



قائمة الاسئلة

مقدمة في العلوم الصحية المستوي الأول-كلية الطب - العلوم التطبيقية

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- 1) Refuse means any kind of waste material. Solid refuse is applied to, refuse from houses, street sweepings.
 - 1) a- True.
 - 2) b- False.
- 2) Ground water (Shallow well) is a kind of deep well in which the water arises above the level of ground because it is held under pressure, between two impervious strata
 - 1) a- True.
 - 2) b- False.
- 3) The refuse bin should be emptied weekly and disposed of by a safe method
 - 1) a- True.
 - 2) b- False.
- 4) Unsafe drinking water, improper refuse disposal and excreta, contribute to an environment which help cause and spread diseases
 - 1) a- True.
 - 2) b- False.
- 5) Food can transmit disease from person to person as well as serve as a growth medium for bacteria that can cause food poisoning
 - 1) a- True.
 - 2) b- False.
- 6) Community Health Medical is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease
 - 1) a- True.
 - 2) b- False.
- 7) Secondary prevention may be accomplished by measures of "Health promotion" and "specific protection"
 - 1) a- True.
 - 2) b- False.
- 8) Primordial prevention consists of actions and measures that inhibit the emergence of risk factors
 - 1) a- True.
 - 2) b- False.
- 9) Health Maintenance is a goal of community health.
 - 1) a- True.
 - 2) b- False.
- 10) Population is all the people occupying an area or all those sharing one or more characteristics
 - 1) a- True.
 - 2) b- False.
- 11) ----- is the main sources of all water. It is the purest water in nature
 - 1) a- Rain.
 - 2) b- Dams.
 - 3) c- Pools.
 - 4) d- Rivers.
- 12) Food can be contaminated by:
 - 1) a- Chemicals (pesticides).
 - 2) b- System of checks & balances.
 - 3) c- To explain the local pattern of disease/event.
 - 4) d- Cooling & re-heating.
- 13) The epidemiological tried includes





- 1) a- Causative agent.
 - 2) b- Exit.
 - 3) c- Entrance.
 - 4) d- All statements are correct.
- 14) Environment is
- 1) a- The surrounding, conditions or influences that affect an organism.
 - 2) b- A synthesis of the medical practice and public health practice applied to promoting and preserving the health of population.
 - 3) c- Health of the member of the community
 - 4) d- Population or community health assessment.
- 15) Biological Factors includes
- 1) a- All living macro or micro organism, that contribute to people's health.
 - 2) b- Pesticides and insecticides.
 - 3) c- National distribution.
 - 4) d- Radio actives.
- 16) Non Communicable diseases is
- 1) a- Blindness.
 - 2) b- Dingo fever.
 - 3) c- Leprosy.
 - 4) d- HINI virus.
- 17) Geological factor includes the
- 1) a- Geological structure determines the nature of soil, water and natural resources.
 - 2) b- Global distribution.
 - 3) c- Water distribution.
 - 4) d- Global distribution.
- 18) Communicable diseases are the following except
- 1) a- Cancer
 - 2) b- Leprosy.
 - 3) c- Malaria.
 - 4) d- Rabies.
- 19) Physical Environment includes the
- 1) a- Climatic factor.
 - 2) b- Chemical factor.
 - 3) c- Social factor.
 - 4) d- Biological factor.
- 20) Factors influencing health and healthful living is
- 1) a- Quality and quantity health services.
 - 2) b- Rehabilitation.
 - 3) c- The process of planning and coordinating care of the elderly.
 - 4) d- Evaluation.
- 21) Environment health problems is
- 1) a- Unsafe refuse disposal.
 - 2) b- Obesity.
 - 3) c- HIV.
 - 4) d- Malnutrition.
- 22) Primary Prevention is
- 1) a- Pre- Disease
 - 2) b- Latent Disease.
 - 3) c- Symptomatic Disease.





- 4) - d- Symptomatic Disease.
- 23) Determinants of prevention and successful prevention depends upon all the following except
- 1) + a- Biological factors and behavioral factors.
 - 2) - b- Dynamics of transmission.
 - 3) - c- A knowledge of causation.
 - 4) - d- Identification of risk factors and risk groups.
- 24) Domestic purpose of water is
- 1) + a- Required for drinking, cooking, washing.
 - 2) - b- Required for public cleaning, fire-fighting, public garden.
 - 3) - c- Required for cultivation of foods, fruit and vegetables.
 - 4) - d- Required for some industrials like the Iron, Pharmaceutical
- 25) Potable water maybe defined as water that is
- 1) + a- Free from harmful chemical substances.
 - 2) - b- Reorienting health services.
 - 3) - c- The time when lifestyles are formed.
 - 4) - d- Latent Disease.
- 26) Specific protection are the following except
- 1) + a- Nutritional interventions.
 - 2) - b- Immunization and seroprophylaxis.
 - 3) - c- Use of specific nutrients or supplementations.
 - 4) - d- Safety of drugs and food.
- 27) Dry refuse or solid refuse contains
- 1) + a- Rubbish, waste paper, broken glass, bottles, and tins, bits of metal, plastic and rags.
 - 2) - b- Dust and contamination of water supply.
 - 3) - c- Waste from public wells and washing places.
 - 4) - d- Water collections near houses and wells.
- 28) The sewage various Hazards all the following except
- 1) + a- For cultivation of foods, fruit and vegetables.
 - 2) - b- Unpleasant sights and smells.
 - 3) - c- Growth of bacteria, and spread of infection by means of flies.
 - 4) - d- Growth of bacteria, and spread of infection by means of flies
- 29) The principles of food hygiene the following except
- 1) + a- Natural toxins (substances produced by some micro-organisms)
 - 2) - b- Store food at the proper temperature.
 - 3) - c- Cook foods for the appropriate length of time and at the appropriate temperature to kill pathogens.
 - 4) - d- Do use safe water and cooked materials.
- 30) Major Rural Problem is
- 1) + a- Health problem.
 - 2) - b- Blindness.
 - 3) - c- Rehabilitation.
 - 4) - d- Obesity.
- 31) Characteristics of urban community life is
- 1) + a- Energy and speed are the traits of a city life. The people work at a speed, day and night which stimulate other to work.
 - 2) - b- The urban people lead a simple life, they are simple plain people believing a god.
 - 3) - c- In urban, people assist each other and thus they have close neighborhood relations.
 - 4) - d- Crime are very rare.
- 32) The key principles of food hygiene, according to WHO, are except





- 1) a- Street sweepings.
 - 2) b- Use safe water and cooked materials.
 - 3) c- Store food at the proper temperature.
 - 4) d- Separate raw and cooked foods to prevent contaminating the cooked foods.
- 33) Health promotion all of the following except
- 1) a- Protection against occupational hazards.
 - 2) b- Life style and behavioral changes.
 - 3) c- Health education.
 - 4) d- Environmental modification.
- 34) Climatic factors it includes the
- 1) a- All statements are correct.
 - 2) b- Temperature.
 - 3) c- Wind.
 - 4) d- Rain fall.
- 35) Liquid wastes from pools cause
- 1) a- Dampness of house and danger to foundation of building.
 - 2) b- Garbage, kitchen, waste, leftover food.
 - 3) c- Ashes from burning wood.
 - 4) d- Rubbish, waste paper, broken glass.

