

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 disadvantages 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

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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. Is 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