

PAN AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH QUIZ

(Answers to be obtained from the
Pan American Sanitary Bureau,
Washington, D. C.)

NOTE: The word "American" is used in reference to any one or all of the
21 American Republics or to their citizens.

A. PERSONALITIES

1. Which three of the following were famous for their connection
with the same disease?

Carlos Chagas
Oswaldo Cruz
Carlos Finlay
Luis Morquio
Walter Reed

What disease.....

2. What other disease were two of the above-mentioned men identi-
fied with?

.....

3. Which four of the following combatted disease in several American
countries in addition to their own?

William C. Gorgas
Pablo García Medina
José Penna
Juan Guiteras
J. H. White
H. R. Carter
Hipólito Unanue

4. Name at least three American medical martyrs:

1.....
2.....
3.....

- a. Can you name the American medical student who gave his
life to prove the identity of a certain disease?

.....

- b. What disease?.....

5. With what countries do you associate the following American physician-statesmen?

Rawson
Wilde
Unanue
Vargas
Espejo
Palomo
Mejía

6. With what countries do you associate the following physician-presidents?

Arias
Calderón
Boyd
Jiménez
Amador
Montealegre
Grau San Martín
Gómez Farías
Araujo

7. What had each of the following groups of men in common?

Carrion and Unanue
Rawson and Penna
Vargas and Rangel
Cruz and Chagas
Licéaga and Alzate

8. What North American physician had a son, also a physician, who reached the highest medical and political honors in a South American country?

.....

9. What special distinction attaches to:

Oviedo
Monardes
Hernández

10. What countries have had the most physicians as Presidents?

.....

11. Match the following physicians who became famous as soldiers, with the countries with which they are associated:

Walker	a. Cuba
Wood	b. Nicaragua

12. Match the following physicians with the disease with which they are associated:

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| Morquio | a. Pellagra |
| Posadas | b. Children's diseases |
| Chagas | c. American trypanosomiasis |
| Zinsser | d. Granuloma coccidioides |
| Goldberger | e. Typhus |

13. Can you name at least three physicians who became famous for their writings in medical entomology?

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

14. Which of the following devised the citrate method of blood transfusion?

- | | |
|--------|-----------------|
| Agote | (Argentina) |
| Valdés | (Mexico) |
| Murphy | (United States) |

15. Can you name an eminent Latin-American:

- Physiologist
- Bacteriologist
- Pediatrician
- Surgeon
- Mycologist

16. Which prominent clergyman early became identified with hospital organization and medical aid?

.....

17. What two physicians were among the first to plead for Pan American cooperation?

.....
.....

B. DISEASES

1. Vaccination was first introduced into the Americas in which country?

.....

2. Which of the following countries was the first to make diphtheria inoculation compulsory?

- Dominican Republic
- Argentina
- United States

3. Which two of the following mosquitoes have recently caused international alarm because of their appearance in the Americas? Can you name the countries in which they have been found? (Write after name of mosquito.) The disease of which they are the vector?

Anopheles tarsimaculatus
Culex fatigans
Anopheles gambiae
Aedes aegypti
Nyssorrhynchus darlingi

4. Identify:

Brill's disease
Carrión's disease
Morquio's disease
Chagas' disease
Jungle fever
Vómito negro
Posadas' disease

5. Can you name the five diseases usually included in international statistics of "pestilential diseases"?

1.....
2.....
3.....
4.....
5.....

- b. Which of them are now considered potentially dangerous in the Americas and why?

.....

6. Which of the following American cities have had yellow fever?

Buenos Aires	New York
Chicago	Philadelphia
La Paz	Rio de Janeiro
New Orleans	Seattle

7. What cities or states in the United States would be most liable to suffer from the introduction of yellow fever into this country, and why?

.....

.....

8. Omitting heart and circulatory conditions, which two or three conditions, in your opinion, are responsible for the greatest number of deaths in the Latin American countries as a whole today?

.....

9. In what disease are monkeys supposed to act as potential hosts?

.....

10. What diseases played havoc with the Indians in early colonial times?

.....

C. INSTITUTIONS

1. In which of the following countries was the first chair of medicine in America established?

- Peru
- Mexico
- Dominican Republic
- Argentina
- United States

b. It was founded in: (Check correct answer.)

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1580 | 1779 |
| 1638 | 1807 |

c. Which American country outside the United States has the most medical schools?

.....

d. Which American countries have none?

.....

2. Where is the oldest public health laboratory in the Americas?

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| Argentina | United States |
| Brasil | Cuba |

3. Which of the following was the first country to have a National Ministry of Health?

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| Cuba | Argentina |
| Brasil | Chile |

4. How many American countries now have Ministries of Health?

- None
- Three
- Five
- Twelve

5. Name at least two internationally famous research institutions in Latin America:

.....
.....

6. Can you name the official organization, supported by the 21 American Republics, which is their center for international cooperation in public health?

.....

7. Can you name the oldest international health organization in the world?

.....

8. What Foundation has long been identified with the improvement of health conditions in the Americas?

.....

9. When and where was the first hospital established in America?

.....

10. Where is the oldest hospital in America still operating?

.....

11. When and where was the first hospital established in the United States?

.....

12. In which of the following countries was the first cancer research institute founded?

- Argentina
- Chile
- Colombia
- Cuba
- Mexico

13. Name at least two institutions which have granted scholarships to Latin American physicians;

.....
.....

14. Can you name the international convention, ratified by the 21 American Republics, which governs quarantine procedure, notification of diseases, etc.?

.....

15. Which of the following countries was the first to establish a national social security system?

Argentina	Peru
Chile	United States

D. MISCELLANEOUS

1. What war served to verify a theory of immense public health value?

.....

2. Can you give a few medical words of Spanish or Portuguese origin?

.....
.....

3. Can you mention more than one outstanding medical contribution by a Latin American?

.....
.....

4. What sanitary precautions would you take before visiting the interior of Central or South America?

.....
.....

5. With which of the following countries do you connect the drugs:

a. Balsam

Peru
El Salvador
Argentina

b. Cinchona

Bolivia
Ecuador
Peru
Colombia

6. How many species of mosquitoes are supposed to exist in the Americas?

.....

7. What Latin American physician and institutions are noted for work with snakes?

.....
.....

8. What American country has the highest birth rate?

.....

The lowest?

.....

E. TRUE-FALSE

- 1. The first American country to have a national tuberculosis association was the United States. ()
- 2. The first Red Cross society in America was founded in Peru. ()
- 3. The first international health conference in the Americas was held in Montevideo in 1873 ()
- 4. Cyanide was first used for disinfection of ships in Cuba. ()
- 5. Carlos Finlay was the first to state that yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes. ()
- 6. Chile has more leprosy than any other American country ()
- 7. Colombia has proportionately more leprosy than any other American country. ()
- 8. The International Association for Child Welfare of the Americas is located in the United States; ()
- 9. The first Pan American Medical Association was organized in 1896. ()
- 10. Rocky Mountain fever has never been discovered outside the United States; ()
- 11. The vector of Chagas' disease is found only in South America; ()
- 12. To date, Verruga Peruana has been found only in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. ()
- 13. Cholera is still present in three American countries. ()

Publication No. 156

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU

December 1940

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With Answers

Prepared in honor of the first

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH DAY

December 2, 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.
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ANSWERS TO PAN AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH QUIZ

(Prepared by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau,
Washington, D. C.)

NOTE: The word "American" is used in reference to any one or all of the 21 American Republics or to their citizens.

A. PERSONALITIES

1. Oswaldo Cruz (Brazil), Carlos Finlay (Cuba) and Walter Reed (United States) were famous for their connection with yellow fever.

Of the others mentioned, Carlos Chagas (Brazil) discovered Chagas' disease or American trypanosomiasis and Luis Morquio (Uruguay) was an outstanding pediatrician.

2. Cruz and Chagas were both identified with American trypanosomiasis; Chagas named the trypanosome for his chief.

3. Gorgas (United States) combated disease in Cuba and Panama; Guiteras (Cuba) in the United States, Cuba and South America; White (U.S.) in the United States, Guatemala, and various South American countries; Carter (U.S.) in the United States, Cuba, Panama and Peru.

Of the others mentioned, García Medina (Colombia) was a surgeon and sanitarian; Penna an Argentine public health pioneer; Unanue a Peruvian statesman and physician, co-worker with Bolívar and San Martín, and **father** of Peruvian medicine.

4. Among American medical martyrs may be named Lazear (U.S. yellow fever, in Cuba); Otero (Mexico, typhus); Lemos Monteiro (Brazil, typhus); Ricketts (U.S., typhus, in Mexico); Carrión (Carrion's disease or bartonellosis, Peru); McClintick (U.S., Rocky Mountain spotted fever); Noguchi (Japan and U.S., yellow fever, in Africa).

(a) The American medical student who gave his life to demonstrate the identity of a certain disease was Daniel A. Carrión, of Peru.

(b) The disease was Carrion's disease or Bartonellosis; it had formerly been considered two separate diseases, verruga peruana and Oroya fever. Carrión proved them manifestations of the same disease.

5. Physician-statesman: Rawson and Wilde, Argentina; Unanue, Peru; Vargas, Venezuela; Palomo, El Salvador; Mejía and Espejo, Ecuador.

6. Physician-presidents: Arias, Panama; Calderón, Colombia; Boyd, Panama; Jiménez, Costa Rica; Amador, Panama; Montealegre, Costa Rica; Grau San Martín, Cuba; Gómez Farías, Mexico; Araujo, El Salvador.
7. The men named were 'both' from the same country: Carrión and Unanue from Peru; Rawson and Penna, Argentina; Vargas and Rangel, Venezuela; Cruz and Chagas, Brazil; Liceaga and Alzate, Mexico. All were scientists or physicians.
8. The North American physician whose son, also a physician, reached the highest medical and political honors in South America was a former Navy surgeon, Rawson, whose son became famous in Argentina.
9. Oviedo, Monardes and Hernández were among the first to write about American medicine and drugs.
10. The countries that have had the most physicians & presidents are: Panama, Costa Rica and Honduras.
11. Physician-soldiers: While both were from the United States, Walker gained his military fame in Nicaragua; Wood in Cuba.
12. Morquio is associated with children's diseases; Posadas with Granuloma coccidioides; Chagas with trypanosomiasis; Zinsser with typhus; Goldberger with pellagra.
13. Among Americans who became famous for their writings in medical entomology may be named: Chagas, Campos, Dyar, Fox, Lutz, Lebrede, Núñez Tovar.
14. The citrate method of blood transfusion was devised by Agote of Argentina.
15. Among eminent Latin Americans in the following fields might be named:
 - Physiology: Houssay (Argentina)
 - Bacteriology. Rangel (Venezuela); Sordelli (Argentina); Barton (Peru) Ruiz Castañeda (Mexico).
 - Pediatrics. Morquio. (Uruguay); Aráoz Alfaro (Argentina); Calvo-Mackenna (Chile).
 - Surgery. Valdés (Mexico); Pirovano (Argentina); Acosta Ortiz (Venezuela) Barros Borgoño (Chile); Debayle (Nicaragua).
 - Mycology. de Fonseca (Brazil); Carrión (Puerto Rico); Wernicke (Argentina).
16. Prominent clergymen who early became identified with hospital organization and medical aid include:
 - Las Casas, Anchieta, Loiza, Valdés, Zumárraga, Marroquín, Billini.

17. Among the first to plead for Pan American cooperation were the physicians: Espejo of Ecuador (XVIII century) and Rawson of Argentina (XIX century).

B. DISEASES

1. Vaccination was first introduced into the Americas in Brazil, in 1798.
2. The Dominican Republic was the first country to make diphtheria inoculation compulsory.
3. International alarm has recently been caused by the appearance of the Anopheles gambiae mosquito in Brazil and the Nyssorhynchus darlingi mosquito in Central America. (The darlingi had previously been found in much of South America, but only recently in Central America). Both are dangerous vectors of malaria. A. gambiae is a native of Africa.

4. Identifications:

Brill's disease -- typhus fever
Carrion's disease -- verruga peruana or bartonellosis
Morquio's disease -- a familial type of bone disease
Chagas' disease -- American trypanosomiasis
Jungle fever -- yellow fever
Vomito negro -- "Black vomit" or yellow fever
Posadas' disease -- granuloma coccidiodes

5. The five diseases usually included in international statistics of pestilential diseases are cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus, and yellow fever.

(b) Plague is always potentially dangerous because of its mode of transmission; the rat is found everywhere. Yellow fever is regarded as potentially dangerous in the Americas because of the increase in aerial navigation with the possibility of introducing infected persons or mosquitoes into hitherto immune areas.

6. Buenos Aires, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia and Rio de Janeiro have all had yellow fever at some time in the past.
7. The southern states and cities of the United States would be the most apt to suffer from the introduction of yellow fever into this country because aegypti mosquitoes are found there.
8. Aside from heart and circulatory conditions, tuberculosis, malaria and intestinal parasites are responsible for the greatest number of deaths in the Latin American countries as a whole, today.

9. Monkeys are considered potential hosts of yellow fever.
10. Smallpox, typhus fever, and measles played havoc with the Indians in early colonial times.

C. INSTITUTIONS

1. (a. & b.) The first chair of medicine in the Americas was established in Mexico in 1580, although medicine had been taught in Santo Tomás University, Santo Domingo, since 1538, and in Mexico in two schools for Indians founded by Bishop Zumárraga and Pedro de Gante. A medical school was authorized in Lima, Peru in 1551, but not opened until much later.

(c) Aside from the United States, Brazil has the most medical schools in America.

(d) Costa Rica and Panama have no medical schools.
2. The oldest public health laboratory in the Americas was founded in Brazil (1883).
3. The first country to have a National Ministry of Health was Cuba.
4. Twelve American countries now have Ministries of Health.
5. Among famous Latin American research institutions may be mentioned:
 Butantan, Oswaldo Cruz, Vital Brazil (Brazil); Roffo (Cancer) (Argentina); Bacteriological Institute (Argentina); Gorgas (Panama); Public Health and Tropical Medicine (Mexico).
6. The official organization, supported by the 21 American Republics, which is their center for international cooperation in Public Health, is the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.
7. The oldest international health organization in the world is the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.
8. The Rockefeller Foundation has long been identified with the improvement of health conditions in the Americas, as well as elsewhere.
9. The first hospital in the Americas was founded in Santo Domingo, about ~~the~~ year 1503.
10. The oldest hospital in America still functioning is San Jesús Nazareno, founded in Mexico in 1521.
11. The first hospital established in the United States was that in Philadelphia in 1751.

12. The first cancer research institute was located in Argentina.
13. Institutions which have granted scholarships to Latin American physicians include:

Pan American Sanitary Bureau; Rockefeller Foundation;
Guggenheim Foundation; as well as a number of universities.
14. The international convention, ratified by the 21 American Republics, which governs quarantine procedure, disease notification, etc., is the Pan American Sanitary Code.
15. Chile was the first American country to establish a national social security system; the law was passed in 1924 and the definite organization set up in 1926.

D. MISCELLANEOUS

1. The Spanish-American war furnished the occasion for the verification of the theory of the transmission of yellow fever by the mosquito.
2. Medical words of Spanish or Portuguese origin include: tabardillo, alastrim, verruga, calentura, pinto, and many others.
3. Outstanding contributions by Latin Americans include: Chagas' discovery of American trypanosomiasis; Finlay's theory of mosquito transmission of yellow fever; work on psittacosis, typhus, and so on.
4. Sanitary precautions to be taken before visiting the interior of Central and South America include: smallpox and typhoid vaccination; in some areas, yellow fever vaccination and possibly plague vaccination; care of water and food; protection against mosquitoes.
5. (a) Peruvian balsam really grows in El Salvador. It got its misleading name as a survival of the times when the products of the Spanish coastal colonies were assembled at Callao, Peru, for shipment to Europe.

(b) Cinchona is found in all: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.
6. Over 600 species of mosquitoes are supposed to exist in the Americas.
7. Vital Brazil, of Brazil, and the Vital Brazil and Butantan Institutes of that country, are noted for their work with snakes.
8. The American country having the highest birth rate is Costa Rica (whole country); Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala are also high (around 40); the lowest death rate is reported for Uruguay (10.4 in 1937) and the United States (11.2 in 1937; 10.6 in 1938).

E. TRUE - FALSE

1. False. The first was the Brazilian tuberculosis society (1900).
2. True. (First Red Cross Society in America, in Peru.)
3. True. (First International Health Conference in the Americas,) Montevideo (1873).
4. True. (Cyanide first used for ship disinfection in Cuba.)
5. False. The idea of yellow fever transmission by mosquitoes had been advanced by others, including Nott and Beauperthuy, but much more loosely than in the case of Finlay.
6. False. Chile is one of the American countries with the least leprosy.
7. True. (Colombia has more leprosy proportionately than any other American country.)
8. False. The International American Child Welfare Association is located in Montevideo, Uruguay.
9. False. The first Pan American Medical Congress, meeting in Washington in 1893, at the invitation of the American Medical Association and the United States Government, was intended to constitute a permanent Pan American organization of physicians.
10. False. Rocky Mountain fever is also found in Brazil.
11. False. The vector of Chagas' disease is found in Mexico, Central America, and the United States, as well as South America.
12. True. (Verruga Peruana has been found only in Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, to date.) Reports about its presence in Bolivia have not as yet been bacteriologically confirmed.
13. False. There is no cholera in the Americas.