The study of diseases in populations is called ____________.
A) pathology  
B) epidemiology  
C) parasitology  
D) hematology
Answer B

The World Health Organization estimates that infectious disease kills approximately _______ humans worldwide each year.
A) 300,000  
B) 3 million  
C) 13 million  
D) 36 million
Answer C

The highest percentage of adults infected with HIV occurs in:
A) Asia  
B) Oceana  
C) Sub-Saharan Africa  
D) Latin America
Answer C

Identify the emerging disease:
A) rubella  
B) SARS  
C) Leishmaniasis  
D) anthrax
Answer B

It is recommended that one effective means of reducing MRSA infections is:
A) covering your mouth when you cough  
B) not drinking after someone  
C) practicing safe sex  
D) washing your hands properly
Answer B
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome is caused by
A) a bacterium.
B) a virus.
C) a protozoan
D) a prion
Answer B

During HIV infection the immune system has been depleted and the chances of contracting another disease rises, these infections are known as:
A) secondary diseases
B) opportunistic infections
C) prions
D) parasites
Answer B

Seventy percent of all new cases of AIDS in the United States occurs in:
A) African Americans and Hispanics
B) Native Americans
C) Asian American
D) Caucasians
Answer A

The enzyme that allows HIV RNA to be converted into HIV DNA is called
A) integrase.
B) DNA polymerase.
C) reverse transcriptase.
D) protease.
Answer C

Category A of an HIV infection is characterized by;
A) absence of symptoms
B) opportunistic infection
C) symptoms such as fever or fatigue
D) CD4 T cell count below 500
Answer A

If an epidemic reaches global proportions, it is known as a ________.
A) pandemic
B) outbreak
C) transdemic
D) parademic
Answer A
Practice Quiz

The ____________ refers to the number of HIV particles in the blood.
A) CD4 count  
B) HIV load  
C) viral load  
D) HIV count  
Answer C

Which HIV life cycle event would occur prior to integration?
A) assembly  
B) biosynthesis  
C) budding  
D) fusion  
Answer D

A provirus is best described as:
A) a newly formed virus particle prior to budding.  
B) a virus particle immediately after being released from the host cell.  
C) viral DNA integrated into a host chromosome.  
D) the structure of a virus prior to entering a host cell.  
Answer C

Choose the following that is not considered an opportunistic infection in AIDS patients.
A) Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia  
B) Bacillus anthracis  
C) Toxoplasmic encephalitis  
D) Kaposi sarcoma  
Answer B

Which of the following is NOT correct?
A) Gp120 binds to CD4 receptors  
B) Integrase assists HIV to enter a cell  
C) HIV is a provirus after viral DNA is integrated into host DNA  
D) HIV receives an envelope during budding  
Answer B

The genus for the organism that causes malaria is ____________.
A) Trypanosoma  
B) Leishmania  
C) Plasmodium  
D) Toxoplasma  
Answer C
Practice Quiz

Hospitals, nursing homes, and athletic facilities are good places to contract _____________.
A) anthrax
B) MRSA
C) Prions
D) tuberculosis
Answer B

______________ is an example of a re-emerging disease.
A) Rabies
B) Tuberculosis
C) Rubella
D) Rabies
Answer B

______________ is allowing new strains of pathogens to evolve.
A) Better nutrition
B) Antibiotic resistance
C) Genetic engineering
D) Biological warfare
Answer B