Population Change and Public Health Exercise 7A

1. Largest life expectancy gains in absolute terms were made during 1950 to 2000 in
   A. Africa
   B. Asia and Latin America
   C. North America
   D. Europe

2. Which of the following category accounts for more than half of burden of disease in Africa
   A. Communicable diseases
   B. Non-communicable diseases
   C. Injuries
   D. Reproductive illnesses

3. Change in age structure of the population due to decline in fertility is generally accompanied by
   A. Change in the average age at death
   B. Change in the cause structure of death
   C. Both of the above
   D. None of the above

4. Which of the following is not a proximate determinant of mortality
   A. Occupation of a person
   B. Vitamin A deficiency
   C. A fatal fall
   D. Inheriting a gene for sickle cell anaemia

5. The framework of proximate and distal determinants of mortality helps to
   A. Analyze the reasons for trends and differentials in mortality over time and space
   B. Understand the causes of mortality from a theoretical perspective
   C. Both of the above
   D. None of the above
Population Change and Public Health Exercise 7B

1. The relationship between income and health
   A. Has remained unchanged over time
   B. Has reversed over time, resulting in increase in mortality with increasing income
   C. Has undergone an upward shift with increase in life expectancy at a given level of income
   D. Has undergone a downward shift, with decrease in life expectancy at a given level of income, with basic relationship staying the same.

2. The 'structural shift' in the relationship between income and health over time can be attributed to
   A. Improved nutrition due to improvements in agriculture technologies at a given level of income
   B. Due to break-thorough in curative technology for some of the diseases
   C. Breakthroughs in preventive health technology and public health campaigns
   D. Increasing level of education with increase in income

3. The relationship between health and income is
   A. One way, with higher income leading to better health
   B. Is two way, with improved health contributing to economic growth and economic growth contributing to better health
   C. There is no relationship at all between economic growth and health
   D. None of the above.

4. The under 5 mortality shows a
   A. Consistent negative relationship with maternal education across all countries
   B. Consistent positive relationship with maternal education
   C. No relationship with maternal education
   D. Positive relationship in some countries and negative in other countries

5. Which of the following is true of relationship between maternal education and child mortality
   A. There is a uniform relationship between maternal education and child mortality, and hence it is possible to predict level of under 5 mortality in a country, if maternal educational levels are known
   B. Different child mortality levels may be observed at the same maternal education levels across different countries
   C. Both of the above
   D. None of the above

6. Which of the following is true of the relationship between maternal education and gains in mortality over time
A. All the global health gains as measured by mortality reduction in the period 1960 to 1990 are attributed to gains in female education
B. Almost one-third of the health gains as measured by mortality reduction in the period 1960 to 1990 are attributed to gains in female education
C. Almost one-half of the health gains as measured by mortality reduction in the period 1960 to 1990 are attributed to gains in female education
D. None of the above

7. The maternal education operates to reduce the mortality by
   A. By reducing certain health risk behaviors
   B. By raising the economic status of the mother
   C. By increasing the age at marriage
   D. By reducing the fertility

8. Which of the following is true of relationship between income and health
   A. There is no relationship between the two.
   B. There is a consistent and uniform relationship between income and health across all countries in the world
   C. There is a consistent relationship between income and health, however, the levels of mortality associated with a particular level of income may be different in different countries
   D. None of the above
Population Change and Public Health Exercise 7C

1. Epidemiological polarization refers to
   A. Widening health inequities between different population sub-groups in a given country or between different countries
   B. Re-emergence of some diseases e.g. tuberculosis, malaria etc.
   C. Narrowing down of differences in health status between different population sub-groups over time
   D. Changing age and cause structure of mortality over time

2. Compression of morbidity implies
   A. Increasing number years lived with disability and illness before death among the elderly due to increase in life-expectancy
   B. Narrowing down of causes of morbidity and illness among elderly before death due to epidemiological transition.
   C. Fewer years of disabled life before death among the elderly
   D. All of the above

3. Epidemiological polarization is a phenomenon witnessed
   A. Only in developing countries due to poor economic conditions
   B. In both developing and developed countries
   C. Only in developed countries due to growing socio-economic inequities
   D. None of the above

4. Double burden of diseases in developing world refers to
   A. Burden of both the infectious and nutritional diseases and new emerging epidemics of non-communicable diseases and injuries
   B. Burden of existing illnesses couple with illness associated with HIV/AIDS
   C. Doubling in the morbidity and mortality due to different causes
   D. None of the above

5. During epidemiological transition
   A. The crude death rate will go up
   B. The age structure of the death will change, with increase in mortality at lower ages and decline in higher age groups
   C. The cause structure of mortality changes from infections and nutrition related diseases to chronic non-communicable diseases
   D. The age structure changes but the cause structure remains the same.

6. 'Health transition' refers to
   A. Transition in health care practices over time
   B. Transition in cause structure of mortality over time and changes in health systems to meet new challenges
   C. Both of A and B
   D. None of the above
7. Fertility decline
   A. Followed mortality decline after world war II as predicted by DTT
   B. Did not follow mortality decline immediately, leading to very high population growth rates in some of these countries
   C. Ultimately followed in all the developing countries after a lag time
   D. None of the above

8. The epidemiological transition is
   A. Is a generalized theory which will be repeated in all the countries all over the world
   B. Is well supported by the existing empirical evidence
   C. Is a model to understand the change in mortality over time
   D. None of the above

9. Existence of epidemiological polarization implies that
   A. The health systems have to struggle with both infectious diseases and chronic illnesses
   B. The health systems have to deals with the conflicting interests of the disadvantaged and poor sections of the society and the socially and economically advantaged sections of the society
   C. Both of the above
   D. None of the above

10. If there is no compression of morbidity then
    A. The gains in mortality will be accompanied by gains in years lived with disability
    B. The gains in mortality will be accompanied by gains in health years lived. There will be no gains in the mortality
    C. The gains in mortality will be limited to only women
    D. The gains in mortality will be limited to only women