

- (B): Plato's
- (C): Socrates's
- (D): Picasso's

10. Holding public health institutions accountable for the professional competence of their employees illustrates virtue ethics.

- (A): True
- (B): False

11. An ethical theory that focuses on the rules governing action is called _____.

- (A): regulations
- (B): deontology
- (C): religious belief
- (D): agreement

12. _____ define one's obligations/duties and typically take the form of rules or commands regarding what one should or shouldn't do.

- (A): Laws
- (B): Contracts
- (C): Principles
- (D): Verbal agreements

13. _____ is a set of ethics principles for medical research involving human subjects.

- (A): Municipal laws
- (B): Contracts
- (C): Nuremberg Code
- (D): Research agreements

14. Doing good and doing no harm date back to the Hippocratic Oath as _____.

- (A): medical principles
- (B): respect for persons
- (C): nuremberg code
- (D): research agreements

Chapter 2: Essential Cases in the Development of Public Health Ethics

15. Which of the following were the earliest activities associated with modern public health?

- (A): sanitation
- (B): infectious disease control
- (C): PTSD
- (D): Both A and B

16. In _____, the Cambridge, Massachusetts Board of Health issued an order, which became law, requiring citizens be vaccinated against smallpox or pay a \$5 fine in response to the increase in smallpox cases.

- (A): 1902
- (B): 1888
- (C): 1802
- (D): 1790

17. Which of the following STDs was a major concern for public health in the early 1900s?

- (A): tuberculosis
- (B): asthma
- (C): syphilis
- (D): meningitis

18. Which of the following can reduce the risk of long-term complications and death among people with diabetes?

- (A): controlling blood sugar levels
- (B): controlling blood pressure
- (C): controlling LDL cholesterol

(D): all of the above

Chapter 3: Resource Allocation and Priority Setting

19. Health policy is not only concerned with improving population health as a whole, but also with aiming to distribute that health fairly.

(A): True (B): False

20. Public health decisions about resource allocation face reasonable ethical disagreement due to which of the following trade-offs?

(A): improving population health
(B): distributing health fairly
(C): there are no trade-offs
(D): Both A and B

21. The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) compares disease burdens based on epidemiological measures of which of the following?

(A): prevalence and mortality
(B): disability
(C): associated costs
(D): all of the above

22. The _____ requires US states participating in Medicaid programs to provide medically necessary treatments to eligible children.

(A): CDC
(B): Federal Medicaid Act (FMA)
(C): FDA
(D): AMA

Chapter 4: Disease Prevention and Control

23. Ethical issues surrounding public health policy and practice regarding disease prevention and control often involve which of the following?

(A): conflicting rights and values
(B): health insurance
(C): patient's age
(D): none of the above

24. Mandatory treatment that is aimed at protection of others conflicts between which of the following?

(A): doctors and patients
(B): hospitals and governments
(C): individual liberty versus public health
(D): none of the above

25. Vaccination of children is required for school attendance in some jurisdictions.

(A): True (B): False

26. Which of the following term is used as disgrace that associated with a particular circumstance?

(A): Justice
(B): Stigma
(C): Work ethics
(D): Morals

27. Which of the following are examples of public health emergency?

(A): epidemics
(B): natural disasters
(C): man-made disasters
(D): all of the above

28. Emergencies also often put unprecedented pressure on limited resources and thus require

difficult ethical decisions regarding _____.

- (A): federal grant
- (B): resource allocation
- (C): volunteer opportunities
- (D): disaster issues

29. The increase in measles cases can be attributed to the inability to achieve appropriate levels of vaccine coverage because of following reason.

- (A): people cannot access health services
- (B): personal beliefs against vaccination
- (C): measles vaccination is not invented yet
- (D): Both A and B

30. _____ is the [b]primary [/b]cause of HIV infection in children under 10 years of age.

- (A): Mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)
- (B): Vaccination
- (C): Food contamination
- (D): Needle infection

31. In many countries, which of the following can prevent a woman's intention to have an HIV test and seek treatment?

- (A): social stigma
- (B): fear of the risk of discrimination
- (C): rejection and violence
- (D): all of the above

32. The _____ is used for determination of guilt for HIV-infected individuals who engaged [b]knowingly [/b]in sexual activity or shared drug paraphernalia.

- (A): Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
- (B): PMTCT program
- (C): Ryan White Care Act of 1990
- (D): WHO's Executive Board (EB)

33. An estimated _____ % of people infected with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa are women.

- (A): 10
- (B): 20
- (C): 35
- (D): 60

34. Which of the following bacterium leads to anthrax disease?

- (A): Bacillus anthracis
- (B): Streptococcus
- (C): Singular spirillus
- (D): none of the above

35. The natural direct threats to public health include which of the following?

- (A): hurricanes
- (B): floods and wildfires
- (C): earthquakes
- (D): all of the above

Chapter 5: Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

36. Which of the following condition is considered as chronic diseases?

- (A): heart disease and stroke
- (B): cancer and diabetes
- (C): respiratory conditions and arthritis
- (D): all of the above

37. According to the WHO report, more than _____% of deaths are due to chronic diseases in the

United States.

- (A): 50
- (B): 66
- (C): 71
- (D): 87

38. According to _____, the idea of a 'right' to health should be replaced by the idea of an individual moral obligation to preserve one's own health.

- (A): CDC
- (B): Knowles
- (C): Ryan White Care Act of 1990
- (D): WHO's Executive Board (EB)

39. The "lifestyle" can be defined as which of the following?

- (A): degrees of freedom
- (B): possibility of genuine opportunity
- (C): personal choices
- (D): all of the above

40. _____ is focused on averting poor health in the first place and on promoting good health.

- (A): Primary prevention
- (B): Treatment
- (C): Surgery
- (D): none of the above

41. According to _____, an ethical problem arises when offering preventive screenings that do not follow evidence-based guidelines.

- (A): Ryan White Care Act of 1990
- (B): PMTCT program
- (C): U.K. National Screening Committee
- (D): WHO's Executive Board (EB)

42. Physicians or anyone who markets/manufactures screening equipment, and those who analyze data typically experience _____ when more patients undergo screening.

- (A): financial gain
- (B): moral responsibility
- (C): ethical gain
- (D): humbleness

43. Public health can be promoted by which of the following measures?

- (A): providing honest nutritional information
- (B): avoiding claims that are misleading
- (C): not denying or underplaying potential harm
- (D): all of the above

44. Evidence has demonstrated that food and beverages marketing to children contributes adversely to health influencing which of the following?

- (A): food knowledge
- (B): attitudes and dietary habits
- (C): consumption practices and health status
- (D): all of the above

45. There is a strong evidence that children and youth exposure to food related advertising on television is significantly correlated with _____.

- (A): high SAT scores
- (B): exercise program
- (C): poor health status
- (D): none of the above

46. Obese children are more likely to have which of the following risk factors?
(A): cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes
(B): high cholesterol and blood pressure
(C): skeletal problems, sleep apnea, and mental health issues
(D): all of the above

Chapter 6: Environmental and Occupational Public Health

47. Environmental health has been understood as a public health issue in relation to which of the following?
(A): air quality
(B): exposure to toxic environmental pollutants
(C): water quality
(D): all of the above
48. According to Shrader-Frechette, major disparities in environmental and occupational risk, for example, rise from race and socioeconomic status and thus raise ethical questions about which of the following?
(A): political and social rights
(B): economic entitlements and welfare safety nets
(C): just distribution of risk, wealth, and power
(D): all of the above
49. _____ defines the ethical rightness of human acts toward maximizing total net social benefit.
(A): Utilitarianism
(B): Moral responsibility
(C): Ethical gain
(D): Humbleness
50. International policies and interventions, including the Millennium Development Goals and climate change response defined by international protocols beginning with the _____.
(A): NATO commitment
(B): Kyoto treaty
(C): WHO treaty
(D): EPA rules
51. The collective carbon footprint of developing countries is growing, often placing the preservation of which of the following at risk?
(A): ecosystems
(B): biodiversity
(C): fresh water
(D): all of the above

52. Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is one of the best known antimicrobial resistant (AMR) pathogens.
(A): True (B): False

53. Drinking contaminated water, _____ is the most common in residents of areas without access to safe water.
(A): cardiovascular diseases
(B): polio
(C): diarrheal disease
(D): tuberculosis

Chapter 7: Vulnerability and Marginalized Populations

54. Much of public health work is carried out by or on behalf of _____.
(A): people
(B): governments
(C): volunteers

(D): insurance companies

55. ____ is a concept of being harmed, either physically or emotionally.

- (A): Murder
- (B): Vulnerability
- (C): Abuse
- (D): Threat

56. Vulnerability has etymological root meaning ____ and is widely interpreted as open to harm or under threat of harm.

- (A): to kill
- (B): to uplift
- (C): to wound
- (D): none of the above

57. ____ involves the death of apparently healthy sleeping infants, usually within the 1st year of their lives.

- (A): Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)
- (B): Polio
- (C): Jaundice
- (D): Respiratory diseases

58. The World Health Organization in 2000 began a sexual and reproductive health program in response to which of the following?

- (A): maternal mortality
- (B): sexually transmitted diseases
- (C): adolescent pregnancy
- (D): all of the above

59. Medical tourism is a new and growing industry in Central America, where a quarter of the world's medical tourism occurs for ____.

- (A): plastic surgery
- (B): weight loss programs
- (C): infertility treatments
- (D): vacations

60. Compared with the general population, injection drug users have higher rates of which of the following?

- (A): HIV and tuberculosis
- (B): hepatitis B and C
- (C): sexually transmitted diseases
- (D): all of the above

61. The ____ has concluded that legally coerced treatment is justified if due process and effective and humane treatment are assured.

- (A): EPA
- (B): WHO
- (C): FDA
- (D): CDC

62. Influenza is a common respiratory pathogen that affects the nose, throat, bronchi and lungs.

- (A): True
- (B): False

63. The 1948 ____ states "everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution"

- (A): Ryan White Care Act of 1990
- (B): PMTCT program
- (C): Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
- (D): WHO's Executive Board (EB)