

## Infectious Diseases Quiz Answer Key PDF

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**Which organization is primarily responsible for global health monitoring?**

- A. CDC
- B. WHO ✓**
- C. FDA
- D. NIH

**Which pandemics have had a significant impact on global health? (Select all that apply)**

- A. The Black Death ✓**
- B. Spanish Flu ✓**
- C. COVID-19 ✓**
- D. Zika Virus

**Which of the following is an example of vector-borne transmission?**

- A. Cough
- B. Mosquito bite ✓**
- C. Handshake
- D. Contaminated water

**Which symptom is most commonly associated with influenza?**

- A. Rash
- B. Fever ✓**
- C. Joint pain
- D. Blurred vision

**Which of the following is a zoonotic disease?**

- A. Measles
- B. Rabies ✓**
- C. Polio
- D. Mumps

**Which disease is caused by a virus?**

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Malaria
- C. Influenza ✓**
- D. Cholera

**Which methods are commonly used to diagnose infectious diseases? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Blood tests ✓**
- B. X-rays ✓**
- C. Physical examination ✓**
- D. Genetic testing

**Which of the following are effective prevention measures for infectious diseases? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Handwashing ✓**
- B. Vaccination ✓**
- C. Antibiotic use
- D. Quarantine ✓**

**Explain how herd immunity contributes to the control of infectious diseases.**

**Herd immunity contributes to the control of infectious diseases by reducing the transmission of pathogens, protecting vulnerable populations, and ultimately leading to lower infection rates.**

**Explain what distinguishes infectious diseases from non-infectious diseases.**

**Infectious diseases are distinguished from non-infectious diseases by their ability to be transmitted between individuals through pathogens, whereas non-infectious diseases arise from non-transmissible causes such as genetics or environmental factors.**

**Which groups are considered vulnerable to infectious diseases? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Children ✓**
- B. Elderly ✓**
- C. Healthy adults
- D. Immunocompromised individuals ✓**

**Discuss the implications of antibiotic resistance on global health.**

**Antibiotic resistance can result in the failure of standard treatments for bacterial infections, leading to longer hospital stays, higher medical costs, and increased mortality rates.**

**What is a major challenge in treating bacterial infections today?**

- A. High cost of antibiotics
- B. Antibiotic resistance ✓**
- C. Lack of vaccines
- D. Limited diagnostic tools

**Which diseases are considered emerging infectious diseases? (Select all that apply)**

- A. Ebola ✓**
- B. HIV/AIDS
- C. Zika Virus ✓**
- D. Smallpox

**Describe how vector-borne transmission occurs and provide an example.**

**Vector-borne transmission occurs when vectors like mosquitoes or ticks transmit pathogens to humans or animals. An example is malaria, transmitted by Anopheles mosquitoes.**

**Discuss the importance of early diagnosis in the management of infectious diseases.**

The importance of early diagnosis in the management of infectious diseases lies in its ability to facilitate prompt treatment, minimize complications, and control transmission, ultimately leading to improved health outcomes for individuals and communities.

Which of the following are modes of indirect transmission? (Select all that apply)

- A. Airborne transmission ✓
- B. Vector-borne transmission ✓
- C. Direct contact
- D. Contaminated surfaces ✓

What is the primary purpose of vaccination?

- A. To cure diseases
- B. To diagnose diseases
- C. To prevent diseases ✓
- D. To treat symptoms

Describe the role of public health organizations in managing infectious disease outbreaks.

Public health organizations are responsible for monitoring disease patterns, conducting research, coordinating responses, disseminating information, and ensuring vaccination and treatment strategies are effectively implemented during infectious disease outbreaks.

What is the primary cause of infectious diseases?

- A. Genetic mutations
- B. Pathogenic microorganisms ✓
- C. Environmental toxins
- D. Nutritional deficiencies