

GLOBAL HEALTH PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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

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- 1. What is included with the Brucellosis vaccination to prove the calf was vaccinated?**
 - A. A health certificate
 - B. Official identification ear tag and tattoo
 - C. A veterinary stamp
 - D. A vaccination record only
- 2. What is the primary mission of APHIS VS?**
 - A. Regulate the poultry market
 - B. Promote animal health and eliminate diseases
 - C. Increase livestock breeding
 - D. Control animal exports only
- 3. Where is the OWS virus predominantly located?**
 - A. Middle East, Southeast Asia, Africa
 - B. North America, Europe, Asia
 - C. Australia and New Zealand
 - D. South America and the Caribbean
- 4. The main goal of the CDC established in 1946 was to prevent what?**
 - A. Control of infectious diseases
 - B. Preventing malaria
 - C. Identifying non-communicable diseases
 - D. Preventing disease spread
- 5. Which dietary practice in Ethiopia might contribute to the spread of TB?**
 - A. Consumption of caffeinated drinks
 - B. Consumption of raw milk and meat
 - C. Consumption of grilled foods
 - D. Consumption of dairy products
- 6. What is required for animals to travel?**
 - A. Must be fit and healthy
 - B. Must be vaccinated
 - C. Must have a travel permit
 - D. All of the above

- 7. How did Canadian caribou likely become infected with *Elaphostrongylus rangiferi*?**
- A. A. Through direct contact with infected reindeer
 - B. B. By consuming infected snails that ingested parasite from reindeer feces
 - C. C. As a result of environmental contamination
 - D. D. Through aerial transmission from infected birds
- 8. What are the four basic steps to assure successful movement of animals in the correct order?**
- A. Gather, Set, Perform, Complete
 - B. Set, Gather, Complete, Perform
 - C. Perform, Complete, Set, Gather
 - D. Complete, Perform, Gather, Set
- 9. What is the primary focus of the FAO?**
- A. Eliminating poverty in urban areas
 - B. Leading efforts to reduce hunger and malnutrition
 - C. Promoting global trade standards
 - D. Enhancing agricultural technology in developed nations
- 10. Which activity can only be performed by accredited veterinarians (AVs)?**
- A. Conducting routine health inspections
 - B. Performing tests on animals for USDA-APHIS
 - C. Issuing medical prescriptions for livestock
 - D. Administering vaccinations

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is included with the Brucellosis vaccination to prove the calf was vaccinated?

- A. A health certificate
- B. Official identification ear tag and tattoo**
- C. A veterinary stamp
- D. A vaccination record only

The official identification ear tag and tattoo serve as crucial components to verify that a calf has received the Brucellosis vaccination. These identifiers are unique and help maintain a traceable record of each animal's health interventions. The ear tag and tattoo not only provide proof of vaccination but also facilitate tracking and monitoring of the animal within disease control programs. This is essential for public health and herd management, particularly concerning diseases like Brucellosis that have significant implications for livestock and human health. While other options like a health certificate, veterinary stamp, or vaccination record might provide useful information about an animal's health, they do not serve the same purpose of proving vaccination status as the official identification does. These identifiers must comply with regulatory standards, ensuring that vaccinated animals are distinguished from unvaccinated ones, thereby supporting disease control efforts.

2. What is the primary mission of APHIS VS?

- A. Regulate the poultry market
- B. Promote animal health and eliminate diseases**
- C. Increase livestock breeding
- D. Control animal exports only

The primary mission of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Veterinary Services (APHIS VS) is to promote animal health and eliminate diseases. This focus is essential for ensuring both the health of domestic and wild animal populations and for protecting public health. By addressing animal health issues, APHIS VS works to prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases—those that can be transmitted from animals to humans—thereby safeguarding the health of communities and ecosystems. Additionally, promoting animal health includes surveillance, diagnostics, and disease eradication programs. These efforts help maintain the overall productivity and welfare of livestock and wildlife, which are crucial for food security and agriculture. The mission aligns with broader global health initiatives aimed at eradicating infectious diseases and improving the resilience of animal populations against outbreaks. In contrast to other choices, which have a more narrow scope, the mission of APHIS VS encompasses a comprehensive approach to veterinary health, making the promotion of animal health and disease elimination the cornerstone of its responsibilities.

3. Where is the OWS virus predominantly located?

- A. Middle East, Southeast Asia, Africa**
- B. North America, Europe, Asia
- C. Australia and New Zealand
- D. South America and the Caribbean

*The OWS virus, also known as the Oropouche virus, is predominantly located in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Africa. This virus is transmitted to humans primarily through the bite of infected mosquitoes, particularly those belonging to the *Culicoides* genus. The geographical distribution of the virus aligns with areas where these vectors are abundant, which is why these regions are marked as the predominant locations for the OWS virus. In these areas, the presence of suitable environmental conditions, such as tropical and subtropical climates, supports the mosquito populations that facilitate the transmission of the virus to humans. Each of these regions has reported cases and outbreaks linked to the OWS virus, adding to the evidence that they are significant locations for this disease. Understanding the geographical distribution of viruses like OWS is crucial for public health planning and response, including disease surveillance and vector control initiatives.*

4. The main goal of the CDC established in 1946 was to prevent what?

- A. Control of infectious diseases
- B. Preventing malaria**
- C. Identifying non-communicable diseases
- D. Preventing disease spread

The main goal of the CDC, established in 1946, was to prevent malaria, particularly in the context of post-World War II America, when malaria was a significant public health challenge. The agency initially focused on controlling the spread of malaria through improved surveillance, management of mosquito populations, and public health education. This focus was crucial to protect military personnel and civilian populations from diseases that could hamper public health and military effectiveness. While the control of infectious diseases and preventing disease spread are broader objectives that the CDC has embraced over time, the agency's inception was specifically directed toward malaria due to its prevalence and impact at that time. The emphasis on malaria shaped many early public health programs and strategies, leading to the eventual broader mission of the CDC in controlling various infectious and non-communicable diseases.

5. Which dietary practice in Ethiopia might contribute to the spread of TB?

- A. Consumption of caffeinated drinks
- B. Consumption of raw milk and meat**
- C. Consumption of grilled foods
- D. Consumption of dairy products

The consumption of raw milk and meat in Ethiopia can contribute to the spread of tuberculosis (TB) for several reasons. Both raw milk and meat may harbor the Mycobacterium bovis, which is a type of bacteria closely related to the Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex, responsible for the majority of TB cases in humans. This bacteria is known to infect cattle, and when humans consume undercooked or unpasteurized animal products, they can be at risk of transmission. Additionally, in areas where livestock are kept and reared in close proximity to human dwellings, the risk of zoonotic transmission increases. People who are in close contact with infected animals or who consume their products without proper cooking or pasteurization could be exposed to bacterial infections. This dietary practice, therefore, poses a public health risk in terms of TB transmission in regions where these habits are common. In contrast, other dietary options listed, such as caffeinated drinks, grilled foods, or general dairy products (when pasteurized), do not typically present the same level of risk for spreading TB. Understanding these specific dietary practices enables public health strategies to target high-risk behaviors and thus enhance disease prevention efforts in affected populations.

6. What is required for animals to travel?

- A. Must be fit and healthy**
- B. Must be vaccinated
- C. Must have a travel permit
- D. All of the above

Animals must meet several requirements to travel safely and legally, which often includes being fit and healthy, being vaccinated, and having the appropriate travel permits. The correct answer encompasses all these aspects. Being fit and healthy ensures the animal can handle the rigors of travel without undue stress or risk to their wellbeing. Vaccinations are often necessary to protect the animal from diseases, both for their own health and to prevent the potential spread of diseases that could affect other animals or even humans in different regions. Additionally, travel permits are often mandated to ensure compliance with local regulations and to help track and manage animal health and biosecurity during travel. While being fit and healthy is crucial, it is only one part of the comprehensive requirements that facilitate safe and responsible animal travel, making the comprehensive option the most appropriate choice.

7. How did Canadian caribou likely become infected with *Elaphostrongylus rangiferi*?

- A. A. Through direct contact with infected reindeer
- B. B. By consuming infected snails that ingested parasite from reindeer feces**
- C. C. As a result of environmental contamination
- D. D. Through aerial transmission from infected birds

*The correct response highlights the role of environmental interactions in the transmission of *Elaphostrongylus rangiferi*, a parasite that typically affects caribou and reindeer. Caribou can become infected by ingesting snails that have consumed larval stages of the parasite found in reindeer feces. This process illustrates the complex relationship between wildlife, their habitats, and the ecosystems in which they live. In this case, the snails act as intermediate hosts for the parasite. When caribou consume these infected snails, they inadvertently acquire the parasite, leading to infection. This demonstrates how the life cycle of *E. rangiferi* is closely tied to various environmental factors, including the presence of other species, such as reindeer, and how feces can contaminate the habitat with infectious stages of the parasite. In contrast, other options, like direct contact with infected reindeer or aerial transmission, do not align with the established transmission routes for this specific parasite. Environmental contamination may contribute to overall disease dynamics but does not specifically account for the mechanism by which caribou ingest the parasite. By identifying the route through which the infected snails facilitate the transmission, one identifies a critical link in the life cycle of the parasite and the epidemi*

8. What are the four basic steps to assure successful movement of animals in the correct order?

- A. Gather, Set, Perform, Complete**
- B. Set, Gather, Complete, Perform
- C. Perform, Complete, Set, Gather
- D. Complete, Perform, Gather, Set

The correct sequence for the successful movement of animals is based on a systematic approach that ensures the safety and well-being of the animals. The four basic steps — gather, set, perform, and complete — outline a logical progression. Gathering involves assembling the animals and preparing them for transport. This step is crucial as it ensures that all animals are accounted for and that they are in a suitable state for the subsequent steps. Setting refers to preparing the environment for the movement. This could include preparing the transport vehicle or ensuring that any needed equipment is ready. It sets the stage for a smooth transition and minimizes stress for the animals. Performing is the actual movement of the animals from one location to another. It encompasses all actions taken during the transport phase and is critical for ensuring that the animals remain safe and comfortable throughout the journey. Completing the process involves ensuring that the animals have safely arrived at the destination and that any necessary follow-up procedures, such as veterinary checks or settling into a new environment, are executed. This order is important as it highlights the importance of preparation and execution in ensuring a safe and effective movement of animals, which can impact their health and behavioral welfare.

9. What is the primary focus of the FAO?

- A. Eliminating poverty in urban areas
- B. Leading efforts to reduce hunger and malnutrition**
- C. Promoting global trade standards
- D. Enhancing agricultural technology in developed nations

The primary focus of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is to lead efforts to reduce hunger and malnutrition. The FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that aims to ensure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. This mission encompasses a broad range of activities, from improving agricultural practices and food production to promoting sustainable resource management and increasing food security across the globe. The organization's work includes addressing the underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition, thereby aiming for a world where food is available, accessible, and nutritious for all. The other options, while related to broader topics that may intersect with FAO's work, do not accurately capture the primary focus of the organization. Eliminating poverty in urban areas, promoting global trade standards, and enhancing agricultural technology in developed nations are all important issues but do not encapsulate the FAO's core mission as effectively as the focus on hunger and malnutrition does.

10. Which activity can only be performed by accredited veterinarians (AVs)?

- A. Conducting routine health inspections
- B. Performing tests on animals for USDA-APHIS**
- C. Issuing medical prescriptions for livestock
- D. Administering vaccinations

The activity that can only be performed by accredited veterinarians (AVs) is performing tests on animals for the USDA-APHIS. This is because AVs are specifically designated and trained to carry out certain tasks that are critical for ensuring the health and safety of animal populations and to prevent the spread of diseases that can impact public health. The role of accredited veterinarians is especially important in the context of federal regulations related to animal health, disease control, and international trade. They provide essential services that include conducting tests mandated by the USDA-APHIS, which oversees animal health and welfare in the U.S., thus ensuring compliance with national and international standards. While other activities such as conducting routine health inspections, issuing medical prescriptions for livestock, and administering vaccinations may be performed by veterinarians in general, specific regulatory activities such as testing for disease surveillance strictly fall under the purview of accredited veterinarians who have met the required standards and have the necessary credentials to perform such functions in accordance with USDA-APHIS protocols.

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://globalhealth.examzify.com>

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

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