



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-30 04:10

طب المجتمع المستوى الثالث - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

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- 1) The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that attacks the immune system and it is an unpreventable disease.
 - 1) - .TRUE
 - 2) + .FALSE
- 2) HIV can be managed with treatment and become a manageable chronic health condition.
 - 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 3) Effective treatment for HIV-positive people (people living with HIV) involves a life-long regimen of medicine to suppress the virus, making the viral load undetectable.
 - 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 4) Campaigns launched by UNAIDS and organizations around the world have indicated that the virus is undetectable = untransmissible in people under treatment.
 - 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 5) In HIV, without treatment the infection can interfere with the immune system, and eventually progress to AIDS, sometimes taking many years.
 - 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 6) HIV is spread primarily by unprotected sex, contaminated hypodermic needles or blood transfusions, and from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding.
 - 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 7) Viral hepatitis is liver inflammation due to a viral infection.
 - 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 8) Hepatitis viral infection may present in acute form as a recent infection with relatively rapid onset, or in chronic form, typically progressing from a long-lasting asymptomatic condition up to a decompensated hepatic disease and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).
 - 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 9) Viral hepatitis is either transmitted through contaminated food or water (A, E) or via blood and body fluids (B, C).
 - 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 10) Hepatitis viruses transmitted through water and food are often life-threatening and are not self-limiting, resulting in severe, incurable disease.
 - 1) - .TRUE
 - 2) + .FALSE
- 11) The blood borne viruses (B, C) can cause both acute and chronic liver disease and can be transmitted from mother to child during birth, through contact with body fluids during sex, unsafe injections and through unscreened blood transfusions.
 - 1) + .TRUE
 - 2) - .FALSE
- 12) Hepatitis A and hepatitis B cannot be prevented by vaccination.



- 1) - .TRUE
2) + .FALSE
- 13) In 2024, more than 2.5 million people died from viral hepatitis, most commonly due to hepatitis B and C. Yemen is one of the region most affected.
1) + .TRUE
2) - .FALSE
- 14) A vaccine is available that will prevent HAV infection for up to 10 years.
1) + .TRUE
2) - .FALSE
- 15) In HBV, in about half of cases the source of infection cannot be determined.
1) + .TRUE
2) - .FALSE
- 16) In HBV, Needle-exchange programmes have been created in many countries as a form of prevention.
1) + .TRUE
2) - .FALSE
- 17) Hepatitis C usually leads to chronic hepatitis, culminating in cirrhosis in some people.
1) + .TRUE
2) - .FALSE
- 18) HCV infection usually remains asymptomatic for decades.
1) + .TRUE
2) - .FALSE
- 19) Patients with hepatitis C are susceptible to severe hepatitis if they contract either hepatitis A or B, so all persons with hepatitis C should be immunized against hepatitis A and hepatitis B if they are not already immune, and avoid alcohol.
1) + .TRUE
2) - .FALSE
- 20) HCV can lead to the development of hepatocellular carcinoma, however, only a minority of HCV-infected individuals develop cancer (1–4% annually), suggesting a complex interplay between viral gene expression and host and environmental factors to promote carcinogenesis.
1) + .TRUE
2) - .FALSE
- 21) The risk of developing cancer with HCV is increased two-fold with active HBV co-infection and a 21% increase in mortality compared to those with latent HBV and HCV.
1) + .TRUE
2) - .FALSE
- 22) HCV viral levels can be not reduced to undetectable levels by a combination of interferon and the antiviral drug ribavirin.
1) - .TRUE
2) + .FALSE
- 23) The genotype of the HCV is the primary determinant of the rate of response to this treatment regimen, with genotype 1 being the most resistant for treatment.
1) + .TRUE
2) - .FALSE
- 24) Community health refers to simple health services that are delivered by tertiary hospitals and specialist clinics
1) - .TRUE
2) + .FALSE
- 25) Community health is also the subset of public health that is taught to and practiced by clinicians as part of their normal duties
1) + .TRUE



- 2) - .FALSE
- 26) Community medicine is an advantage field of study that may be taught within a separate school of public health or Preventive Healthcare
- 1) ☒ .TRUE
- 2) - .FALSE
- 27) The WHO defines community health as: Environmental, Social, and Economic resources to sustain emotional and physical well being among people in ways that advance their aspirations and satisfy their needs in their unique environment
- 1) ☒ .TRUE
- 2) - .FALSE
- 28) Medical interventions that occur in communities can be classified as three categories: Primary care, Secondary care, and Tertiary care
- 1) ☒ .TRUE
- 2) - .FALSE
- 29) Medical interventions that occur in communities can be classified as 2 categories only: Secondary care, and Tertiary care
- 1) - .TRUE
- 2) ☒ .FALSE
- 30) In the Yemen, Community health is rooted within Primary healthcare achievements
- 1) ☒ .TRUE
- 2) - .FALSE
- 31) In the Yemen, Community health is rooted within building tertiary hospitals
- 1) - .TRUE
- 2) ☒ .FALSE
- 32) Community health workers have vocational, professional or academic qualifications which enable them to provide training, supervisory, administrative, teaching and research services in community health departments
- 1) ☒ .TRUE
- 2) - .FALSE
- 33) Community health volunteers are members of a local community who have experience and training on the health problems prevalent in their community and care services available, in order to identify and link those in need with local providers
- 1) ☒ .TRUE
- 2) - .FALSE
- 34) Community health organizations are non-profit and non government organization which administers and coordinates the delivery of health care services to people living in a designated community or neighborhood
- 1) ☒ .TRUE
- 2) - .FALSE
- 35) Community health organizations are profit and government organization which administers and coordinates the delivery of health care services to people living in a designated community or neighborhood
- 1) - .TRUE
- 2) ☒ .FALSE
- 36) Traditionally Community health has been measured using sampling data which was then compared to well-known data sets, like the National Health Interview Survey or National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey
- 1) ☒ .TRUE
- 2) - .FALSE
- 37) With technological development, information systems could store more data for small-scale communities, cities, and towns; as opposed to census data that only generalize information about small populations based on the overall population



- 1) ☒ .TRUE
2) ☐ .FALSE
- 38) Geographic information systems (GIS) can give inaccurate information about community resources, even at the neighborhood level
1) ☐ .TRUE
2) ☒ .FALSE
- 39) Social media can play a big role in health information analytics
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) ☐ .FALSE
- 40) Studies have found social media being capable of influencing people to change their unhealthy behaviors and encourage interventions capable of improving health status
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) ☐ .FALSE
- 41) In Primary Healthcare and Primary Prevention is the goal of Community Health to have individuals in a certain community improve their lifestyle or seek medical attention
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) ☐ .FALSE
- 42) Community-focused efforts including immunizations, classroom teaching, and awareness campaigns are all good examples of how primary prevention techniques are utilized by communities to change certain health behaviors
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) ☐ .FALSE
- 43) Prevention programs, if carefully designed and drafted, can effectively prevent problems that children and adolescents face as they grow up and this finding also applies to all groups and classes of people
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) ☐ .FALSE
- 44) In some countries, there are more sub-specialties of medical professions than there are primary care specialists
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) ☐ .FALSE
- 45) Health inequalities are directly related to social advantage and social resources
1) ☒ .TRUE
2) ☐ .FALSE
- 46) Community health services are classified into categories including:
1) ☐ a. Preventive health services such as chemoprophylaxis for Tuberculosis, cancer screening and treatment of diabetes and hypertension.
2) ☐ b. Promotive health services such as Health education, family planning, vaccination and nutritional supplementation
3) ☐ c. Curative health services such as treatment of jiggers, lice infestation, Malaria and Pneumonia.
4) ☒ d. All of the above
- 47) Community health volunteers may be referred to by different titles depending on their local health system; these titles can included
1) ☐ a-lay health workers, health volunteers.
2) ☐ b-village health agents.
3) ☐ c- non-specialist healthcare providers.
4) ☒ d- All of the above
- 48) Community health volunteers provide basic services except one
1) ☐ a- distribution of water chlorination tablets.
2) ☐ b- mosquito nets.



- 3) - c- health education material.
- 4) + d- Provided dental prosthesis
- 49) Five strategies that assist the CHIP process are improving community health and well-being;
- 1) - a- community involvement,
- 2) - b-political commitment;
- 3) - c- healthy public policy and multi-sectoral collaboration;
- 4) + d- All of the above
- 50) The world health organization and CDC makes states that
- 1) - a- Individuals who are in good physical shape, have proper vaccination,
- 2) - b-have access to clinical services and medications,
- 3) - c- know where to get critical health and emergency alert information create a better community than those who have poor health and don't understand where to get proper treatment and medicine.
- 4) + d- All of the above