Global Obesity and the Effect on Women's Health
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1. The single leading global cause of health loss is:

A. Parasites
B. Cancer
C. Obesity
D. Smoking
E. Undernutrition
2. Based on the 2008 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey of obesity, how many states had obesity rates (body mass index [BMI] greater than 30 mg/kg²) of 25% or greater?

A. 19  
B. 25  
C. 31  
D. 37  
E. 43

3. Obesity costs as a percentage of health care costs are greatest in:

A. The United States  
B. Canada  
C. Australia  
D. Netherlands  
E. France

4. When compared to normal-weight women, obese women who consider breastfeeding are more likely to:

A. Initiate breastfeeding  
B. Have obese children  
C. Breastfeed for a greater duration  
D. Have delayed lactogenesis

5. The greatest increase in the rate of diabetes worldwide is expected to occur in:

A. Chile  
B. Egypt  
C. Sub-Saharan Africa  
D. India  
E. China
6. Between 2007 and 2017, it is estimated that stroke, diabetes, and heart disease will reduce national income in China by:

A. $33 billion  
B. $142 billion  
C. $237 billion  
D. $558 billion  
E. $727 billion

7. The most likely health consequence of a country moving from “least developed” to “less developed” economic status is:

A. Increased fertility rate  
B. Increased rates of death from noncommunicable disease  
C. Decreased rates of trauma deaths  
D. Increased rates of death from communicable disease  
E. Decreased rates of cardiovascular disease

8. In Pakistan, which of the following is the strongest predictor of overweight and obese BMI?

A. Low socioeconomic status  
B. Urban living  
C. Vegetarian diet  
D. Low educational achievement  
E. Availability of train travel

9. Which of the following conditions shows only a slight improvement with weight loss?

A. Stroke  
B. Hypertension  
C. Type 2 diabetes mellitus  
D. Osteoarthritis  
E. Sleep apnea
10. Which of the following will show the greatest benefit from increased physical activity?

A. Osteoarthritis
B. Breast cancer
C. Coronary artery disease
D. Gallbladder disease
E. Sleep apnea

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