

Test Bank for Foundations of Infectious Disease A Public Health Perspective 1st Adams

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Chapter 2: Basics of Infectious Disease Epidemiology

1. Infectivity is:

- A) the amount of pathogen required to produce an infection.
- B) the ability of a pathogen to produce an infection.
- C) only caused by viruses.
- D) the same as infertility.

Ans: B

2. The incubation period is:

- A) the time during which an individual displays the signs and symptoms of an infectious illness.
- B) the time between exposure to the pathogen and appearance of signs and symptoms in an individual.
- C) the time it takes to culture an organism in the laboratory.
- D) the time it takes between first contact with a diseased individual for a second susceptible individual to display signs and symptoms.

Ans: B

3. Pathogenicity:

- A) refers to the degree of harm caused by an organism to a host.
- B) requires laboratory tests to verify its presence.
- C) the ability of an organism to cause a disease (or not).
- D) the same as virulence.

Ans: C

4. Virulence is:

- A) the degree of damage caused by a microorganism to a host.
- B) a term only used in the context of viral infection.
- C) applied only to human infections.
- D) the same as pathogenicity.

Ans: A

5. Consider the following: the common cold and the Ebola virus.

Which is/are pathogenic?

Ans: Both are

6. In Question 5, which disease is more virulent?

Ans: Ebola virus

7. Which of the following could *normally* be considered chronic infections? Choose all that apply.

- A) Strep throat
- B) AIDS
- C) Meningitis
- D) COPD

Ans: B and D

8. Which one of the following is the best possible definition of sensitivity?

- A) The number of those individuals for whom a test result is positive divided by the total number of individuals in a sample which the gold standard test has given a positive result
- B) How well a test selects those who have the disease
- C) The number of positives in the sample divided by the total number of participants
- D) How well a test selects those who do not have the disease

Ans: A

9. A definition of specificity is:

- A) The proportion of true negatives indicated by the test result divided by the total number of negatives indicated by the gold standard test
- B) The probability of finding a negative in the general population
- C) How well a test selects a condition
- D) A diagnostic test that diagnoses a condition

Ans: A

10. Which of the following is true in terms of the number of patients involved?

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- A) outbreak > pandemic > epidemic
- B) outbreak = pandemic = epidemic
- C) epidemic > pandemic > outbreak
- D) pandemic > epidemic > outbreak

Ans: D

11 Suppose that $R_0 = 3$. Which of the following is best at describing the epidemiologic situation?

- A) The outbreak is intensifying.
- B) The outbreak is decreasing.
- C) The outbreak is stable.
- D) The outbreak is fluctuating.

Ans: A

12. A latency period is defined as:

- A) the interval between exposure and clinical signs.
- B) how long an organism remains in the body.
- C) the interval between exposure and infectiousness.
- D) the period during which the organism is not infectious.

Ans: C

13. The incubation period is:

- A) the interval between the point of infection and clinical disease.
- B) always the same as the latency period.
- C) how long it takes to culture the organism in the laboratory.
- D) how long it takes the population of organisms to double.

Ans: A

14. True or false? Prevalence takes into account only new cases in a population during a given period of time.

Ans: False

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15. True or false? Incidence takes into account only existing cases in a population during a given period of time.

Ans: False