

ANSWER SHEET

Pre-and Post Test for Fundamentals of Epidemiology and Outbreak Investigations

1. The following text is a definition of _____.
“the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states in specified populations, and the application of this study to control health problems”
 - a. Health economics
 - b. **Epidemiology**
 - c. Health statistics
 - d, Epidemics

2. This type of epidemiology, where we move from questions of "who," "what," "where," and "when" and start trying to answer "how" and "why," is referred to as _____ epidemiology.
 - a. Field
 - b. Descriptive
 - c. Applied
 - d, **Analytical**

3. Vaccine efficacy trials are a good example of _____ studies because investigators control who gets the vaccine and who doesn't.
 - a. **Experimental**
 - b. Descriptive
 - c. Observational
 - d, Analytical

4. _____ studies are often referred to as prospective studies because they follow the study population forward in time, from suspected cause to effect.
 - a. Experimental
 - b. Descriptive
 - c. Observational
 - d, **Cohort**

5. In general, five criteria must be met to establish a cause-and-effect relationship. Which of the following does NOT belong?
 - a. Strength of association
 - b. Plausibility
 - c. Temporality
 - d, **Randomness**

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6. **A disease that is transmitted indirectly by a live carrier, usually an arthropod, such as mosquitoes, fleas, or ticks is said to be**
- _____
- a. **Vector borne**
 - b. Airborne
 - c. Vehicle borne
 - d, Accidental
7. **In investigating an outbreak, speed is essential, but getting the right answer is essential, too. To satisfy both requirements, epidemiologists approach investigations systematically, using 10 steps. Which of the following usually comes first?**
- a. Verify the diagnosis
 - b. **Prepare for field work**
 - c. Define and identify cases
 - d, Establish the existence of an outbreak
8. Determining whether or not you have an outbreak requires that you compare the current number of cases with _____.
- a. **the number from the previous few weeks or months, or from a comparable period during the previous few years.**
 - b. the number from the existing cases
 - c. the number of existing from the closest community
 - d, population demographics
9. **A _____, is a standard set of criteria for deciding whether, in an investigation, a person should be classified as having the disease or health condition under study.**
- a. case study
 - b. confirmed case
 - c. possible case
 - d, **case definition**
10. **A _____, is a table with selected critical items such as name or identification number, age, sex, and case classification, while each row represents a different case, by number.**
- a. **Line listing**
 - b. epidemic curve
 - c. 2X2
 - d, Chi square