

1. People in a low-income country who are better off economically would enjoy better health status than poor people due to:
 - a. Genetic make up
 - b. Living more in rural areas
 - c. *Better access to safe water*

2. Which of these is likely to be an important determinant of health for poor people in poor countries?
 - a. *Lack of access to safe water*
 - b. High level of education
 - c. Being from a socially well respected group

3. Which indicator best reflects the health status of women in a low-income country?
 - a. Neonatal mortality rate
 - b. Total fertility rate
 - c. *Maternal mortality ratio*

4. What is a DALY?
 - a. A WHO indicator used to summarize the expected number of years to be lived in good health
 - b. *A composite indicator of health status that measures the amount of health and disability free life lost because of a particular disease or injury*
 - c. An indicator that compares the burden of deaths across a country's population

5. How does a HALE differ from measuring life expectancy at birth?
 - a. *HALE's summarize the expected number of years to be lived in full health whereas life expectancy at birth just measure the number of years a newborn is expected to live.*
 - b. HALE's state the amount of years you will live from birth, while life expectancy at birth measures the number of years you will live free of disease.
 - c. HALE's are used to measure the burden of non-communicable disease in a population, while life expectancy at birth measures how long a newborn is expected to live.

6. As a country develops economically from being very low-income to higher income, what are the most important changes that occur in the country's burden of disease?
 - a. *The share of communicable disease declines and the share of non-communicable disease increases*
 - b. The burden of disease shifts from high non-communicable disease rates to high communicable disease rates.
 - c. The burden of disease shifts from high communicable disease rates to high infectious disease rates.

7. What impact would an aging population have on the burden of disease in a middle-income country?
 - a. It would decrease the share of accidents and injuries
 - b. It would increase the share of infectious diseases

c. It would increase the share of non-communicable diseases

8. In a low-income country in Africa, which population groups would be likely to have the worst health status?

- a. *Rural and poor*
- b. Urban and poor
- c. Rural and educated

9. Which of the following best describes the population pyramid of Italy?

- a. A coke bottle
- b. A pyramid
- c. *A cylinder*

10. Which of the following best describes the population pyramid of Nigeria?

- a. A coke bottle
- b. *A pyramid*
- c. A cylinder

11. The number of deaths of children under one year of age for every 1,000 live births in a given year is the:

- a. Child mortality rate
- b. *Infant mortality rate*
- c. Neo-natal mortality rate

12. The number of women who die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth related causes per 100,000 live births in a given year is the:

- a. Women's death rate
- b. Maternal mortality rate
- c. *Maternal mortality ratio*

13. Life expectancy at birth is highest in which region?

- a. South Asia
- b. *Latin America and the Caribbean*
- c. Sub-Saharan Africa

14. The neonatal mortality rate is highest in which region?

- a. Europe and Central Asia
- b. *Sub-Saharan Africa*
- c. South Asia

15. The leading cause of death in low- and middle-income countries is:

- a. Cancer

- b. TB
- c. *Ischemic Heart Disease*