

File: chap02, Chapter 2.

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is not considered one of the 3 Ps or most important determinants of health worldwide?

- A. Population growth
- B. Personal responsibility
- C. Pollution
- D. Poverty

Ans: B

2. Which two lifestyle factors have been reported to be the most important causes of preventable mortality in the U.S.?

- A. alcohol and obesity
- B. substance abuse and sexual activity
- C. stress and high blood pressure
- D. tobacco and diet/physical activity

Ans: D

3. Key demographic trends that will impact public health and the future need for programs and services include all of the following except:

- A. Shrinking US population and greater utilization levels of health care services by men than women
- B. The aging population and the influence of the Baby Boom generation
- C. Declining younger population and changes in the family unit
- D. Greater racial and ethnic diversity

Ans: A

4. A measure of health status that attempts to gauge the social impact of various diseases and conditions by adjusting for differences in the age of the population affected is:
- A. Years of potential life lost
 - B. Crude mortality rate
 - C. Prematurity rate
 - D. Index of leading economic indicators

Ans: A

5. In terms of its ranking among the world's nations for mortality rates, the U.S. generally ranks:
- A. best (i.e., the lowest rate) among all countries
 - B. among the ten countries with the lowest rates
 - C. below (i.e., has a higher rate than) about 25 to 30 other countries
 - D. among the ten countries with the highest rates

Ans: C

6. Compared with a country with a steady population, a country with a rapidly growing population is most likely to have which of the following characteristics:
- A. A higher proportion of the population less than 15 years old
 - B. A higher age-adjusted mortality rate
 - C. A higher (i.e., longer) population doubling time
 - D. A low migration rate

Ans: A

7. In 1900, the leading cause of death in the United States was which of the following conditions?
- A. tuberculosis
 - B. diphtheria
 - C. typhoid fever
 - D. pneumonia and influenza

Ans: D

8. Which of the following was in the top five causes of death in both 1900 and 2000?

- A. tuberculosis
- B. accidents
- C. heart disease
- D. diabetes

Ans: C

9. Which of the following health measures has the greatest potential for prevention of disease in the U.S.?

- A. Environmental modification
- B. Genetic counseling
- C. Immunization
- D. Modification of personal health behavior

Ans: D

10. The World Health Organization (WHO) definition of good human health includes:

- A. Physical and social well-being
- B. Mental and physical well-being
- C. Mental and social well-being
- D. Physical, mental, and social well-being

Ans: D

11. The list of major obstacles to global public health progress includes all of the following except:

- A. Population growth and poverty in underdeveloped countries
- B. Inadequate government organization and financing of health programs
- C. Climatological differences across the globe
- D. Maldistribution of resources

Ans: C

12. A physician fills out a death certificate as follow: IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH- pulmonary embolism DUE TO-deep venous thrombosis DUE TO-pancreatic cancer. She notes that a liver biopsy was performed prior to death. In the U.S. vital statistics, this death would be recorded as due to:

- A. pulmonary embolism
- B. deep venous thrombosis
- C. pancreatic cancer
- D. complication of liver biopsy

Ans: C

13. Healthy People 2010 categorizes U.S. health issues according to:

- A. primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention
- B. morbidity and disability in regions of the U.S.
- C. life stages of development and health problems from infants to elderly
- D. health promotion, protection, and prevention

Ans: D

14. Mortality rates in the US show the following gender differences:

- A. males greater than females
- B. females greater than males
- C. males equal to females
- D. males equal to females in the first years of life

Ans: A

15. Which of the following is the best source of information on adult and infant mortality?

- A. Disease registries
- B. Vital statistics
- C. Special survey studies
- D. Hospital care statistics

Ans: B

16. The best single predictor of poor health in a community is:

- A. Poor sanitary conditions
- B. Lack of medical care
- C. Genetics
- D. Poverty

Ans: D

17. In the US, the national health promotion and disease prevention agenda is known as:

- A. Healthy People
- B. No Child Left Behind
- C. The Mothers' March
- D. Red Cross

Ans: A

18. Which of the following is not a mortality-based indicator of health status in a population?

- A. Life expectancy at birth
- B. Prevalence rate
- C. Crude mortality rate
- D. Years of potential life lost before age 65

Ans: B

19. A direct contributing factor may be defined as:

- A. Scientifically established factor that relates directly to the level of the health problem
- B. A community-specific factor that affects the level of contributing factor
- C. A scientifically established factor the directly affects the level of the determinant
- D. The differences in health which are not only unnecessary and avoidable but are also considered unfair and unjust

Ans: C

20. Which of the following statements is false?

- A. Cost-utility analyses are similar to cost-effectiveness studies, except that the results are characterized as cost per quality-adjusted life year
- B. When comprehensively performed, a cost-effectiveness analysis is considered the gold standard of economic evaluations.
- C. Cost-benefit analysis results are expressed in terms of net costs, net benefits, and time required to recoup an initial investment.
- D. Cost-effectiveness analyses focus on one outcome to determine the most cost-effective intervention when several options are possible.

Ans: B