

Test Bank for Public Health Nutrition - Rural, Urban, and Global Community- Based Practice 1st Barth

Test Bank for

**PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION:
RURAL, URBAN, AND GLOBAL
COMMUNITY-BASED PRACTICE**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Who is the leader in shaping contemporary public health nutrition education in the United States?
 - a. Eleanor Roosevelt
 - b. Michelle Obama
 - c. Marie Curie
 - d. Virginia Apgar
 - *e. Mary Egan
2. Which of the following are key public health nutrition descriptors?
 - a. Solution oriented
 - b. Social and cultural aspects
 - c. Advocacy
 - d. Disease prevention and systems interventions
 - *e. All of the above
3. Select the two important documents that were forerunners of Healthy People series of science-based objectives for the U.S. population?
 - *a. Promoting Health/Preventing Disease: Objectives for the Nation
 - b. Moving to the Future: Developing Community Based Nutrition Services
 - *c. Nutrition and Your Health: Dietary Guidelines for Americans
 - d. Who Will Keep the Public Healthy
4. Which of the following is true regarding public health nutrition trends as reported by the World Congress of PHN in 2006? (Select all that apply.)
 - a. Global need for research
 - b. Need for improved technology
 - c. Strong collaborations between academia, public and private sectors for solutions for malnutrition and nutrition-related problems
 - d. Graduate coursework and experiential learning for the workforce
 - *e. All of the above
 - f. None of the above
5. Which of the following are core functions of public health?
 - *a. Assessment, assurance, and policy development
 - b. Assessment and interventions
 - c. Case-control and cohort
 - d. None of the above

TRUE/FALSE

1. Public health nutritionist, as defined by Margaret Kaufmann (1982), is “that member of the public health agency staff who is responsible for assessing community nutrition needs and planning, organizing, managing, directing, coordinating, and evaluating the nutrition component of the health agency's services”
*a. True
b. False
2. World Health Organization (WHO), created in 1948 as part of the United Nations, formed to combat communicable diseases and to improve maternal, infant, and child health and nutrition
*a. True
b. False
3. *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*, a hallmark document providing dietary guidance for the U.S. population that focused on healthful dietary patterns
*a. True
b. False
4. Evidence-based practice does not rely on scientific evidence for decision-making and informing practice
a. True
*b. False
5. Are the factors of behavioral, environmental, biological, societal, and economics that influence individual and population health
*a. True
b. False
6. World Public Health Nutrition Association, the first international organization to promote and improve public health nutrition (PHN) and to be the international voice of PHN
*a. True
b. False

MATCHING

Match each of the examples of essential public health nutrition services with the appropriate public health core function of Assessment, Policy Development, and Assurance.

Core Public Health Functions Examples of Essential Public Health Nutrition Services

1. Assessment (C)	A. Planning for nutrition services in conjunction with other health services, based on information obtained from an ongoing database focused on health outcomes.
2. Policy development (E)	B. Participating in nutrition research, demonstration, and evaluation projects.
3. Assurance (A)	C. Assessing the nutritional status of specific populations or geographic areas.
4. Assessment, assurance, policy development (B)	D. Epidemiology measure that is used to calculate the ratio of probabilities of disease among populations exposed and not exposed to a risk factor.

	E. Providing leadership in the development of and planning for health and nutrition policies.
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SHORT ESSAY

1. Briefly describe the five spheres of influence of the Social-Ecological Model used by public health nutritionists to help them understand the multiple levels of influence on nutrition and other health-related behaviors.
2. Outline at least three of the historical legislations leading to expanding the roles of public health nutritionists in the United States.
3. What is the mission of the World Public Health Nutrition Association along with two key purposes? (<https://wphna.org/about>)
4. Summarize the key focus areas of the three committees (Policy; Collaboration; Membership, Communication & Outreach) of the Association of State Public Health Nutritionists (<https://asphn.org/committees/>)
5. Discuss why it is important for public health nutritionists to have advanced training in both nutrition and public health.