1. The two leading causes of death worldwide in 2001 were:
   a. Infectious diseases and cancer
   b. Heart disease and cancer
   c. **Heart disease and infectious diseases**
   d. Heart disease and injuries
   e. Respiratory diseases and malignancies

2. The leading cause of death in the United States in 2001 was:
   a. Motor vehicle injuries
   b. Pneumonia and influenza
   c. Cerebrovascular disease
   d. Malignant neoplasms
   e. **Diseases of the heart**

3. The leading cause of potential years of life lost before 75 years of age in the United States in 2000 was:
   a. Motor vehicle injuries
   b. Pneumonia and influenza
   c. Cerebrovascular disease
   d. **Malignant neoplasms**
   e. Diseases of the heart

4. The major preventable cause of disease worldwide is:
   a. **Tobacco use**
   b. Alcohol misuse
   c. Unhealthy diet
   d. Physical inactivity
   e. Unsafe environmental and occupational conditions

5. Public health focuses primarily on the health of the individual:
   a. True
   b. **False**

6. The first step in assessing the health of a community is:
   a. Developing the research correlates of disease occurrence
   b. Developing effective interventions
   c. Evaluating interventions
   d. **Gather data on the current health situation**

7. Political pressure (“lobbying”) is NOT a legitimate public health strategy.
   a. True
   b. **False**
8. The above figure which depicts the occurrence of “Black X” disease in a community during a single month suggests that “Black X” disease is most likely to be a:
   a. Common source, non-communicable disease
   b. Infectious, communicable disease
   c. Chronic condition such as heart disease
   d. Genetic disease
   e. Home injuries

9. The above figure which depicts the occurrence of “Black X” disease in a community during a single month suggests that Black X disease is a (for this question “Black X” disease may be a different disease than for the preceding question):
   a. Common source, non-communicable disease
   b. Infectious, communicable disease with an incubation period of 10-14 days
   c. Chronic condition such as heart disease
   d. Genetic disease
   e. Infectious, communicable disease with an incubation period of 3-8 days

10. Which disease is most likely to affect men over 35 years but occurs rarely in women until after menopause?
    a. Cancer
    b. Heart attacks (myocardial infarct)
    c. Diabetes
    d. Chronic lower respiratory disease
    e. Depression
11. The “holy trinity(ies)” of epidemiology is (are):
   a. Time, place and person
   b. Environment, location and policy
   c. Science, policy and common sense
   d. Agent, host and environment
   e. a. and d. above

12. Lifestyle-related factors accounted for what proportion of deaths in the United States in 1990?
   a. Less than 10%
   b. 25%
   c. Almost 50%
   d. 90%
   e. 100%

13. Which of the following was not one of the seven good health practices shown to be associated with lower mortality and disability in the Alameda County Study conducted by Professor Breslow?
   a. No tobacco use
   b. Brushing teeth after every meal
   c. Moderate or no use of alcohol
   d. Daily exercise
   e. 7-8 hours of sleep per night

14. Which of the following is not one of the three major preventive strategies used by public health?
   a. Treatment of existing disease
   b. Preventive medical measures
   c. Environmental measures
   d. Influence behavior

15. Considering the primary causes of disease in the United States, public health should focus primarily on strategies for:
   a. Promoting access to medical care
   b. Making the environment more healthy
   c. Mitigating genetic factors
   d. Changing health-related behaviors
   e. Reducing HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases

16. Public policy includes:
   a. Legislative activities (e.g. laws)
   b. Funding allocations (e.g. budgets and appropriations)
   c. Regulatory activities (e.g. standards and regulations)
   d. Court decisions (e.g. case law)
   e. All of the above

17. Public policies aimed at promoting health would include informing the public about risky
behaviors, proscribing or prohibiting unsafe behaviors, mandating health insurance for employees of medium and large sized firms, providing free health services, and taxing unhealthy products:

a. True
b. False

18. Public health actions against smoking have been more effective at reducing smoking among women than men:

a. True
b. False

19. Which of the following does not qualify as a function of public health?

a. Assessment
b. Policy-setting
c. Assurance
d. Intensive care

d. Intensive care

20. Legislation by the state of California to deny health care financing for illegal migrants will shift the cost of their health care to the local level:

a. True
b. False

21. Which of the following agencies is not part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services?

a. CDC
b. NIH
c. WHO
d. FDA

c. WHO

d. FDA

22. Which of the following is not an example of public health policy in the U.S.?

a. Restriction of sale and use of tobacco products
b. Food and drug act
c. Clean air act
d. Clean water act
e. Prohibition of alcohol production

e. Prohibition of alcohol production

23. Which of the following factors contributing to poor health or death in the U.S. would be the most difficult to address by public policy?

a. Poverty, lack of jobs, housing, and adequate nutrition
b. Easy availability of guns and norms promoting violence
c. Social, economic and political values
d. Personal health-related behaviors
e. Industries that profit from tobacco, alcohol, or toxic substances

e. Industries that profit from tobacco, alcohol, or toxic substances
24. Death rates from tuberculosis, measles, stomach cancer, myocardial infarction, stroke, and diabetes have been falling in the past half century.
   a. True
   b. False

25. Which of the following diseases is not among the diseases that have been practically eliminated in the U.S. in the past century?
   a. Measles
   b. Poliomyelitis
   c. Tuberculosis
   d. Diphtheria

26. Simple goiter and cretinism may be prevented by all except which of the following?
   a. Chlorine treatment of water supply
   b. Iodized salt
   c. Injection of iodinated oil every one-three years
   d. Iodine disinfection of the water supply

27. Vitamin A deficiency can cause all except which of the following?
   a. Blindness
   b. Brittle bones
   c. Increased deaths from measles
   d. Increased deaths from diarrhea

28. The element which is most often deficient in humans is:
   a. Chromium
   b. Iodine
   c. Zinc
   d. Iron
   e. Sodium

29. Rickets is characterized by all except which of the following?
   a. Often a hazard to pregnancy
   b. Causes leg deformities
   c. Prevented by vitamin D, calcium, and exposure to the sun
   d. Not seen in persons with light skin

30. Which of the following is considered a contributing factor to more than half of the deaths among children under the age of five years worldwide in 2001?
   a. Diarrhea
   b. Acute respiratory infection
   c. Malaria
   d. HIV
   e. Malnutrition
31. Prevalence of bacterial infections and intestinal parasites are among the causes of malnutrition in children:
   a. True
   b. False

32. Kwashiorkor is a term for a form of malnutrition seen in newborn infants in developing countries:
   a. True
   b. False

33. The most serious nutritional problem in the U.S. is:
   a. Vitamin A deficiency
   b. Protein deficiency
   c. Poor access to fresh foods
   d. Obesity

34. The best way to evaluate crowding as a health risk factors is:
   a. Population/square mile
   b. Average number of children per family
   c. **Average number of people per room in dwellings**
   d. Number of families sharing one building

35. Actual risk factors for widespread re-emergence of diseases that had been controllable include all of the following except:
   a. Child day care
   b. International travel
   c. Anti-microbial drug resistance
   d. **Bioterrorism**

36. Major elements of environmental risk assessment include all except which of the following?
   a. Hazard identification
   b. Exposure assessment
   c. **Experimental exposures in small human populations**
   d. Dose-response assessment

37. Which of the following is the lifetime additional individual risk of cancer that should trigger regulatory action to reduce levels of an environmental carcinogen?
   a. 1 per 100
   b. **1 per 1000**
   c. 1 per million
   d. 1 per billion
38. The most likely cause for the change seen in the graphs above in blood lead levels between 1976 and 1980 and 1988 and 1991 is:
   a. Decrease in use of lead-containing paint on children’s furniture
   b. **Ban of tetraethyl lead in gasoline**
   c. Increased substitution of latex paint in home decoration
   d. Phasing out lead batteries in cars

39. Exposure to most of the agents evaluated by the IARC (International Agency for Cancer Research) and proven to be carcinogens occurs in industrial processes.
   a. True
   b. False

40. Proven carcinogens include all except which of the following?
   a. Aflatoxins
   b. **Chile pepper**
   c. Chromium VI
   d. Papilloma virus

41. In California, it has been impossible to demonstrate a beneficial effect of the motorcycle helmet law passed in 1992:
   a. True
   b. False

42. Diseases caused by environmental exposures are more easily studied epidemiologically in human populations than in laboratory bioassays:
   a. True
   b. False

43. Arsenic exposure is only harmful in concentrations over 50 micrograms per liter:
   a. True
   b. False
44. The particle size in internal combustion engine exhaust that affects the largest population is:
   a. Coarse
   b. Medium
   c. Fine
   d. Ultrafine

45. Which of the following health conditions has not been linked, in some studies, to exposure to diesel exhaust?
   a. Lung cancer
   b. Asthma
   c. Schizophrenia
   d. Decreased lung function
   e. Low birth weights

46. The “threshold phenomenon” or point refers to:
   a. All environmental exposures
   b. Environmental agents that cause no measurable effect below a given level
   c. The number of excess cases of disease the government will allow
   d. All of the above

47. The old public health tools of isolation and quarantine are no longer necessary in the age of vaccines and antibiotics:
   a. True
   b. False

48. Statistics enable scientists to determine the truth of various hypotheses:
   a. True
   b. False

49. Biostatistics has no methods to detect possible intentional inaccuracy in responses:
   a. True
   b. False

50. Disease can be described using incidence and prevalence. When calculating these measures, the denominators are:
   a. The same
   b. Unimportant
   c. Population at risk in defined time period for incidence and total population at a given time for prevalence
   d. Population at risk in defined time period for prevalence and total population at a given time for incidence