**Population Health: A Primer**

**Test Bank**

**Unit 1**

**Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following is/are approaches included in population health?

A) Use of the healthcare delivery system

B) Use of traditional public health

C) Use of public policy interventions

D) All of these answers are correct.

Answer: D

2. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about the determinants of health?

A) They reflect underlying forces that are at work in the subsequent development of disease.

B) Each determinant can usually be traced to specific diseases.

C) One determinant is operating to bring about each disease.

D) If a pathogenic organism can be shown to cause a disease, no other determinants are relevant.

Answer: A

3. Match one of the following determinants with this description:

The highest risk of HIV transmission through the sexual route is through anal intercourse.

A) Behavior

B) Geography

C) Socioeconomic

D) Genetics

Answer: A

4. Match one of the following determinants with this description:

The risk of radon exposure in some census tracts is increased due to geological factors.

A) Behavior

B) Geography

C) Socioeconomic

D) Genetics

Answer: B

5. Match one of the following determinants with this description:

A small proportion of individuals do not develop active HIV infection despite repeated unprotected sexual exposure.

A) Behavior

B) Geography

C) Socioeconomic

D) Genetics

Answer: D

6. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about life expectancy?

A) It is a good predictor of the life span of the average individual born in a particular year in a particular country.

B) It is possible to outlive your life expectancy.

C) Life expectancy incorporates the quality of life.

D) Life expectancy can be used to compare one country to another in the same year or to compare the same country in different years.

Answer: D

7. Which of the following is the least accurate statement about R0?

A) Ebola is considered a major threat because it has an exceptionally large R0.

B) R0 is intended to measure the average number of infections produced by an infected individual exposed to an otherwise entirely susceptible population.

C) R0 can be used to estimate the proportion of the population that needs to be protected by vaccination to prevent the development of an epidemic.

D) An R0 of greater than 1 implies that the disease has the potential to increase over time and produce an epidemic

Answer: A

8. Which of the following distinguish DALYs from HALEs?

A) DALYs include a measure of morbidity.

B) DALYs include only measures of mortality.

C) DALYs include disease-specific measurements of morbidity and mortality.

D) None of these answers is correct.

Answer: C

9. Select the best match between the following types of interventions with the situations that follow. Look for the initial impact and the best match.

Motorcycle helmets are required of all motorcycle riders.

A) Primary Intervention: Education

B) Primary Intervention: Obligation

C) Secondary Intervention: Education

D) Secondary Intervention: Motivation

E) Tertiary Intervention: Education

F) Tertiary Intervention: Obligation

Answer: B

10. Select the best match between the following types of interventions with the situations that follow. Look for the initial impact and the best match.

Insurance coverage is provided without copayment for screening tests to detect colon cancer.

A) Primary Intervention: Education

B) Primary Intervention: Obligation

C) Secondary Intervention: Education

D) Secondary Intervention: Motivation

E) Tertiary Intervention: Education

F) Tertiary Intervention: Obligation

Answer: D

**Unit 2**

**Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following features of a systems-thinking approach is best illustrated by this statement?

The combination of high levels of radon exposure and cigarette smoking has been found to multiply the incidence of lung cancer.

A) Systems-thinking focuses on the interconnections and interactions between health problems.

B) Systems-thinking looks for leverage points where specific actions can have a substantial impact.

C) Systems-thinking looks at how problems change over time.

D) Systems-thinking examines the impact of two or more simultaneous interventions.

Answer: A

2. Which of the following features of a systems-thinking approach is best illustrated by this statement?

Recent reductions in cigarette smoking in the United States have led to a new focus on addiction to nicotine.

A) Systems-thinking focuses on the interconnections and interactions between health problems.

B) Systems-thinking looks for leverage points where specific actions can have a substantial impact.

C) Systems-thinking looks at how problems change over time.

D) Systems-thinking examines the impact of two or more simultaneous interventions.

Answer: C

3. Which of the following features of a systems-thinking approach is best illustrated by this statement?

Early pregnancy has been found to be an effective time to provide intensive smoking cessation services.

A) Systems-thinking focuses on the interconnections and interactions between health problems.

B) Systems-thinking looks for leverage points where interventions can have a substantial impact.

C) Systems-thinking looks at how problems change over time.

D) Systems-thinking examines the impact of two or more simultaneous interventions.

Answer: B

4. Which of the following is NOT true of a systems-thinking approach?

A) Systems-thinking focuses on the interconnections between health problems.

B) Systems-thinking tries to identify leverage points where specific actions can have a substantial impact.

C) Systems-thinking examines the impacts of two or more simultaneous interventions.

D) Systems-thinking approaches attempt to reduce problems to one factor at a time.

Answer: D

5. Delays in getting to health care after a severe injury greatly reduce the likelihood of a good outcome even with the best health care. This can best be described as which of the following?

A) Bottleneck

B) Leverage point

C) Interaction

D) None of these answers is correct.

Answer: A

6. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about patient safety?

A) Errors in administration of medication are rare.

B) The patient safety movement addresses only events in which harms to patients occur.

C) The patient safety movement’s focus on “near misses” has been an important systems-thinking innovation.

D) The Institute of Medicine (now National Academy of Medicine) found that approximately 10,000 deaths per year in the hospital are the result of errors.

Answer: C

7. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about the microbiological influences component of One Health?

A) RNA viruses have an increased probability of mutation compared to DNA viruses.

B) RNA viruses in nature are rare.

C) There are thousands of RNA viruses known to produce human diseases.

D) No recently emerging disease has been found to be a RNA virus.

Answer: A

8. Which is the most accurate statement about the ecosystem health component of One Health?

A) Agricultural practices do not affect the health of humans.

B) Climate change is expected to expand the range of mosquitos and other vectors that transmit disease.

D) Human interventions that alter the ecosystem have consistently had negative impacts on human health.

D) The impacts of global movements of human populations were of little importance to human health until the 20th century.

Answer: B

9. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about the human–animal interactions component of One Health?

A) Rabies is currently the disease most likely to be transmitted by human–animal interactions in the United States.

B) Transmission of diseases from dogs and cats to humans is an extremely rare event.

C) Exotic pets pose a far greater threat of human disease than those posed by dogs and cats.

D) There are no recognized health benefits from human–animal interactions.

Answer: C

10. Which of the following statements is the most accurate statement about systems-doing?

A) Parallel play has no role in current population health interventions.

B) Collaboration includes coordinated planning and selective sharing of information.

C) Integration of efforts is needed whenever more than one pillar of population health is involved with addressing a problem.

D) None of the answers is accurate.

Answer: B