

*Test Bank for Essentials of Public
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Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. What factor contributed to the escalation of criticism against public health during the COVID-19 pandemic?

- A) Lack of media coverage
- B) Decrease in political involvement
- C) Instantaneous social connectivity and political polarization
- D) Stronger international cooperation

Ans: C

Ahead: A Brief History of Public Health in the United States

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: What Is Public Health?

2. Which of the following statements characterizes an important difference between public health and most other professions?

- A) Education and training beyond the undergraduate (college) level is not available for public health.
- B) Large professional organizations do not exist for public health.
- C) Public health professionals work only in the public sector.
- D) Public health professionals don't share common academic preparation, but share a commitment to improved population health.

Ans: D

Ahead: Definitions of Public Health

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: What Is Public Health?

3. Which of the following is a limitation of defining public health solely as a workforce?

- A) It ignores the role of government agencies.
- B) It focuses only on private healthcare providers.
- C) It overlooks the variety of workers and community involvement.
- D) It emphasizes only technical skills like epidemiology.

Ans: C

Ahead: Definitions of Public Health

Subject: Chapter 1

Subject: What Is Public Health?

4. Public health was characterized as fulfilling society's interest in assuring conditions in which people could be healthy by:

A) the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in *Healthy People 2020*.

B) the Institute of Medicine in *The Future of Public Health*.

C) C.-E.A. Winslow.

D) Sir Geoffrey Vickers.

Ans: B

Ahead: Definitions of Public Health

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5. When public health is seen primarily as actions like tracking diseases and regulating restaurants, it is defined as:

A) a social determinant of health.

B) a governmental insurance system.

C) a set of knowledge and techniques applied to health problems.

D) a charitable healthcare service.

Ans: C

Ahead: Definitions of Public Health

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6. Which of these domains of determinants of health is included in the social-ecological model of determinants of health?

A) Living and working conditions

B) Social, family, and community networks

C) Individual behavior

D) All of these options are included.

Ans: D

Ahead: Public Health as a System

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7. Why did Shattuck's public health recommendations take several decades to be widely accepted?

A) There was initial resistance, and only later did states recognize the importance of environmental and disease control.

B) The government immediately implemented all his suggestions.

C) Public health needs changed quickly after his report.

D) Funding was abundant, so there was no urgency to act.

Ans: A

Ahead: A Brief History of Public Health in the United States

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8. Which of the following had the greatest impact on average life expectancy in the United States between 1900 and 2000?

- A) Vaccinations for infectious diseases
- B) Improvements in sanitation and hygiene
- C) Advances in medical care technology
- D) Health education

Ans: B

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9. Protection of the U.S. blood supply was responsible for preventing 1.5 million cases of which of the following?

- A) HIV
- B) Hepatitis B
- C) Tuberculosis
- D) Syphilis

Ans: B

Ahead: Introduction

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: What Is Public Health?

10. If trends through 1965 continued until today, the world would have 50 million more of which of the following?

- A) Alcohol abusers
- B) Drug users
- C) Smokers
- D) Persons living with HIV/AIDS

Ans: C

Ahead: Introduction

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: What Is Public Health?

11. Philadelphia created its first board of health in 1783 due to an outbreak of which of the following?

- A) Yellow fever
- B) Cholera
- C) Tuberculosis
- D) Diphtheria

Ans: A

Ahead: A Brief History of Public Health in the United States

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12. Which of the following diseases was totally eradicated by 1977 due to vaccinations?

- A) Tuberculosis
- B) Polio
- C) Smallpox
- D) Cholera

Ans: C

Ahead: A Brief History of Public Health in the United States

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13. Which of the following authored the 1850 report that became America's roadmap for development of a public health system?

- A) Lemuel Shattuck
- B) Edward Jenner
- C) Edwin Chadwick
- D) C.-E.A. Winslow

Ans: A

Ahead: A Brief History of Public Health in the United States

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14. Which of the following is an abstract concept that determines how each member of society is allocated their fair share of collective burdens and benefits?

- A) Class
- B) Science
- C) Race
- D) Justice

Ans: D

Ahead: Characteristics of a Public Health Approach

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15. Edwin Chadwick believed that disease was the cause of which of the following social ills?

- A) Racism
- B) Hunger
- C) Poverty
- D) Slavery

Ans: C

Ahead: A Brief History of Public Health in the United States

Subject: Chapter 1

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16. Smoke free laws, fluoridation of drinking water, and fortification of flour with folic acid are examples of which type of public health intervention?

- A) Addressing socio-economic factors
- B) Changing the context to make the default decision the healthy decision
- C) Long-lasting protective interventions
- D) Clinical interventions

Ans: B

Ahead: Public Health as a System

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17. A hospital CEO advocating with local politicians to adopt clean indoor air laws is an example of an activity in which “bucket” of prevention?

- A) Increased use of evidence-based clinical services
- B) Providing clinical services outside of the clinical setting
- C) Implementing preventive interventions that reach whole populations
- D) Primary prevention

Ans: C

Ahead: Characteristics of a Public Health Approach

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18. Which of the following events had the greatest impact on crude death rates in the United States in the 20th century?

- A) World War II
- B) The HIV/AIDS epidemic
- C) The polio epidemics of the 1950s
- D) The influenza pandemic of 1918–1919.

Ans: D

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19. A health equity-based approach to improving COVID-19 vaccination acceptance in Black and other disadvantaged communities is best exemplified by which of the following?

- A) Engaging mass media to reach the whole population with vaccination messages
- B) Engaging community leaders in disadvantaged communities to help deliver and reinforce the vaccination messages
- C) Assuring that vaccinations are made available free of charge
- D) Assuring that Medicare and Medicaid provide full coverage without copay for COVID-19 hospitalizations

Ans: B

Ahead: A Brief History of Public Health in the United States

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20. Which of the following could *not* be considered part of the broader public health system?

- A) A professional sports franchise
- B) A community college
- C) A state department of transportation
- D) A community foundation
- E) None of these is correct.

Ans: E

Ahead: Public Health as a System

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21. Which of the following interventions is likely have the greatest impact to improve the health of the population in the long run?

- A) Individual counseling to improve diet and exercise
- B) Treatment for everyone with high blood pressure
- C) Universal safe and affordable housing for everyone
- D) Smoke free laws

Ans: C

Ahead: The Value of Public Health

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: What Is Public Health?

22. Which of the following factors in favor of taking a public health action are likely to result in the greatest chances of success if the action is implemented?

- A) Advocacy for a specific action by a single-issue interest group
- B) Evidence of efficacy and effectiveness of the action in many peer-reviewed articles
- C) The success of the action in a single community
- D) Anecdotal evidence of the success of the action

Ans: B

Ahead: Characteristics of a Public Health Approach

Subject: Chapter 1

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23. In public health, the “pump handle” is a metaphor for which of the following?

- A) Discovering the cause of a public health problem
- B) Convincing policy makers to take an action to protect the public health
- C) Removing the source of a public health problem
- D) Assuring a safe drinking water supply

Ans: C

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True/False

1. True or False? The cholera epidemic of 1854 disproportionately affected lower social classes in London.

Ans: False

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Matching

1. Match each essential service with its appropriate core function:

1. Assessment Core Function

Ans: Investigate, diagnose, and investigate health problems and hazards affecting the population.

2. Policy Development Core Function

Ans: Strengthen, support, and mobilize communities and partnerships.

3. Assurance Core Function

Ans: Build and maintain a strong organizational infrastructure for public health.

Ahead: Definitions of Public Health

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2. Match each person with his contribution to Public Health.

1. C.-E.A Winslow

Ans: Classically defined public health

2. John Snow

Ans: Traced outbreak of cholera to common water pump

3. Edwin Chadwick

Ans: Recognized the link between poverty and health

4. Edward Jenner

Ans: First to successfully use vaccines

5. Lemuel Shattuck

Ans: Issued *Report of the Sanitary Commission of Massachusetts*

Ahead: A Brief History of Public Health in the United States

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3. Rank the following in chronological order from earliest to most recent.

1. First successful use of vaccines

Ans: First

2. Tracing an outbreak of cholera to common water pump

Ans: Fourth

3. Issuing the *Report of the Sanitary Commission of Massachusetts*

Ans: Third

4. Recognition of the link between poverty and health

Ans: Second

5. Classical definition of public health

Ans: Fifth

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4. Match each intervention with the kind of prevention it represents:

1. Blood pressure screening

Ans: Secondary prevention

2. Vaccinations

Ans: Primary prevention

3. Colonoscopy for cancer screening

Ans: Primary and secondary prevention

4. Cholesterol-lowering treatment for heart attack survivors

Ans: Tertiary prevention

Ahead: Characteristics of a Public Health Approach

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Multiple Response

1. Which of the following are characteristic features of public health? (check all that apply)

- A) Social justice philosophy
- B) Prevention is prime strategy.
- C) Treatment is prime strategy.
- D) Grounded in ethics
- E) Inherently ethical nature
- F) Inherently political nature
- G) Grounded in science
- H) Complete and well-defined agenda
- I) Multidisciplinary culture

Ans: A, B, D, E, F, G, I

Ahead: Characteristics of a Public Health Approach

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2. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated preexisting weaknesses in the public health system such as which of these? (check all that apply)

- A) Antiquated public health infrastructure for collecting data on reportable diseases
- B) Ineffective public health communication strategies on how to reduce health risks
- C) Distrust of government agencies
- D) Inadequate numbers of hospital beds in some communities

Ans: A, B, C

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