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

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

TTBU - The Testing Board Ukraine

2PUBE

Krok 2 Public health (English)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for TTBU - The Testing Board Ukraine **2PUBE**, 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, **2PUBE**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Which level of health care provision in Ukraine is designated as the primary point of contact for the population and provides first-line medical care?

- ☐ A Tertiary (highly specialised) care
- ☐ B Secondary (specialised) care
- ☒ C Primary health care
- ☐ D Quaternary care

ANSWER C

WHY Primary health care (PHC) is the first level of contact between the population and the health system. It is the cornerstone of the Ukrainian health care reform and includes services provided by family doctors, therapists, and paediatricians at ambulatory facilities.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which demographic indicator is calculated as the ratio of the number of live births in a given year to the average annual population, expressed per 1,000 inhabitants?

- ☐ A Natural increase rate
- ☒ B Crude birth rate
- ☐ C General fertility rate
- ☐ D Infant mortality rate

ANSWER B

WHY The crude birth rate (CBR) is calculated as $(\text{Number of live births during the year} / \text{Mid-year population}) \times 1,000$. The general fertility rate uses women of reproductive age in the denominator, not the total population.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Which morbidity indicator reflects the absolute number of newly diagnosed cases of a disease registered among the population during a calendar year?

- ☐ A Prevalence
- ☒ B Incidence
- ☐ C Lethality
- ☐ D Disability rate

ANSWER B

WHY Incidence (primary morbidity) counts only NEWLY diagnosed cases of a disease in a defined population over a specified time period. Prevalence includes both new and pre-existing cases. Lethality measures deaths among the sick, and disability reflects loss of working capacity.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

What type of epidemic focus is formed around a patient with a particularly dangerous infection (plague, cholera, viral haemorrhagic fevers) requiring strict quarantine measures?

- ☐ A Favourable epidemic focus
- ☐ B Chronic epidemic focus
- ☒ C Dangerous (threatening) epidemic focus
- ☐ D Latent epidemic focus

ANSWER C

WHY An epidemic focus is classified as dangerous (threatening) when an infectious patient is identified with a particularly dangerous infection such as plague, cholera, or anthrax. Such foci require strict anti-epidemic measures including quarantine, and the territory around the patient is considered an active threat to surrounding people.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which method of disinfection is based on the use of physical agents (steam, boiling, ultraviolet radiation) to destroy pathogens on objects?

- ☐ A Chemical disinfection
- ☒ B Physical disinfection
- ☐ C Biological disinfection
- ☐ D Mechanical disinfection

ANSWER B

WHY Physical disinfection uses physical factors such as high temperature (boiling, steam, dry heat, pasteurisation), ultraviolet radiation, and filtration. Chemical disinfection relies on disinfectant solutions; biological uses microbial antagonists; mechanical removes but does not destroy pathogens.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which structural unit is responsible for providing primary health care to a defined number of inhabitants within a specific service area under the family medicine reform in Ukraine?

- ☐ A Central district hospital
- ☒ B Family medicine outpatient clinic (амбулаторія)
- ☐ C Regional clinical hospital
- ☐ D Dispensary

ANSWER B

WHY The family medicine outpatient clinic (амбулаторія сімейної медицини) is the principal structural unit delivering primary health care. A family doctor signs a declaration with each patient and provides care for a defined practice population within a service area.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

According to the modern definition, what is the core mission of public health as a science and practice?

- ☐ A Treatment of individual patients in hospitals
- ☒ B Ensuring conditions in which people can be healthy, through organised community effort
- ☐ C Manufacturing and sale of pharmaceutical products
- ☐ D Training of medical specialists

ANSWER B

WHY Public health, as defined by the WHO and the Institute of Medicine (IOM), is 'the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health through the organised efforts of society.' It is population-oriented rather than individual-clinical.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which statistical method is used to assess the strength and direction of a linear relationship between two quantitative variables?

- ☐ A Student's t-test
- ☒ B Pearson correlation coefficient
- ☐ C Chi-square test
- ☐ D ANOVA

ANSWER B

WHY The Pearson correlation coefficient (r) quantifies the strength and direction of a linear relationship between two continuous variables, ranging from -1 to $+1$. Student's t-test compares two means, Chi-square tests associations between categorical variables, and ANOVA compares means across three or more groups.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A 3-year-old child has an acute respiratory illness with fever. Which measures should the family physician take first? (Choose two.)

- ☐ **A** Refer the child immediately to a hospital
- ☒ **B** Assess the child's general condition and identify danger signs
- ☐ **C** Prescribe antibiotics without examining the child
- ☒ **D** Provide advice on care, feeding, and fluid intake and arrange follow-up

ANSWER B • D

WHY Initial primary-care management includes assessing the severity of the illness and providing appropriate home-care advice with follow-up. Immediate hospitalization is reserved for identified danger signs, while antibiotics should not be prescribed without clinical assessment.