

Post Test -- SAMPLE—

Jordan Surveillance Project

Applied Epidemiology and Disease Surveillance Workshop, November 1999

Post Test

Name _____

1. The functions of public health surveillance include which of the following? (Circle all that apply.)
 - A. Collection of health data
 - B. Analysis of health data
 - C. Interpretation of health data
 - D. Dissemination of health data
 - E. Undertaking the disease control actions developed from the collection, analysis, and interpretation of health data

2. The minimum number of human cases necessary for a health department action such as an investigation or control activities is: (Circle ONE best answer)
 - A. one
 - B. two times the expected number
 - C. variable, depending on the disease, but at least two cases
 - D. variable, depending on the disease, but could be one or zero

3. Which type of graph is recommended for showing annual mortality rates for Disease Z, for 1970-1998? (Circle all that apply.)
 - A. arithmetic-scale line graph
 - B. semilogarithmic-scale line graph
 - C. histogram
 - D. frequency polygram

4. The following fraction is a: (Circle all that apply.)
$$\frac{\text{\# men in Amman who died from heart disease in 1998}}{\text{\# men in Amman who died in 1998}}$$
 - A. Ratio
 - B. Proportion
 - C. Attack rate
 - D. Mortality rate

5. The median is more likely to be affected by one extreme value than the arithmetic mean. True False

6. Since an increase in the number of cases of a disease reported to a health department is more likely to be affected by one extreme value than the arithmetic mean. True False

department can be the result of so many factors other than a true increase in occurrence of the disease, a health department should rule out all other factors before taking action.

7. The sensitivity of a surveillance system is determined by the percentage of cases of disease in a community that are reported to the health department. True False
8. In an **active** surveillance system, health care workers take the initiative to send in disease report forms without having to be prompted by public health authorities. True False
9. A good surveillance system is made up of three key elements: data collection, analysis, and interpretation. True False
10. Whereas incidence of an acute disease is best determined by surveillance, prevalence is best determined by survey. True False
11. For graphing disease occurrence over time, a histogram or a line graph is appropriate, a bar chart is not. True False
12. On a graph of disease occurrence over time, a given distance (e.g., 1 cm) anywhere on the X axis must always represent the same numeric interval. True False
13. In the formula for incidence rate and prevalence rate, the numerator is the same. True False
14. Ischemic heart disease is the cause of 36% of deaths in Country A, but only 18% of deaths in Country B. Therefore, the mortality rate from ischemic heart disease is twice as high in Country A as it is in Country B. True False
15. When designing a new surveillance report form, it is a good idea to ask for some details that you do not need for surveillance right now but might need in the future, since it is hard to collect the information later. True False
16. A single table with more than three variables is usually very difficult to read. True False
17. To illustrate the frequency distribution of a single variable, either a bar chart or a pie chart may be used. True False
18. The basis for “Years of potential life lost” is that a death at an earlier age is more important (has more weight in the calculation) than a death at a later age. True False