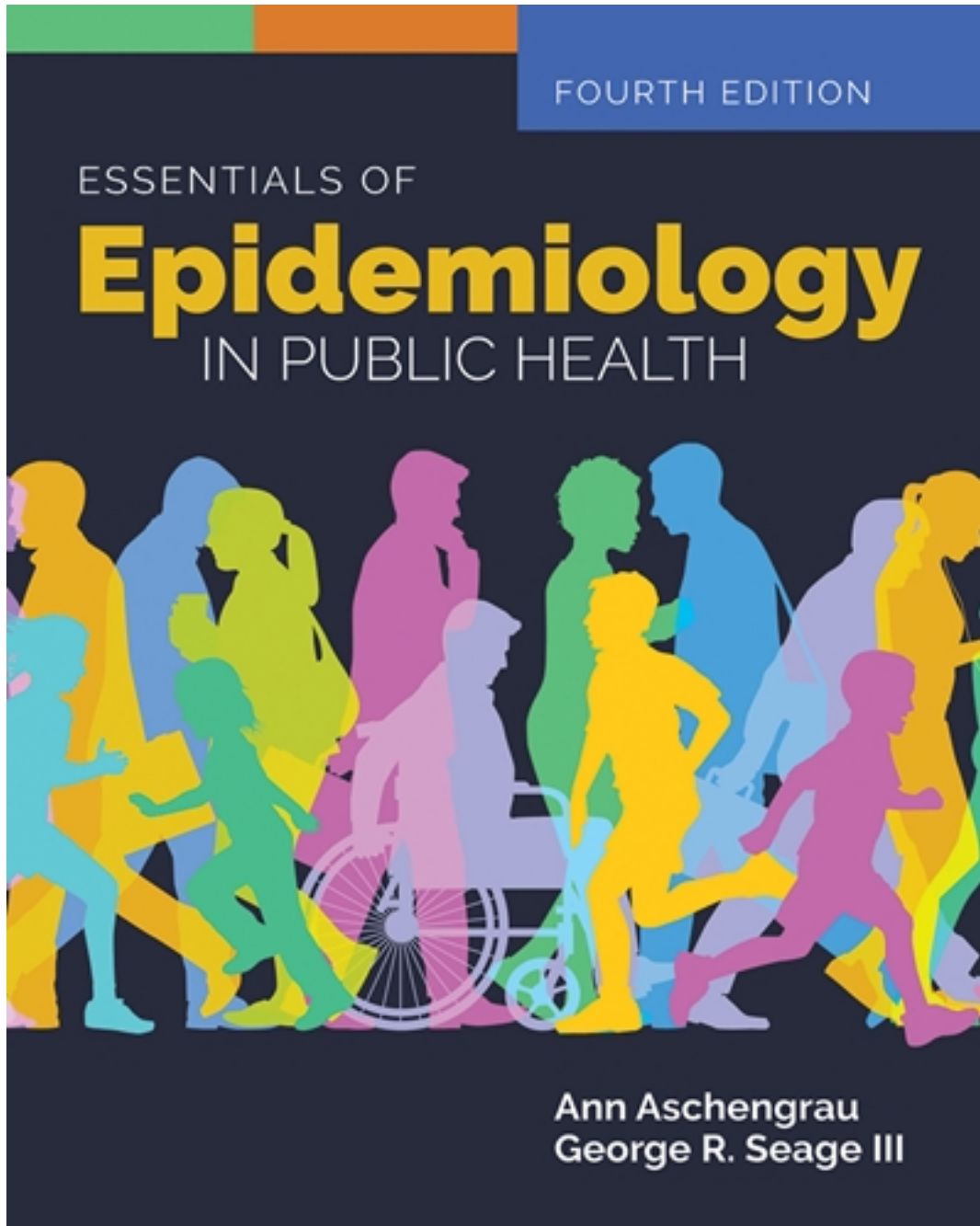


Test Bank for Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health 4th Edition by Aschengrau

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Test Bank

Import Settings:

Base Settings: Brownstone Default

Information Field: Complexity

Information Field: Ahead

Information Field: Subject

Information Field: Title

Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

NAS ISBN13: 9781284128376, add to Ahead, Title tags

Chapter: Chapter 02 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. Because measurement is the cornerstone of epidemiology and “health” and “sense of well-being” are nonspecific and difficult to quantify, epidemiologists have almost entirely focused their activities on which of the following, such as specific disease, injuries, disabilities, and death?

- A) Absence of disease
- B) Absence of health
- C) Presence of disease
- D) Presence of health

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions of Health and Disease

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Measures of Disease Frequency

2. The “lifetime risk of breast cancer” among women is a commonly cited measure of which of the following?

- A) Incidence rate
- B) Cumulative incidence
- C) Point prevalence
- D) Period prevalence

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Measures of Disease Frequency

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Measures of Disease Frequency

3. Which of the following takes into account the specific amount of time that the members of a population are followed until they develop the disease?

- A) Incidence
- B) Prevalence
- C) Morbidity
- D) Mortality

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Measures of Disease Frequency
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Measures of Disease Frequency

4. Which of the following refers to the proportion of the population that is diseased during a specified duration of time, such as the year 2017?

- A) Incidence rate
- B) Cumulative incidence
- C) Point prevalence
- D) Period prevalence

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Measures of Disease Frequency
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Measures of Disease Frequency

5. Which of the following is useful for estimating the needs of medical facilities and allocating resources for treating people who already have a disease?

- A) Incidence
- B) Prevalence
- C) Morbidity
- D) Mortality

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Measures of Disease Frequency
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Measures of Disease Frequency

6. Which of the following measures reflects both the number of individuals who died of a particular cause and the age at which the death occurred?

- A) Crude mortality rate
- B) Cause-specific mortality rate
- C) Age-specific mortality rate
- D) Year of potential life lost

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Commonly Used Measures of Disease Frequency in Public Health
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Measures of Disease Frequency

7. Which of the following is a general word that can apply to a disease, condition, or event?

- A) Incidence
- B) Prevalence
- C) Morbidity
- D) Mortality

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Measures of Disease Frequency
Subject: Chapter 2
Title: Measures of Disease Frequency

True/False

1. True or False? A unifying framework for thinking about a population is whether its membership is permanent or transient.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definition of a Population

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Measures of Disease Frequency

2. True or False? Even when clear-cut criteria are used, disease definitions often change over time as more is learned about a disease and its various manifestations.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Changes in Disease Definitions

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Measures of Disease Frequency

3. True or False? The incidence rate is based upon the assumption that everyone in the candidate population have been following for a specified period of time.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Measures of Disease Frequency

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Measures of Disease Frequency