CHAPTR 1

1. Epi primarily a "-ology / "study of" (with application, of course). Public health a combination of many different disciplines (including epi) directed toward organized effort.
2. Epi’s primary unit is the group. Medicine’s primary unit is the individual. (Comment: Both epidemiology to medicine seek to prevent disease (and the progression of disease) and improve treatment of disease. How do they differ?)
3. Demographic transition: (a) decr mortality (b) decr fertility. Also OK to reference increase longevity, change in age distribution, etc.
4. Epidemiologic transition shift from acute + infectious morbidity/mortality to chronic and noninfectious.
5. Epidemiology = “study of” / health and disease / in populations / ± application . . .
6. Terms in correct order: epidemic, endemic, morbidity, mortality
7. (c) 1850
8. (a) heart disease
9. (c) pneumonia/influenza
10. (d) spiritual well-being
11. (d) white female, af am female, white male, af am male
12. (b) false
13. Names in correct order: Louis, Graunt, Snow, Farr

CHAPTR 2

14. (a) True
15. (b) secondary
16. (a) primary
17. (a) primary
18. first symptoms
19. prevent new occurrences of problems
20. Incubation begins with exposure to causal action of ultimate agent and ends with symptoms; problem is latent or subclinical during this interval.
21. Terms in correct order: induction period, latent period
22. Terms in correct order spectrum, iceberg, subclinical
23. (a) true
24. (c) non-necessary contributing
25. F
26. Correct order environmental, host, agent
27. (b) Subclinical
28. interdependent = factors acting together in the same causal pathway / causal mechanism. The factors are part of the same sufficient cause pie.
29. causal web = direct (downstream) and indirect (upstream) causes forming complex inter-relations in hierarchal fashion.

CHAPTR 3

30. Correct order: virus, protozoan, helminth, bacteria,
31. Example of innate chemical barriers: gastric acidity, physiologic enzymes , vaginal acidity, skin lipids, other biologically active molecules (e.g., interferons)
32. A zoonotic disease
33. Terms in correct order: reservoir, infection, infectious disease, contamination
34. vector is living (e.g., an insect)
35. modified-live vaccines contain agent that can self-replicate
36. (b) modified-live
37. (b) herd immunity
38. (a) true
39. disease control, esp. of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases or to learn basic epi principals
40. (c) common vehicle spread
41. portal = entry or exit site from body
42.
   (a) reservoir = birds
   (b) vector = mosquitoes
   (c) shape determines antigenicity, and hence body’s response (immunity)
   (d) host factor include advanced age and compromised immunity
   (e) environmental methods of control directed toward various forms of mosquito control (e.g., draining standing water)
   (f) surveillance includes early identification of [human] cases, examination of dead and living birds, and checking mosquitoes for evidence of the virus

CHAPTER 6
43.
   (a) prevalence on Jan 1 = 1 / 7
   (b) prevalence on Dec 31 = 2 / 7
   (c) incidence proportion = 2 / 6
44.
   (a) prevalence at start of follow-up = 10 / 150
   (b) prevalence at end of follow-up = 26 / 150
   (c) incidence proportion = 16 / 140
   (d) incidence rate = 16 / (140 × 5) alternative (better answer): incidence rate = 16 / [(124 × 5) + 16 × 2.5]
45.
   (a) Crude birth rate per 1,000 = (300 / 25000) × 1000 = 12
   (b) Crude death rate per 1,000 = (250 / 25000) × 1000 = 10
   (c) Infant mortality rate per 1000 = (3 / 300) × 1000 = 10
   (d) Age-specific death rate in those over 65 years of age per 1000 = (125 / 750) ×
46.
   (a) risk = 1 person / 3 persons = 1 / 3
   (b) rate = 1 person / 12 person-years = 1 / 12 years
   (c) (a) dimensionless (pure number)
   (d) (b) inverse-time (“person-time”)
47. (a) currently have the disease
48. (a) true
49. (a) it increases
50. (c) closed population
51. (b) 22.2 per 1000 p-yrs
52. (d) all of the above
53. Terms in correct order: incidence rate, incidence proportion, prevalence count, incidence count
54. stationary = open population with constant size and age distribution
55. when the disease is “rare” (risk ≤ 5%)