

Test Bank for Essentials of Public Health Preparedness and Emergency Management 2nd Katz

Multiple Choice

1. The core functions of which of the following need to be supplemented by specialized training, procedures, laws, regulations, and planning so that all relevant sectors can operate effectively and in a coordinated fashion during a crisis?

- A. Homeland security
- B. Homeland defense
- C. Emergency management
- D. Public health preparedness

Answer: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

2. Which of the following is an essential component of public health, yet it is not coordinated or delivered in Washington, DC, but in every doctor's office, hospital, and clinic across the country?

- A. Clinical care
- B. Disease surveillance
- C. Outbreak containment
- D. Emergency management

Answer: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Public Health Preparedness and Federalism

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

True/False

3. True or False? Defense is the protection of U.S. sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats or aggression.

Answer: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

4. True or False? The reoccurring theme within all discussions of national security is the balance between security and liberty.

Answer: True
Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definitions
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

Essay

5. Provide a definition for “national security.”

Answer: Correct answers include policies and power enacted by governments to ensure survival of the state, safeguarding territorial integrity, ability to pursue internal life without interference, and the balance between security and liberty.
Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Definitions
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

6. How is “national security” different from “homeland security”?

Answer: Homeland security is about preventing and responding to disasters or attacks on the United States whereas national security is more focused on the extent to which an individual is willing to sacrifice freedom in exchange for security.
Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Definitions
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

7. What is a public health emergency?

Answer: It is an event that can overwhelm routine capabilities because of its scale, timing, or unpredictability.

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

8. How many categories of public health emergencies are there?

Answer: There are four: natural disasters, manmade disasters, natural epidemics, and intentional or accidental release of CBRN agents.

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

9. Name at least three components of public health and community preparedness?

Answer: Correct answers include health risk assessment, legal climate, roles and responsibilities, incident command system, public engagement, epidemiology functions, laboratory functions, mass health care, countermeasures and mitigation strategies, public information and communication, and workforce.

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

10. What legislation calls for the teaching of public health preparedness?

Answer: Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act of 2006

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Developing the Public Health Preparedness Workforce: Charge and Careers

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

Import Settings:
Base Settings: Brownstone Default
Information Field: Complexity
Information Field: Ahead
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Information Field: Title
Highest Answer Letter: D
Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No
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Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. The core functions of which of the following need to be supplemented by specialized training, procedures, laws, regulations, and planning so that all relevant sectors can operate effectively and in a coordinated fashion during a crisis?

- A) Homeland security
- B) Homeland defense
- C) Emergency management
- D) Public health preparedness

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

2. Which of the following is an essential component of public health, yet it is not coordinated or delivered in Washington, DC, but in every doctor's office, hospital, and clinic across the country?

- A) Clinical care
- B) Disease surveillance
- C) Outbreak containment
- D) Emergency management

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Public Health Preparedness and Federalism

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

True/False

1. True or False? Defense is the protection of U.S. sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats or aggression.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definitions
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

2. True or False? The reoccurring theme within all discussions of national security is the balance between security and liberty.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definitions
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

Essay

1. Provide a definition for “national security.”

Ans: Correct answers include policies and power enacted by governments to ensure survival of the state, safeguarding territorial integrity, ability to pursue internal life without interference, and the balance between security and liberty.

Complexity: Difficult
Ahead: Definitions
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

2. How is “national security” different from “homeland security”?

Ans: Homeland security is about preventing and responding to disasters or attacks on the United States whereas national security is more focused on the extent to which an individual is willing to sacrifice freedom in exchange for security.

Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Definitions
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

3. What is a public health emergency?

Ans: It is an event that can overwhelm routine capabilities because of its scale, timing, or unpredictability.

Complexity: Moderate
Ahead: Definitions
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

4. How many categories of public health emergencies are there?

Ans: There are four: natural disasters, manmade disasters, natural epidemics, and intentional or accidental release of CBRN agents.

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

5. Name at least three components of public health and community preparedness?

Ans: Correct answers include health risk assessment, legal climate, roles and responsibilities, incident command system, public engagement, epidemiology functions, laboratory functions, mass health care, countermeasures and mitigation strategies, public information and communication, and workforce.

Complexity: Difficult

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

6. What legislation calls for the teaching of public health preparedness?

Ans: Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act of 2006

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Developing the Public Health Preparedness Workforce: Charge and Careers

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

Chapter: Chapter 01 - EBGQ

Multiple Choice

1. George Kennan wrote that which of the following is “the continued ability of this country to pursue its internal life without serious interference”?

- A) National security
- B) Homeland security
- C) Homeland defense
- D) Public health preparedness

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

2. At the core, which of the following is about preventing attacks on the United States and minimizing damage through appropriate preparations and rapid recovery?

- A) National security
- B) Homeland security
- C) Homeland defense
- D) Public health preparedness

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

3. In December 2006, Congress passed what piece of legislation, which reauthorized and built upon the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act?

- A) The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
- B) The Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act
- C) The Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act
- D) The Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Developing the Public Health Preparedness Workforce: Charge and Careers

Subject: Chapter 1

4. The mission of which of the following is to protect communities by coordinating and integrating all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters?

- A) Homeland security
- B) Homeland defense
- C) Emergency management
- D) Public health preparedness

Ans: C

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

5. The notions of homeland security and national security are paramount to which of the following?

- A) Disaster relief
- B) Homeland defense
- C) Emergency management
- D) Public health preparedness

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

True/False

1. Public health professionals recognize that most public health activities occur at the federal level.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Public Health Preparedness and Federalism

Subject: Chapter 1

2. The notions of both homeland security and national security are paramount to public health preparedness.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions
Subject: Chapter 1

3. When a public health emergency occurs, it affects the entire public health and medical system.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Developing the Public Health Preparedness Workforce: Charge and Careers

Subject: Chapter 1

4. Homeland security is about preventing attacks on the United States and minimizing damage through appropriate preparations and rapid recovery.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

5. For an event to be classified as a public health crisis, it is not just enough for the event to occur, but it also must pose a high probability of large-scale morbidity, mortality, or a risk of future harm.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

Import Settings:
Base Settings: Brownstone Default
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Highest Answer Letter: D
Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No
NAS ISBN13: 9781284121520, add to Ahead, Title tags

Chapter: Chapter 01 - Additional Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. Broadly, which of the following means everything from national missile defense to critical infrastructure protection?

- A) Homeland security
- B) Homeland defense
- C) Emergency management
- D) Public health preparedness

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

2. The intentional or accidental release of a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear agent would be classified as which of the following?

- A) Public health crisis
- B) Public health outbreak
- C) Public health disaster
- D) Public health emergency

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

3. A Trust for America's Health (TFAH) report refers to which of the following as requiring the basic functions of a public health system such as epidemiology, laboratory capacity, and event-based surveillance capacity?

- A) Homeland security
- B) Homeland defense
- C) Emergency management
- D) Public health preparedness

Ans: D

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definitions
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

4. Which of the following is essential to public health preparedness, but it starts with detection of an unusual event by an astute clinician or a capable laboratory, wherever the event emerges?

- A) Clinical care
- B) Disease surveillance
- C) Outbreak containment
- D) Emergency management

Ans: B

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Public Health Preparedness and Federalism
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

5. The Department of Defense defined which of the following as “the prevention, preemption, deterrence of, and defense against aggression targeted at U.S. territory, sovereignty, domestic population, and infrastructure, as well as the management of the consequences of such aggression and other domestic emergencies”?

- A) Homeland security
- B) Homeland defense
- C) Emergency management
- D) Public health preparedness

Ans: A

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definitions
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

True/False

1. True or False? The most extreme position regarding national security is that it does not matter if the threat to security comes from within or from outside of the nation.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definitions
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

2. True or False? All U.S. citizens want to be protected from threats and support the government in doing so, regardless of whether or not their personal freedoms and liberties are retained.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy
Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

3. True or False? The founding fathers penned the argument that the Constitution would protect U.S. citizens against conflict at home and that geography would protect the nation from conflict abroad.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

4. True or False? After the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the nation, for the first time, began to speak collectively about "public health preparedness."

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness

5. True or False? Public health preparedness refers to planning for and responding to chronic conditions that evolve over time.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Definitions

Subject: Chapter 1

Title: Introduction to Public Health Preparedness