

Methods and sources of qualitative data collection include the following except
0000

Interview

Protozoa diseases include the following except00..

Candidiasis

Viral disease includes the following except 000

Syphilis

The following are Helminthic diseases except 00..

Amoebiasis

Zoonotic infections include the following except 00...

Filariasis

Characteristics that influence disease formation include the following except
000

Mutagenicity

Types of carriers include the following except 000

Reservoir carrier

The preventive measures for the control of communicable diseases include the following except 00.

Drug therapy

The following describes the non-communicable diseases except000.

Transferable from person to person

Which of these is a communicable disease 000

Tuberculosis

Which of these is a non-communicable disease risk factor 000

Poverty

Which of the following is not a sequence in propagation of epidemics?

Decrease of the epidemics

Characteristics of common vehicle epidemics include the following except 00.

Explosive in duration

The steps in the investigation of epidemics include the following except 00..

Dissemination of hypothesis

Which of the following is not a sexually transmitted infection?

Genital pile

Which of these is not a sexually transmitted infection causative organism?

Plasmodium falciparum

Which of these is not a pelvic inflammatory disease complication?

Decrease libido

The HIV transmission routes include the following except 00..

Kissing

Replication in HIV includes the following except 000..

Reverse transcription and RNA synthesis

Human retrovirus includes the following except 000

HIV 1

General health information entails the following except 00..

Chemoprophylaxis

Which of the following is not a specific measure in primary prevention of diseases?

Good housing

The under listed are measures that constitute early detection of diseases except 00.

Case series control

Which of the following is not a rehabilitation form of tertiary prevention of disease?

Faith rehabilitation

Examples of vocational rehabilitation include 000

Training

Which of the following is not an aspect of statistics?

Data counseling

The outcome of statistics will provide all the following information for health planners except 000

Renewal

Vital statistics record the following except 000

Census

Statistics is used for the following except 000

Health industries

Census information includes the following except 000

Genetics

Epidemiology is the study of 0000..

Determinants of diseases

Epidemiology can be used to

Study the geographical or local pattern of diseases

Descriptive epidemiology study includes

Cross sectional study

The following are interventional studies except .

Community trials

Disease can be described by the following except

Duration

Characteristics of person frequently examined in epidemiology is

Occupation

The focus of analytical study is to

Test hypothesis

Cohort study is .

Prospective study

Longitudinal study can be used to determine .

Incidence rate

Cohort study will determine the following except .

Attrition risk

Analytical study comprises of two distinct types of observational studies

Retrospective and cohort

Experimental study could also be called .

Interventional study

The advantages of cohort study include the following except .

Accurate information

Rate can be expressed as .

Number of cases x 100

Population in the same area

Which of the following is not a type of crude rate .

Crude population rate

Rate of national population increase can be expressed as .

Crude birth rate ☐ Crude death rate

The under listed are demographic characteristic except 000.

Genetic

Incidence rate 000

Is useful in planning future health needs

The cause of diseases precipitating factors is not 000

Religious factor

Which of the following is not a physical factor in the environment?

Drug

Immunity can be 00 or acquired

Natural

0..Immunity is the level of resistance of a community or group of people to a particular disease

Herd

00 stimulates the production of protective antibody and other immune mechanisms

Vaccine

The continuous scrutiny of, and watchfulness over, the distribution and spread of infection to provide basis for effective control is 000

Surveillance

Common vehicle epidemic is also known as 00.epidemics

Point source

00.. can be done to determine geographical location

Geographical mapping

Sexually transmitted infections are bacterial, viral and parasitic infections transmitted through 00..

Sexual contact

Observational studies is made up of 00.studies and analytical studies

Descriptive

Human immunodeficiency virus is a 00 virus

Retro

00.. is the period between when a person is first infected with HIV and the development of HIV antibodies in the person's body

Window period

The full meaning of CDR is 00

Crude death rate

Write out the full meaning of AIDS.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

CBR is an acronym for 000

Crude Birth Rate

PR is a short form for 00.

Prevalence Rate

IR is a short form of 00..

Incidence Rate

VD is a short form for 000000.

Venereal Diseases

The full meaning of STD is 0..

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

PID is a short form for 00..

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

The full meaning of STI is 000..

Sexually Transmitted Infection

DNA is a short form for 000..

Deoxyribonucleic Acid

Health statistics are combination of 00.. and other data pertinent to health

Vital statistics

000.. includes data on occurrence and severity of sickness in a community obtained from medical health service points

Morbidity statistics

A periodic count or enumeration of population is called 000

Census

The age and sex structure of the population displayed in the form of histogram showing the percentage distribution of each sex at 5 years interval is called **00..**

Pyramid population

The disease that occurs due to a specific causative agent arising through transmission of that agent to a susceptible host is called a **00..** disease

Communicable

Infectious agent is any **00.** that is capable of producing infection or infectious diseases

Organism

A **00..** is an infectious disease transmissible under natural condition from animal to man

Zoonosis

The period between the exposure to and infectious agent and the appearance of the first signs and symptoms of disease is referred to as **000.**

Incubation period

The sum total of body mechanism that provides a barrier to the progress of invasion or multiplication of infectious agents is called **000**

Immunity

Someone who though has disease causing organism in his body but do not show any sign of infection is called **000**

Carrier

Epidemiological research is of immense value in determining the **0..** of population

Health

Epidemiology was coined from a Greek word meaning the science of **00..**

People

The three components of epidemiology are disease frequency, **000** and determinants

Distribution

Epidemiology is used for planning and allocation of **000**

Resources

Descriptive study is the study of the amount and distribution of a disease within a population by persons, place and **00.**

Time

Analytical study is the second major type of **00..** studies

Epidemiological

Study is the study in which one group deliberately subjected to an experience is compared with a control group which has not had a similar experience

Experimental

Analytical study examines the relationship between health status and

Variables

The basic tool of epidemiology is the which relates to the number of cases of the population at risk.

Rate

Prevalence is important in determining the and planning for facilities

Work load

The of crude rate is the total population of the area being studied

Denominator

Specific rates is a rate expressed in terms of of a population

Sub groups

The study of relationship of organisms including humans to each other as well as other aspect of environment is

Ecology

The epidemic triangle in ecological model is made up of host, and environment

Agent

The two primary prevention of diseases are and specific measure

Health promotion

Secondary prevention stage is the stage of diagnosis and

Treatment

Primary prevention, secondary prevention and tertiary prevention are the levels of prevention.

First

The process of collecting, processing, analyzing and reporting of data required for planning and operating health services is

Statistics

Data can be collected through primary and sources

Secondary

records vital events

Vital statistics