

TRAINING TEXAS PUBLIC HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND PROFESSIONALS-IN-TRAINING IN GENOMICS

APPENDIX A:

IMMEDIATELY POST-WORKSHOP KNOWLEDGE EXAM

KNOWLEDGE

**The following multiple-choice questions ask about your knowledge of family health history.
Please circle the best answer.**

1. The term “family health history” has different meanings. When health educators or public health professionals use the term they are thinking about:
 - a. Patterns of inherited traits (some of them positive), risks, and illnesses.
 - b. A system for classifying people according to how much genetic risk they have.
 - c. A risk factor only for illnesses.
 - d. The structure and the relationships within a biological family.
 - e. All options above are correct.
2. A _____ family health history helps determine if a family has any patterns of major medical issues. A _____ family health history focuses on specific details of that family’s health history.
 - a. Comprehensive, Targeted
 - b. Targeted, Comprehensive
 - c. Specific, General
 - d. General, Specific
 - e. None of the options above are correct
3. Family health histories are useful for eliciting patterns of traits or illnesses among families with:
 - a. Biological children.
 - b. Adopted children.
 - c. No children.
 - d. All options above are correct.
4. Using family health histories for the purpose of identifying and treating illnesses can be traced back to the time of Hippocrates.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. The most common cancers in Texas in the year 2007 included all of the following, except:
 - a. Skin Cancer.
 - b. Prostate Cancer.
 - c. Esophageal Cancer.
 - d. Female Breast Cancer.
 - e. Lung and Bronchus Cancer.
 - f. All of the cancers above were common in Texas in 2007.

6. Cancer is considered a genomic illness because genes help control the growth and replication of cells.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Family health histories can be useful for health promotion because they...
 - a. Provide context for interpreting a person's genetic risk.
 - b. Provide indicators of potential risk for an illness.
 - c. Can function as important motivational tools for health promotion.
 - d. All of the reasons above are correct.
8. Family health histories can be used by public health professionals because:
 - a. If there's no family health history of a disease, a person knows he/she will not develop that disease.
 - b. Persons with a first- or second-degree relative who has a genetically-linked illness have a lower risk of developing that same illness.
 - c. Family health histories can become motivational tools for behavior change.
 - d. Family health histories alone can predict a person's risk of developing an illness.
 - e. All options above are correct.
9. If a person has a family health history of lung cancer, he/she:
 - a. Will, most likely, develop lung cancer.
 - b. Has inherited a predisposition to lung cancer.
 - c. Will, most likely, develop a cancer of the respiratory system (not necessarily lung cancer).
 - d. Will, most likely, develop some form of cancer.
 - e. None of the options above is correct.
10. A recent review of the literature showed that when people draw their family health history, they tend to be more accurate when they have relatives who...:
 - a. Do not have cancer.
 - b. Do have a cancer diagnosis.
 - c. Do have a cancer predisposition.
 - d. Do not have a cancer predisposition.
 - e. None of the options above is correct.
11. Public health professionals should care about adding family health history to their practice because:
 - a. The public needs to be educated about the new genetic tests available.
 - b. If people are aware of their risk for a genetically related illness, they can become motivated to change their unhealthy behaviors.
 - c. Health educators are the professionals best qualified to help the public adopt healthy behaviors that may prevent genomic illnesses.
 - d. All options above are correct.
12. When public health professionals incorporate family health histories into their routine practice, they are:
 - a. Employing their professional competencies and responsibilities.
 - b. Contributing to multi-disciplinary professional teams that deal with the public's health.
 - c. Fulfilling their ethical obligations to serve the health needs of the public.
 - d. All options above are correct.
13. There are well-defined professional competencies to guide public health professionals in adopting genomics into their practice.
 - a. True
 - b. False

- 14.** Public health professionals/health educators have a unique contribution to make regarding genomics and public health because:
- a. The number of licensed genetic counselors in the U.S. is relatively small.
 - b. The demand for genetic service providers is increasing, and cannot be met by genetic counselors or geneticists, alone.
 - c. Public health professionals/health educators bring unique skills to an inter-disciplinary team of providers.
 - d. All options above are correct.
- 15.** When we compare public health professionals/health educators and genetic counselors we find that:
- a. Genetic counselors are not trained to educate, only to provide psychological counseling.
 - b. The CDC's list of genomic competencies for health educators includes genetic counseling as one of the competencies.
 - c. Public health professionals/health educators and genetic counselors are trained to work collaboratively (with each other).
 - d. Public health professionals/health educators are not trained to provide psychological counseling regarding risk of an illness.
 - e. All options above are incorrect.
- 16.** Ten years before the completion of the Human Genome Project, scholars were calling the attention of health educators to the needs related to the ethical, legal, and social implications of genomic technologies and developments.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 17.** The PRECEDE-PROCEED model contains "Genetics" as one of its many factors.
- a. True
 - b. False
- 18.** One reason genomics has been added to the Healthy People 2020 goals and objectives is:
- a. Genomics has raised many challenges and opportunities for improving the health outcomes of the nation.
 - b. Genomics plays a role in 9 out of the 10 leading causes of death in the U.S.
 - c. The first two responses are correct.
 - d. Healthy People 2020 does not have genomics as a goal or objective.
 - e. All options above are incorrect.
- 19.** When using the U.S. Surgeon General's "My Family Health Portrait", which disease/condition can you choose to focus on?
- a. Sudden Infant Death
 - b. Heart Disease
 - c. Septicemia
 - d. Kidney Disease
 - e. All of the above are correct