

CJE COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://cjecommunityhealth.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Outline the typical steps of a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA).**
 - A. Define the community, implement interventions, evaluate.
 - B. Collect data, define the community, evaluate.
 - C. Define the community, collect data, analyze health needs, prioritize needs, set goals, plan interventions, implement, and evaluate.
 - D. Define the community, collect data only.
- 2. What does the RE-AIM framework stand for and promote?**
 - A. Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, Maintenance.
 - B. Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, Maintenance.
 - C. Response, Engagement, Adoption, Implementation, Maintenance.
 - D. Reach, Efficiency, Access, Impact, Message.
- 3. Which statement best reflects strategies to address low health literacy in programs?**
 - A. Relying on complex medical jargon when communicating with patients.
 - B. Plain language materials, teach back, visuals, and culturally appropriate content.
 - C. Relying on written handouts with small font without visuals.
 - D. Assuming patients understand advanced medical terminology.
- 4. Which disease is given as an example of an endemic condition?**
 - A. Malaria
 - B. Ebola
 - C. Influenza
 - D. SARS
- 5. Name Bradford Hill criteria with at least three examples.**
 - A. Temporality, strength of association, consistency
 - B. Temporality, strength of association, coherence
 - C. Plausibility, coherence, reversibility
 - D. Dose-response, temporality, consistency

- 6. What is a common final step in CHNA and public health planning that follows data collection?**
- A. Analyze health needs
 - B. Define the community
 - C. Implement interventions
 - D. Evaluate outcomes
- 7. Which preparedness activity is illustrated by hospital personnel review of emergency operations plans?**
- A. Arrange a series of emergency operations plan walkthrough sessions for all hospital personnel
 - B. Tsunami walls construction
 - C. Birth records collection
 - D. Fire extinguisher maintenance
- 8. Which items are part of the environment component in the epidemiological triangle?**
- A. Temperature, Altitude, Crowding, Housing, Neighborhood, Water
 - B. Age, Sex, Genetic Profile
 - C. Bacteria, Virus, Chemical
 - D. Income, Education, Employment
- 9. Prevalence is defined as...**
- A. Number of all cases of a specific disease in a population at a given point in time
 - B. Number of new cases in a time period
 - C. Rate of death from the disease
 - D. Number of cases per 1000 population per year
- 10. Which term best describes a disease outbreak that rises suddenly and can spread quickly?**
- A. Epidemic
 - B. Endemic
 - C. Pandemic
 - D. Outbreak

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Outline the typical steps of a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA).

- A. Define the community, implement interventions, evaluate.
- B. Collect data, define the community, evaluate.
- C. Define the community, collect data, analyze health needs, prioritize needs, set goals, plan interventions, implement, and evaluate.**
- D. Define the community, collect data only.

A CHNA follows a structured, real-world workflow: start by defining the community and the scope, then gather data from multiple sources, analyze the health needs revealed by that data, and prioritize those needs. After prioritization, set measurable goals, develop a plan of actions, and then implement those interventions. Finally, evaluate the outcomes to learn what worked and to inform the next cycle. This sequence ensures that the assessment is comprehensive, data-driven, and action-oriented, focusing on the most pressing needs and linking findings to concrete steps and accountability. The other options miss essential pieces—one stops at data collection, another skips analysis and prioritization before planning and implementing, and another ends with only defining the community and collecting data.

2. What does the RE-AIM framework stand for and promote?

- A. Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, Maintenance.
- B. Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, Maintenance.**
- C. Response, Engagement, Adoption, Implementation, Maintenance.
- D. Reach, Efficiency, Access, Impact, Message.

The RE-AIM framework is a planning and evaluation tool used to ensure health interventions have real-world impact by looking at five dimensions. Reach measures how much of the target population participates and who they are, highlighting the importance of broad and representative access. Effectiveness looks at the actual outcomes produced, focusing on meaningful benefits and any unintended harms. Adoption assesses how many settings or organizations take up the intervention and whether those settings represent the broader target environment. Implementation examines how faithfully and consistently the program is delivered, including resources used and any adaptations that occur. Maintenance considers the sustainability of effects over time, both for individuals and for organizations, ensuring changes endure. Together, these dimensions guide researchers and practitioners to design, implement, and evaluate programs that not only work in theory but are actually adopted, delivered well, reach people, and last.

3. Which statement best reflects strategies to address low health literacy in programs?

- A. Relying on complex medical jargon when communicating with patients.
- B. Plain language materials, teach back, visuals, and culturally appropriate content.**
- C. Relying on written handouts with small font without visuals.
- D. Assuming patients understand advanced medical terminology.

Addressing low health literacy means making health information accessible, understandable, and actionable for diverse patients. The best approach combines plain language, mechanisms to confirm understanding, and content that respects cultural and linguistic diversity. Plain language involves using everyday words, short sentences, and clear instructions rather than medical jargon that can confuse people. The teach-back method invites patients to explain the information in their own words, letting clinicians quickly spot and correct misunderstandings before they leave. Visuals such as simple diagrams, icons, or step-by-step images reinforce written or spoken messages and help people grasp complex concepts or numeric details. Content that is culturally appropriate respects patients' backgrounds, languages, and experiences, increasing relevance, trust, and engagement. Other approaches tend to raise barriers rather than reduce them: relying on complex medical language, presenting information in dense, small-print handouts without visuals, or assuming patients understand advanced terminology. These practices can lead to miscommunication, nonadherence, and poorer outcomes.

4. Which disease is given as an example of an endemic condition?

- A. Malaria**
- B. Ebola
- C. Influenza
- D. SARS

Endemic means a disease is regularly found in a specific area or population, with a baseline level of transmission that persists over time. Malaria fits this pattern because in many tropical regions it remains continuously present, with ongoing transmission year after year driven by the malaria parasite and its mosquito vectors. The numbers may rise and fall with seasons, but the disease does not disappear, making it a steady part of the local health landscape. In contrast, Ebola and SARS show up in isolated outbreaks rather than being constantly present in the population. Influenza circulates widely and causes seasonal epidemics, but the textbook example of an endemic condition remains malaria for its persistent, year round transmission in endemic areas.

5. Name Bradford Hill criteria with at least three examples.

- A. Temporality, strength of association, consistency
- B. Temporality, strength of association, coherence**
- C. Plausibility, coherence, reversibility
- D. Dose-response, temporality, consistency

Bradford Hill criteria help determine whether an observed exposure–disease link is causal. The most crucial idea among them is temporality: the exposure must occur before the disease develops. If the timeline doesn't fit, causation isn't plausible. Next, the strength of the association matters—stronger associations are less likely to be explained away by bias or confounding, making a causal interpretation more believable. The third idea is coherence: the association should fit with existing knowledge about the disease's biology and natural history, not clash with what is already understood. When temporality is satisfied, the association is strong, and the relationship is coherent with current science, the case for causation is strongest. Other criteria like consistency or dose–response can add support, but these three form a commonly cited, solid basis for causal inference.

6. What is a common final step in CHNA and public health planning that follows data collection?

- A. Analyze health needs**
- B. Define the community
- C. Implement interventions
- D. Evaluate outcomes

After collecting data in a CHNA or public health planning process, analyzing health needs is the step that turns raw numbers into meaning. It involves looking for patterns, trends, and disparities across different groups, quantifying how widespread and severe issues are, and determining what areas require the most attention. This analysis reveals which health problems should be prioritized and how resources should be directed, providing the evidence base for setting goals, selecting interventions, and guiding next steps. Other steps occur later in the sequence: defining the community and scope typically happens early to frame the assessment, and implementing interventions or evaluating outcomes follow after priorities are established and actions are in place.

7. Which preparedness activity is illustrated by hospital personnel review of emergency operations plans?

- A. Arrange a series of emergency operations plan walkthrough sessions for all hospital personnel**
- B. Tsunami walls construction
- C. Birth records collection
- D. Fire extinguisher maintenance

Understanding how staff become familiar with emergency procedures is a key part of preparedness. When hospital personnel review the emergency operations plan, they're engaging in training that clarifies roles, chain of command, and communication during an incident. Arranging walkthrough sessions for all hospital personnel helps everyone know what to do, who to notify, and how the plan unfolds in real time, which is essential for an effective response. The other options don't fit this purpose: building tsunami walls relates to physical risk mitigation, birth records collection is routine administrative work, and fire extinguisher maintenance is about equipment upkeep. So, the walkthrough-based review of the emergency operations plan best demonstrates a preparedness activity focused on training and familiarization with the response process.

8. Which items are part of the environment component in the epidemiological triangle?

- A. Temperature, Altitude, Crowding, Housing, Neighborhood, Water**
- B. Age, Sex, Genetic Profile
- C. Bacteria, Virus, Chemical
- D. Income, Education, Employment

The environment portion includes external conditions surrounding people that affect exposure and transmission, such as climate and living conditions. Items like temperature, altitude, crowding, housing, neighborhood, and water are environmental because they describe the setting in which people interact and pathogens survive or spread. In contrast, host characteristics such as age, sex, and genetic profile influence how susceptible a person is to disease. The agents themselves are the bacteria, virus, or chemical causing illness. Socioeconomic factors like income, education, and employment can shape risk but are not the environmental factors in this traditional sense.

9. Prevalence is defined as...

- A. Number of all cases of a specific disease in a population at a given point in time**
- B. Number of new cases in a time period
- C. Rate of death from the disease
- D. Number of cases per 1000 population per year

Prevalence is the total number of people who have a disease in a population at a specific point in time, capturing both longstanding and newly diagnosed cases. That makes the statement describing all existing cases at a given moment the correct definition. Incidence counts new cases that appear over a defined period, not all existing cases. A rate describing deaths from the disease refers to mortality, not how widespread the disease is at a moment. A figure like cases per 1,000 per year introduces a time-based rate, which isn't the snapshot value prevalence conveys. For example, on a single date, if 120 of 6,000 people have the disease, the point prevalence is 120/6000, a snapshot of how widespread the disease is at that moment.

10. Which term best describes a disease outbreak that rises suddenly and can spread quickly?

- A. Epidemic**
- B. Endemic
- C. Pandemic
- D. Outbreak

When a disease suddenly increases in a population and spreads rapidly within that area, the situation is best described as an epidemic. An outbreak refers to a sudden rise in cases in a specific location or group, but epidemic conveys a larger scale of spread within a community or region, often with rapid transmission. Endemic describes a disease that is normally present at a steady rate in a population, not a sudden surge. Pandemic means the disease has spread across many countries or continents. So the scenario's focus on a sharp rise plus rapid spread within a region aligns with the definition of an epidemic.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cjecommunityhealth.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE