**Multiple Choice**

1. Which type of population is often difficult to define because an individual’s decision to use a facility may depend on how far it is from home, the person’s particular medical condition, or his/her type of medical insurance?

A) Fixed population

B) Dynamic population

C) Candidate population

D) Catchment population

Ans: D

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Definition of a Population

Subject: Chapter 2

2. Membership of which type of population is always defined by a life event?

A) Fixed population

B) Dynamic population

C) Candidate population

D) Catchment population

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Definition of a Population

Subject: Chapter 2

3. New cases of disease are measured in which type of population, which is a population of people who are “at risk” of getting the disease?

A) Fixed population

B) Dynamic population

C) Candidate population

D) Catchment population

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Measures of Disease Frequency

Subject: Chapter 2

4. Which of the following can be thought of as the average risk of getting a disease over a certain period of time?

A) Incidence rate

B) Cumulative incidence

C) Point prevalence

D) Period prevalence

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Measures of Disease Frequency

Subject: Chapter 2

5. Which measure is most useful for evaluating the effectiveness of programs that try to prevent disease from occurring in the first place?

A) Incidence

B) Prevalence

C) Morbidity

D) Mortality

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Measures of Disease Frequency

Subject: Chapter 2

6. Researchers who study diseases such as birth defects (wherein it is difficult to gather information on defects present in miscarried and aborted fetuses) and chronic conditions such as arthritis (whose beginnings are difficult to pinpoint) have no choice but to use which measure?

A) Incidence

B) Prevalence

C) Morbidity

D) Mortality

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Measures of Disease Frequency

Subject: Chapter 2

7. Which measure of disease frequency is usually reserved for infectious disease outbreaks?

A) Attack rate

B) Incidence rate

C) Morbidity rate

D) Survival rate

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Commonly Used Measures of Disease Frequency in Public Health

Subject: Chapter 2

**True/False**

1. The definition of a disease is usually based on a combination of physical and pathological examinations, diagnostic test results, and signs and symptoms.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions of Health and Disease

Subject: Chapter 2

2. The denominator of a proportion is always a subset of the numerator.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Types of Calculations: Ratios, Proportions, and Rates

Subject: Chapter 2

3. Because incidence measures a person’s transition from a healthy to disease state, time must pass for this change to occur and be observed.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Measures of Disease Frequency

Subject: Chapter 2