SELECT THE BEST ANSWER FOR EACH MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION. THERE ARE 124 QUESTIONS AND 18 PAGES ON THE EXAMINATION. NOTIFY THE INSTRUCTOR IF YOUR EXAMINATION DOES NOT HAVE 18 PAGES. CLEARLY INDICATE ON THE SCAN FORM THE ONE BEST ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION AMONG THE ANSWERS PROVIDED. BE SURE THAT YOU HAVE SELECTED YOUR CHOICE CORRECTLY ON THE SCAN FORM. BE SURE THAT YOU HAVE ENTERED YOUR NAME AND IDENTIFICATION NUMBER ON THE SCAN FORM AND FILLED OUT THE COLUMNS FOR THE LETTERS OF YOUR NAME AND NUMBERS OF YOUR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER CORRECTLY (SEE FRONT AND BACK). USE A #2 PENCIL AND FILL ALL CIRCLES COMPLETELY.

1. The most common sexually transmitted disease in the United States is:
   a. Gonorrhea
   b. Herpes
   c. Syphilis
   d. Human papilloma virus
   e. Hepatitis A

2. Pelvic inflammatory disease in women is likely to recur unless:
   a. The women receives prophylactic treatment
   b. Her primary partner is treated
   c. Her uterus and cervix are removed
   d. She is circumcised
   e. b. and c. above

3. Some sexually transmitted diseases must be reported because:
   a. They cause serious disease
   b. They can be successfully treated
   c. They are very common
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

4. The non-reportable STIs are _______, _______, and ______.
   a. Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, syphilis
   b. Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, chancroid
   c. Trichomonas vaginalis, HSV, HIV
   d. HSV, HPV, Trichomonas vaginalis
   e. All of the above

5. Syphilis rates in Los Angeles are highest in:
   a. Females
   b. Males
   c. Men who have sex with men
   d. Females who have sex with women

6. Partner notification is dependent on the cooperation of the individual infected with a sexually transmitted infection:
   a. True
   b. False
7. The majority of herpes is transmitted from:
   a. Infected persons with symptoms
   b. Infected persons without symptoms
   c. Similar rates of transmission from those with and without symptoms

8. Genital herpes is most frequently caused by:
   a. Herpes type 1
   b. Herpes type 2
   c. Herpes type 3
   e. Equally frequent with all types

9. The optimal age at which to give HPV vaccination is:
   a. Before age 10
   b. 10-12 years
   c. 20-25 years
   d. Older than 25 years

10. Which of the following STIs can be spread asymptomatically?
    a. HIV
    b. Chlamydia
    c. HSV
    d. All of these
    e. None of these

11. The greatest burden of STIs occurs in which age group?
    a. 9-14 years
    b. 15-24 years
    c. 25-34 years
    d. 34-76 years
    e. None of these

12. Which ethnicity in Southern California bears the largest burden of syphilis, gonorrhea and HIV?
    a. Asian-Americans
    b. Hispanics
    c. Caucasians (Whites)
    d. African-Americans
    e. None of These

13. The highest rates of Chlamydia in Los Angeles are found where?
    a. UCLA
    b. USC
    c. South Central Los Angeles
    d. West Los Angeles
    e. Lancaster
14. Which is a specific strategy for controlling the spread of Chlamydia in the U.S.?
   a. Expanded screening to all sexually active women
   b. Multidrug therapy to curb drug resistance
   c. Regular PAP smears to identify precancerous cells
   d. Condom and birth control campaigns
   e. None of these

15. The four major non-communicable diseases globally are:
   a. Cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases, and digestive diseases
   b. Cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes
   c. Cancers chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes and digestive diseases
   d. Cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and digestive diseases
   e. Cancer, diabetes, digestive diseases, and boredom

16. The four major causes of non-communicable diseases are:
   a. Diet, physical inactivity, tobacco, alcohol
   b. Diet, physical inactivity, drugs and tobacco
   c. Physical inactivity, drugs, tobacco and alcohol
   d. Drugs, tobacco, alcohol and diet
   e. Drugs, tobacco, alcohol and boredom

17. The leading cause of deaths world-wide is:
   a. Cardiovascular diseases
   b. Cancer
   c. Diabetes
   d. Mental illness
   e. Dengue

18. The best time to initiate cancer prevention activities is:
   a. Birth
   b. Middle age
   c. 50-65 years
   d. 65+ years

19. Invasive cancers spread to:
   a. Adjacent tissues
   b. Distant tissues
   c. Liver
   d. Brain
   e. Bone

20. The leading cancer among males globally is:
   a. Prostate
   b. Lung
   c. Colon
   d. Breast
   e. Liver
21. The leading cancer among females globally is:
   a. Breast  
   b. Ovary  
   c. Cervix  
   d. Lung  
   e. Prostate

22. The highest number of cancers annually occur in middle-income countries because:
   a. They have the highest prevalence of cancer risk factors  
   b. Middle-income countries include China  
   c. The levels of air pollution in Beijing are among the highest in the world  
   d. Middle-income countries are undergoing rapid economic and cultural transitions  
   e. Access to high-quality food has increased recently in developing countries

23. Use the accompanying graph below to answer this question. In the early 1990's, prostate cancer incidence rates peaked. Why?

![Graph showing cancer incidence rates from 1975 to 2008]

   a. Baby boomers reached the age when prostate cancer is a common diagnosis  
   b. The PSA screening tool was developed and used in practice  
   c. Toxins in the environment were found to increase the incidence of prostate cancer  
   d. Lack of a surveillance program in previous years to track prostate cancer rates

24. The lifetime risk of developing a malignancy is:
   a. 50%  
   b. 33%  
   c. 25%  
   d. 10%  
   e. 5%
25. The key elements of surveillance include:
   a. Ongoing collection of data
   b. Timely analysis
   c. Action
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

26. Surveillance can be used to:
   a. Determine the prevalence/incidence of a disease
   b. The geographic distribution and spread of a disease
   c. The clinical and pathologic characteristics of a disease
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

27. The effectiveness of surveillance is dependent on the precise, sensitive, specific diagnosis of the disease in question:
   a. True
   b. False

28. Screening and surveillance share the same objective - to determine measure magnitude, changes and trends of a disease in a population:
   a. True
   b. False

29. Surveillance for AIDS cases is useful to provide a snapshot of the current epidemic:
   a. True
   b. False

30. Surveillance usually uses which of the following study designs?
   a. Cohort
   b. Cross-sectional
   c. Serial cross-sectional
   d. Case-control
   e. Ecologic

31. A recent example of a disease outbreak detected by surveillance in California would be:
   a. Abnormally high levels of West Nile Virus in Los Angeles, CA
   b. HIV positive patients that live in West Hollywood, CA
   c. TB infection of travelers that were visiting Vietnam
   d. Gonorrhea infections of young women from South Central, LA
   e. None of these

32. Sentinel surveillance is useful for:
   a. Identifying spread of disease in risk groups
   b. Identifying geographic spread of disease
   c. Advocacy
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above
33. Cross-sectional studies are:
   a. Best suited to determine the prevalence of a disease in a sample population
   b. Used to follow only exposed individuals over time
   c. Suitable to study rare diseases
   d. Easily susceptible to the Ecological Fallacy
   e. None of these

34. Quarantine refers to:
   a. Isolation of cases of an infectious disease
   b. Temporary isolation of individuals exposed to someone who has an infectious disease
   c. Culling of sick birds in a flock

35. Which of the following diseases has been eradicated from the planet?
   a. Smallpox
   b. Polio
   c. Measles
   d. Dracunculus
   e. a. and d. above

36. Which of the following geographic areas has the highest prevalence of HIV infection in adults?
   a. East Asia
   b. South and Southeast Asia
   c. South America
   d. Sub-Saharan Africa
   e. Los Angeles

37. The most new HIV infections in 2009 occurred in:
   a. Infants
   b. Pre-adolescents
   c. 15-24 year olds
   d. 25-59 year-olds
   e. 76 year-olds

38. The number of living AIDS cases continues to increase every year even though the number of incident cases is decreasing with time. Why?
   a. Fewer people are dying of AIDS
   b. Development of drug therapies has increased the lifespan of those living with the disease
   c. a. and b. above
   d. None of the above

39. Widespread testing for HIV assures treatment of infected individuals:
   a. True
   b. False
40. The genetic material of HIV is:
   a. DNA
   b. RNA
   c. Both
   d. Reverse transcriptase
   e. Protease

41. The risk of HIV infection is highest for:
   a. The insertive partner in anal intercourse
   b. The receptive partner in anal intercourse
   c. The female in vaginal intercourse
   d. The male in vaginal intercourse
   e. Oral intercourse

42. Which of the following is NOT an important route of transmission for HIV?
   a. Blood
   b. Breast milk
   c. Genital secretions
   d. Saliva
   e. Needles

43. The prevalence of HIV in the United States is highest among:
   a. Men who have sex with men
   b. African-Americans
   c. Injection drug users
   d. Heterosexuals
   e. European-Americans

44. The HIV epidemic has altered the producer/dependent ratio in countries with a high prevalence:
   a. True
   b. False

45. The biggest single barrier to achieving control of the HIV/AIDS epidemic is probably:
   a. Lack of adequate treatment
   b. Difficulty of obtaining condoms
   c. Stigmatization of groups at risk of HIV and of infected individuals
   d. Inadequate media coverage of the epidemic
   e. Inaccurate tests for HIV infection

46. The development of an effective vaccine will benefit which of the following the most?
   a. Developing countries
   b. Developed countries
   c. The United States
   d. Siberia
   e. Los Angeles
47. Circumcised men are at 1/3rd the risk of acquiring HIV infection as uncircumcised men:
   a. True
   b. False

48. The most important step in achieving an *AIDS-free generation* as proposed by Secretary of State Hilary Clinton is:
   a. Assuring an adequate drug supply
   b. Developing new drugs
   c. Testing of all HIV-infected individuals
   d. Counseling of individuals found to be HIV-infected
   e. Subsidizing travel to treatment clinics

49. Over 20% of the children in Los Angeles are living in poverty.
   a. True
   b. False

50. The largest contributor to health outcomes is:
   a. Health behaviors
   b. Clinical care
   c. Social and economic factors
   d. The physical environment
   e. Health programs

51. In the prevention of juvenile mortality in the U.S. (from “Young people: not as healthy as they seem” reading), reduction of risk alone is insufficient; we need to build the protective factors that buffer young people from adversity:
   a. True
   b. False

52. The development of antibiotics in the middle of the 20th century resulted in the largest decline in the death rate from infectious diseases in the U.S. during the 20th century:
   a. True
   b. False

53. The largest percent increase in the incidence of common chronic diseases worldwide in the next ten years will be:
   a. Cancers
   b. Mental disorders
   c. Diabetes
   d. Heart disease
   e. Hypertension

54. The largest reservoir of active cases of tuberculosis in Los Angeles country is in:
   a. Asian-Americans
   b. Hispanic-Americans
   c. African-Americans
   d. European-Americans
   e. a. and b. above
55. The fastest growing group in Los Angeles County is:
   a. European-Americans
   b. Angelenos 1-5 years of age
   c. Men
   d. Angelenos >84 years of age
   e. Migrants from the Midwest

56. The prevalence of smoking is highest in which age group in Los Angeles County?
   a. 18-24 years
   b. 25-29 years
   c. 30-39 years
   d. 40-49 years
   e. 50+ years

57. Life expectancy is highest in which ethnic group in Los Angeles County?
   a. European-Americans
   b. Hispanic Americans
   c. African-Americans
   d. Asian-Americans
   e. Samoans

58. Marijuana smoking in teenagers adversely affects brain function:
   a. True
   b. False

59. In the Los Angeles, the prevalence of obesity parallels that of diabetes:
   a. True
   b. False

60. The prevalence of obesity in Los Angeles is highest in:
   a. Impoverished areas
   b. Middle-class areas
   c. Upper-middle-class areas
   d. Wealthy areas
   e. Similar in all areas

61. In Los Angeles, childhood obesity prevalence is associated with average median household income: the higher the income of the city, the higher the obesity prevalence:
   a. True
   b. False

62. A “healthy community” should:
   a. Provide a clean and sustainable environment
   b. Maintain adequate levels of economic and social development
   c. Promote health
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above
63. Policy decisions affecting the health of the community should never be made in the absence of scientifically sound evidence:
   a. True
   b. False

64. Departments of public health support good nutrition by:
   a. Health education
   b. Prohibiting fast-food vending machines near schools
   c. Requiring labeling of foods and food products
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above

65. There is a synergistic relationship between educational attainment and health status:
   a. True
   b. False

66. Physical rehabilitation after an injury is an example of:
   a. Primary prevention
   b. Secondary prevention
   c. Tertiary prevention
   d. Not a prevention

67. The three core functions of public health are:
   a. Assuring optimal health, development of sexually transmitted prevention programs and evaluation
   b. Assessment, policy development and assurance
   c. Investigation, surveillance and poverty alleviation
   d. Research, teaching and mentoring
   e. Research, budget development, cost constraint

68. Public health professionals should not allow themselves to get involved in the politics of health:
   a. True
   b. False

69. The highest exposure to pesticides and fumigants is experienced by:
   a. Workers who apply the chemicals
   b. People downwind (drift)
   c. Children
   d. Adults
   e. The elderly

70. Methyl iodide is no longer allowed for agricultural use:
   a. True
   b. False
71. Benzene has been linked to:
   a. Multiple sclerosis
   b. Parkinson’s disease
   c. Leukemia
   d. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
   e. Trachoma

72. The WHO definition of “environmental health” includes which of the following:
   a. Physical processes
   b. Biological processes
   c. Social processes
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

73. The epidemiologic transition refers to:
   a. The development of the science of epidemiology in developing countries
   b. The development of epidemiologic methodology
   c. The increase of chronic diseases and persistence of infectious diseases
   d. The disappearance of infectious diseases in developing countries

74. Seat belt laws and use are an example of:
   a. A structural intervention
   b. A behavioral intervention
   c. A political intervention
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above

75. Environmental successes of the 20th century include:
   a. Control of high blood pressure
   b. Elimination of lead from gasoline for autos and paint
   c. Introduction of fluoride into public water systems
   d. All of the above
   e. b. and c. above

76. In the U.S., during 1949-1951, approximately what percentage of newborns survived to 65 years of age?
   a. 80%
   b. 70%
   c. 60%
   d. 50%
   e. 40%

77. Tools used to address environmental health problems include:
   a. Exposure assessment
   b. Epidemiology
   c. Toxicology
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above
78. The threshold level for adverse outcomes from lead exposure is:
   a. Zero parts per million
   b. 10 parts per million
   c. 25 parts per million
   d. 50 parts per million
   e. 300 parts per million

79. Policy labeling carcinogenic substances is usually based on:
   a. Stimulation of cancer in at least two different animal species
   b. The chemical composition of the chemical
   c. The rate of breakdown of the chemical in the human body
   d. Short term epidemiologic studies
   e. Modeling in human populations

80. Which of the following toxic substances discussed in class is associated with black foot disease?
   a. Arsenic
   b. Lead
   c. Chromium VI
   d. Methyl iodide
   e. Ultrafine particles

81. Construction of tube wells in Bangladesh to provide safe water caused:
   a. Several kinds of cancer
   b. Arsenic poisoning
   c. Black foot disease
   d. All of the above
   e. b. and c. above

82. Approximately what percent of the world’s water supply is available for drinking, agriculture, and industrial use?
   a. <1%
   b. 10%
   c. 25%
   d. 33%
   e. 47%

83. It is safe to drink piped water in most countries of the world:
   a. True
   b. False

84. Vaccines are effective because:
   a. They provide long-term immunity
   b. They don’t require behavioral intervention
   c. They usually require only a single action
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c.
85. The majority of deaths from diarrhea globally occur among:
   a. Children <2 years of age
   b. 5-9 year-olds
   c. The elderly
   d. Minorities
   e. The middle class in developing countries

86. The main exposure to diesel exhaust in Los Angeles is found where?
   a. Along the 710 freeway
   b. San Pedro
   c. Along the 110 freeway
   d. Along the 405 freeway near UCLA
   e. South Central Los Angeles

87. The carcinogenic form of chromium is:
   a. Chromium III
   b. Chromium IV
   c. Chromium V
   d. Chromium VI
   e. All forms of chromium are equally carcinogenic

88. What is the greatest challenge when working in environmental policy?
   a. Reaching a consensus on the definition of a carcinogen
   b. Effectively communicating science to inform policy
   c. Winning lawsuits against chemical manufacturers
   d. Preventing the use of toxic chemicals that are abundant in the environment
   e. None of these

89. Changes in the age and ethnicity distribution of the U.S. population favor:
   a. Republicans
   b. Democrats
   c. Communists
   d. Green Party
   e. Socialists

90. The total dependency ratio in the United States is:
   a. Increasing
   b. Decreasing
   c. Remaining stable
   d. Fluctuating

91. The labor force in the United States is:
   a. Aging
   b. Feminizing
   c. Stabilizing
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above
92. Self-assessment of health status is better overall than most other measures of health:
   a. True
   b. False

93. The main caregiver helping with the activities of daily living for the elderly over 75 years is the:
   a. Husband
   b. Wife
   c. Son
   d. Daughter
   e. Hired

94. The best predictor of a fall by an elderly individual is:
   a. High blood pressure
   b. A previous fall
   c. High cholesterol
   d. Poverty
   e. Being on Medicare

95. Treatment of high blood pressure is an example of:
   a. Primary prevention
   b. Secondary prevention
   c. Tertiary prevention
   d. Futility

96. Under U.S. Social Security, who get the highest proportion of their pre-retirement income?
   a. The poor
   b. The wealthy
   c. The middle income
   d. The elderly
   e. Women

97. Adding “life to years” is a major goal and will require increased attention to chronic and non-fatal conditions:
   a. True
   b. False

98. The highest per capita health expenditure globally is in:
   a. United States
   b. England
   c. France
   d. Japan
   e. Italy

99. The total health expenditures for health globally are commensurate with the GDP of the individual countries:
   a. True
   b. False
100. Health insurance costs in the United States are increasing:
   a. Faster than individual incomes
   b. Equal to individual incomes
   c. Slower than individual incomes

101. In the United States, health insurance companies are meeting increasing costs by:
   a. Increasing the deductible level
   b. Increasing co-payments
   c. Increasing premiums
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above

102. Eligibility for employer-based health insurance in the United States requires:
   a. Being employed
   b. Working in a company that provides health insurance
   c. Being able to pay the worker contribution
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

103. What proportion of Americans compromised their health care because of cost-related access?
   a. 10%
   b. 25%
   c. >50%

104. The highest proportion of Americans without health insurance are those who are:
   a. Below the poverty level
   b. Just above the poverty level
   c. Middle income
   d. Wealthy

105. Which among the developed countries has the highest infant mortality rate?
   a. United States
   b. Iceland
   c. Japan
   d. Norway
   e. Finland

103. The United States is ranked the highest among developed countries for which of the following health care parameters?
   a. Effective care
   b. Safe care
   c. Efficiency
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above
104. Fill in the blanks from the choices below: Health care in the United States is ________, whereas health care in much of Europe is ________.
   a. Not rationed, rationed by availability
   b. Rationed by profit, rationed by price
   c. Rationed by availability, not rationed
   d. Rationed by provider, rationed by availability
   e. Rationed by price, rationed by availability

105. The “Obama Plan” includes:
   a. Mandatory employer coverage for companies with more than 50 employees
   b. Citizens must purchase health insurance or pay a fine
   c. Illegal immigrants are not covered
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

106. The barrier to cost containment of health care in the U.S. is primarily a:
   a. Budget issue
   b. Personal issue
   c. Employer issue
   d. Political issue
   e. Non-partisan issue

107. Under “Obama Care”, the proportion of those uninsured will be reduced by 50%:
   a. True
   b. False

108. Cancer is the leading cause of death in women in which ethnic group?
   a. Asian-American
   b. European-American
   c. African-American
   d. Hispanic-American
   e. Native-Americans

109. Racial categories vary according to:
   a. The situation
   b. Society
   c. Country
   d. All of the above
   e. b. and c. above

110. What percent of cancer and other diseases does Professor Kagawa-Singer attribute to genetics?
   a. 5%
   b. 25%
   c. 50%
   d. 75%
   e. 90%
111. The highest heart disease death rates among African-Americans older than 35 years in the United States occur in which region?
   a. The west  
   b. The southeast  
   c. The northeast  
   d. Industrial states  
   e. Pacific Northwest  

112. Men in the United States have higher death rates from heart diseases and diabetes than women:
   a. True  
   b. False  

113. Smoking rates in the United States are highest in:
   a. African-Americans  
   b. Asian-Americans  
   c. Native-Americans  
   d. European-Americans  
   e. Hispanic-Americans  

114. People with mental illnesses are more likely to:
   a. Perform violent acts  
   b. Be victimized  
   c. Be African-American  
   d. Be Hispanic-American  
   e. Take PH150  

115. To be diagnosed with a mental illness a person must:
   a. Have symptoms for two weeks  
   b. Have co-occurrence of multiple symptoms  
   c. Have changes from their normal behavior  
   d. All of the above  
   e. a. and c. above  

116. Interpretation of mental illness:
   a. Is cultural-dependent  
   b. May change over time  
   c. May be influenced by politics  
   d. All of the above  
   e. a. and c. above  

117. An individual who has had two episodes of depression is four times more likely to have another episode of depression as someone who has had no prior episodes:
   a. True  
   b. False
118. The most common mental disorder in the United States is:
   a. Schizophrenia
   b. Depression
   c. Bipolar disorder
   d. Loss of impulse control

119. Schizophrenia:
   a. Is a life-long disorder
   b. Can be treated with anti-psychotic drugs
   c. Requires that two symptoms be present for at least one month
   d. All of the above
   e. b. and c. above

120. Clinical judgment is an important criteria for identifying mental illness in surveys:
   a. True
   b. False

121. Which of the following groups has the highest prevalence of any mood disorder?
   a. Asian-Americans
   b. African-Americans
   c. European-Americans
   d. Native Americans
   e. Irish-Americans

122. An individual who has a mental disorder is more likely to have multiple disorders over his/her lifetime than to have a single mental disorder:
   a. True
   b. False

123. The majority of mental disorders have their onset:
   a. Before 20 years of age
   b. 20-39 years of age
   c. 40-65 years of age
   d. Older than 65 years

124. The most precious resource globally is:
   a. Oil
   b. Water
   c. Grains
   d. Gas
   e. Professor Detels