Methods and sources of qualitative data collection include the following except …………

Interview

Protozoa diseases include the following except……..

Candidiasis

Viral disease includes the following except ………

Syphilis

The following are Helminthic diseases except ……..

Amoebiasis

Zoonotic infections include the following except ……...

Filariasis

Characteristics that influence disease formation include the following except ………

Mutagenicity

Types of carriers include the following except ………

Reservoir carrier

The preventive measures for the control of communicable diseases include the following except …….

Drug therapy

The following describes the non-communicable diseases except……….

Transferable from person to person

Which of these is a communicable disease ………

Tuberculosis

Which of these is a non-communicable disease risk factor ………

Poverty

Which of the following is not a sequence in propagation of epidemics?

Decrease of the epidemics

Characteristics of common vehicle epidemics include the following except …….

Explosive in duration

The steps in the investigation of epidemics include the following except ……..

Dissemination of hypothesis

Which of the following is not a sexually transmitted infection?

Genital pile

Which of these in not a sexually transmitted infection causative organism?

Plasmodium falciparum

Which of these is not a pelvic inflammatory disease complication?

Decrease libido

The HIV transmission routes include the following except ……..

Kissing

Replication in HIV includes the following except ………..

Reverse transcription and RNA synthesis

Human retrovirus includes the following except ………

HIV 1

General health information entails the following except ……..

Chemoprophylaxis

Which of the following is not a specific measure in primary prevention of diseases?

Good housing

The under listed are measures that constitute early detection of diseases except …….

Case series control

Which of the following is not a rehabilitation form of tertiary prevention of disease?

Faith rehabilitation

Examples of vocational rehabilitation include ………

Training

Which of the following is not an aspect of statistics?

Data counseling

The outcome of statistics will provide all the following information for health planners except ………

Renewal

Vital statistics record the following except ………

Census

Statistics is used for the following except ………

Health industries

Census information includes the following except ………

Genetics

Epidemiology is the study of …………..

Determinants of diseases

Epidemiology can be used to ………

Study the geographical or local pattern of diseases

Descriptive epidemiology study includes ………

Cross sectional study

The following are interventional studies except ………..

Community trials

Disease can be described by the following except ………

Duration

Characteristics of person frequently examined in epidemiology is ………

Occupation

The focus of analytical study is to ………

Test hypothesis

Cohort study is ………..

Prospective study

Longitudinal study can be used to determine ……….

Incidence rate

Cohort study will determine the following except ……..

Attrition risk

Analytical study comprises of two distinct types of observational studies ………

Retrospective and cohort

Experimental study could also be called …….

Interventional study

The advantages of cohort study include the following except …….

Accurate information

Rate can be expressed as ……….

Number of cases x 100

Population in the same area

Which of the following is not a type of crude rate ……..

Crude population rate

Rate of national population increase can be expressed as ……….

Crude birth rate – Crude death rate

The under listed are demographic characteristic except ……….

Genetic

Incidence rate ………

Is useful in planning future health needs

The cause of diseases precipitating factors is not ………

Religious factor

Which of the following is not a physical factor in the environment?

Drug

Immunity can be …… or acquired

\*Natural\*

…..Immunity is the level of resistance of a community or group of people to a particular disease

\*Herd\*

…… stimulates the production of protective antibody and other immune mechanisms

\*Vaccine\*

The continuous scrutiny of, and watchfulness over, the distribution and spread of infection to provide basis for effective control is ………

\*Surveillance\*

Common vehicle epidemic is also known as …….epidemics

\*Point source\*

…….. can be done to determine geographical location

\*Geographical mapping\*

Sexually transmitted infections are bacterial, viral and parasitic infections transmitted through ……..

\*Sexual contact\*

Observational studies is made up of …….studies and analytical studies

\*Descriptive\*

Human immunodeficiency virus is a …… virus

\*Retro\*

…….. is the period between when a person is first infected with HIV and the development of HIV antibodies in the person’s body

\*Window period\*

The full meaning of CDR is ……

\*Crude death rate\*

Write out the full meaning of AIDS.

\*Acquired immune deficiency syndrome\*

CBR is an acronym for ………

\*Crude Birth Rate\*

PR is a short form for …….

\*Prevalence Rate\*

IR is a short form of ……..

\*Incidence Rate\*

VD is a short form for ……………….

\*Venereal Diseases\*

The full meaning of STD is …..

\*Sexually Transmitted Diseases\*

PID is a short form for ……..

\*Pelvic Inflammatory Disease\*

The full meaning of STI is………..

\*Sexually Transmitted Infection\*

DNA is a short form for ………..

\*Deoxyribonucleic Acid\*

Health statistics are combination of …….. and other data pertinent to health

\*Vital statistics\*

……….. includes data on occurrence and severity of sickness in a community obtained from medical health service points

\*Morbidity statistics\*

A periodic count or enumeration of population is called ………

\*Census\*

The age and sex structure of the population displayed in the form of histogram showing the percentage distribution of each sex at 5 years interval is called ……..

\*Pyramid population\*

The disease that occurs due to a specific causative agent arising through transmission of that agent to a susceptible host is called a …….. disease

\*Communicable\*

Infections agent is any ……. that is capable of producing infection or infectious diseases

\*Organism\*

A …….. is an infectious disease transmissible under natural condition from animal to man

\*Zoonosis\*

The period between the exposure to and infections agent and the appearance of the first signs and symptoms of disease is referred to as ……….

\*Incubation period\*

The sum total of body mechanism that provides a barrier to the progress of invasion or multiplication of infectious agents is called ………

\*Immunity\*

Someone who though has disease causing organism in his body but do not show any sign of infection is called ………

\*Carrier\*

Epidemiological research is of immense value in determining the ….. of population

\*Health\*

Epidemiology was coined from a Greek word meaning the science of ……..

\*People\*

The three components of epidemiology are disease frequency,………and determinants

\*Distribution\*

Epidemiology is used for planning and allocation of ………

\*Resources\*

Descriptive study is the study of the amount and distribution of a disease within a population by persons, place and …….

\*Time\*

Analytical study is the second major type of …….. studies

\*Epidemiological\*

……study is the study in which one group deliberately subjected to an experience is compared with a control group which has not had a similar experience

\*Experimental\*

Analytical study examines the relationship between health status and ………

\*Variables\*

The basic tool of epidemiology is the ……..which relates to the number of cases of the population at risk.

\*Rate\*

Prevalence is important in determining the ……. and planning for facilities

\*Work load\*

The ……. of crude rate is the total population of the area being studied

\*Denominator\*

Specific rates is a rate expressed in terms of ……. of a population

\*Sub groups\*

The study of relationship of organisms including humans to each other as well as other aspect of environment is ………

\*Ecology\*

The epidemic triangle in ecological model is made up of host, …….. and environment

\*Agent\*

The two primary prevention of diseases are ……… and specific measure

\*Health promotion\*

Secondary prevention stage is the stage of diagnosis and ……..

\*Treatment\*

Primary prevention, secondary prevention and tertiary prevention are the levels of …..prevention.

\*First\*

The process of collecting, processing, analyzing and reporting of data required for planning and operating health services is ……...

\*Statistics\*

Data can be collected through primary and ……..sources

\*Secondary\*

……. records vital events

\*Vital statistics\*