Population Change and Public Health Exercise 6A

1. Information on mortality in a population
   A. Gives an idea of burden of morbidity in a population
   B. Gives an idea of the health status of the population
   C. Gives an idea of economic condition of the population
   D. Gives an idea of health and economic condition of the population

2. Which of the following is not an important source of data on mortality?
   A. Censuses
   B. Vital registration system
   C. Sample surveys
   D. Sample registration system.

3. Which of the following is a unique feature of sample registration system?
   A. National coverage
   B. Registration of births, death and marriage
   C. Both active and passive registration of vital events
   D. Conducts surveys every 10 years

4. Which of the following is not a feature of vital registration system?
   A. Universal in coverage
   B. Continuous operation
   C. Both active and passive registration
   D. Gives data on both child and adult mortality

5. Which of the following is true of the current Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) conducted in different countries around the world?
   A. Gives estimates of both child and adult mortality
   B. Covers more than 25% of the total population
   C. Based on nationally representative sample of the population
   D. None of the above

6. Vital registration system can provide mortality data
   A. By age of the population
   B. By sex of the population
   C. By cause of death
   D. All of the above

7. Vital registration is
   A. Complete and accurate in most of the developing countries
   B. Incomplete in most of the developing countries
   C. Though incomplete, the data is optimally utilized in most of the developing countries
   D. Is an important source of mortality data in developing countries
8. One of the major disadvantage of Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) as a source of mortality data is
   A. Provides over-estimates of mortality
   B. Does not provide mortality estimates at the local level
   C. Provides under-estimates of adult mortality
   D. None of the above

9. Which of the following provides local data on mortality that can be used by local area program managers [check all those that apply]
   A. Vital registration
   B. Census
   C. Sample registration system
   D. Nationally representative sample surveys

10. In vital registration system, the basic responsibility to register death or birth lies with the
       A. Registering authorities
       B. Individual citizens, local officials, physicians etc.
       C. Both of them
       D. None of them
Population Change and Public Health Exercise 6B

1. Information on mortality in a population
   A. Gives an idea of burden of morbidity in a population
   B. Gives an idea of the health status of the population
   C. Gives an idea of economic condition of the population
   D. Gives an idea of health and economic condition of the population

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    C. Both of them
    D. None of them
Population Change and Public Health Exercise 6C

1. The infant mortality rate is calculated as
   A. Number of deaths under age 1 per 1000 total births
   B. Number of deaths under age 1 per 1000 pregnancies
   C. Number of deaths under age 1 per 1000 live births
   D. Number of deaths under age per 1000 population

2. A small country with mid year population of 10,000 had 2000 live births in a year. 300 children died before completing the 1st year of life in that particular year. The infant mortality rate for that country in that year is
   A. 150
   B. 30
   C. 200
   D. 60

3. Which of the following maternal mortality measure estimates the obstetric risk associated with each pregnancy:
   A. Maternal mortality ratio
   B. Maternal mortality rate
   C. Life time risk of risk of maternal death
   D. None of the above
   E. All of the above

4. Which of the following is expected to decline with decline in fertility
   A. Maternal mortality ratio
   B. Maternal mortality rate
   C. Both
   D. None of the above

5. In a country with a total women population of child bearing ages of 600,000, there were 36,000 live births in a year and 200 maternal deaths. The maternal mortality ratio and maternal mortality rate for this country are
   A. 555, 33
   B. 33, 555
   C. 475, 34
   D. 34, 475

6. Infant mortality rate is an important measure of mortality as it
   A. Is a good measure of overall health status of the population
   B. Is sensitive to the levels and changes in socio-economic conditions of a population
   C. Both of the above
   D. None of the above

7. Infant mortality rates in the most the developed countries is
A. More than 50
B. Less than 10
C. More than 100
D. Equal to zero

8. Infant mortality rates in most of the African countries is
   A. More than 50
   B. Less than 10
   C. More than 150
   D. More than 200

9. Which of the following will not be considered as a 'maternal death'
   A. Death in a road accident while pregnant
   B. Death from a heart condition aggravated by pregnancy
   C. Death from an ectopic pregnancy
   D. Death from infection within 40 days of delivery

10. Life-time risk of death from pregnancy is highest in
    A. Africa
    B. Asia
    C. Latin America
    D. Europe
Population Change and Public Health Exercise 6D

1. Numerator for calculating incidence of a disease
   A. Includes all the new cases for an illness/disease during a specified period
   B. Includes all the cases of a particular disease present at a particular point of time
   C. If the total duration of the illness episode is very small, then will be roughly equal to that for the prevalence
   D. None of the above

2. An intervention was undertaken to reduce the mortality by promoting timely diagnosis and treatment for Diabetes Mellitus, for which there is no permanent cure. A program evaluation undertaken after some period may show ,if the program is successful
   A. An decline in both prevalence and incidence
   B. A decline in incidence and increase in prevalence
   C. Increase in incidence and increase in prevalence
   D. A decline in incidence and increase in prevalence

3. For a highly acute disease with very high fatality rate, the prevalence rate will be
   A. Approximately equal to that of incidence rate
   B. Higher than the incidence rate
   C. Lower than the incidence rate
   D. None of the above

4. Which of the following is an important source of data on morbidity
   A. Vital registration system
   B. Census
   C. Sample surveys
   D. Sample registration system

5. Disease surveillance includes data collection on
   A. Infectious diseases
   B. Chronic non-infectious diseases
   C. Risk factors for different diseases
   D. All of the above

6. Sentinel surveillance is commonly employed for
   A. HIV/AIDS
   B. Tuberculosis
   C. Certain occupational hazards e.g. lead poisoning or silicosis
   D. Both A and C

7. Sample surveys conducted to collect morbidity data may involve
   A. Lab investigations
   B. In depth personal interviews
   C. Physical examinations
   D. All of the above

8. A chronic disease like HIV/AIDS with no cure will have a
   A. Higher prevalence rate than incidence rate during a given specific time period
   B. Lower prevalence rate than incidence rate during a given specific time period
   C. Prevalence rate that is equal to incidence rate during a given specific time period
   D. None of the above