DIRE DAWA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF MIDWIFERY

PUBLIC HEALTH PRE-EXIT EXAM

Instruction: The Exam contains 75 MCQs

- **Cheating is not allowed**

Select the best answer from the given alternatives

1. Prime Minister X, the current Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) secretariat, was invited in a meeting to alleviate internal conflicts of North Sudan. On the day he spoke about the Nile Dam projects of Ethiopia, as well as the burden of COVID 19 for Africa. What management roles does X play?

    A. Figurehead

    B. Spokesperson

    C. Negotiator

    D. Disturbance Handler

2. According to Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation, humans are motivated by multiple needs. According to this theory, the first line or the base of the pyramid is occupied by
    A. Safety needs
    B. Belongingness/Social needs
    C. Physiological needs
    D. Self-actualization needs
3. Primary Health Care is
    A. The first care given to a patient in need
    B. The extension of basic medical curative services
    C. The health care to be given at the primary level
    D. Essential care based on practical, scientifically sound and acceptable methods
4. Suppose you are Head of rural cluster Health office for Dire Dawa city administration and you have received a budget breakdown from the administration's Health Department. The amount of recurrent budget for the rural cluster for 2022 E.C fiscal year are 75% for salaries, 13% for drugs and 12% for operational costs. If you want

to evaluate the cost effectiveness of the health, programmes in the cluster which of the ratios do you recommend for measurement.

A. The ratio of the total health service cost of the cluster to the population of the cluster
B. The ratio of the total number of health workers in the cluster to the population of the cluster
C. The ratio of the total health service costs of each health programme to the number of people who were provided service by the respective programme
D. No consideration for health service cost and number of population

5. Which order can best describe data-informed decision making process

A. Availability → Utilization → Demand → Collection
B. Demand → Availability → Utilization → Collection
C. Demand → Availability → Collection → Utilization
D. Demand → Collection → Availability → Utilization

6. Which term best describes the process of obtaining, deploying, and utilizing a variety of essential resources to contribute to an organization's success?

A. Planning
B. Organizing
C. Staffing
D. Management

12. Strategies of time management include:-
a. Goal setting, Time analysis, prolonged meetings, Delegation, Controlling of interruptions
b. Goal setting, Time analysis, Priority setting, Delegation, Controlling of interruptions
c. Goal setting, prolonged meetings, Priority setting, Delegation, Controlling of interruptions
d. Goal setting, Time analysis, Priority setting, prolonged meetings, Controlling of interruptions

7. Strategies of time management include-

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E. One of the following statements is not true regarding an organizational
F. structure?
G. a. It shows formal lines of communication
H. b. It indicates degree of authority
I. c. Contributes to sound organizational structure
J. d. Reveals to new employees how they fit into the organization
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EE. a. It shows formal lines of communication
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9. Which of the following is the major difference between managers and leaders?

A. Leaders usually have legitimate power.

B. Leaders do not make good managers.

C. Managers seldom are leaders.

D. Managers always have legitimate power

E. Health care systems primarily have functional structures. Which of the following
F. would be an example of this?
G. a) Open communication exists between
H. Physical Therapy and Nursing.
I. b) Medicine has authority over nursing.
J. c) Laboratory services have little
K. authority.
L. d) All nursing tasks fall under nursing
M. service

10. The unit manager of a 20-bed medical-surgical unit allows the staff midwife to do self-governance for scheduling, client care assignments, and committee work. The manager would be considered which type of leader?

A. Autocratic

B. Democratic

C. Bureaucratic

D. Laissez-faire

11. Nurse Managers often need to attend to the complaints of their clients. In communicating with the client who has a complaint, what principle is important to keep in mind?

A. Supervisors should always be involved.

B. The client's physician is often the cause of the problem

C. Avoid discussion of complaints.

D. Clients and families should be treated with respect

12. Which of the following is one of the positive benefits of conflict within an organization?

A. Conflict leads to value and belief compromise.

B. Conflict leads to intergroup competition.

C. Conflict helps people recognize differences, and motivates people towards improved performance.

D. Conflict always leads to a win-win resolution.

13. Statement 1: literature review is essential for identifying research gaps and ensuring the relevance of the study

Statement 2: the process of literature review includes only reading previous work and summarizing it to the research paper.

In light of the above statements choose the correct answer from the options given below

A. Both statement 1 and statement 2 are true
B. Both statement 1 and statement 2 false
C. Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false
D. Statement 1 is false but statement2 is true

14. You are evaluating possible association between iron supplementation and development of Anemia. Using the data from 2010 to 2015, you compare rate of Anemia development b/n

pregnant mothers reporting Iron supplement provision compared to those denying Iron supplement. What study design was used?

A. Retrospective cohort study
B. Case control study
C. Randomized controlled trial
D. Ecological study

15. You are evaluating possible association between exercise and type 2 Diabetes. You send survey to 600 households asking individuals to report whether they exercise ≥ 3 days/week and whether they have T2DM. Which study design was used?

A. Case control study
B. Cohort study
C. Cross sectional study
D. Ecological study

16. Six cases of adenocarcinoma of the vagina in young women were reported at the black lion specialized hospital in Addis Ababa, between 2004 and 2009. Prior to this the condition was rarely reported. The unusual occurrence of this tumor in these women led to an investigation. What could be the appropriate approach of the study?

A. Case series
B. Case control
C. Case report
D. Ecological

17. The variable in an experiment that is known from the beginning and does not change is called

A. dependent variable
B. extraneous variable
C. Independent variable
D. confounding variable

18. At which stage of research the issue of research ethics may be considered critical?

A. at the stage of problem formulation and its definition

B. at the stage of defining the population of research

C. At the stage of data collection and interpretation

D. at the stage of reporting the findings

19. Let, you are going to study factors associated with contraceptive utilization among high school students. Which of the following is the first step starting your research process?

A. searching source of information to locate problem

B. survey of related literature

C. identification of problem

D. searching for solutions to the problem

20. A doctor studies the relative effectiveness of two drugs of malaria. His research would be classified as____.

A. Experimental research
B. case study
C. Ethnography
D. cohort study

21. The sequence of events that happen one after another in a communicable disease, over a period of time, in a person who is not receiving treatment refers to:

A. Natural history of a communicable disease
B. Spectrum of a Communicable Disease
C. Chain of Disease Transmission
D. Mode of disease transmission

22. The time interval between the onset of symptoms of an infectious disease and the appearance of characteristic manifestations is:

A. incubation period

B. latency period

C. prodromal period

D. communicability period

23. When man is the reservoir of a specified communicable disease, which of the following disease control principles is not a viable option?

A. eradication of an infected host

B. Detection and treatment of cases/patients

C. Isolation of infected persons

D. Quarantine persons or animals who have been exposed to the infectious disease

24. The proportion of exposed persons who become infected expresses:

A. Infectivity

B. virulence

C. Pathogenicity

D. case fatality rate

25. In biological vectors the disease causing organism undergoes a period of development inside the vector, and the time taken for this is called----------

A. Extrinsic incubation period

B. Intrinsic incubation period

C. Dormancy period

D. Infective period

26. All the following diseases occurrence should be notified or reported immediately (within 24 hours) by the health professional to the concerned health authorities except:

A. Ebola
B. COVID 19
C. Meningococcal meningitis
D. Yellow fever

27. What is the primary purpose of biostatistics in healthcare?
A. Diagnosing diseases
B. Studying living organisms
C. Analyzing and interpreting health-related data
D. Creating new medical treatments

28. In a clinical trial, what does randomization help to achieve?
A. Increased cost
B. Selection bias elimination
C. Faster recruitment
D. Reduced sample size

29. What is the measure of central tendency that is most influenced by extreme values?
A. Mean
B. Median
C. Mode
D. Range

30. In a normal distribution, what percentage of data falls within one standard deviation from the mean?
A. 68%
B. 95%
C. 99%
D. 50%

31. A p-value less than 0.05 in a hypothesis test suggests:
A. Strong evidence against the null hypothesis
B. Strong evidence in favor of the null hypothesis
C. The need for more data
D. No statistical significance

32. Which type of study design is best suited for establishing cause-and-effect relationships?
A. Cross-sectional study
B. Case-control study
C. Cohort study

D. Descriptive study

33. What is the purpose of a confidence interval?
A. To estimate the population mean
B. To determine statistical significance
C. To show the spread of data
D. To calculate the p-value

34. What is the purpose of stratified random sampling?
A. To increase the sample size
B. To ensure representation from different subgroups
C. To simplify data analysis
D. To decrease the variability in the sample

35. What does the term "normal distribution" refer to in statistics?
A. A distribution that is perfectly symmetrical
B. A distribution with a high standard deviation
C. A distribution that is not affected by outliers
D. A distribution with a large sample size

36. When is it appropriate to use a bar chart instead of a histogram?
A. When comparing two groups
B. When showing the distribution of a single variable
C. When displaying categorical data
D. When representing a continuous variable

37. Number of current cases (new and old) of specified disease identified over a given time interval from estimated population at mid interval is called;

A. Prevalence
B. Period Prevalence
C. Point Prevalence
D. Disease Prevalence

38. A gastrointestinal disease outbreak occurred in a village after a septic tank contaminated a nearby water well used by the community. This is an example of:

A. Common source epidemic
B. Point source epidemic
C. Propagated epidemic
D. Disease clustering

39. Which of the following is a good measure of the communicability of a disease?

A. Standard deviation
B. Incidence rate
C. Secondary attack rate
D. Prevalence rate

40. An epidemic will die out when the reproductive number is:

A. 1
B. >1
C. >2
D. < 1

41. Which is the best interpretation of the specificity of a test?
A. The probability of obtaining a false negative if you truly do not have the disease.
B. The percent that tested negative among those without the disease
C. The probability that the test correctly identifies an individual as having the disease
D. None

42. Which of the following is/are limitation(s) of a cross-sectional study design?
A. Not good for rare exposures
B. Self-report bias
C. No established temporality
D. All of the above

43. You were asked to investigate an outbreak of measles after a single case in a kindergarten in Dire Dawa. Your reported that 7 of the 20 preschool children at risk in the kindergarten where the index case was identified showed typical measles symptoms. Which one of the following measures have you calculated to describe the extent of the measles outbreak?
A. Morbidity rate
B. Prevalence rate
C. Case-fatality rate
D. Secondary Attack rate

44. West Nile virus originates in birds, is picked up by mosquitoes, and is transported to humans, who are infected when the mosquito bites them. What is the bird, mosquito, and human (respectively) in this scenario?
A. Disease pool, fomite, host
B. Environment, agent, host
C. Reservoir, vector, host
D. Disease, contact, infected

45. An investigator suspects that acetaminophen use during the first trimester of pregnancy causes neural tube defects. If the incidence of neural tube defect in the general population is 1 in 1,000, which one of the following study designs would be MOST appropriate to test the researcher’s hypothesis?
A. Cohort study
B. Case-control study
C. Clinical trial
D. Ecologic Study

46. All of the following statements are TRUE, Except

A. RR<1 means the exposure is protective
B. RR>1 means the exposure is a risk.
C. RR<1 shows fewer disease with less exposure.
D. RR>1 shows more disease with more exposure

47. A disease that occurs rarely and without regularity is said to be
A. Sporadic
B. Endemic
C. Epidemic
D. Pandemic

48. Incorrect statement about surveillance and survey is:
A. Survey is cheap whereas surveillance is expensive
B. Survey does not show changes over time whereas surveillance allows the monitoring of trends.
C. In survey more in-depth data will be collected whereas surveillance can often use the existing data and health personnel.
D. Surveillance is more accurate assessment of true incidence and prevalence whereas in survey quality control is the major problem.

49. Alerting about an epidemic and requesting the public to report to the nearest health institution if exhibiting signs and symptoms in epidemic investigation and management is?
A. Active case detection
B. Verifying existence of epidemic
C. Passive case detection
D. Confirming diagnosis

50. You suspect that a large proportion of women in your region (pop. 2,000,000) is anemic, in particular women at childbearing age. You would like to determine how big the problem is, and whether women perceive it as a problem. Furthermore, you would like to know whether and how women themselves could contribute to improving their anemic condition. Which type of study is more preferable in this scenario?
A. Explanatory
B. Cohort
C. Randomized trial
D. Case control

51. _____ is broad term covering what we physically are, what we feel and do in relation to the sex we have, as well as the social rules and guidelines existing for each gender

A. Sexual health
B. Gender
C. Sexuality
D. Reproductive health

52. Which one of the following is not true about family planning?

A. The right to decide the number of children
B. The right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health
C. The right refuse treatment for any reproduction problems
D. The right to reproduction free of discrimination, coercion or violence

53. The pick incidence of HPV occurs in the following age group:

A. 13-19 years
B. 20-24 years
C. 40-45 years
D. In all age groups

54. The number of maternal death in SNNPR is 40 during one year. The numbers of live birth in the same area during the same year is 160000. The maternal mortality ratio in the area for this year is:

A. 40 per 100000 live births
B. 50 per 100000 live births
C. 25 per 100000 live births
D. 400 per 100000 live births

55. You will be assigned to one high school student to teach primary preventive measures to avoid sexual transmitted infection. Which one of the following will be your education component?

A. Abstinence and/or delaying sexual activity till one is ready for marriage.

B. Mutually faithful sexual relationship if both partners are not already infected.
C. Correct and consistent use of condoms
D. Safer sex practices

56. Which one of the following sexual transmitted infections is preventable but not curable?
A. Chlamydia infection,
B. Human papillomavirus
C. Syphilis
D. Venereal lymph granuloma

57. Whose responsible is that in establishing, operating policies and guide the organization’s interaction with its environment?
A. First-line mangers
B. Middle managers
C. Top/ senior managers
D. This is the responsible of all managers

58. Which one of the following is NOT feature of planning?

A. Looking ahead
B. Taproot for the other elements of management process
C. Since planned activities are affected by internal and external factors it must be fixed
D. It is responsible for what is to be done: when, where, how, and for what purpose.

59. A variable or characteristic which cannot be measured in numeric form

A. Quantitative variable
B. Scale of measurement
C. Interval scale
D. Qualitative data

60. The crudest measure of dispersion

A. Mean
B. Standard deviation
C. Variance
D. Range

61. Which one of the following provides information on the human attributes in terms of education, skills, attitudes, and experience necessary to perform a job effectively?

A. Job specification
B. Job description
C. Job analysis
D. Job evaluation

62. Which of the following indicators is a health and health related process indicator?

A. Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women
B. Proportion of pregnant women who had VDRL testing
C. Prevalence of positive syphilis serology among pregnant women
D. Finance availability level for Comprehensive Essential Obstetric Care

63. Which of the following indicators is a health and health related output indicator?

A. Total fertility rate
B. Prevalence of women Infertility
C. Antenatal care coverage
D. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS

64. Which of the following health service and health related indicators is a measure of impact?

A. Percentage of adult people with behavioral change of safe sex
B. Antenatal care coverage
C. Contraceptive acceptance rate

D. Female genital mutilation prevalence

65. Which one of the following is among the priorities of the 1993 Ethiopia's health policy?

A. The development of beneficial aspects of traditional medicine including related research and its gradual integration into modern medicine.

B. Applied researches addressing the minor public health problems.

C. The eradication of communicable diseases, epidemics and diseases related to minorities and poor living conditions.

D. Appropriate support to the curative and rehabilitative components of health excluding mental health.

66. Which one of the following is not true about research report

A. The general and specific objectives should be included as stated in the proposal.

B. It is possible to adjust research objectives slightly for style and sequence without changing their basic nature.

C. It is possible to avoid research objective in research report

D. In stating objectives, just like in purpose of the study, non-biased verbs should be used.

67. The type of study design to be chosen depends on all except

A. The type of problem that identified

B. The knowledge already available about the problem

C. The study design that your advisor interested

D. The resources available for the study

68. All of the following are features of cohort study , except

A. Group of individual with a common characteristic are followed over a period of time

B. Is measure incidence of the disease indirectly

C. Is to follow study participants until development of outcome

D. It is more expensive and time consuming

69. All of the following are strengths of case-control studies, except

A. Is relatively quick and inexpensive
B. Is optimal for the evaluation of rare exposure.
C. Can examine multiple etiologic factors for a single disease
D. It is a retrospective type of study

70. A district health team (DHT) needs to evaluate its malaria spraying programme by looking at available records and reports. It did not find significant flaws in the functioning of the services in different divisions and villages. Nevertheless, the incidence of malaria and mosquito counts show peaks in certain villages that the DHT cannot explain. It wants to find out if there is something wrong with the services. Which study design is more preferable to these study?
A. Case series
B. Cohort
C. Cross- sectional
D. Case control

71. You are a health professional who has just been appointed as head of a maternity unit in a district hospital. You suspect that the number of low birth-weight babies is increasing, and you would like to know more about the physical and socio-economic conditions of the mothers to see if remedial actions should be taken. The clinic records at present are not complete enough to draw conclusions and you have neither the time nor the money to do a district-wide community survey. So, which type of study design is more likely used?
A. Cross- sectional
B. Cohort
C. Case control
D. Experimental

72. Which of the following is not source of bias?
A. Studying volunteers only

B. Sampling of registered patients only
C. Studying a sample of population
D. Missing cases of short duration

73. Which of one the following not advantage of face to face interview during data collection?
A. Convenient for helping understand difficult questions /concepts
B. Responses may be affected by personal interest (interviewer biased)
C. The interviewer can apply skip (jumped) pattern if any
D. Applicable for illiterate's people

74. One of the following is not appropriate when designing a question?
A. Use familiar and appropriate language
B. Avoid language that suggests a response
C. Start with complex to simpler questions
D. Avoid embarrassing and painful question

75. The extent to which an experiment, test or any measuring procedure yields the same results on repeated trials,
A. Reliability
B. Precision
C. Accuracy
D. Validity