Shams Practices

CHP MID-1 QBank

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1. Which of the following is an essential element for Descriptive epidemiology?
A. Agent
B. Place
C. Treatment
D. Diagnosis

2. The study of the distribution and determinants of health related states or events in specified population
A. Definition of epidemiology
B. Definition of pathology
C. Definition of microbiology
D. Definition of immunology

3. determine, describe, and report on the natural course of the disease
A. Objectives of Epidemiology
B. Uses of Epidemiology
C. Epidemiologic Triangle
D. Mode of transmission

4. Objectives of Epidemiology
A. Diagnosis
B. Treatment
C. Mode of transmission
D. Prevention only

5. Which of the following is a part of Epidemiologic Triangle?
A. Treatment
B. Diagnosis
C. Agent
D. Immunity

6. Association in which both partners benefit
A. Parasitism
B. Commensalism
C. Mutualism
D. Pathogenicity

7. Association in which the microbe benefits at the expense of the host
A. Mutualism
B. Parasitism
C. Commensalism
D. Symbiosis

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b	a	b	c	c	c	b

8. Constantly present in a population or region
A. Epidemic
B. Pandemic
C. Endemic
D. Sporadic

9. Epidemic that occurs over several countries
A. Endemic
B. Pandemic
C. Sporadic
D. Outbreak

10. infection transmission from animals to man
A. Zoonosis
B. Nosocomial infection
C. Cross infection
D. Opportunistic infection

11. Time between entry of the infectious agent and the appearance of the first general sign or symptom
A. Latent period
B. Infectious period
C. Incubation period
D. Generation time

12. Time interval between when host is infected by pathogen and when they become infectious A. Incubation period
B. Latent period
C. Infectious period
D. Generation time

13. source of infection
A. Host
B. Vector
C. Inanimate reservoir
D. Carrier

14. Direct spread (Droplet infection)
A. Coughing
B. Contaminated food
C. Mosquito bite
D. Contaminated water

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
c	b	a	c	b	c	a

15. Cholera transmission
A. Airborne
B. Food And Drink-borne
C. Vector-borne
D. Direct contact

16. Transmission of malaria;mosquito
A. Mechanical transmission
B. Airborne transmission
C. Biological transmission
D. Direct transmission

17. Flea transmits which disease
A. Malaria
B. Endemic typhus
C. Cholera
D. Influenza

18. Restriction of freedom of movement of apparently well individuals
A. Isolation
B. Surveillance
C. Quarantine
D. Immunization

19. Systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of health data on an ongoing basis
A. Screening
B. Surveillance
C. Quarantine
D. Isolation

20. Use of masks block which channel of transmission
A. Food-borne diseases
B. Vector-borne diseases
C. Airborne diseases
D. Water-borne diseases

21. Washing fresh vegetables blocks which channel of transmission
A. Airborne
B. Vector-borne
C. Direct contact
D. Food and drink borne

15	16	17	18	19	20	21
b	c	b	c	b	c	d

22. Pasteurization of milk
A. Airborne
B. Food and drink borne
C. Arthropod-borne
D. Contact disease

23. a type of arthropod borne channel of transmission
A. Isolation
B. Pasteurization
C. Vector control
D. Quarantine

24. Rodent control is a type of which channel of transmission
A. Airborne
B. Food and drink borne
C. Arthropod-borne
D. Contact disease

25. Case finding and treatment
A. Airborne disease
B. Contact disease
C. Food-borne disease
D. Vector-borne disease

26. discourage children/individuals from adopting harmful lifestyle
A. Primary prevention
B. Secondary prevention
C. Tertiary prevention
D. Primordial prevention

27. Immunization is a type of which prevention
A. Primordial prevention
B. Primary prevention
C. Secondary prevention
D. Tertiary prevention

28. In which prevention stage is early diagnosis and adequate treatment used A. Primordial prevention
B. Primary prevention
C. Secondary prevention
D. Tertiary prevention

22	23	24	25	26	27	28
b	c	c	b	d	b	c

29. Rehabilitation is a type of which prevention
A. Primordial prevention
B. Primary prevention
C. Secondary prevention
D. Tertiary prevention

30. Reduction of disease incidence, prevalence, morbidity, mortality to a locally accepted level
A. Eradication
B. Elimination
C. Control
D. Prevention

31. How to prevent meningitis
A. BCG
B. HibV
C. OPV
D. Varicella vaccine

32. What type of vaccine is IPV
A. Live attenuated
B. Inactivated
C. Toxoid
D. Subunit

33. What type of vaccine is OPV
A. Inactivated
B. Toxoid
C. Live attenuated
D. Subunit

34. What type of vaccine is rota virus
A. Inactivated
B. Live attenuated
C. Toxoid
D. Conjugate

35. Which vaccine prevents chickenpox
A. BCG
B. MMR
C. HibV
D. Varicella

29	30	31	32	33	34	35
d	c	b	b	c	b	d

36. Which vaccines prevents diarrhea
A. BCG
B. Rota
C. MMR
D. IPV

37. Route of vaccination of measles
A. Intramuscular
B. Oral
C. Subcutaneous
D. Intradermal

38. Route of vaccination of MMR
A. Intramuscular
B. Subcutaneous
C. Oral
D. Intradermal

39. Which vaccine is given to a 2 months old infant
A. BCG - MMR - Varicella
B. Dtap - HibV - IPV - HepBV - PCV - Rota
C. MMR - OPV - BCG
D. Varicella - MMR - HepAV

40. At which month does he/she takes only 1 vaccine
A. 2 months
B. 6 months
C. 12 months
D. 24 months

41. Permanent reduction to zero worldwide
A. Control
B. Elimination
C. Eradication
D. Prevention

42. Reduction to zero in a specific geographic area
A. Eradication
B. Elimination
C. Control
D. Surveillance

36	37	38	39	40	41	42
b	c	b	b	d	c	b

43. Which step is Establishing the existence of an outbreak
A. Step 1
B. Step 3
C. Step 5
D. Step 7

44. Which step is Using descriptive epidemiology
A. Step 2
B. Step 4
C. Step 5
D. Step 8

45. Which step is Communicating findings
A. Step 6
B. Step 8
C. Step 9
D. Step 10

46. A sustainable state in which humans and other living creatures with which they interact can coexist indefinitely, in equilibrium?
A. Physical definition of health
B. Social definition of health
C. Ecological definition of health
D. Mental definition of health

47. activities directed to prevent risk factors to prevent risk factors of coronary artery diseases are related to?
A. Primary prevention
B. Secondary prevention
C. Tertiary prevention
D. Primordial prevention

48. which of the following is a method used for health promotion in primordial prevention?
A. Early diagnosis
B. Behavioral changes
C. Rehabilitation
D. Screening

49. which of the following statements related to health assessment?
A. It is a method used only to diagnose diseases
B. It is a method used only to assess community health
C. It is a method used to assess health status of both individuals and community
D. It is a method used only to assess individual health

43	44	45	46	47	48	49
a	c	d	c	d	b	c

50. which of the following statements is going with the needs of primary prevention?
A. Rehabilitation
B. Immunization
C. Early diagnosis
D. Disability limitation

51. regarding hepatitis A virus transmission route on the following statements is true?
A. Airborne
B. Blood-borne
C. Fecal oral
D. Vector-borne

52. which of the following diseases is an endemic disease in Saudi Arabia?
A. Tuberculosis
B. Ebola
C. Yellow fever
D. Smallpox

53. immunization of a susceptible host is considered the best way to break the infection chain in one of the following diseases?
A. Cholera
B. Malaria
C. Measles
D. Schistosomiasis

54. activity such as exercise used in cardiac rehabilitation?
A. Primordial prevention
B. Primary prevention
C. Secondary prevention
D. Tertiary prevention

55. which of the following countries has reported the highest rate of mers cov?
A. Saudi Arabia
B. Japan
C. Canada
D. Brazil

56. the case definition applied for confirmed case of covid is a person with?
A. Person with manifestations and PCR positive
B. Person with manifestations and PCR negative
C. Person without manifestations and PCR negative
D. Person with contact history only

50	51	52	53	54	55	56
b	c	a	c	d	a	a

57. which of the following microorganisms share the infection chain cycle at the portal of entry and portal of exit?
A. Malaria and measles
B. Cholera and hepatitis A
C. Tuberculosis and malaria
D. Influenza and tuberculosis

58. among the common health indicators used to measure the health status of any community is?
A. Infant mortality rate
B. Blood pressure
C. Body temperature
D. Respiratory rate

59. which of the following statement is correct defining the disease?
A. Complete physical well-being
B. Maladjustment between human organism and the environment
C. Absence of microorganisms
D. Normal adaptation to the environment

60. which of the following statements is correct in defining epidemiology as a science to study?
A. The treatment of disease
B. The frequency of distribution in disease
C. The structure of microorganisms
D. The diagnosis of individual patients

61. among the following achievement in epidemiology should not be included?
A. Eradication of smallpox
B. Control of communicable diseases
C. Global eradication of malaria
D. Identification of disease risk factors

62. which of the following answers are not fit for the function of descriptive epidemiology?
A. Describing disease by person
B. Describing disease by place
C. Describing disease by time
D. Investigating a hypothesis about the causative factors of a disease

63. since the year 1990 to the year 2019 the global distribution of disease burden indicates one of the following trend?
A. Increase rate of communicable disease
B. Decrease rate of communicable disease
C. No change in communicable disease
D. Complete eradication of communicable disease

57	58	59	60	61	62	63
b	a	b	b	c	d	b

64. which of the following infectious disease are contagious?
A. Malaria
B. Measles
C. Tetanus
D. Schistosomiasis

65. choose the correct answer to identify which major infection disease from each of the following statements?
A. MERS-CoV, SARS, COVID
B. Malaria, diabetes, COVID
C. Tuberculosis, hypertension, SARS
D. Diabetes, MERS-CoV, cancer

66. on the occurrence of cases more than what is normally expected?
A. Endemic
B. Sporadic
C. Epidemic
D. Pandemic

67. the point source point epidemic can be reduced by exposure to what source of infection, which of the following infectious cases can cause this type of epidemic curve?
A. Measles by respiratory droplets
B. Salmonella in contaminated food
C. Malaria by mosquito bite
D. Rabies by animal bite

68. constantly presenting communicable disease in a population with relatively stable pattern of occurrence in a geographical area with low spread?
A. Pandemic
B. Epidemic
C. Sporadic
D. Endemic

69. which of the following disease contributed to the occurrence of an epizootic outbreak?
A. Measles
B. Cholera
C. Rift valley fever
D. Tuberculosis

70. the time between entry of the infectious agent and the appearance of the first general sign and symptoms is?
A. Latent period
B. Incubation period
C. Infectious period
D. Generation time

64	65	66	67	68	69	70
b	a	c	b	d	c	b

71. the time interval between when an individual or host is infected by a pathogen and when they become infectious is known as?
A. Incubation period
B. Infectious period
C. Latent period
D. Generation time

72. all the following disease are transmitted through respiratory way except?
A. Measles
B. Influenza
C. Tuberculosis
D. Rota virus

73. which of the following disease are transmitted by contaminated water?
A. Measles
B. Cholera
C. Malaria
D. Influenza

74. incubation period is an important characteristic of infectious agent, which of the following agents are a longer incubation period?
A. Influenza
B. Cholera
C. Tuberculosis
D. Common cold

75. state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of diseases or infirmity?
A. WHO 1948
B. CDC 1950
C. UNICEF 1948
D. WHO 2000

76. HEALTHIER ENVIRONMENTS PREVENT ALMOST ..... OF THE GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE?
A. THREE-QUARTER
B. TWO-QUARTER
C. FOURTH-QUARTER
D. ONE-QUARTER

77. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH REFERS TO THE ?
A. PRACTICE AND LIVE
B. THEORY AND PRACTICE
C. THEOR AND LIVE
D. PRACTICE AND ENVIRONMENTAL

71	72	73	74	75	76	77
c	d	b	c	a	d	b

78. GLOBAL STRATEGY IS FOCUSED, ESPECIALLY ON THE PART OF THE ENVIRONMENT THAT CAN...?
A. REASONABLY BE MODIFIED
B. REASONABLY BE NON MODIFIED
C. NON REASONABLY BE MODIFIED
D. NON REASONABLY BE NON MODIFIED

79. PREREQUISITES FOR GOOD HEALTH RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENT INCLUDED ?
A. AIR POLLUTION
B. SAFE AND SUFFICIENT WATER
C. NON STABLE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT
D. INSUFFICIENT FOOD

80. IS THE CONTAMINATION OF THE INDOOR OR OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT BY ANY CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL OR BIOLOGICAL AGENT THAT MODIFIES THE NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ATMOSPHERE ?
A. CHEMICAL SAFETY
B. CLIMATE CHANGE AND HUMAN HEALTH
C. RADIATION
D. AIR POLLUTION

81. OUTDOOR AND INDOOR AIR POLLUTION CAUSE ..?
A. CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES
B. RESPIRATORY DISEASES
C. KIDNEY DISEASES
D. MALARIA

82. WHAT IS THE MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR EFFECT IN THE CHILDREN ?
A. ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND POLLUTION
B. NON ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL
C. NON POLLUTION
D. GENETICS

83. IS IMPACTING HUMAN LIVES AND HEALTH IN A VARIETY OF WAYS, IT THREATENS THE ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF GOOD HEALTH ?
A. AIR POLLUTION
B. CHEMICAL SAFETY
C. CLIMATE CHANGE
D. RADIATION

84. THE MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS TO BOTH CLIMATE CHANGE AND AIR POLLUTION ?
A. FOREST FIRES
B. MOTOR VEHICLES
C. INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES
D. FOSSIL FUELS

78	79	80	81	82	83	84
a	b	d	b	a	c	d

85. ENERGY THAT TRAVELS IN THE FORM OF WAVES OR PARTICLES AND IS PART OF OUR EVERYDAY ENVIRONMENT ?
A. RADIATION
B. CLIMATE CHANGE
C. CHEMICAL SAFETY
D. AIR POLLUTION

86. UV RADIATION REACHING THE EARTH'S SURFACE IS LARGELY COMPOSED BY ?
A. UVE
B. UVA
C. UVD
D. UVC

87. SCOPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PRACTICE IN TRADITIONAL HAZARD SOURCES ?
A. TOBACCO SMOKING
B. ALCOHOL AND DRUGS
C. OUTDOOR AIR POLLUTION
D. INDOOR AIR POLLUTION

88. TREATMENT WATER SUPPLY SANITATION , PURIFICATION OF THE LIQUID, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL PROCESSES. AT ANY STAGE ?
A. TERTIARY TREATMENT
B. PRIMARY TREATMENT
C. SECONDARY TREATMENT
D. FOURTH TREATMENT

89. HOSPITAL WASTE CATEGORY (WASTE SHARPS) SUCH AS , NEEDLES, SCALPELS, GLASS) WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING TREATMENT/DISPOSAL ?
A. LOCAL AUTOCLAVING
B. INCINERATION
C. SECURED LANDFILLS
D. DISINFECTION

90. HOW TO CONTROL WATER POLLUTION?
A. DOMESTIC SEWAGE
B. BUY CARS THAT ARE FUEL-SMART
C. REDUCE HOME ENERGY USAGE
D. EDUCATE OTHERS

91. STUDY OF ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AND STRESSES ARISING AT THE WORKPLACE ?
A. OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE
B. OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE
C. OCCUPATIONAL PHYSICAL
D. CHEMICAL MATERIALS

85	86	87	88	89	90	91
a	b	c	c	b	d	b

92. IS THE PROMOTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING OF WORKERS IN ALL OCCUPATIONS ?
A. OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE
B. OCCUPATIONAL PHYSICAL
C. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
D. OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

93. FOR WORKERS SOME OF THE DIRECT COSTS OF AN INJURY OR ILLNESS ARE ?
A. INCREASED STRESS AND ANXIETY
B. INCREASE OF INCOME
C. MONITOR AND REVIEW THE RISK
D. ISOLATING

94. EXAMPLE FOR WORKPLACE CONDITIONS IS ?
A. CHEMICAL
B. VENTILATION
C. IMMUNE RESPONSE
D. WORKING DURATION

95. OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES FACTORS , WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS EXAMPLE FOR PSYCHOSOCIAL STRESSOR ?
A. RADIATION
B. HIV
C. REPETITIVE MOTION
D. INADEQUATE PERSONAL SUPPORT

96. HOW CAN PREVENT AND CONTROL OF HAZARDS ?
A. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)/ VACCINATE
B. VIBRATION
C. BIOLOGICAL
D. ERGONOMIC

97. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IN HUMAN INJURY IS (MULTIPLE FATALITIES) ?
A. VERY SERIOUS
B. CATASTROPHE
C. SUBSTANTIAL
D. DISASTER

98. WHAT IS THE MOST COMMON WAY OF ENTRY INTO THE BODY ?
A. INHALATION
B. INGESTION
C. ABSORPTION
D. RADIATION

92	93	94	95	96	97	98
c	a	b	d	a	b	a

99. MEDICAL CONDITIONS THAT DISRUPT A PERSONS:
A. ABILITY TO RELATE TO OTHERS
B. PATTERN
C. BEHAVIOURAL SYNDROME
D. PAIN

100. SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS (SMI) ALWAYS INCLUDED IN:
A. PERSONAL WEAKNESS
B. POOR UPBRINGING
C. BIPOLAR DISORDER
D. LACK OF CHARACTER

101. MENTAL ILLNESSES ARE NOT THE RESULT OF:
A. COGNITIVE DISORDERS
B. SEVERE ANXIETY DISORDERS
C. SCHIZOPHRENIA
D. PERSONAL WEAKNESS

102. PROTECTION OF THE AGED WHO MAY SUFFER FROM:
A. LACK OF CHARACTER
B. CEREBRAL DEGENERATION
C. SOME PERSONALITY DISORDERS
D. PERSONAL WEAKNESS

103. COUNTING INDIVIDUALS AT THEIR LEGAL RESIDENCE REGARDLESS OF THEIR PHYSICAL PRESENCE AT THE TIME OF ENUMERATION ?
A. DE JURE
B. DE FACTO
C. DE TIU
D. NATURAL INCREASE

104. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING MOST ACCURATE IN POPULATION ESTIMATION ?
A. ARITHMETIC MEAN
B. NATURAL INCREASE
C. GEOMETRIC METHOD
D. DE FACTO

105. DEPENDENCY RATIO, PROPORTION OF POPULATION ABOVE 65 YEARS OF AGE:
A. YOUNG DEPENDENCY
B. OLD DEPENDENCY
C. TOTAL DEPENDENCY
D. MEDIAN AGE

99	100	101	102	103	104	105
a	c	d	b	a	c	b

106. FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION DYNAMICS:
A. AIR POLLUTION
B. MORBIDITY
C. ENVIRONMENTAL
D. FERTILITY

107. CRUDE BIRTH RATE (CBR):
A. TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS IN A CERTAIN YEAR AND LOCALITY/MIDYEAR REPRODUCTIVE FEMALE POPULATION (AGED 15-49)
B. TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS IN A CERTAIN YEAR AND LOCALITY/ESTIMATED MIDYEAR POPULATION (SAME YEAR AND LOCALITY)
C. LIVE BIRTHS BORN BY FEMALES IN A SPECIFIC AGE GROUP IN A CERTAIN YEAR AND LOCALITY / FEMALE POPULATION IN THE SAME SPECIFIC AGE GROUP
D. AVERAGE NUMBER OF FEMALE BIRTHS THAT WOULD BE BORN TO A WOMAN THROUGHOUT HER REPRODUCTIVE PERIOD

108. GENERAL FERTILITY RATE (GFR):
A. LIVE BIRTHS / FEMALE POPULATION AGED 15-49
B. LIVE BIRTHS/ FEMALE POPULATION IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUP
C. LIVE BIRTHS/ FEMALES IN 15-19 AGE GROUP
D. LIVE BIRTHS/ MIDYEAR POPULATION

109. INFANT MORTALITY RATE:
A. TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ZERO UP TO LESS THAN 28 DAYS DURING A YEAR/TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME YEAR
B. TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ZERO UP TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR DURING A YEAR/TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME YEAR
C. TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM 28 DAYS UP TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR DURING A YEAR/TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME YEAR
D. NUMBER OF FOETAL DEATHS FROM > 28 WEEKS OF GESTATION IN A YEAR/NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME YEAR

110. UNDER - 5 MORTALITY RATE, 41% OF THESE DEATHS OCCUR IN:
A. SOUTH ASIA
B. EAST ASIA
C. SOUTH AMERICA
D. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

106	107	108	109	110
d	b	a	b	d

111. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR):
A. TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS DYING BETWEEN AGE 15–60 DURING A YEAR/TOTAL NUMBER OF THE POPULATION BETWEEN 15–60 IN THE SAME YEAR
B. TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN A CERTAIN YEAR AND LOCALITY/ ESTIMATED MIDYEAR POPULATION (SAME YEAR AND LOCALITY)
C. NUMBER OF MATERNAL DEATHS ASSIGNED TO CAUSES RELATED TO PREGNANCY IN A GIVEN YEAR/ TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME YEAR X 100,000
D. NUMBER OF MATERNAL DEATHS ASSIGNED TO CAUSES RELATED TO PREGNANCY IN A GIVEN YEAR/ TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME YEAR X 1000

112. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BOTH SEXES:
A. 76.4
B. 73.7
C. 72.4
D. 75.0

113. WHICH TYPE OF IMMUNITY THE ANTIBODIES ARE TRANSFERRED TO A BABY FROM A MOTHER'S BREAST MILK ?
A. ACQUIRED (ADAPTIVE) IMMUNITY
B. INNATE IMMUNITY
C. PASSIVE IMMUNITY
D. NON INNATE IMMUNITY

114. WHICH TYPE OF IMMUNIZATION HAVE MEMORY CELLS ?
A. PASSIVE IMMUNIZATION
B. ACTIVE IMMUNIZATION
C. ADAPTIVE IMMUNIZATION
D. NON PASSIVE IMMUNIZATION

115. IMMUNIZATION IN THE 6 MONTHS IS:
A. DTAP2, HIBV2, IPV2, HEPBV3, PCV2, ROTA
B. DTAPB1, HIBVB, OPVB1, VARICELLA1, HEPAV1, M3MR2
C. HEPAV2, OPVB2, M4MR3
D. DTAP3, HIBV3, IPV/OPV, HEPBV4, PCV3

116. IMMUNIZATION IN THE SCHOOL ENTRY IS:
A. DTAPB2, TD, VARICELLA 2
B. HEPAV2, OPVB2, M4MR3
C. BCG, HEPBV1
D. DTAP1, HIBV1, IPV1, HEPBV2, PCV1, ROTA

117. WHICH TYPES OF VACCINE MANUFACTURED TYPES USED TO PROTECT AGAINST (HEPATITIS A) ?
A. LIVE-ATTENUATED VACCINES
B. MESSENGER RNA VACCINES
C. INACTIVATED VACCINES
D. TOXOID VACCINES

111	112	113	114	115	116	117
c	d	c	b	d	a	c

118. WHICH TYPES OF VACCINE MANUFACTURED TYPES USED TO PROTECT AGAINST (DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS) ?
A. MESSENGER RNA VACCINES
B. TOXOID VACCINES
C. LIVE-ATTENUATED VACCINES
D. INACTIVATED VACCINES

119. WHICH TYPES OF VACCINE MANUFACTURED TYPES USED TO PROTECT AGAINST (COVID-19) ?
A. INACTIVATED VACCINES
B. CONJUGATE VACCINES
C. MESSENGER RNA VACCINES
D. TOXOID VACCINES

120. WHICH TYPES OF VACCINE MANUFACTURED TYPES USED TO PROTECT AGAINST (MEASLES, SMALLPOX, CHICKENPOX)?
A. LIVE-ATTENUATED VACCINES
B. INACTIVATED VACCINES
C. CONJUGATE VACCINES
D. VIRAL VECTOR VACCINES

121. WHICH TYPES OF VACCINE MANUFACTURED TYPES USED TO PROTECT AGAINST (HIB, HEPATITIS B, HPV) ?
A. MESSENGER RNA VACCINES
B. CONJUGATE VACCINES
C. LIVE-ATTENUATED VACCINES
D. INACTIVATED VACCINES

122. A Communicable Disease is an illness due to a specific infectious agent or its toxic products:
A. True
B. False

123. A disease which is both Food and Drink-borne and Air-borne is:
A. Helminths
B. Chicken pox
C. Cerebrospinal fever
D. Diphtheria

124. A disease which is both Food and Drink-borne and Arthropod-borne is:
A. Chicken pox
B. Rubella
C. Amoebic dysentery

118	119	120	121	122	123	124
b	c	a	b	a	d	c

125. An example of Air-borne disease is:
A. Bubonic plague
B. Helminths
C. Mumps
D. Herpes simplex

126. An example of Arthropod-borne disease is:
A. Scarlet fever
B. Epidemic typhus
C. Mumps
D. Cerebrospinal fever

127. An example of Biological transmission is plague by fleas:
A. True
B. False

128. An example of diseases of Contact is:
A. Herpes simplex
B. Bubonic plague
C. Cerebrospinal fever
D. Food poisoning

129. An example of Food and Drink-borne diseases is:
A. Mumps
B. Rubella
C. Cholera
D. Ascariasis

130. An example of Mechanical transmission is typhoid by the arthropod-born /fly: A. True
B. False

131. Cutaneous Leishmaniosis is transmitted by:
A. Culex mosquito
B. The rat flea
C. House fly
D. The Sand Fly

125	126	127	128	129	130	131
c	b	a	a	c	a	d

132. Epidemiology is the study of distribution and determinants of health application of this study to control health problems:
A. True
B. False

133. Eradication is reduction to zero in a defined geographical area as a result of deliberate efforts; continued measures to prevent re-establishment of transmission are required:
A. True
B. False

134. Fresh vegetables and fruits can be contaminated by manure:
A. True
B. False

135. Zoonosis is infectious disease that are transmissible under normal conditions from animal to human:
A. True
B. False

136. Colonization can involve the blood:
A. False
B. True

137. Blocking the channels of transmission in air-borne disease is:
A. Personal protection
B. Control of flies
C. Tracing of contacts
D. Effective ventilation

138. Controlling the source of infection includes:
A. Bed-spacing
B. Hand washing
C. Quarantine
D. Personal cleanliness

132	133	134	135	136	137	138
a	b	a	a	a	d	c

139. Humans are the Reservoir for most viral and bacterial respiratory:
A. True
B. False

140. The entry and multiplication of infectious agents in the body of person is infection:
A. True
B. False

141. The proportion of persons with clinical disease, who after becoming infected, become severely ill or die is pathogenicity:
A. True
B. False

142. A Vaccine against poliomyelitis is:
A. Hib V
B. MMR
C. IPV
D. MCV4

143. A vaccine which is given only twice, with two months between the two doses is:
A. Hep AV
B. Varicella
C. MCV4
D. Rota

144. An example of a conjugate vaccine is MCV4:
A. True
B. False

145. BCG is given as an intradermal inoculation:
A. True
B. False

139	140	141	142	143	144	145
a	a	b	c	d	a	a

146. MMR is given as an intramuscular inoculation:
A. False
B. True

147. The combination of DTaP, Hib V, OPV, Varicella, Hep AV and MMR:
A. Age 6 month
B. Age 18 month
C. Age 12 month
D. School entry

148. The combination of DTaP, Varicella, OPV and MMR is given at:
A. Age 6 month
B. Age 18 month
C. Age 12 month
D. School entry

149. The two visits in which the child gets the same set of vaccines are those at:
A. 4 and 6 months
B. 2 and 4 months
C. 9 and 12 months
D. 6 and 9 months

150. The vaccine against chickenpox is IPV:
A. True
B. False

151. The vaccine against tuberculosis is:
A. BCG
B. DTap
C. Hib V
D. PCV

152. Community Nutrition is the investigation of the relationship between diet and disease/health:
A. True
B. False

146	147	148	149	150	151	152
a	b	d	b	b	a	a

153. Lessons from Food Pyramid indicate that good fat is saturated fat:
A. False
B. True

154. Lessons from Food Pyramid state that refined carbohydrates are as good as whole-grain carbohydrates:
A. True
B. False

155. Macronutrients are trace elements & vitamins:
A. False
B. True

156. Spinocerebellar ataxia is caused by deficiency of:
A. Vit E
B. Vit K
C. Vit D
D. Vit A

157. Hemorrhagic manifestations result from deficiency of:
A. Vit E
B. Vit A
C. Vit K
D. Vit D

158. Beriberi result from deficiency of:
A. Vit B2
B. Vit B3
C. Vit B1
D. Vit B12

159. Pellagra results from deficiency of:
A. Vit B1
B. Vit B12
C. Vit B3
D. Vit B6

153	154	155	156	157	158	159
a	b	a	a	c	c	c

160. The set of vitamins which are all necessary to the integrity of the nervous system:
A. Vit B1, Vit B2, Vit B3 and Vit B6
B. Vit E, Vit B1, Vit B3 and Vit B6
C. Vit E, Vit B1, Vit B3 and Vit B12
D. Vit A, Vit B1, Vit B3 and Vit B12

161. An adult with a Body Mass Index of 31.5 is considered:
A. Normal
B. Overweight
C. Obese
D. Underweight

162. The services provided by health system should be financially fair:
A. True
B. False

163. Financing resources of the health system in KSA, include charity and donation:
A. True
B. False

164. Health regulators of the health system include health care providers:
A. True
B. False

165. Judiciary services of the health system include the National Health Services Council: A. True
B. False

166. One of the weaknesses of the health system, is the duplication of services among providers:
A. True
B. False

160	161	162	163	164	165	166
c	c	a	a	b	b	a

167. Conducting health service research at the national level belong to the key areas of sectoral coordination:
A. True
B. False

168. Ensuring optimal utilization of health facilities and available resources in the Kingdom is a proposed reform in the key of:
A. Sectoral coordination
B. Health manpower
C. Financing health care
D. The function of the Ministry of Health
E. Relevant Data and Statistics
F. Improve the Pharmaceutical Sector

169. A common concern of both key areas of financing health care and sectoral coordination:
A. Cooperative health insurance
B. Establishing training centers
C. National health services research
D. Criteria for new health facilities

170. Encourage private medical and health colleges is common between the two:
A. Financing health care and sectoral coordination
B. Health manpower and financing health care
C. Sectoral coordination and relevant Data and Statistics
D. Relevant Data and Statistics and financing health care

171. Encourage the use of substitute or generic medicine is part of the proposed reforms in the key of:
A. Sectoral coordination
B. Health manpower
C. Financing health care
D. The function of the Ministry of Health
E. Relevant Data and Statistics
F. Improve the Pharmaceutical Sector

172. Early diagnosis and management is one of the aims health education:
A. True
B. False

173. Adoption of new ideas or practice starts with the step of interest:
A. True
B. False

167	168	169	170	171	172	173
a	a	d	b	f	a	b

174. In health education, personnel of health services can serve as:
A. Communicator
B. Message
C. Channel
D. Audience

175. In health education, should be Simple, at the level of understanding is a describe of: A. Communicator
B. Message
C. Channel
D. Audience

176. In health education, Source credibility is required in:
A. Communicator
B. Message
C. Channel
D. Audience

177. In health education, the person or the team who give the message is:
A. Communicator
B. Message
C. Channel
D. Audience

178. In health education, the receivers refers to:
A. Communicator
B. Message
C. Channel
D. Audience

179. In health education, the receivers refers to:
A. Communicator
B. Message
C. Channel
D. Audience

180. In health education which of the following can be face to face:
A. Communicator
B. Message
C. Channel
D. Audience

174	175	176	177	178	179	180
a	b	a	a	d	d	c

181. the type of Rota vaccine is:
A. Toxoid
B. killed\ inactivated
C. live attenuated
D. Conjugated

182. Permanent reduction to zero of the worldwide incidence of infection:
A. Eradication
B. Extinction
C. Elimination
D. Control

183. some cases of disease, after being infected, become severely ill or die. This is referred to as:
A. infectivity
B. immunogenicity
C. pathogenicity
D. virulence

184. the vitamin that protects RBCs from hemolysis is:
A. Vitamin A
B. Vitamin K
C. Vitamin E
D. Vitamin D

185. the channel of transmission of salmonella is:
A. food and drink-Borne
B. Contact transmission
C. Air-Borne
D. Arthropod-Borne

186. The science of food & its relationship to health is known as:
A. Dietetics
B. Community nutrition
C. Nutritional Epidemiology
D. Nutrition

187. The type of MMR vaccine is:
A. Conjugated
B. Toxoid
C. Live attenuated
D. Killed\inactivated

181	182	183	184	185	186	187
c	a	d	c	a	d	c

188. syphilis is transmitted by:
A. Contact transmission
B. Arthropod-Borne
C. Air-Borne
D. food & drink-Borne

189. the period of early symptoms, before specific symptoms and signs occur is known as:
A. period of communicability
B. incubation period
C. prodromal stage
D. Latent period

190. the occurrence of disease in high proportions, over several continents means:
A. Pandemic
B. Epidemic
C. Endemic
D. Sporadic

191. wheat germ is a source of:
A. Vitamin K
B. Vitamin D
C. Vitamin E
D. Vitamin A

192. The reduction of disease incidence and prevalence to a locally acceptable level, means:
A. control
B. extinction
C. elimination
D. Eradication

193. diseases that are transmitted by direct spread droplet infection include:
A. meningitis
B. chicken pox
C. Tubercle bacillus
D. Diphtheria

194. the main source of energy is:
A. they are all equal
B. fats
C. proteins
D. carbohydrates

188	189	190	191	192	193	194
a	c	a	c	a	a	d

195. repair and maintenance of body tissues is the function of:
A. carbohydrates
B. fats
C. they are all equal
D. Proteins

196. the identification of nutritional needs of population groups and available resources is known as:
A. nutrition
B. nutritional epidemiology
C. dietetics
D. community nutrition

197. milk can be source for:
A. Diphtheria
B. Mumps
C. Whooping cough
D. Rubella

198. indicate the vaccines that are given at age of 18 months:
A. MMR, OPV, PCV, MCV4
B. DTaP, HibV, OPV, Varicella, HepAV, MMR
C. HepAV
D. DTaP, HibV, IPV, HepBV, PCV, Rota

199. indirect air-borne transmission involves:
A. Measles
B. CSM (cerebrospinal meningitis)
C. Whooping cough
D. Diphtheria

200. holding the body organs and nerves in place is the function of:
A. fats
B. Carbohydrates
C. they are all equal
D. proteins

201. indicates the vaccines that are given at age of 12 months:
A. MMR, OPV, PCV, MCV4
B. DTaP, HibV, OPV, Varicella, HepAV, MMR
C. DTaP, HibV, IPV, HepBV, PCV, Rota
D. HepAV

195	196	197	198	199	200	201
d	d	a	b	d	a	a

202. pulmonary tuberculosis is transmitted by:
A. food & drink-Borne
B. Contact transmission
C. Air-Borne
D. Arthropod-Borne

203. the flea is responsible for transmission of:
A. enteric fevers
B. filariasis
C. endemic typhus
D. relapsing fever

204. the vitamin that support skeletal growth is:
A. Vitamin D
B. Vitamin K
C. Vitamin A
D. Vitamin E

205. the most common nutritional disorder is:
A. Iron deficiency
B. Vitamin B12 deficiency
C. Calcium deficiency
D. Vitamin C deficiency

206. presence of pathogens on human body without disease is referred to as:
A. Infection
B. Symbiosis
C. Colonization
D. Parasitism

207. Rota vaccine in the Saudi schedule of basic immunization, is given at the ages of: A. 18 & 24 months
B. 18 months & school entry
C. 9 & 12 months
D. 2 & 4 months

208. select the appropriate route of administration for MMR vaccine:
A. oral
B. intra-dermal
C. subcutaneous
D. intra-muscular

202	203	204	205	206	207	208
c	c	c	a	c	d	c

209. whooping cough is transmitted by:
A. food and drink-Borne
B. Arthropod-Borne
C. air-Borne
D. contact transmission

210. spinocerebral ataxia and myopathies are features of the deficiency of:
A. Vitamin E
B. Vitamin A
C. Vitamin D
D. Vitamin K

211. select the appropriate route of administration for PCV:
A. intra-muscular
B. oral
C. subcutaneous
D. intra-dermal

212. when classifying foods by the predominant function, fats would be:
A. energy giving foods
B. Protective foods
C. a combination of 2 or more of the above
D. body building foods

213. the period between initial infection and start of clinical disease is known as:
A. latent period
B. Prodromal stage
C. period of communicability
D. incubation period

214. vitamin C is mainly present in:
A. fruits & liver
B. vegetables & fruits
C. fruits and fish
D. all of the above are equally rich sources

215. an association between a microbe and a person in which both partners benefit is best known as:
A. Infection
B. mutualism
C. colonization
D. Parasitism

209	210	211	212	213	214	215
c	a	a	a	d	b	b

216. meningitis can be protected by:
A. HibV
B. BCG
C. Varicella
D. Rota

217. varicella vaccine, in the Saudi schedule of basic immunization, is given at the ages of:
A. 18 & 24 months
B. 18 & school entry
C. 2 & 4 months
D. 9 & 12 months

218. Broccoli is a source of:
A. Vitamin D
B. Vitamin E
C. Vitamin K
D. Vitamin A

219. agents of communicable diseases are:
A. physical agents
B. mechanical agents
C. chemical agents
D. biological agents

220. proportion of persons infected after after exposure to a Causative agent, who would develop clinical disease. This is the definition of:
A. infectivity
B. pathogenicity
C. virulence
D. immunogenicity

221. diarrhea can be protected by:
A. Rota
B. Varicella
C. HibV
D. BCG

222. non energy supplying nutrients include:
A. proteins
B. carbohydrates
C. fats
D. Water

216	217	218	219	220	221	222
a	b	c	d	b	a	d

223. the vitamin that promotes intestinal absorption of calcium is:
A. Vitamin D
B. Vitamin K
C. Vitamin E
D. Vitamin A

224. Follicular hyperkeratosis and conjunctival xerosis are features of the deficiency of vitamin:
A. Vitamin E
B. Vitamin D
C. Vitamin K
D. Vitamin A

225. when classifying foods by the predominant function, eggs would be:
A. a combination of 2 or more of the above
B. body building foods
C. energy giving foods
D. protective foods

223	224	225
a	d	b