1. Public health:
   a. Is the science and art of preventing disease
   b. Is the process of mobilizing local, national and international resources
   c. Guarantees the health of all members of the community
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

2. Which of the following caused the most deaths in Los Angeles County in 2011?
   a. Guns
   b. Automobiles
   c. Drugs
   d. Multiple sclerosis
   e. Leprosy

3. The greatest decrease in deaths in Los Angeles County in 1995-2009 was due to:
   a. Coronary heart disease
   b. Homicides
   c. Suicide
   d. HIV/AIDS
   e. Alzheimer’s disease

4. Life expectancy has increased over the last 50 years in developed countries, but not in developing countries:
   a. True
   b. False

5. The major reasons for increased longevity in the 20th century include:
   a. Improved sanitation
   b. Greater provision of safe drinking water
   c. Universal immunization programs
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

6. Under-nutrition contributes to over 70% of death of children due to diarrhea:
   a. True
   b. False
7. The leading cause of death worldwide is:
   a. Cancer
   b. **Cardiovascular diseases**
   c. Diarrheal diseases
   d. HIV/AIDS
   e. Tuberculosis

8. The majority of non-communicable disease deaths occur in:
   a. Developed countries
   b. **Developing countries**
   c. The United States
   d. China
   e. Australia

9. The leading cause of death in Americans aged 15-24 years in 2004 was:
   a. **Unintentional injuries**
   b. Suicide
   c. Homicide
   d. Cardiovascular disease
   e. Obesity

10. Which of the following health behaviors contributes to the morbidity and mortality of a population?
    a. Alcohol use
    b. Tobacco use
    c. Unsafe sex
    d. Diet and exercise
    e. **All of the above**

11. The leading cause of death from behavioral causes in the United States in 2004 was:
    a. Alcohol
    b. **Smoking**
    c. Illegal drugs
    d. Unprotected sex
    e. Lack of exercise

12. Which of the following groups represents the majority of persons living in Los Angeles in 2013?
    a. Hispanic-Americans
    b. African-Americans
    c. European-Americans
    d. Asian-Americans
    e. **None of the above**

13. Over 1/3 of current residents of Los Angeles were not born in the United States:
    a. **True**
    b. False
14. After coronary heart disease, which health problem is the leading cause of premature death in all racial/ethnic groups combined within Los Angeles?
   a. Suicide
   b. **Homicide**
   c. Motor vehicle accidents
   d. Drug overdose
   e. Lung cancer

15. Infectious diseases began to decline after vaccines were invented:
   a. True
   b. **False**

16. The major cause of the drop in infectious diseases in the United States from 1900-2000 was:
   a. Advent of effective antibiotics
   b. Development of vaccines to prevent many major infectious diseases
   c. **Improvements in sanitation and water, and less crowded homes**
   d. Improved social services
   e. More effective use of pesticides

17. What proportion of Angelenos is unaware that they are infected with HIV (the AIDS virus)?
   a. 5%
   b. 10%
   c. **20%**
   d. 50%
   e. 63%

18. The number of tuberculosis cases in Los Angeles declined by 40% from 2000 to 2010 because of:
   a. Better case finding
   b. Voluntary isolation of infectious individuals
   c. Treatment of identified cases
   d. **All of the above**
   e. b. and c. above

19. The greatest increase in deaths in Los Angeles County in 1995-2009 was due to:
   a. Coronary heart disease
   b. Homicides
   c. Suicide
   d. HIV/AIDS
   e. **Alzheimer’s disease**

20. Life expectancy in Los Angeles is lowest in which of the following groups?
   a. **African-Americans**
   b. Asian-Americans
   c. European-Americans
   d. Hispanic-Americans
   e. Samoan-Americans
21. The prevalence of obesity is highest in which group in the United States?
   a. European-Americans
   b. Asian-Americans
   c. **African-Americans**
   d. Hispanic-Americans
   e. Equally high in all of the above groups

22. 50% of crimes in Los Angeles are alcohol-related:
   a. **True**
   b. False

23. What percent of Angelenos of high school age do not graduate from high school in Los Angeles?
   a. 10%
   b. 23%
   c. 32%
   d. **40%**
   e. 87%

24. The percent of the population living in poverty in Los Angeles County over the last decade is:
   a. Declining
   b. Remaining steady at 15%
   c. **Increasing**

25. The major component of the current growth of the population in the United States is:
   a. Increasing birth rate
   b. Decreasing rate of emigration
   c. **Immigration**
   d. Ineffective family planning
   e. None of the above

26. Which of the following is used to measure the degree of the relationship between two variables?
   a. Chi-square test
   b. **Correlation coefficient, “r”**
   c. Multiple regression analysis
   d. Logistic regression analysis

27. As a health officer, which measure would you use to assess the magnitude of a chronic disease health problem requiring treatment in your area?
   a. Incidence
   b. **Prevalence**
   c. Disease characteristics
   d. Symptoms
28. As a health officer, what parameter would you use to measure the rate of spread of a disease in your area?
   a. Incidence
   b. Prevalence
   c. Disease characteristics
   d. Symptoms

29. Which measure would you use to measure the risk of a disease in a community?
   a. Incidence
   b. Prevalence
   c. Disease characteristics
   d. Symptoms

30. What characteristic(s) of a disease would give you the above geographic distribution of disease (“X” = one case of the disease)?
   a. Point source
   b. No direct person to person spread
   c. Highly infectious
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

31. Epidemiology is a useful strategy to:
   a. Identify the major disease occurring in a community
   b. Reveal the natural history of a disease
   c. Identify risk factors associated with the occurrence of specific diseases
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above

32. The evidence supporting a direct mode of transmission of *Capillaria philippinensis* includes:
   a. Early cases occurred close to the South China Sea
   b. Cases occurring one month or more after the primary cases had the same age/gender distribution as the population of Pudoc West
   c. Treatment stopped further spread of the disease
   d. All of the above
   e. b. and c. above
33. Epidemiology is a comprehensive body of knowledge applicable to resolution of the majority of health problems:
   a. True
   b. False

34. Which of the following measures the proportion of individuals who have a particular disease in a specific population?
   a. Incidence
   b. Prevalence
   c. Case-fatality
   d. Mortality
   e. Case number

35. The periodicity of infectious disease occurrence is:
   a. Stable
   b. Dependent on levels of susceptibles in the population
   c. The density (level of crowding) in a population
   d. All of the above
   e. b. and c. above

36. Currently globally there is a higher proportion of people older than 65 years of age than 0-14 years of age:
   a. True
   b. False

37. In which of the following countries do males of marriageable age outnumber females of marriageable age?
   a. United States
   b. India
   c. China
   d. Russia
   e. b. and c. above

38. Which of the following countries has the lowest fertility rate?
   a. United States
   b. Brazil
   c. Japan
   d. India
   e. South Africa

39. Globally, the proportion of the people living in developing countries is:
   a. Increasing
   b. Decreasing
   c. Remaining stable
   d. Impossible to predict
40. The gap in wealth between developing and developed countries is:
   a. **Increasing**
   b. Decreasing
   c. Remaining stable
   d. Impossible to predict

41. The majority of countries without sustained access to improved water is highest in:
   a. Southeast Asia
   b. South Asia
   c. **Sub-Saharan Africa**
   d. Northwestern South America
   e. Iceland

42. Fertility rates are inversely proportional to female educational attainment:
   a. True
   b. False

43. The ratio of deaths in children under 5 years is how many times higher in poor countries than in rich countries?
   a. 2:1
   b. 5:1
   c. 10:1
   d. **20:1**

44. Which of the following is significantly related to infant mortality rate?
   a. Parent’s education
   b. Father’s education
   c. Family’s education
   d. **Mother’s education**
   e. None of the above

45. The proportion of the global population living in urban areas is:
   a. **Increasing**
   b. Decreasing
   c. Stable
   d. Impossible to predict

46. The single most common mental disorder in the United States is:
   a. Alzheimer's disease
   b. **Depression**
   c. Schizophrenia
   d. Manic-depressive (bipolar) disorder
   e. Substance abuse

47. One of the major costs of mental illness to society is lost productivity:
   a. True
   b. False
48. The most common form of treatment for mental illness is:
   a. Psychoanalysis
   b. Drugs
   c. Counseling
   d. Encouragement to “get on with it”
   e. Hospitalization

49. Individuals with mental illness are:
   a. Twice as likely to commit violence
   b. Twice as likely to experience violence
   c. Equally likely to experience violence
   d. Less likely to experience violence

50. The concept of “crazy” is:
   a. A psychiatric definition
   b. A social designation
   c. Cultural designation
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

51. Major characteristics of depression include:
   a. Chronic fatigue
   b. Loss of productivity
   c. Periodic elation
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

52. Risk factors for committing violence is/are being:
   a. Young
   b. Male
   c. Depressed
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

53. Mental illness is a pattern of symptoms that:
   a. Occurs in individuals
   b. Causes stress and disability
   c. Increases risk of suffering
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above

54. The onset of schizophrenia typically occurs in:
   a. Childhood
   b. Late adolescence/early adulthood
   c. Middle age
   d. Old age
   e. Occurs equally frequently in all age groups
55. Over half of persons experiencing protracted depression will have a second episode of depression:
   a. True
   b. False

56. The cost to society (in dollars) is higher for?
   a. Depression
   b. Schizophrenia
   c. Equally costly to society

57. Surveys for mental illness are likely to:
   a. Overestimate the prevalence
   b. Underestimate the prevalence
   c. Give accurate estimates

58. An alcoholic who persists in drinking excessive amounts of alcohol despite knowing the negative effects on his/herself is considered to have a mental disorder:
   a. True
   b. False

59. The prevalence of a major depression is greater in:
   a. Females
   b. Males
   c. Equal in both genders

60. Initiation of mental illness prevention should begin in:
   a. Grades 1-8
   b. High school (9-12th grade)
   c. College
   d. Graduate school
   e. PH150

61. The functions of public health include:
   a. Assessment
   b. Policy setting
   c. Assurance
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above

62. The role of biostatisticians is to:
   a. Measure problems
   b. Prioritize problems
   c. Predict the effect of policy changes
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above
63. Biostatisticians determine the probability of:
   a. Events occurring
   b. Events and variables being correlated
   c. Various outcomes of disease occurring
   d. **All of the above**
   e. a. and b. above

64. A statistical model provides a theoretical framework:
   a. **True**
   b. False

65. To look for several possible correlations with an outcome variable that is continuous, the appropriate statistical model is:
   a. **Multiple regression analysis**
   b. Logistic regression analysis
   c. Binomial distribution
   d. Descriptive strategies
   e. A correlation coefficient

66. Microarrays can measure many thousand gene expression levels simultaneously:
   a. **True**
   b. False

67. The **above** figure is
   a. Called a scatter plot
   b. Demonstrates the correlation between blood level and soil level
   c. Presents a least squares line
   d. **All of the above**
   e. b. and c. above
68. The largest supporter of health care in the United States is:
   a. Private health insurance
   b. Employee health programs
   c. U.S. government health programs
   d. “Out of pocket” payers

69. What proportion of the U.S. population consumes 50% of health expenditures?
   a. 5%
   b. 15%
   c. 35%
   d. 50%
   e. 75%

70. From which source is the proportion of health financing increasing in the United States?
   a. Private health insurance
   b. U.S. government programs
   c. Employee programs
   d. “Out of pocket” payees

71. Health care costs currently consume 17.5% of GDP in the United States and are increasing:
   a. True
   b. False

72. The American health system can be characterized as:
   a. Fragmented
   b. Uncoordinated
   c. Effective
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

73. The sickest and most distressed population is the population receiving:
   a. Employee insurance
   b. Veterans’ Administration services
   c. Both Medicare and Medicaid
   d. Kaiser Care
   e. All have similar proportions of distressed and sick

74. The United States is one of the ten best countries in the world in terms of long life expectancy and low infant mortality:
   a. True
   b. False

75. The reason for the high cost of health care in the United States is:
   a. Aging of the population
   b. High demand for high-tech health care by the public
   c. The cost of newly developed tests and treatments
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above
76. Labeling the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act “Obama Care” is:
   a. An attempt to use an understandable abbreviation for the act
   b. **A strategy to politicize the Act**
   c. Meant to honor Obama for his foresight
   d. A means to simplify discussion of the act by the media
   e. All of the above

77. The major themes of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act are:
   a. Reduce the number of uninsured Americans
   b. Eliminate exclusions to health insurance for persons with pre-existing chronic conditions
   c. Reduce health care costs
   d. **All of the above**
   e. a. and c. above

78. The health exchanges created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act are meant to encourage competition among the health insurance companies:
   a. **True**
   b. False

79. Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for a disease are calculated as the sum of years of life lost (YLL) due to premature mortality and the years of healthy life lost due to disability (YLD):
   a. **True**
   b. False

80. What is the difference between primary and secondary prevention of disease?
   a. **Primary is prevention of onset of disease, and secondary is early detection and treatment**
   b. Primary is early detection and treatment of disease, and secondary is to reduce disability
   c. Primary is prevention of onset of disease, and secondary is to prevent death
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above