Multiple Choice

1. Which observational study design recruits a representative sample of a population, asks them to complete a survey, and uses that information to get a "snapshot" of health status in the population at one point in time?
A. Case Series
B. Case-Control Study
C. Cohort Study
D. Prevalence (Cross-Sectional) Survey

Ans: D
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2. Which observational study design describes a group of people who all have the same disease?
A. Case Series
B. Case-Control Study
C. Cohort Study
D. Prevalence (Cross-Sectional) Survey

Ans: A
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3. Which observational study design compares the exposure histories of people with disease and a comparison group of people without disease?
A. Case Series
B. Case-Control Study
C. Cohort Study
D. Prevalence (Cross-Sectional) Survey

Ans: B
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4. Which observational study design follows a group of people forward in time to measure the rate of new (incident) disease in the population?
A. Case Series
B. Case-Control Study
C. Cohort Study

D. Prevalence (Cross-Sectional) Survey

Ans: C
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5. If the rate ratio (RR) and its 95% confidence interval for a cohort study is RR = 2.0 (1.5, 2.6), what is the most appropriate conclusion about the association between the exposure and the disease of interest?
A. The exposure is a risk factor for the disease
B. There is no statistically significant association between the exposure and the disease
C. The exposure is protective against the disease.

Ans: A
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6. If the rate ratio (RR) and its 95% confidence interval for a cohort study is RR = 1.1 (0.7, 1.6), what is the most appropriate conclusion about the association between the exposure and the disease of interest?
A. The exposure is a risk factor for the disease
B. There is no statistically significant association between the exposure and the disease
C. The exposure is protective against the disease.

Ans: B
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7. If the rate ratio (RR) and its 95% confidence interval for a cohort study is RR = 0.5 (0.4, 0.6), what is the most appropriate conclusion about the association between the exposure and the disease of interest?
A. The exposure is a risk factor for the disease
B. There is no statistically significant association between the exposure and the disease
C. The exposure is protective against the disease.

Ans: C
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8. Which of the following bioethical principles says that a research study should “do good”?
A. Beneficence

 

B. Distributive justice
C. Nonmaleficence
D. Respect for persons

Ans: A
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9. Which of the following bioethical principles says that a research study should "do no harm"?
A. Beneficence
B. Distributive justice
C. Nonmaleficence
D. Respect for persons

Ans: C
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10. Which of the following bioethical principles says that the communities that take on the risk of testing a new drug should have continued access to the drug if it proves to be safe and effective?
A. Beneficence
B. Distributive justice
C. Nonmaleficence
D. Respect for persons

Ans: B
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11. Which of the following bioethical principles says that all participants in a research study should have the autonomy to choose whether they want to volunteer to participate?
A. Beneficence
B. Distributive justice
C. Nonmaleficence
D. Respect for persons

Ans: D
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12. Which of the following bioethical principles says that researchers must take careful steps to protect the confidentiality and privacy of study participants?
A. Beneficence
B. Distributive justice
C. Nonmaleficence
D. Respect for persons

Ans: D
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13. What conclusion should be made when comparing the mean ages of cases and controls in a case-control study if the p-value for the t-test test is p=0.65?
A. The means are different
B. The means are not different

Ans: B
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13. What conclusion should be made when comparing the proportion of men and women in a cohort study who were diagnosed with diabetes during the study period if the p-value for the Chi-square test is p=0.02?
A. The proportions are different
B. The proportions are not different

Ans: A
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15. Which is not a characteristic of a good public health or medical research report?
A. The article has been peer-reviewed and published in a respected journal
B. The methods used to measure the exposures and health outcomes of interest are described in detail
C. Most statistics are presented in the main text; there are few tables and figures
D. The limitations of the study are acknowledged and discussed
E. All of the above are characteristics of a good research report

Ans: C
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