**Midterm**

Multiple Choice

1. Which statement is reflective of the use of analytic epidemiology?

a. There is increased risk for West Nile fever due to standing flood waters and mosquitos.

b. Fourteen adults have reported flu-like symptoms after eating at a local diner.

c. Ten percent of the children entering kindergarten this fall need immunizations.

d. Two hundred older county residents came to the health department for flu shots.

<Answer: a>

<Rationale: Analytic epidemiology involves answering the questions “why” and “how” by posing hypotheses about the relationships, using statistical tests, and includes the use of a comparison group.>

<Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology>

<Chapter Number: 1>

<Complexity: Difficult>

<Chapter Title: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History>

2. The nurse is researching health concerns relative to young adults in a specific state. Which resource is most likely to assist the nurse with obtaining the necessary data?

a. County Health Department

b. Federal Health Documents

c. Center of Disease Control

d. World Health Organization

<Answer: c>

<Rationale: Data are available for both childhood and adult conditions on the CDC website and include visual displays of data, such as maps.>

<Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology>

<Chapter Number: 1>

<Complexity: Moderate>

<Chapter Title: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History>

3. The nurse manager in an acute healthcare setting becomes aware of an increased number of hospital-acquired infections for postoperative patients. Which specific type of epidemiology will the nurse manager initiate?

a. Clinical

b. Hospital

c. Infectious

d. Preventive

<Answer: b>

<Rationale: Healthcare epidemiology, occasionally referred to as hospital epidemiology, is the application of epidemiology knowledge and methods to healthcare settings, including hospitals, to prevent a wide range of issues, enhance quality patient care, promote the safety of healthcare personnel, and prevent adverse outcomes such as nosocomial infections.>

<Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology>

<Chapter Number: 1>

<Complexity: Difficult>

<Chapter Title: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History>

4. The public health nurse reviews health statistics for county residents and discovers a high number of adults who smoke. Which type of preventive measure does the nurse the initiate with the development of a smoking cessation program?

a. Passive prevention

b. Tertiary prevention

c. Active prevention

d. Secondary prevention

<Answer: c>

<Rationale: Aspects of primary prevention include active primary prevention and passive primary prevention. Active primary prevention requires an individual’s change in behavior while passive does not require behavior change of an individual and can reflect more of a structural change.>

<Ahead: Scope of Epidemiology>

<Chapter Number: 1>

<Complexity: Moderate>

<Chapter Title: Overview of Epidemiology: Concepts and History>

5. Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), is a surveillance project of the CDC and state health departments. For which reason does the PRAMS project exist?

a. Identifying specific geographical locations where infant mortality rates are high

b. Deciding if educational programs need to be presented to sexually active adolescents

c. Learning about the impact of socio-economic status on projected infant survival rates

d. Developing programs and policies to prevent adverse outcomes for the mother and infant