

## Epidemiological Transition - 30 MCQs with Answers

1. In 2024, approximately what percentage of the world's population is aged 65 years or older?

- A) 5%
- B) 10%
- C) 15%
- D) 20%

✓ Answer: B

2. By 2050, the number of people aged 60 years and older is expected to reach:

- A) 1.2 billion
- B) 1.5 billion
- C) 2.1 billion
- D) 3.0 billion

✓ Answer: C

3. According to WHO forecasts, the population aged 80+ is expected to:

- A) Double
- B) Triple
- C) Remain stable
- D) Decrease

✓ Answer: B

4. Population ageing first became prominent in:

- A) Low-income countries

- B) Middle-income countries
- C) High-income countries
- D) Rural areas

✓ Answer: C

5. By 2050, approximately what percentage of older adults will live in low- and middle-income countries?

- A) 50%
- B) 60%
- C) 70%
- D) 80%

✓ Answer: D

6. Population ageing is associated with an increase in:

- A) Infectious diseases only
- B) Chronic diseases
- C) Birth rates
- D) Child mortality

✓ Answer: B

7. The Demographic Transition Model describes the transition from:

- A) Low birth and death rates to high rates
- B) High birth and death rates to low rates
- C) Urban to rural populations
- D) Communicable to genetic diseases

✓ Answer: B

8. Which stage of the Demographic Transition Model has high birth and high death rates?

A) Stage 1

B) Stage 2

C) Stage 3

D) Stage 4

✓ Answer: A

9. In which stage does the birth rate remain high while the death rate falls?

A) Stage 1

B) Stage 2

C) Stage 4

D) Stage 5

✓ Answer: B

10. Which stage is characterized by low birth and low death rates?

A) Stage 2

B) Stage 3

C) Stage 4

D) Stage 5

✓ Answer: C

11. Stage 5 of the Demographic Transition Model is associated with:

A) Rapid growth

B) Stable growth

C) Population decline

D) Population explosion

✓ Answer: C

12. France and the UK are examples of countries in:

A) Stage 2

B) Stage 3

C) Stage 4

D) Stage 5

✓ Answer: C

13. Germany is commonly used as an example of:

A) Stage 1

B) Stage 3

C) Stage 4

D) Stage 5

✓ Answer: D

14. Epidemiology is the study of:

A) Drug development

B) Disease distribution and determinants

C) Genetics only

D) Clinical treatment

✓ Answer: B

15. The Epidemiologic Transition Theory was proposed by:

A) John Snow

- B) Abdel Omran
- C) Robert Koch
- D) Louis Pasteur

✓ Answer: B

16. The Epidemiologic Transition Theory was introduced in:

- A) 1950
- B) 1960
- C) 1971
- D) 1985

✓ Answer: C

17. The epidemiologic transition is characterized by a shift from:

- A) Chronic to infectious diseases
- B) Infectious to non-communicable diseases
- C) Genetic to infectious diseases
- D) Injuries to cancer

✓ Answer: B

18. Which disease tends to decrease during epidemiologic transition?

- A) Cancer
- B) Hypertension
- C) Tuberculosis
- D) Diabetes

✓ Answer: C

19. Stage I of epidemiologic transition is called:

- A) Receding Pandemics
- B) Degenerative Diseases
- C) Delayed Degenerative Diseases
- D) Pestilence and Famine

✓ Answer: D

20. The Black Plague was mainly transmitted by:

- A) Mosquitoes
- B) Fleas on infected rats
- C) Contaminated water
- D) Airborne droplets

✓ Answer: B

21. Approximately how many Europeans died during the Black Death?

- A) 5 million
- B) 10 million
- C) 25 million
- D) 50 million

✓ Answer: C

22. Stage II is associated with improvements in:

- A) Sanitation, nutrition, and medicine
- B) Genetics
- C) Road safety
- D) Technology only

✓ Answer: A

23. Cholera is especially associated with which stage?

- A) Stage I
- B) Stage II
- C) Stage IV
- D) Stage V

✓ Answer: B

24. Stage III is characterized by an increase in:

- A) Parasitic diseases
- B) Chronic degenerative diseases
- C) Famine
- D) Child mortality

✓ Answer: B

25. Which disease is a classic example of Stage III?

- A) Malaria
- B) Tuberculosis
- C) Cardiovascular disease
- D) Cholera

✓ Answer: C

26. Stage IV extends life expectancy mainly through:

- A) Medical advances
- B) Higher birth rates

C) Migration

D) Industrialization

✓ Answer: A

27. A major concern in Stage IV is the increase in:

A) Obesity

B) Malaria

C) Tuberculosis

D) Famine

✓ Answer: A

28. Stage V is characterized by:

A) Complete elimination of infections

B) Re-emergence of infectious diseases

C) Population explosion

D) Falling life expectancy

✓ Answer: B

29. Which of the following is a reason for Stage V?

A) Drug resistance

B) Poverty

C) Globalization

D) All of the above

✓ Answer: D

30. Scaling up quality PHC in low- and middle-income countries could prevent up to how many deaths by 2030?

A) 20 million

B) 40 million

C) 60 million

D) 80 million

✓ Answer: C