

Pre/post Test Questionnaire for Communicable Diseases & Infection Prevention Training

Participant Name: _____ **Designation:** _____

Facility Name: _____ **District:** _____

Note:

✓ Attempt all questions. (circle the correct answer)

1. A RHC reports a sudden increase in diarrhea cases after a wedding event. All cases attended the event and ate from a common food source. This is an example of:

A. Endemic
B. Sporadic
C. Common source epidemic
D. Pandemic

2. During a measles outbreak, health workers note that even unvaccinated individuals are protected because most of the community is immunized. This describes:

A. Active immunity
B. Herd immunity
C. Passive immunity
D. Artificial immunity

3. A health worker investigates malaria cases in two union councils. In UC-A (population 1,000), there are 10 new cases in a month; in UC-B (population 2,000), there are 20 new cases. The incidence rate in both areas is:

A. Higher in UC-A
B. Higher in UC-B
C. Equal in both
D. Cannot be determined

4. A patient with tuberculosis coughs openly in a crowded waiting area. This represents transmission through:

A. Vector-borne route
B. Airborne route
C. Vehicle-borne route
D. Fecal-oral route

5. A community reports yearly increases in dengue cases during the monsoon season. This pattern is best described as:
- A. Endemic
 - B. Sporadic
 - C. Epidemic
 - D. Pandemic
6. In a hepatitis A outbreak, laboratory tests confirm that infection occurred due to contaminated water supply. The “agent” in this scenario is:
- A. The contaminated water
 - B. The hepatitis A virus
 - C. The affected community
 - D. The municipal system
7. During investigation of a foodborne outbreak, a health worker calculates the number of people who ate contaminated food and became sick divided by the total number of people who ate that food. This calculation gives the:
- A. Incidence rate
 - B. Attack rate
 - C. Prevalence rate
 - D. Case fatality rate
8. In a slum area, 100 people were found positive for scabies out of 500 examined during a survey. The 100/500 figure represents:
- A. Incidence
 - B. Attack rate
 - C. Prevalence
 - D. Case fatality rate
9. While reviewing records, a health officer finds that diabetes cases have been stable for the last five years in a district. This indicates:
- A. Endemic pattern
 - B. Epidemic pattern
 - C. Pandemic pattern
 - D. Sporadic pattern

10. A doctor sees a patient with HIV who also develops tuberculosis. The relationship between the two diseases is an example of:

- A. Coinfection
- B. Superinfection
- C. Secondary attack
- D. Nosocomial infection

11. The “Iceberg Phenomenon” in epidemiology refers to:

- A. Visible cases represent all infections
- B. Only symptomatic cases are important
- C. Most cases remain hidden or subclinical
- D. The disease has no asymptomatic stage

12. The first step in outbreak investigation is:

- A. Confirming the diagnosis
- B. Developing a hypothesis
- C. Establishing the existence of an outbreak
- D. Conducting environmental sampling

13. The term “epidemic” refers to:

- A. Disease occurring occasionally
- B. Disease constantly present in an area
- C. Occurrence of disease clearly in excess of normal expectancy
- D. Disease spreading across countries

14. The measure that helps to describe **new** cases in a population over a period of time is:

- A. Prevalence
- B. Incidence
- C. Morbidity rate
- D. Attack rate

15. The term “reservoir” in the chain of infection means:

- A. The place where the agent multiplies and survives
- B. The person who spreads infection
- C. The environment where infection is transmitted
- D. The portal of entry

16. “Vector-borne transmission” refers to:

- A. Spread through food or water
- B. Spread through insects or animals
- C. Direct person-to-person spread
- D. Transmission via blood transfusion

17. The denominator in a prevalence rate includes:

- A. Only new cases
- B. Only recovered cases
- C. Both old and new cases
- D. Only deaths

18. Case fatality rate is a measure of:

- A. Severity of disease
- B. Incidence of disease
- C. Duration of disease
- D. Exposure rate

19. The most effective measure to control communicable diseases is:

- A. Isolation
- B. Vaccination
- C. Surveillance
- D. Quarantine

20. The link in the chain of infection that can be broken by hand hygiene is:

- A. Agent
- B. Reservoir
- C. Mode of transmission
- D. Host

21. The “five moments of hand hygiene” are recommended by:

- A. WHO
- B. CDC
- C. UNICEF
- D. NIH

22. The minimum duration for effective handwashing with soap and water is:

- A. 5 seconds
- B. 10 seconds
- C. 20 seconds
- D. 1 minute

23. A health worker accidentally pricks herself with a used needle. The first step is to:

- A. Squeeze the wound to remove blood
- B. Wash with soap and water
- C. Apply antiseptic directly
- D. Report after work

24. In infection prevention, “standard precautions” apply to:

- A. Only known infectious patients
- B. All patients regardless of infection status
- C. Only surgical patients
- D. Only laboratory staff

25. The correct order for donning (putting on) PPE is:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Gloves → Gown → Mask → Goggles | B. Gown → Mask → Goggles → Gloves |
| C. Mask → Gloves → Gown → Goggles | D. Gown → Goggles → Mask → Gloves |

Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	6	B	11	C	16	B	21	A
2	B	7	B	12	C	17	C	22	C
3	C	8	C	13	C	18	A	23	B
4	B	9	A	14	B	19	B	24	B
5	A	10	A	15	A	20	C	25	B