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38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SCFHS Remote

COMED

Preventive Medicine

Uploaded by Community A

EDITION

Original Demo

QUESTIONS

6

ISSUED

October 14, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

6 practice questions for SCFHS Remote **COMED**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key - the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **COMED**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

Licence

Free Mometrix practice demo. The complete question bank is available through a paid account.

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

A 45-year-old man with no symptoms and no known risk factors comes to the clinic for a routine health check. Which level of prevention does a periodic health examination with screening tests represent?

- ☐ A Primordial prevention
- ☐ B Primary prevention
- ☒ C Secondary prevention
- ☐ D Tertiary prevention

ANSWER C

WHY Screening an asymptomatic individual to detect disease at an early, pre-clinical stage is the classic example of secondary prevention. Primary prevention aims to prevent disease occurrence (e.g., vaccination), and tertiary prevention aims to reduce complications and disability in established disease.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

A public health team is planning a vaccination campaign against measles in a region that has experienced a recent outbreak. Which of the following vaccination strategies provides the most immediate impact on interrupting measles transmission in the population?

- ☐ A Routine infant immunization at 9 months
- ☒ B Catch-up campaign targeting children aged 9 months to 15 years
- ☐ C Booster dose for adults aged 20-40 years
- ☐ D Selective immunization of healthcare workers

ANSWER B

WHY Measles outbreaks often occur due to accumulation of susceptible individuals over time (susceptibility pool). A catch-up campaign targeting all children and adolescents aged 9 months through 15 years rapidly closes immunity gaps and interrupts transmission. The WHO-recommended measles outbreak prevention/control strategy includes catch-up (one-time broad age range), keep-up (routine immunization), and follow-up (periodic) campaigns. Catch-up provides the most immediate impact on transmission in outbreak settings.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A 28-year-old woman who is 12 weeks pregnant presents for routine antenatal care. Which of the following vaccines is contraindicated during pregnancy?

- ☐ A Inactivated influenza vaccine
- ☐ B Tetanus-diphtheria (Td) toxoid
- ☒ C Measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine
- ☐ D Hepatitis B vaccine
- ☐ E Inactivated polio vaccine

ANSWER C

WHY MMR is a live attenuated vaccine and is contraindicated during pregnancy because of the theoretical risk to the fetus. The other listed vaccines are inactivated or toxoid vaccines and are considered safe in pregnancy when indicated.

QUESTION 4 MULTIPLE CHOICE

A new screening test for early detection of colorectal cancer is evaluated against colonoscopy in 5,000 asymptomatic adults. The test correctly identifies 180 of the 200 individuals with cancer and correctly identifies 4,600 of the 4,800 individuals without cancer. Which of the following are the correct sensitivity and specificity of the new test? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Sensitivity = 90%
- ☐ B Sensitivity = 96%
- ☒ C Specificity = 95.8%
- ☐ D Specificity = 99%
- ☐ E Positive predictive value = 90%

ANSWER A - C

WHY Sensitivity = $TP/(TP+FN) = 180/200 = 90\%$. Specificity = $TN/(TN+FP) = 4,600/4,800 \approx 95.8\%$. PPV is not requested and depends on disease prevalence, so option E is not among the requested values. These calculations reflect the standard 2x2 table approach used in screening test evaluation.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

In a case-control study of 400 patients with bladder cancer and 400 controls without bladder cancer, 320 cases and 80 controls report a history of long-term cigarette smoking. What is the odds ratio for the association between smoking and bladder cancer?

- ☐ A 0.25
- ☐ B 1.5
- ☐ C 4.0
- ☒ D 16.0
- ☐ E 24.0

ANSWER D

WHY Odds ratio in a case-control study = $(a \times d) / (b \times c)$, where a = exposed cases = 320, b = exposed controls = 80, c = unexposed cases = 80, d = unexposed controls = 320. OR = $(320 \times 320) / (80 \times 80) = 102,400 / 6,400 = 16$. An OR of 16 indicates a strong association between smoking and bladder cancer, consistent with established epidemiological evidence.

QUESTION 6

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are core principles of primary health care as defined by the Declaration of Alma-Ata? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Universal accessibility to health services based on need
- ☐ B Exclusive reliance on specialist tertiary care hospitals
- ☒ C Community and individual self-reliance and participation
- ☐ D Vertical, disease-specific programs run independently of general health services

ANSWER A • C

WHY The Alma-Ata declaration emphasized equitable, universal access to essential health care based on need, as well as community participation and self-reliance. Specialist-only models (B) and purely vertical disease-specific programs (D) are contrary to the comprehensive, integrated primary health care approach promoted by the declaration.