

Health Quiz

Here is a quiz to find out about issues of health globally and in Europe.

TAGS

Health

Test your knowledge of health with this quiz

1. Sustainable Development Goal 3 refers to:

- a) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- b) No poverty
- c) Quality Education
- d) Clean Water and Sanitation

Answer: a

Sustainable Development Goal 3 has been created to “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.”

Source: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg3>

2. *“We now have an opportunity to achieve real, lasting progress – because global leaders increasingly recognise that the health of women and children is the key to progress on all development goals.”* Who made this declaration in 2010?

- a) Barack Obama, president of the United States in 2010
- b) Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations in 2010
- c) José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission in 2010

Answer: b

Ban Ki-moon made this statement in the Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health in the final stages of reviewing progress on the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015).

Source: http://www.who.int/pmnch/activities/jointactionplan/20100806_globalstrategy_wch.pdf

3. What percentage of young people who have HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) live in Sub-Saharan Africa?

- a) 40%
- b) 60%
- c) 80%
- d) 50%

Answer: c

In sub-Saharan Africa, annual new infections in 2011 reached 1.7 million people, including 300,000 children.

Source: WHO, *Global health sector strategy on HIV/AIDS 2011-2015*

4. Which condition kills the greatest number of people in the developing world (apart from AIDS resulting from HIV)?

- a) Malaria
- b) Tuberculosis
- c) Measles

Answer: b

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that mainly affects your lungs. Over 95% of people who die due to tuberculosis live in low and middle-income countries. In 2014, around 1.5 million people died from tuberculosis.

Source: World Health Organization <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs104/en/>

5. According to estimations in 2015, around 38 million deaths per year are a result of:

- a) Communicable diseases (infectious diseases)
- b) Non-communicable diseases (chronic diseases **not** passed from person to person)

Answer: b

According to estimates from 2015, around 38 million deaths per year, accounting for 68 per cent of all deaths worldwide, were attributable to non communicable diseases. These are non-infectious, chronic diseases which are not passed from person to person.

Source: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs355/en/>

6. What is the difference between HIV and AIDS?

- a) There is no difference - both HIV and AIDS refer to the syndrome and must be used together when defining the disease
- b) AIDS is the virus and HIV is the syndrome that results from the last stage of infection
- c) HIV is the virus and AIDS is the syndrome that results from the last stage of infection

Answer: c

AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) refers to a range of conditions caused by infection from HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). 35 million people have died from AIDS related illnesses since the start of the epidemic. In 2015, 1.1 million people died from AIDS related causes worldwide. AIDS related deaths have fallen by 45% since the peak in 2005.

Source: <http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/fact-sheet>

7. Almost half of the global population is at risk of:

- a) Tuberculosis
- b) Malaria
- c) Respiratory diseases

Answer: b

In 2015, almost 3.5 billion people, almost half of the world's population, were at risk of malaria.

Source: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs094/en/>

8. How is malaria contracted?

- a) Tiny droplets released into the air via the coughs and sneezes of an infected person
- b) Being bitten by a female mosquito carrying a parasite responsible for malaria
- c) Walking bare-foot in stagnated water
- d) Having sexual intercourse with an infected person

Answer: b

The estimated incidence of malaria globally has decreased by 17% since 2000, and malaria-specific mortality rates by 25%.

Source: World Health Organization <http://www.who.int/en/>

9. Between 1990-2015 the global maternal mortality ratio has:

- a) Declined by 2.3% per year
- b) Declined by 37% per year
- c) Increased by 5% per year
- d) Increased by 10% per year

Answer: a

The global maternal mortality ratio has declined by 2.3% per year between 1990 and 2015. Increased rates of maternal mortality have been seen from 2000 onwards, however more still needs to be done to achieve the targets laid out in the Sustainable Development Goals.

Source: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs348/en/>