

**Dire Dawa Administration Health Bureau With Medical Team International Capacity  
Building Training on Public Health Emergency Management October, 2024,**

**Pre/Post Test**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_ **code** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part-I: Choose the correct answer and encircle it.**

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1. Which of public health emergency sub process of Ethiopia PHEM guideline focuses on rapid assessment of outbreaks, outbreak investigations, implementing control and prevention measures, and monitoring of the interventions?
    - A. Surveillance
    - B. Public health emergency response
    - C. Public health emergency preparedness
    - D. Public health emergency recovery
    - E. None
  2. A (an) \_\_\_\_\_ is a set of standard criteria for classifying whether a person has a particular disease, syndrome, or other health condition.
    - A. Active surveillance
    - B. Case definition
    - C. Passive surveillance
    - D. Case notification
    - E. None
  3. Which of the following activities is NOT part of public health emergency preparedness?
    - A. Detecting the pattern of the epidemic
    - B. Capacity building
    - C. Coordination and collaboration
    - D. Conducting Vulnerability analysis and risk mapping
    - E. Planning for identified risks

Use the following steps of an outbreak investigation for Question 4:

1. Analyze data by time, place, and person
2. Conduct a case-control study
3. Generate hypotheses
4. Conduct active surveillance for additional cases

5. Verify the diagnosis
  6. Confirm that the number of cases exceeds the expected number
  7. Talk with laboratory expert about specimen collection
4. For an investigation of an outbreak, what is the logical conceptual order of the steps listed above from last to first?
- A. 1-2-3-4-5-6- B. 2-3-1-4-7-5-6 C. 6-5-3-1-2-7-4 D. 6-5-7-4-1-3-2
5. Which one of the following is highly specific standard case definition?
- A. Confirmed case B. Suspected case C. Probable case D. All E. None
6. A case definition for the health problem during an outbreak investigation should NOT specify:
- A. Clinical signs and symptoms
- B. Epidemiological criteria (time, place and person)
- C. Hypothesized risk factors
- D. Laboratory criteria
- E. None
7. Disease control measures can be directed at the:
- A. Agent B. Source C. Mode of transmission D. Portal of entry E. Host susceptibility F. All
8. One of the following is not public health surveillance activities.
- A. Data collection B. Data analysis C. Disease control D. Data interpretation E. Data dissemination
9. Any person with fever and maculopapular (non-vesicular) generalized rash and cough, coryza or conjunctivitis (red eyes) is a case definition for which of the following diseases?
- A. Severe acute respiratory syndrome
- B. Viral hemorrhagic fever
- C. Smallpox
- D. Meningitis
- E. Measles
10. An epidemiological tool used to characterize the outbreak occurrence with respect to place, time and person parameters are called \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ respectively.
- A. Attack rate, Epidemic curve, Spot map
- B. Epidemic curve, Attack rate, Spot map
- C. Spot map, Epidemic curve, Attack rate
- D. Attack rate, Spot map, Epidemic curve
- E. Epidemic curve, Spot map, Attack rate

11. Which of the following is correctly matched about case definition and their concepts?
- A. Confirmed case – a case with appropriate laboratory test confirmation or witnessed by clinical/professional experts
  - B. Suspected case – a case with typical clinical features of a disease
  - C. Probable case – a case with few of the typical clinical features of a disease
  - D. All
  - E. None
12. An epidemic curve which follows the classic log normal patterns of sharp rise and more gradual decline is most consistent with which manner of disease transmission?
- A. Intermittent common source outbreak
  - B. Point common source outbreak
  - C. Continuous common source outbreak
  - D. Propagative source outbreak
  - E. All
13. Epidemic of shorter duration covering a more limited area affecting small proportion of the population is refers:
- A. Pandemic
  - B. Endemic
  - C. Outbreak
  - D. Sporadic
  - E. Cluster
14. Which of the following study design is appropriate during outbreak investigation?
- A. Experimental design
  - B. Prospective cohort design
  - C. Retrospective cohort design
  - D. Case control design
  - E. C and D
  - F. B and D
15. Among priority reportable diseases in Ethiopia, how many of them are weekly reportable?
- A. 15
  - B. 7
  - C. 10
  - D. 32
  - E. None
16. Which of the following is component of public health emergency management?
- A. Early warning/surveillance
  - B. Preparedness and capacity building
  - C. Emergency response
  - D. Recovery and rehabilitation
  - E. A and B

F. All

17. Which of the PHEM component is focusing in risk identification?

- A. Mitigation   B. Preparedness   C. Surveillance and early warning   D. Response E. Recovery   F. Rehabilitation and resilience

18. Which of the following activities are not included under capacity building?

- A. Providing short term and long-term training  
B. Logistic procurement and mobilization  
C. System development  
D. All  
E. None

19. Which measure refers to the number of existing tuberculosis cases in a population, regardless whether the onset was recent or in the distant past?

- A. Incidence   B. Prevalence   C. Ratio   D. Rate   E. None of the above

20. The primary reason to collect timely and high quality surveillance data at the local level is because the data must be reported up to higher levels of the Ministry.

- F. False   T. True

21. Which of the following activities undertake for rehabilitating victims of disaster?

- A. Resume Basic Services  
B. Assist victims' self-help efforts  
C. Repair physical damage and community facilities  
D. Provide psychosocial support and Revive economic activities  
E. All  
F. None