Pretest for Conducting an Outbreak Investigation
Name_____

1) What is the difference between incidence and prevalence?

2) Give an example of active vs. passive surveillance.

3) Name four key elements of public health surveillance.

   a) _____

   b) _____

   c) _____

   d) _____

4) If detection of a disease increases when the actual incidence of that disease has not increased the detected increase may be due to _____.

5) Examine these data:

Surveillance was conducted for Disease X. A check on the surveillance system was conducted and revealed that cases of disease X were not detected and some cases that met the case definition were actually not case X. The data were placed in the following chart.

	Disease X	Not Disease X
Cases detected	75	25
	75	
Totals	150	

a) The sensitivity of this surveillance system is _____%

b) The predictive value positive of this system is _____%

6) On an epidemic curve what is on the Y axis?

7) On an epidemic curve what is on the X axis?

8) Hospitals in a city notified public health of all cases of cancer X. These patients were interviewed as were controls selected from patients with cancer Y. This type of study is called a _____.

9) All physicians who resided in region X were interviewed. Information about cancer X was later obtained from death records. This type of study is called a _____.

10) 25% of attendees at a wedding (every 4th person on a list of attendees from the bride and groom) were asked about the foods that they ate at the wedding and whether or not they had diarrhea in the 7 days after the wedding. This type of study is called a _____.

11) There was an outbreak of diarrhea and vomiting at restaurant X. Many different eating parties called the health department. The first 10 ill persons who called the health department and their tablemates were interviewed about foods that they ate and illness symptoms. This type of study is called a _____.

12) Examine these data:

	Ill persons	Well persons
Ate Ice Cream	10	10
Did not eat Ice cream	5	20
Totals	15	30

a) What is the *relative risk*?

b) What is the *odds ratio*?

c) What is the *odds* of eating ice cream among the well?

d) What is the *attack rate* among the exposed?

13) T/F (circle one)

a) Recall bias is a type of selection bias. TRUE FALSE

b) Interviewer bias is a type of information bias TRUE FALSE

c) Referral bias is a type of selection bias TRUE FALSE

d) Surveillance/Detection bias is a type of information bias TRUE FALSE

14) In a case-control study of disease X, there was no association with coffee drinking overall (OR=1). However, those who ate scones, OR was 3.9 and among those who did NOT eat scones, the OR was 3.8.

In this example scone consumption is (circle one) :

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15) In a case-control study of disease X, there was no association with coffee drinking overall (OR=1). However, among scone consumers the OR was 5 and among those who did not eat scones the OR was 0.25.

In this example scone consumption is (circle one) :

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