Select the best answer for each multiple choice question. There are 124 questions and 17 pages on the examination. Notify the instructor if your examination does not have 17 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. Which of the following is NOT mandatory to report to the health department in Los Angeles County?
   a. Chlamydia
   b. Human papilloma infection
   c. Gonorrhea
   d. Syphilis
   e. HIV

2. Syphilis has re-emerged as a concern in Los Angeles among:
   a. Sex workers
   b. Young women
   c. Men-who-have-sex-with-men
   d. Young African-American men
   e. Middle-aged Asian-Americans

3. Half (50%) of sexually transmitted infections occur in Californians who are younger than 25 years of age:
   a. True
   b. False

4. The highest medical costs for treatment of an STD in California are for:
   a. Chlamydia
   b. Human papilloma infection
   c. Gonorrhea
   d. HIV
   e. Hepatitis B

5. The most common sexually transmitted disease in Los Angeles is:
   a. Chlamydia
   b. Human papilloma infection
   c. Gonorrhea
   d. HIV
   e. Hepatitis B
6. 70% of sexually active women in Los Angeles have asymptomatic chlamydia infection:
   a. True
   b. False

7. Control of gonorrhea is difficult because:
   a. It is caused by a virus
   b. It is usually asymptomatic in women
   c. Most strains are resistant to currently available drugs
   d. All of the above
   e. b. and c. above

8. The majority of HIV infections in the U.S. occur in:
   a. Female sex workers
   b. Injection drug users
   c. Men-who-have-sex-with-men
   d. Heterosexuals
   e. Caucasian males

9. The highest rates of HIV infection in the U.S. are occurring in which group:
   a. African-American men
   b. European-American men
   c. European-American women
   d. Asian-American men
   e. Asian-American women

10. Prevention of STD transmission in sexual networks can be most effectively reduced by:
    a. Treating all males less than 25 years of age
    b. Treating “core transmitters”
    c. Treating all females less than 25 years of age
    d. Treating MSM in sexual networks
    e. c. and d. above

11. An e-mail address of one’s partner is needed to notify sexual partners that they may be infected through “SPOTLA”:
    a. True
    b. False

12. The highest risk subtypes of HPV for cervical cancer are:
    a. 43 and 58
    b. 16 and 18
    c. 33 and 44
    d. 6 and 11
    e. 39 and 52
13. Expedited treatment of STDs is:
   a. Immediate treatment of all STDs upon diagnosis
   b. Provision of treatment kits to be distributed to partners of STD patients
   c. Immediate referral of screened STD patients to their usual health care provider
   d. Treatment of individuals known to be at high risk of STDs
   e. All of the above

14. Of all the STDs, chlamydia has the largest number of reported new cases in California:
   a. True
   b. False

15. The likelihood of transmission of HIV from an infected individual to a sexual partner can be increased if the partner has another STD:
   a. True
   b. False

16. “Sex” and “gender” can be viewed as different concepts with different definitions:
   a. True
   b. False

17. In the 20th century, great strides by scientists and public health professionals were made in extending life span, but:
   a. Not enough attention was paid to the quality of the extended life
   b. Lifespan was extended only for European-Americans
   c. Only women experienced an extended life span
   d. Levels of physical activity by Americans declined
   e. a. and d. above

18. The Social Stratification Theory posits that control of valued resources is determined by:
   a. Institutional processes
   b. Rules of allocation
   c. Social mobility
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above

19. A trans-sexual male would be defined as:
   a. Male sex
   b. Female gender
   c. Neutral gender
   d. a. and b. above
   e. a. and c. above
20. “Norms” in a society are culturally determined:
   a. True
   b. False

21. Smoking in the U.S. is almost twice as common among males as females:
   a. True
   b. False

22. The percent of women who smoke declined in Los Angeles County from 2002 to 2007:
   a. True
   b. False

23. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget stratifies the population of the U.S. on the basis of:
   a. Race
   b. Ethnicity
   c. Both

24. The highest proportion of global diseases and injuries due to occupational risk factors is:
   a. Low back pain
   b. Hearing loss
   c. COPD
   d. Asthma
   e. High blood pressure

25. In the U.S., the annual economic burden of occupational diseases is comparable to the burden of all cancers:
   a. True
   b. False

26. Occupational injuries have a much larger economic burden than occupational illnesses:
   a. True
   b. False

27. Improving worker health and safety can lead to decreased health care-related costs:
   a. True
   b. False

28. Japan and the United States currently have approximately equal percentages of workers over the age of 60:
   a. True
   b. False
29. In general, the proportion of women having jobs, is higher in developed countries than in developing countries:
   a. True
   b. False

30. Behavioral interventions address:
   a. Communities
   b. Individuals
   c. Subgroups of the population
d. All of the above
e. a. and b. above

31. Rational behavior by humans is the basic assumption of behavioral interventions:
   a. True
   b. False

32. Knowledge is not usually necessary to achieve behavior change:
   a. True
   b. False

33. In what age group does public support for health care surpass private support?
   a. 55-64 years
   b. 65-74 years
   c. 75-84 years
d. 85+ years

34. Which of the following is the major health condition of Americans older than 18 years?
   a. Heart disease
   b. Lung disease
c. Stroke
d. Diabetes
e. Schizophrenia

35. Over half of Americans older than 65 years suffer from two or more chronic conditions:
   a. True
   b. False

36. “Elderly” is a socially defined, not biologically defined designation:
   a. True
   b. False

37. Age 65 is nationally recognized as the age at which an individual becomes “elderly”:
   a. True
   b. False
38. As age increases, so does an individual’s likelihood of facing multiple conditions:
   a. True
   b. False

39. Urinary incontinence is not an important geriatric condition because it does not cause death:
   a. True
   b. False

40. In the next 30 years, the proportion of elderly will increase in:
   a. European-Americans
   b. African-Americans
   c. Hispanic-Americans
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above

41. Which minority group in the U.S. is expected to have largest number of elderly persons by 2030?
   a. Asians
   b. African-Americans
   c. Hispanics
   d. American Indians

42. Risk of falls among elderly is inversely proportional to household income:
   a. True
   b. False

43. Men who wish to live longer are well-advised to find a wife:
   a. True
   b. False

44. The aging of the population in the United States is due to:
   a. Decreasing child-bearing
   b. Increased longevity
   c. Decreased mortality
   d. All of the above
   e. b. and c. above

45. The major issue facing the elderly population in the U.S. is:
   a. Extending life
   b. Improving the quality of life for those older than 70 years
   c. Decreasing the incidence of chronic obstructive respiratory disease
   d. Decreasing the incidence of arthritis
   e. Providing affordable rehabilitation facilities
46. The highest proportion of income spent on health care in the U.S. is by the:
   a. Wealthy
   b. Middle class
   c. Poor

47. What percent of Americans over 65 years will need long-term care before they die?
   a. 10%
   b. 30%
   c. 70%
   d. 100%

48. Non-communicable diseases usually are:
   a. Not infectious
   b. Of long duration
   c. Slowly progressive
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

49. Globally, which form of cancer has the highest mortality in males?
   a. Lung
   b. Prostate
   c. Pancreatic
   d. Colorectal
   e. None of the above

50. According to GLOBOCAN 2002, the most common cancer among males in the U.S. (age standardized incidence rates) is:
   a. Lung
   b. Prostate
   c. Liver
   d. Pancreas

51. Even moderate drinking is a risk factor for oral cancer:
   a. True
   b. False

52. The proportion of communicable disease deaths exceed those from non-communicable diseases in:
   a. United States
   b. Europe
   c. Africa
   d. Asia
   e. Australasia
53. COPD rates are lower in developed countries than developing countries:
   a. True
   b. False

54. Globally from 2010-2030, which of the following is projected to decline?
   a. Heart disease
   b. Cancer
   c. Diabetes
   d. HIV/AIDS
   e. Stroke

55. The prevalence of risky/unhealthy behaviors is highest in the:
   a. Wealthy
   b. Upper middle class
   c. Lower middle class
   d. Poor

56. Communicable diseases are still the leading cause of death in China:
   a. True
   b. False

57. The leading cause of death in Los Angeles County is:
   a. Heart disease
   b. All cancers
   c. Diabetes
   d. HIV/AIDS
   e. Pertussis

58. The leading cause of disability-adjust life years (DALYS) in Los Angeles County is:
   a. Coronary heart disease
   b. Violence
   c. All cancers
   d. Homicide
   e. Substance abuse

59. Which of the following was among the top five causes of death in the United States in 2007?
   a. Unintentional injuries
   b. Diabetes
   c. Homicide
   d. Automobile accidents
   e. Sexually transmitted diseases
60. Malignant tumors are characterized by their:
   a. Ability to metastasize
   b. Ability to invade adjacent tissue
   c. Degree of cellular non-differentiation
d. All of the above
e. a. and c. above

61. Which type of diabetes is more common?
   a. Type 1
   b. Type 2

62. Regular exercise and a health diet can reduce the risk of which type of diabetes?
   a. Type 1
   b. Type 2

63. Diabetes can result in:
   a. Blindness
   b. Amputation
   c. Cardiovascular disease
d. All of the above
e. a. and b. above

64. The top seven “fattest” countries are located in:
   a. North and South America
   b. The Pacific Islands
   c. Eastern Europe
d. The Middle East
e. Africa

65. 90% of diesel exhaust is made up of:
   a. Benzene
   b. Ultrafine particles
c. Large particles
d. Lead
e. Hydrogen peroxide

66. Which of the following is the most controversial chemical in use in California today?
   a. Methyl iodide
   b. Benzene
c. Lead
d. Chromium III
e. Arsenic
67. “Drift” as used by environmental scientists refers to:
   a. The change in chemical characteristics over time
   b. Chemical decomposition following exposure to sunlight
   c. **The transport of pesticides from their original point of deposition**
   d. The tendency of environmental scientists to become politicians

68. Benzene has been documented to cause:
   a. Diabetes
   b. **Leukemia**
   c. Cardiovascular disease
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above

69. The differential death rate from coronary heart disease between the highest and lowest social classes in British civil servants is:
   a. **Increasing**
   b. Decreasing
   c. Has remained at 2:1 over the last twenty years.

70. The major environmental successes during the 20th century were primarily due to:
   a. Scientific advancements
   b. Technical advancements
   c. **Social action**
   d. Development of new pollution-control devices
   e. The decreasing disparity between the poor and the wealthy

71. Carcinogenicity of environmental pollutants for humans is established primarily by:
   a. Studies of healthy individuals
   b. Studies of asthmatic and other vulnerable humans
   c. Studies of individuals with a family history of cancer
   d. **Extrapolation from animal models**
   e. Chemical assessment

72. The threshold level below which lead is not harmful to children has been set by the Environmental Protection Agency:
   a. True
   b. **False**

73. In which of the following countries was the implementation of deep wells associated with arsenic poisoning?
   a. **Bangladesh**
   b. Taiwan
   c. Austria
   d. Brazil
   e. a. and c. above
74. Which of the following air pollution contents causes the most serious respiratory damage?
   a. Large particles
   b. Medium-size particles
   c. Small particles
   d. **Ultrafine particles**

75. The key to control of the major pollutants in the United States is:
   a. Better science
   b. Better surveillance of pollutants
   c. **Political action**
   d. Better measurement
   e. Air pollution devices

76. Which of the following countries has the highest per capita expenditure for health?
   a. United Kingdom
   b. Canada
   c. Germany
   d. **United States**
   e. Russia

77. The majority of health care in the United States is covered by public programs:
   a. True
   b. **False**

78. “Obama Care” is estimated to reduce the number of uninsured Americans by almost 50%:
   a. True
   b. False

79. By which year is the Affordable Care Act (2010) ("Obama Care") expected to be implemented?
   a. 2012
   b. 2013
   c. **2014**
   d. 2015

80. In the U.S., problems with access to care are experienced ONLY by those without health insurance:
   a. True
   b. **False**

81. Fee for service assures the ability to make an appointment with a physician within 24 hours:
   a. True
   b. **False**
82. The high proportion of deaths preventable by health care in the United States is due to:
   a. Limited access to health care
   b. The emphasis on specialty care rather than primary care
   c. Lack of coordination between components of health care
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above

83. Rationing of health care in the U.S. is based on ability to pay:
   a. True
   b. False

84. The major burden of personal health care costs in the U.S. is borne by:
   a. Patients' out of pocket expenditures
   a. Medicare
   c. Private health insurance
   d. Medicaid

85. Health disparities are not a problem in more developed countries such as the United States:
   a. True
   b. False

86. Dental care is not covered under Medicare:
   a. True
   b. False

87. Under “Obama care”, the following would happen:
   a. Employers with more than 50 employees must provide health insurance
   b. Individuals must buy health insurance or pay a fine
   c. Undocumented workers will be covered
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

88. Cost containment is a major political sticking point in “Obama care”:
   a. True
   b. False

89. The uses of surveillance include:
   a. Monitoring trends of disease or health factors
   b. Documenting spread of disease
   c. Identifying individuals in need of treatment
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above
90. Screening involves data collection to measure magnitude, changes, and trends in populations:
   a. True
   b. False

91. Which of the following is an example of active surveillance?
   a. A hospital calling the local health department to report an outbreak of MRSA in their pediatric ward
   b. A health department employee contacting local hospitals to see if they had any recently reported cases of hepatitis A
   c. A physician contacting the CDC to report a potential case of anthrax
   d. A physician contacting a patient to let them know they had a negative HIV-test result
   e. None of the above

92. Which of the following are essential for effective surveillance?
   a. Cooperation of the target populations
   b. Timely data processing
   c. Dissemination of results
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

93. Sentinel surveillance is useful to:
   a. Identify reservoirs of infection
   b. Monitor trends in risk groups
   c. Provide an early warning of an epidemic
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and c. above

94. A key factor for surveillance is an accurate rather than a functional diagnostic criterion:
   a. True
   b. False

95. The highest risk of sexual transmission is for the:
   a. Receptive partner in anal intercourse
   b. The woman in vaginal intercourse
   c. The inserter in anal intercourse
   d. The receptor in oral-genital intercourse
   e. The inserter in oral-genital intercourse

96. The major force driving the HIV/AIDS epidemic globally is:
   a. Injecting drug users
   b. Men who have sex with men
   c. Promiscuous heterosexuals
   d. Individuals who do not know that they are infected
   e. Nuns
97. An effective national HIV/AIDS control program needs to be directed by:
   a. Health officials
   b. Non-governmental organizations
   c. The church
   d. The highest level of government
   e. The community

98. Kwashiokor is due to:
   a. Protein deficiency
   b. Total energy depletion
   c. Seen primarily in adults
   d. Can be rapidly reversed
   e. a. and d. above

99. Barker’s hypothesis predicts that maternal malnutrition leads to increased risk for cardiovascular disease and diabetes in adulthood for the fetus:
   a. True
   b. False

100. Breast feeding provides:
    a. Sterile nutrition
    b. Maternal antibodies
    c. Enhanced brain and visual development
    d. All of the above
    e. a. and b. above

101. Neural tube defects in the infant/fetus may result from inadequate maternal levels of:
    a. Vitamin A
    b. Vitamin D
    c. Folic acid
    d. Magnesium
    e. Zinc

102. Cretinism (severe mental retardation) may result from a deficiency of:
    a. Vitamin E
    b. Iodine
    c. Vitamin D
    d. Zinc
    e. Folic acid

103. Which of the following has been shown to lead to rickets?
    a. Vitamin A deficiency
    b. Iron deficiency
    c. Iodine deficiency
    d. Vitamin D deficiency
    e. None of the above
104. Over-nutrition is only a problem in developed countries
   a. True
   b. False

105. In Los Angeles, the prevalence of obesity in children is highest in which of the following ethnic groups?
   a. European-Americans
   b. Asian-Americans
   c. African-Americans
   d. Recent migrants
   e. b. and d. above

106. The leading cause of poor health globally is:
   a. Smoking
   b. Diabetes
   c. Cardiovascular disease
   d. Poverty
   e. High blood pressure

107. The majority of non-communicable diseases globally are now occurring in:
   a. Developing countries
   b. Developed countries
   c. Africa
   d. South America
   e. Malibu

108. Which of the following diseases has been eradicated?
   a. Smallpox
   b. Polio
   c. Measles
   d. All of the above
   e. a. and b. above

109. The major strategy used to contain the SARS epidemic was:
   a. Vaccination
   b. Treatment
   c. Isolation of cases
   d. Containment of contacts of cases
   e. c. and d. above

110. The major factor leading to a decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in the United States was:
   a. Development of effective antibiotic treatment
   b. Better housing and reduced crowding
   c. Development of penicillin
   d. Development of refrigeration for foods
   e. a. and d. above
111. Laws to require wearing helmets by motorcyclists is an example of which intervention strategy?
   a. Behavioral  
   b. Structural  
   c. Biologic  
   d. Political  
   e. Dictatorial

112. Removing the soda/snack food vending machines in a high school to encourage healthier food choices is an example of what kind of intervention?
   a. Behavioral intervention  
   b. Scientific intervention  
   c. Structural intervention  
   d. Biomedical intervention  
   e. None of the above

113. “Task shifting” in behavioral intervention programs is:
   a. Involvement of non-medical persons to implement an intervention  
   b. Changing the tasks to be performed by the participants in the behavioral intervention  
   c. Achieving a consensus on who is to perform which intervention tasks  
   d. Shifting the tasks to be performed by staff weekly

114. According to Dr. Swendeman, knowledge about a disease is sufficient to cause change in behavior:
   a. True  
   b. False

115. One of the goals of Healthy People 2010 is to:
   a. Decrease mortality  
   b. Decrease morbidity  
   c. Increase the number of quality years of life lived  
   d. Increase coverage of health insurance

116. The goal(s) of a vaccine is/are to:
   a. Prevent infection  
   b. Prevent transmission  
   c. Treat clinical cases  
   d. All of the above  
   e. a. and b. above

117. HPV vaccination is now recommended for adolescents, regardless of gender:
   a. True  
   b. False
118. In terms of quality of national health care, globally, the United States ranks:
   a. First
   b. Third
   c. Tenth
   d. Fourteenth
   e. **Thirtieth**

119. Biostatistics can be used to:
   a. Prove the relationship of two health factors to each other
   b. Determine the probability of events
   c. Prove hypotheses
   d. All of the above
   e. **b. and c. above**

120. The optimal statistical strategy for measuring a relationship of a particular predictor variable and an outcome when other factors may be related to the predictor variable is:
   a. Chi square
   b. Linear regression
   c. **Multiple regression analysis**
   d. Correlation analysis
   e. Any of the above

121. Dysentery is caused by:
   a. Staphlococci
   b. **Shigella**
   c. Salmonella
   d. Klebsiella
   e. None of the above

122. The discovery of penicillin was the major factor responsible for the rapid decline of infectious diseases in the 20th century:
   a. True
   b. **False**

123. Prevention of mental disorders should focus on which of the following age groups?
   a. <10 years old
   b. 11-19 years old
   c. 20-30 years old
   d. 30-39 years old

124. Primary prevention of mental illness should target:
   a. The population
   b. Individuals at risk
   c. Symptomatic individuals
   d. **All of the above**
   e. b. and c. above