

*Test Bank for Prevention of Diseases in  
Populations 1<sup>st</sup> Edition by Farley*

ISBN: 9781284297096

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Base Settings: Brownstone Default  
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Information Field: Taxonomy  
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## **Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz**

### **Multiple Choice**

1. Which type of prevention involves reducing risky exposures before any signs of disease appear?

- A) Primary prevention
- B) Secondary prevention
- C) Tertiary prevention
- D) Quaternary prevention

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Why Prevention?

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Disease Prevention and Populations

Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

2. What is an example of secondary prevention?

- A) Vaccinating healthy persons
- B) Reducing air pollution
- C) Treating a person with high blood pressure to prevent stroke
- D) Treating a person who has had a stroke with anticoagulants

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Why Prevention?

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Disease Prevention and Populations

Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

3. According to the text, what is the prevention paradox as described by British epidemiologist Geoffrey Rose?

- A) A small change in the risk of disease of individuals, if broadly shared, can lead to a large change in the disease rate of an entire population.
- B) Prevention is more effective at the individual level than at the population level.
- C) Medical treatment is more effective than prevention.
- D) Prevention efforts are often ignored by political systems.

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Why Prevention?

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Disease Prevention and Populations

Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

4. Which of these would *not* be considered a population-level risk of disease?

- A) Unsanitary conditions at a refugee camp
- B) Low vaccination levels in a population
- C) Social norms that favor smoking
- D) Having a gene that doubles the risk of schizophrenia

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Why Prevention?

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Disease Prevention and Populations

Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

5. Which of these would be considered a population-level preventive intervention?

- A) Counseling an individual smoker to quit
- B) Treating a person with GLP-1 drugs for obesity
- C) A tax on cigarettes
- D) An individualized diet plan

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Why Prevention?

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Disease Prevention and Populations

Taxonomy: Evaluating/Creating

6. What is a “sufficient cause” for a disease?

- A) A single factor that causes a disease
- B) A combination of factors that produce a disease
- C) A protective factor that prevents a disease
- D) A risk marker that is statistically associated with a disease

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Causes and Risk Factors

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Disease Prevention and Populations

Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

7. Which of the following is an example of a modifiable risk factor?

- A) Age
- B) Race
- C) Exposure to mosquitoes
- D) Gene mutation

Ans: C  
Complexity: Easy  
Ahead: Causes and Risk Factors  
Subject: Chapter 1  
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations  
Taxonomy: Applying/Analyzing

8. Which of these would be considered a metabolic risk factor?

- A) Smoking
- B) Alcohol consumption
- C) Exposure to mosquitoes
- D) High blood pressure

Ans: D  
Complexity: Easy  
Ahead: Causes and Risk Factors  
Subject: Chapter 1  
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations  
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

9. All of the following are measures of the public health burden of a disease in a population *except*:

- A) Genome-wide association (GWA)
- B) Mortality
- C) Years of life lost (YLL)
- D) Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs)

Ans: A  
Complexity: Easy  
Ahead: What Health Problems Should We Prevent?  
Subject: Chapter 1  
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations  
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

### **True/False**

1. The leading causes of mortality worldwide are infectious diseases, such as malaria and HIV infection.

Ans: False  
Complexity: Moderate  
Ahead: What Health Problems Should We Prevent?  
Subject: Chapter 1  
Title: Disease Prevention and Populations  
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

2. Ischemic heart disease is one of the leading causes of DALYs worldwide.

Ans: True  
Complexity: Moderate  
Ahead: What Health Problems Should We Prevent?  
Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Disease Prevention and Populations  
Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding

3. In the United States, the leading risk factors for DALYs include high body mass index (that is, overweight and obesity), tobacco use, and dietary risks.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: What Health Problems Should We Prevent?

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Disease Prevention and Populations

Taxonomy: Remembering/Understanding