

MEDICAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TEST BANK CONTAIN PAST PAPERS & BOOK'S
QUESTIONS

WRITTEN BY MUHAMMAD ALJAHALIN

SPECIAL THANKS FOR : MUHAMMAD ALJAHALIN ,

Hiba Abu-Hayyah, Samia Simrin, Leen Alsaheli , Lina Abdulhadi , Ameen Alsaras , ream

badayneh, fahed zqakout

LEJAN ALDOFAT

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MID 2018

1-While you search for Review of Literature, you should consider which of the following ?

- a. Vital statistics do not need to be cited as they are readily available on the internet
- b. Start with Google Scholar as it is helpful for relevant abstract
- c. Try not to rely on secondary sources
- d. Cite all sources including informal ones

ANSWER :C

2-An individual who is deprived coauthorship despite having significant contribution to the work is referred to as which of the following ?

- a. Silent authorship
- b. Associate authorship
- c. Gift authorship
- d. Ghost authorship

ANSWER :D

3-Which of the following is FALSE regarding choosing Senior Researcher?

- a. Usually the primary research supervisor for a student or research group .
- b. Must be heavily involved in the day-to-day details of the study .
- c. Meet authorship criteria by providing clarity and direction along the way and by providing critical feedback on the manuscript

d. Often listed as the last author even if he or she was heavily involved in all aspects of the work and might otherwise be the second author

ANSWER :B

4-A risk assessment answers which of the following questions ?

- a. What is the health status of this population ?
- b. What are the threats to health in this population ?
- c. How good are we at preventing, diagnosing, and treating health concerns in the populations in which we serve ?
- d. Was this intervention successful at improving the health status in this population ?

ANSWER :B

5-The percentage of members of a population who die of any condition during a specified time period is known as ?

- a. Death Odds Ratio
- b. Case fatality rate
- c. Proportionate mortality rate
- d. Mortality rate

ANSWER :D

6-In cross-Sectional studies ,

- a. The aim is to describe Odds ratio
- b. Either exposure or outcome should be available
- c. Recall bias is a problem to watch for
- d. You need hundreds of participants

ANSWER : D

7-What type of studies would be the best approach to "compare rates of new corona cases among Jordanian people with different exposure histories ?"

- a. Correlational studies
- b. Case series
- c. Case-control studies
- d. Cohort studies

ANSWER : D

8-Which of the following is FALSE regarding reviewing the literature ?

- a. Gaps in the literature represent the possibility of contributing to advancing a field of research
- b. Annotated bibliography is used to track articles identified during literature review .
- c. For a research project to be considered original, it needs to totally different from previous work .
- d. The only way to truly understand a study is to read the full text of the article .

ANSWER :C

9-Which of the following is Not a feature of a good research question ?

- a. The first step in a successful research project
- b. Different from previous work .
- c. Can be measured
- d. Has a consensus about the answers

ANSWER :D

10-Which of the following is an appropriate study goal ?

- a. To compare the effect of high blood lead level among kindergarten students in Amman based on their gender .
- b. To determine whether children with low blood lead level have higher academic achievement than children with high blood lead level

- c. To identify the prevalence of high blood level in a representative sample of kindergarten students in Amman
- d. To assess the impact of lead poisoning on school performance among kindergarten students in Amman .

ANSWER : D

11-Which of the following is TRUE regarding cohort studies ?

- a. Participants may have the disease of interest at the start of the study
- b. Retrospective studies should be used if adequate individuals with the outcome are available
- c. Retrospective studies should be used to examine multiple exposures and outcomes
- d. Prospective studies should be used if exposure is relatively uncommon

ANSWER :B

12-The lack of generalizability is a problem to watch out for in which of the following approaches ?

- a. Experimental studies
- b. Case series
- c. Cohort studies
- d. Case-control studies

ANSWER :B

13-In a cohort study, 40 out of 100 exposed developed the disease, while only 25 out of 100 unexposed developed the disease. The Rate Ratio is :

- a. 1.6
- b. %15
- c. 2.0

d. %63

ANSWER :A

14-In a cohort study, the incidence rate was 10 in the unexposed and 25 in the exposed.

Attributable Risk Ratio would be :

a. %40

b. %60

c. %15

d. %25

ANSWER B

15-Which of the following is TRUE regarding choosing the appropriate study approach ?

a. After determining the study goal, the researcher should identify three or more specific objectives that stem from the main study goal ?

b. If new data will be collected, the researcher has great freedom in selecting study topics and can easily recruit an adequate number of participants .

c. Secondary studies are based on a thorough review of existing literature

d. If the plan is to synthesize current knowledge by conducting a literature review, the researcher must be prepared to track down the abstracts of all relevant articles.

ANSWER : A

16-A case-control study of night blindness revealed significant difference in the reported childhood consumption of carrots by cases and control. Which of the following statistical values contradicts that conclusion ?

a. %95CI(1.924-1.015)

b. P-Value =>0.045

c. Chi-Square = 0.568 %3D

d. OR= 1.534

ANSWER : C

17-The approach that selects participants who represent a population, has multiple points in time, and assign exposure is ?

- a. Case-control studies
- b. Correlational studies
- c. Experimental studies
- d. Case series

ANSWER : C

18-Which of the following is TRUE regarding case-control studies ?

- a. Frequency matching is the type of matching in genetic studies that link each case to a genetic sibling or another close genetic relative for analysis
- b. Risk Ratio is the measure of association that readers will expect to be reported
- c. When the entire 95% confidence interval is more than 1, the OR is statistically significant and the exposure is deemed to be protective in the study population .
- d. The variables used as matching criteria should not be considered as exposures during analysis

ANSWER : D

19-Which of the following is TRUE regarding the mentor-mentee relationship ?

- a. All conversations will yield a mentor-mentee relationship
- b. The mentor can get paid by the mentee based on their agreement .
- c. One mentor can provide all of the professional mentorship that a mentee requires
- d. It is a formal or informal relationship for professional development.

20-In a case-control study, Cases who were found to be exposed were 40 out of 100, while only 25 out of 100 Controls were exposed. The odds Ratio is :

- a. 4
- b. 2
- c. 0.50
- d. 0.25

ANSWER :B

SMR-Mid 017

1-The timeline for what type of study might be very short if an entire data file and the relevant supporting documentation can be downloaded from a website ?

- a. Quaternary study
- b. Tertiary study
- c. Secondary study
- d. Primary study

ANSWER : C

2-Which of the following points toward the selection of key indicators that would provide evidence for the success of the intervention in a reviewed study ?

- a. Concept mapping
- b. PICOT
- c. Practical questions
- d. Brainstorming

ANSWER : B

3-Studies that measure individuals randomly sampled from the same populations at different points in time are using .

- a. Longitudinal cohort approach
- b. Dynamic population approach
- c. Repeated cross-sectional approach
- d. Prospective cohort study approach

ANSWER : C

4-Most researchers serve as what type of co- authors before moving into the lead author role for the first time ?

- a. Consultants
- b. Middle co-authors
- c. Last author
- d. Mentors

ANSWER : B

5-Secondary data collection might become labor intensive if which of the following have to be retrieved, read, coded, and entered into a database ?

- a. Abstracts
- b. Questionnaires
- c. Old hospital charts
- d. Full-text journal articles

ANSWER : C

6-Which of the following would be the first step in conducting a cross-sectional survey ?

- a. Define a source population
- b. Decide on methods to be used for data collection
- c. Develop a strategy for recruiting a representative sample

d. Describe the exposure and/or disease status in a population

ANSWER : A

7-Which of the following is defined as the percentage of members of a population who die of any condition during a specified time period ? (REPEATED)

- a. Case fatality rate
- b. Proportionate mortality rate
- c. Morbidity rate
- d. Mortality rate

ANSWER : D

8-A needs assessment answers which of the following questions ?

- a. Was this intervention successful at improving the health status in this population ?
- b. What is the health status of this population ?
- c. How good are we at preventing, diagnosing, and treating health concerns in the populations in which we serve ?
- d. What are the threats to health in this population ?

A public health practitioner might ask questions like:

- What is the overall health status of this population?
- What are the major health concerns in this population?
- What are the most common risk factors for illness, injury, disability, and death in this population?
- What health-related needs in this population are not being addressed?
- What projects, programs, and policies might improve **the health status** of this population?
- Is our health education program effective at improving knowledge, transforming attitudes, and changing behaviors?

ANSWER : B

9-Which of the following is a key characteristic to watch out for when performing a case series study ?

- a. Lack of validity
- b. Lack of specificity
- c. Lack of generalizability

d. Lack of sensitivity

ANSWER : C

10-The senior author, usually the primary research supervisor for a student or research group, is often listed as :

- a. Second author
- b. Guest author
- c. The last author
- d. First author

ANSWER : C

11-In what manner are authors generally listed on a manuscript ?

- a. In order according to contribution to the project
- b. In order according to level of education
- c. In reverse order according to contribution to the project
- d. In alphabetical order

ANSWER : A

12-Which database is sponsored by the U.S. National Library of Medicine and features only journals that have applied for inclusion and passed through a review process ?

- a. SCIELO
- b. National MedLib
- c. MEDLINE
- d. EBSCO

ANSWER : C

13-Which of the following, related to the candidate question, will assist the researcher in determining what is already known about the topic and what new information a new study could contribute ?

- a. Meta-analysis
- b. Questionnaires
- c. Literature review
- d. Concept mapping

ANSWER : C

14-What type of table is used in case-control studies to compare two dichotomous (yes/no) variables ?

- a. Crosstab
- b. Contingency table
- c. Bar histogram
- d. Two-by-two table

ANSWER : D

15-At what point should the researcher identify three or more specific objectives that stem from the main study goal ?

- a. After completion of the abstract
- b. Prior to the literature review
- c. After finalizing the overarching study goal
- d. Prior to development of a conceptual model

ANSWER : C

16-If the goal of the study is to understand populations, describe patterns, or ask research questions that are not focused on causality, the best design may be a :

- a. Case study
- b. Case series
- c. Systematic review
- d. Cross-sectional or cohort study

ANSWER : D

17-What type of study method is used for many of the largest studies conducted by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ?

- a. Longitudinal cohort survey
- b. Meta-analytical survey
- c. KAP survey
- d. Repeated cross-sectional survey

ANSWER : D

18-What database, developed by the U.S. National Library of Medicine, can be helpful for identifying the full extent of a research area and for narrowing the scope of a research area ?

- a. MEDLINE
- b. MeSh (Medical Subject Headings Database)
- c. PubMed
- d. MedWatch

ANSWER : B

19-Which of the following would be classified as a routine practice activity ?

- a. A clinician conducts a systematic search of the literature, completes a novel synthesis of the compiled articles, and then writes and disseminates that summary .
- b. An epidemiologist working for a health department tracks down the source of an outbreak of gastroenteritis .
- c. An outbreak investigation team identifies an unusual food item as the cause of the outbreak, does additional survey and laboratory work to confirm the hypothesis, and then shares that discovery by writing a formal report describing their methods and results .
- d. A client survey uses a validated questionnaire and sampling methods, is approved by an ethics committee .

ANSWER : B

20-Usually, what is the goal of any single research project ?

- a. To uncover a cure or a treatment
- b. To raise awareness of a particular medical condition
- c. To accomplish something no one else has
- d. To answer one well-defined question

ANSWER : D

21-The study design that measure the prevalence of various exposure histories, disease states, and demographic characteristics in one well-defined population at one point in time .

- a. Cross-sectional surveys
- b. Case control
- c. Case series
- d. Prospective cohort

ANSWER : A

22-Participants of what kind of study are recruited based on membership in a welldefined source population ?

- a. Longitudinal cohort study
- b. Retrospective cohort study
- c. Prospective cohort study
- d. Historic cohort study

ANSWER : A

23-What type of studies seek to recruit a study population that is representative of a well-defined larger population ?

- a. Case-control studies
- b. Meta-analysis

- c. Cross-sectional studies
- d. Case series

ANSWER : C

24-Case definitions are :

- a. Essential for any outbreak investigation no matter which study approach is used .
- b. Essential for any cross-sectional study .
- c. Not essential in cohort studies .
- d. Part of literature review in the study .

ANSWER : A

25-Which of the following is the measure of association that readers will expect to be reported for a case-control study ?

- a. Confidence interval
- b. P-value
- c. Chi-square
- d. Odds ratio

ANSWER :D

26-Because many peer-reviewed journals are not included in the databases, especially journals in languages other than English, which search engine may be helpful for identifying additional relevant abstracts ?

- a. Google Scholar
- b. LexisNexis
- c. Ovid international
- d. SPORTDiscus

ANSWER : A

27-What type of study design should be used to investigate an exposure that is relatively uncommon but a source of exposed individuals is available ?

- a. Prospective cohort study
- b. Longitudinal cohort study
- c. Panel study
- d. Time-series study

ANSWER : A

28-Which of the following is sketched out using boxes and arrows that illustrate the various relationships that will be evaluated during the study ?

- a. Perceptual framework
- b. Conceptual framework
- c. Experimental framework
- d. Theoretical framework

ANSWER : B

29-An individual who is given honorary co- authorship without having significantly contributed to the work is referred to as which of the following ?

- a. Gift authorship
- b. Associate authorship
- c. Silent authorship
- d. Ghost authorship

ANSWER : A

30-Critical reading involves asking a series of questions about what aspect of a study in order to ascertain how well a particular study was designed, conducted, interpreted, and reported and to assess how likely it is that the resulting paper presents the truth about a particular research question in a particular population at a particular place and time ?

- a. Internal validity
- b. Sensitivity
- c. Specificity
- d. External validity

ANSWER : A

SMR-Final 017

1-Researchers attempting to generate a random sample from the source population need to avoid what type of bias ?

- a. Nonrandom sampling bias
- b. Ascertainment bias
- c. Nonresponse bias
- d. Convenience bias

ANSWER : A

2-What type of sampling is usually the preferred option for producing a sample population that is similar to the source population as a whole ?

- a. Probability based sampling
- b. Cluster sampling
- c. Multistage sampling
- d. Sequential sampling

ANSWER : A

3-Which of the following is defined as the assurance that individuals get to choose what information they reveal about themselves ?

- a. Privacy
- b. Autonomy

- c. Confidentiality
- d. Authority

ANSWER : A

4-Training for research ethics and responsible conduct of research usually:

- a. Emphasis that Informed consent is only obtained from competent subjects
- b. explain expectations and procedures for disclosing conflicts of interest, avoiding research misconduct, reporting research ethics or personal violations
- c. Do not provide guidance on the protection of human subjects
- d. Provide guarantee that Researchers will maintain confidentiality of research conduct

ANSWER : B

5-Deciding on the intervention and eligibility criteria is the first step when designing:

- a. Cohort study
- b. Cross-over study
- c. Correlational study
- d. Case-control study

ANSWER : B

6-Full ethical review of the research proposal usually is required ?

- a. when an intervention will be tested
- b. when the study will rely on existing data or biological specimens
- c. When the study do not involve an intervention but will have observation of public behavior
- d. When a minor change to a previously approved protocol is requested

ANSWER : A

7-The methods section of a study report should provide information about

- a. Previous studies and literature gabs

- b. Demographic characteristics of participants
- c. Purpose and research questions
- d. The procedure used to recruit participants

ANSWER : D

8-The results section of a research article should

- a. Describe the procedure used to recruit participants
- b. start with a description of the study population
- c. include important definitions and contextual information about the study
- d. Present previous studies and literature gaps

ANSWER : B

9-Accurate paraphrasing of previous authors ideas within research reports :

- a. Does not need citation of the original work
- b. reflects that authors understood the article being cited
- c. Should be cited with quotation marks and page numbers
- d. is considered Plagiarism

ANSWER : B

10-In which citation style is the first article cited referred to a reference number any time it is cited in the manuscript ?

- a. ICMJE style
- b. MLA style
- c. APA style
- d. AMA style

ANSWER : D

11-The researcher is dividing research participants into groups of men and women before equating the groups on all characteristics that could affect study outcomes.

What is this technique called ?

- a. Cluster control
- b. Patient-centered assignment
- c. Block randomization
- d. Stratification

ANSWER : D

12-What type of research design involves an intervention but no randomization ?

- a. Quasi-experimental
- b. Crossover
- c. pre-experimental
- d. Factorial

ANSWER : A

13-What is beneficence ?

- a. Freedom to control their own actions
- b. Participants right to self-determination
- c. Obligation to attend to the well being of individuals and performance of good
- d. Protection from physical and psychological harm and exploitation

ANSWER : C

14-What is bias sampling ?

- a. Elements are selected by nonrandom methods .
- b. Most readily available or convenient group of people for the sample .
- c. Referrals for potential participants are made by those already in the sample .
- d. Systematic over- or under-representation of an attribute concerning the population .

ANSWER : D

15-What type of sampling divides the population into homogeneous strata from which elements are selected at random ?

- a. Simple random sampling
- b. Probability cluster sampling
- c. Cluster sampling
- d. Stratified random sampling

ANSWER : D

16-On a scatterplot used to illustrate correlation, the correlation is considered strong when ?

- a. the points are not linear but a line for trend can be drawn through them
- b. the points are not exactly linear but a trend can be drawn through
- c. the points are mostly linear
- d. the points scattered from each other but have the same direction

ANSWER : C

17-When existing data from records and/or specimens are used, the research can be exempted from ethical review it ?

- a. The study does not involve an intervention .
- b. The researcher is gathering data anonymously .
- c. The study is gathering data from records over 10 years old .
- d. Health professional students are used as subjects .

ANSWER : A

18-For continuous variables and other variables with responses that can be plotted on a number line, which of the following is used to calculate the correlation ?

- a. Pearson correlation coefficient
- b. Spearman rank-order correlation
- c. Linear regression models

ANSWER : A

19-Which of the following tasks would need to be performed by the researcher if existing data is going to be analyzed ?

- a. Identify an appropriate way to sample and recruit participants
- b. Identify an appropriate data source and supporting materials
- c. Develop a questionnaire and other data collection tools
- d. Prepare an application for a research ethics review committee

ANSWER : B

20-A Gantt chart can be very helpful for visually displaying which of the following ?

- a. Research protocol
- b. Data collection outline
- c. Sample selection
- d. Research timeline

ANSWER : D

21-Positive likelihood ratio of new tests :

- a. Is the same as negative likelihood ratio test
- b. Give Negative predictive value for disease
- c. Give Positive predictive value of a disease
- d. is good at predicting the presence of disease \

ANSWER : D

22-Safety of participants is a priority in :

- a. Safety of participants is priority in all studies
- b. Prospective observational studies
- c. Experimental studies
- d. Specificity studies

ANSWER : C

23-The standard expectation is that a study analysis should have a minimum power of?

- a. %60
- b. %95
- c. %70
- d. %80

ANSWER : D

24-Which of the following is a statistical estimate of how close to the population value a sample of a particular size is expected to be ?

- a. Confidence interval
- b. p-Value
- c. Study power
- d. Chi-square statistic

ANSWER : A

25-Type I error occurs :

- a. when a study population yields a significant statistical test result and a significant difference actually exist in the source population
- b. when a study population yields a significant statistical test result even though a significant difference or association does not actually exist in the source population

ANSWER : B

26-Factors that might influence the relationships between key exposures and outcomes are referred to as which of the following ?

- a. Potential confounders
- b. Potential exposure variables

- c. Mediating variables
- d. Type 2 error variables

ANSWER : A

27-What type of question forces respondents to select answers that do not truly express their status or opinions ?

- a. Dichotomous questions
- b. Close-ended questions
- c. Categorical questions
- d. Open-ended questions

ANSWER : B

28-For what type of questions must decisions be made about how many entries to include on a scale and whether there will be a neutral option?

- a. Categorical questions
- b. Close-ended questions
- c. Open-ended questions
- d. Ranked questions

ANSWER : D

29-Cronbach's alpha is a measure of the ?

- a. internal consistency
- b. test-retest reliability
- c. Predictive intercorrelation
- d. redundant and unnecessary scale items

ANSWER : A

30-High Personnel cost is usually a concern in

- a. Research requiring Interviews with participants

- b. Correlational studies
- c. Cross-sectional studies
- d. Cohort studies

ANSWER : A

31-Computer-assisted surveys :

- a. eliminate the need for later data entry
- b. Require trained data entry personnel
- c. usually is completed by Telephone interviews
- d. Requires In-person interview for data accuracy

ANSWER : A

32-Block randomization :

- a. Consecutive assignment of participants to either intervention or control group
- b. purposefully assigns participants to intervention group based on response to treatment
- c. Assigns Cluster of non-diseased to control group and diseased participants to Intervention group
- d. Assigns groups of participants to an intervention group and other groups of participants to a control group

ANSWER : D

33-Measures of the theoretical construct that the test is intended to assess is referred to as :

- a. Criterion validity
- b. Construct validity
- c. content validity
- d. face validity

ANSWER : B

34-Anthropometric measurements are physiological measurements that .

- a. Needs special laboratory testing
- b. can be quantified accurately after minimal instruction
- c. Can be quantified by patients

ANSWER : C

35-A valid study will have a value of kappa that is close to which of the following ?

- a. %5
- b. %95
- c. 0.9
- d. 0.5

ANSWER : C

36-What type of projects might use data mining and computational linguistics to explore social media events ?

- a. Public health informatics
- b. Clinical informatics
- c. Health informatics
- d. Bioinformatics

ANSWER : A

37-What is the major limitation when using existing clinical records ?

- a. Records are often incomplete
- b. Records require signed release from the patient
- c. Data needs to be collected retrospectively overtime
- d. Data are difficult to extract

ANSWER : A

38-When interpreting results of a systematic review, studies that find no statistically significant results :

- a. Should be excluded
- b. Analyzed again by the reviewer to find further associations .
- c. Could contaminate data
- d. are valuable as those that find a significant association .

ANSWER : D

39-Which of the following are the two main threats to the validity of a meta analysis ?

- a. Information bias and assessment bias
- b. Poor quality of included studies and information bias
- c. Publication bias and information bias
- d. Poor quality of included studies and publication bias

ANSWER : D

40-Which of the following is defined as looking up every article cited by eligible articles in order to identify other relevant articles ?

- a. Snowballing
- b. Validating
- c. Mining
- d. Systematic

ANSWER : A

SMR-Mid 017

1-Which of the following is used to calculate the correlation between variables that are both continuous ?

- a. Spearman rank-order correlation
- b. Kendall's rank-order correlation
- c. Independent sample T- test
- d. Pearson correlation coefficient

ANSWER :D

2-Which of the following can be considered as a reason for conducting mixed methods research:

- a. Explanation.
- b. Offset weaknesses of quantitative and qualitative research and draw on strengths .
- c. All of the options are correct .
- d. Instrument development.

ANSWER : C

3-Which of the following is not a type of purposive sampling?

- a. Snowball sampling
- b. Deviant case sampling
- c. Probability sampling
- d. Theoretical sampling

ANSWER : C

4-The function of the Informed consent is:

- a. Provides information about how data analysis will be conducted
- b. Spells out expectations and procedures for disclosing conflicts of interest, avoiding research misconduct, and otherwise exhibiting professionalism
- c. Assurance that individuals get to choose what information they reveal about themselves

d. Provides essential information about research projects so that participants can make a thoughtful decision about whether to enroll in a study

ANSWER : D

5-Which of the following is an advantage of Anthropometric measurements ?

- a. Can be accurately quantified
- b. Easily quantified by patients
- c. Helpful for psychological measurements
- d. Need special lab testing

ANSWER : B

6-An example of Dichotomous questions is :

- a. Your age is years .
- b. Your academic level: Diploma or less, Bachelor or more.
- c. Your satisfaction is out of 10
- d. Your marital status: male, single, widow, divorced.

ANSWER : B

7-Randomly assigning groups of people to an intervention group and other groups of people to a control group is known as :

- a. Quota randomization
- b. Block randomization
- c. Stratified randomization
- d. Cluster randomization

ANSWER : B

8-Which of the following is a weakness of mixed methods research?

- a. Do not allow for methodological flexibility.
- b. Words, pictures, and narrative can be used to add meaning to numbers .
- c. Little information on transformative designs .
- d. Inhibits scholarly interaction.

ANSWER : C

9-Process coding uses as codes; in- vivo coding uses as codes .

- a. Regular verbs; life words .
- b. Gerunds; people's own words .
- c. Interview guide questions; common nouns .
- d. Life words; regular verbs.

ANSWER : B

10-Which section of a research article can often be written even before data collection begins ?

- a. Recommendations
- b. Methods
- c. Results
- d. Discussion

ANSWER : B

11-The fourth step in Braun & Clarke's six-phase framework for doing a thematic analysis is :

- a. Reviewing themes .
- b. Searching for themes .

- c. Familiarization of data.
- d. Initial coding.

ANSWER : A

12-The type of sampling used to learn from highly unusual manifestations of the phenomenon of interest is :

- a. Heterogenous sampling.
- b. Deviant case sampling.
- c. Disconfirming sampling.
- d. Maximum variation sampling.

ANSWER : B

13-Ranked questions has which of the following characteristics ?

- a. May have neutral option
- b. Contain Closed-ended questions
- c. Contain Open-ended questions
- d. It is an example of categorical questions

ANSWER :

DELETED BUT I THINK THE ANSWERS ARE (A,B)

14-Observation studies produce:

- a. Quantitative or qualitative data .
- b. Qualitative data.
- c. Quantitative data.
- d. No data.

ANSWER : A

15-The notation of mixed methods research 'QUAL → quan' indicates to:

- a.Sequential Exploratory.
- b.Parallel Triangulation.
- c.Concurrent Triangulation.
- d.Sequential Explanatory.

ANSWER : A

16-Which of the following is advantage of the Computer- assisted surveys ?

- a. Does not need training
- b. No need for later data entry
- c. Needs less interviewers
- d. Any participant can answer them

ANSWER : B

17-While you review an article, you noticed it has no statistically significant results concerning your interest. You should:

- a. Consider it useless and could contaminate data and exclude it
- b. Analyze it again for further significant results
- c. Immediately exclude it .
- d. Consider it just as valuable as those with significant results

ANSWER : D

18-What type of bias could occur if each individual in the source population does not have an equal chance of being selected for the sample population ??

- a. Nonresponse bias
- b. Ascertainment bias
- c. Nonrandom sampling bias
- d. Convenience bias

ANSWER : C

19-Your analysis revealed a significant statistical test result, but the association does not actually exist in the source population. This indicates what type of error ?

- a. Both Type I&2 errors
- b. No error, such result is expected.
- c. Type 2 error
- d. Type I error

ANSWER : D

20-In deductive thematic analysis, little or no predetermined theory or framework is used to analyse data:

- a. False
- b. True

ANSWER : A

21-If you wish to have a sample population that is similar to the source population as a whole, which of the following sampling procedures would you use ?

- a. Multistage sampling

- b. Cluster sampling
- c. snowball sampling
- d. Probability sampling

ANSWER : D

22-Which of the following must be cited when it is referred to in a scientific paper ?

- a. Informed consent
- b. Statistical results
- c. General information
- d. Common information in the field

ANSWER : B

23-What is the role of the moderator in a focus group?

- a. To sit away from the group and observe their behaviour
- b. To ask leading questions and dominate the discussion
- c. To evaluate the group's performance on a particular task
- d. To stimulate discussion and keep the conversation on track

ANSWER : D

24-Focus groups are recommended for studying sensitive topics :

- a. False
- b. True

ANSWER : B

25-If you plan to use secondary data analysis, which of the following should you perform before ?

- a. Develop a questionnaire and other data collection tools
- b. Prepare an application for a research ethics review committee
- c. Identify an appropriate data source and supporting materials
- d. Identify an appropriate way to sample and recruit participants

ANSWER : C

26-What is the least expensive and least time-consuming of all sampling techniques ?

- a. Convenience sampling.
- b. Quota sampling.
- c. Intensity sampling.
- d. Stratified sampling.

ANSWER : A

27-Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding covert observation method:

- a. It does not involve deception.
- b. Participants are unaware of being observed.
- c. Participants know they are being observed.
- d. It increases Hawthorne effect.

ANSWER : B

28-The methods section should provide information about?

- a. Study limitations
- b. Demographic characteristics to be collected

- c. Background of the study
- d. Previous studies and literature gabs

ANSWER : B

29-Good research proposals will always:

- a. Focus on the Harvard style
- b. Focus on the research objectives
- c. Focus on the APA style
- d. Provide respondent names and addresses

ANSWER : B

30-Observation sometimes referred to as unobtrusive method:

- a. False
- b. True

ANSWER : B

31-The most common style of observation is :

- a. Template observation.
- b. Unstructured observation.
- c. Structured observation.
- d. Mechanical observation.

ANSWER : B

32-Which of the following reflects what authors understood the article being cited?

- a. Referencing

- b. Plagiarism
- c. Quoting
- d. Paraphrasing

ANSWER : D

33-In participant observation:

- a. One member of the IRB participates in the action being observed
- b. The research participants participate in the action being observed
- c. The research supervisor participates in the action being observed
- d. The researcher participates in the action being observed

ANSWER : D

34-Using existing clinical records has which of the following limitation?

- a. Records are often incomplete
- b. Records require signed release from the patient
- c. Data needs to be collected prospectively overtime
- d. Data are difficult to extract

ANSWER : A

35-Which of the following is usually required when data will be collected through interaction with individuals, or identifiable private information will be collected?

- a. Abbreviated review of the research proposal
- b. Expedited review of the research proposal
- c. Exemption from review of the research proposal
- d. Full review of the research proposal

ANSWER : **D**

36-The process of turning audio interviews into text documents to allow for analysing qualitative research data is :

- a. Coding
- b. Mnemoning
- c. Transcription
- d. Segmenting

ANSWER : C

37-To test if a new test is good at predicting the presence of disease, you should calculate its:

- a. Positive predictive value
- b. Negative likelihood ratio test
- c. Positive likelihood ratio test
- d. Negative predictive value

ANSWER : C

38-To estimate if your sample's value on a particular variable is close to the population, then you need to calculate ?

- a. P-Value
- b. Chi-square statistic
- c. Kappa statistic
- d. Confidence interval

ANSWER : D

39-Why do you need to review the existing literature ?

- a. To help in your general studying
- b. To find out what is already known about your area of interest
- c. Because without it, you could never reach the required word-count
- d. To make sure you have a long list of references

ANSWER : B

40-The process of reverting of participants to their normal behaviour after a period of being observed is :

- a. Reactivity.
- b. Operant conditioning.
- c. Habituation.
- d. Osborne effect.

ANSWER C

High personnel costs are usually a concern in:

- a. research requiring interviews with participants
- b. correlational studies
- c. cross sectional studies
- d. cohort studies

ANSWER A

41- When starting a tertiary analysis, the most important decision is:

-The selection of a topic that is narrow enough that all the relevant publications can be acquired

42-Which of the following is a major function of an ethics review board?

-Conduct continuing review of long-term research projects

43-Research ethics committees are usually composed of:

-at least five members with diverse backgrounds

44-What type of statement provides essential information about research projects to potential research participants so that they can make a thoughtful decision about whether to enroll in a study?

-Informed Consent

45-Which of the following seeks to ensure that the benefits and burdens of research are equitable?

-Distributive justice

46-Recording responses to open-ended questions verbatim without rephrasing, paraphrasing, "correcting," or interpreting them is an example of what type of characteristic of well-trained interviewers?

-Honest

47-The goal of maximizing the participation rate among members of a sample population is:

-To yield a study population that is reasonably representative of the source population

RANDOM

Q1- Which of the following is best measured using cross-sectional study ?

A- the number of deaths caused by a disease this year

B – the number of people with a particular exposure and rare disease

C – the proportion of people who have the disease , given particular exposure

D – the number of cases of a disease at the present time

E – the number of cases of new disease onset this year

ANSWER :D

Q2 – case control studies are especially advantages when which of the following is true

A – the outcome is fatal

B – the exposure is intermittent

C – the exposure is RARE

D – controls are randomly selected

E – the outcome is RARE

ANSWER : E

Q3- what is the major disadvantage of cross-sectional studies ?

A- they cant determine temporal associations

B – they have low powers

C – they are time intensive

D – they are very expensive

ANSWER : A

Q4- south African heart patients were asked about their experience with alcohol , then this was compared with the alcohol experiences of gastric bypass patients in the same hospital wing . it was found that the heart patients were twice as likely as the gastric bypass patients to have abused alcohol in their youth . what type of study designs is this ?

A- RCT

B- retrospective cohort

C- cross-sectional

D- prospective cohort

E- case-control study

ANSWER : E

Q5- A telephone survey collects the following information respondents : age, gender , occupation , smoking status , health status . one of the major findings from survey is that female respondents were more than four times more likely than males to be current smokers , what type of study design is this ?

A- Case-control

B- retrospective cohort

C- cross-sectional

D- prospective cohort

ANSWER : C

Q6- which of the following designs begins by ascertaining disease status first , then trying to ascertain exposure status record ?

A- prospective cohort

B- retrospective

C- RCT

D- case control

ANSWER : D

Q7- which of the following is an advantage of cohort study ?

A- they are useful for determining prevalence

B- they are useful for identifying the cause of disease

C- they are easily quick administered

D- they are great for rare disease

ANSWER : B

Q8- which of the following scenarios would be best studied using case-control design ?

- A- rare outcome with a rare exposure
- B- in order to determine the incidence of a disease
- C- common outcome with a rare exposure
- D- outbreak investigation
- E- in order to determine the prevalence of the disease

ANSWER : D

Q9- which of the following is best measured using a cross-sectional design ?

- A- associations between a rare exposure and a rare disease
- B – the incidence of a disease over the course of a year
- c- association between common exposure and a rare disease
- D- the mortality risk of a specific disease
- E- associations between factors that typically do not change

ANSWER : E

Q10- there is diarrhea outbreak at picnic of 100 people . you investigate and find that 60 people got diarrhea and 40 did not .Of the diarrhea cases , 42 had eaten the potato salad. Of the 40 people without diarrhea , 15 had eaten the potato salad.Compute the odds ratio of the associations between eating potato salad and getting diarrhea , and make a conclusion about whether the salad was likely cause of diarrhea ?

- A- OR= 1.76 the salad is not strongly associated with getting diarrhea
- B- OR = 3.89 the salad is strongly associated with getting diarrhea

ANSWER : B

Q11- relative risks can be computed for case-control studies . is this true or false

- A- True
- B- False

ANSWER : B

Q12- 52 meat-eaters and 40 vegetarians are followed for one year. At the end of that year, it is found that 10 of the meat-eaters and 8 of the vegetarians developed anemia. What is the relative risk for eating meat and developing anemia?

A- 0.77

B- 1.04

C- 0.80

D- 0.96

ANSWER : D

Practice questions

Q1: New Yorkers were surveyed to determine whether they smoke and whether they have morning cough. The study found a smoking prevalence of 50%. Among responders, 25% reported morning cough. -Type of the study?

What can be determined?

Q1:-

-type of study : Cross-sectional

- what can be determined : Prevalence of disease

Q2 : Using a national US database, rates of lung cancer were determined among New Yorkers, Texans, and Californians. Lung cancer prevalence was 25% in New York, 30% in Texas, and 20% in California. The researchers concluded that living in Texas is associated with higher rates of lung cancer.

-Type of the study ?

Q2:-

-Type of the study : Cross-sectional study

Q3 : A group of 100 New Yorkers with lung cancer were identified based on a screening questionnaire at a local hospital . These patients were compared to another group that reported no lung cancer . Both groups were questioned about smoking within the past 10 years . The prevalence of smoking was 25% among lung cancer patients and 5% among non-lung cancer patients .

-Type of the study ?

-What can be measured ?

Q3:-

-Type of the disease : Case-Control

-What can be determined : Odds Ratio

Q4: Researchers discover a gene that they believe leads to development of diabetes . A sample of 1000 patients is randomly selected . All patients are screened for the gene . Presence or absence of diabetes is determined from a patient questionnaire . It is determined that the gene is strongly associated with diabetes .

-Type of study ?

Q4:-

-Type of the study : Cross-sectional study

Q5 : a group of 100 New Yorkers who smoke were identified based on screening questionnaire at a local hospital . These patients were compared to another group that reported no smoking . Both groups received follow-up surveys asking about development of lung cancer annually for the next 3 years . The prevalence of lung cancer was 25% among smokers and 5% among non-smokers .

- Type of the study ?

- What can be determined ?

Q5:-

-Type of the study : Prospective cohort study

-What can be determined : Relative Risk

Q6: a group of 100 New Yorkers who smoke were identified based on a screening questionnaire at a local hospital . These patients were compared to another group that reported no smoking . Hospital records were analyzed going back 5 years for all patients . The prevalence of lung cancer was 25% among smokers and 5% among non-smokers .

- Type of the study ?

- What can be determined ?

Q6 :-

-Type of the study : Retrospective Cohort study

-What can be determined :Relative Risk

File: chp14, Chapter 14

Multiple Choice

1. What type of study approach looks for the themes and meanings that emerge from the observation and evaluation of a situation or context?

- A. Qualitative
- B. Case-control
- C. Quantitative
- D. Experimental

Ans: A
Page: 91

2. All of the following are examples of approaches used in qualitative research to gather and interpret data, EXCEPT:

- A. Phenomenology
- B. Grounded Theory
- C. Ethnography
- D. Retrospectivity

Ans: D
Page: 91

3. Which is one of the most common methods used to collect data in qualitative studies?

- A. In-depth interviews
- B. Questionnaires
- C. Focus groups
- D. Both A and C

Ans: D
Page: 14

4. A moderated discussion between 4 to 12 people that is led by a facilitator of a research team is known as:

- A. An in-depth interview
- B. A focus group
- C. An informal group discussion

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D. None of the above

Ans: B
Page: 92

5. _____ aims to develop an insider's view, rather than an outsider's view, of how members of a particular cultural group see their world.

- A. Phenomenology
- B. Grounded Theory
- C. Ethnography
- D. Focus groups

Ans: C
Page: 92

6. _____ is an example of a method used in qualitative studies when the goal of the study is to identify areas of consensus and areas of contention among individual experts on a particular topic.

- A. Delphi method
- B. Socratic method
- C. Revealing method
- D. Recurring method

Ans: A
Page: 92

7. All of the following are types of evaluative research, EXCEPT:

- A. Program evaluation
- B. Needs assessment
- C. Cost-effectiveness analysis
- D. Quantitative analysis

Ans: D
Page: 93

True or False

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8. Qualitative data collection is not a detached, structured process based on a random sample of individuals.

Ans: True
Page: 91

9. Qualitative researchers are not allowed to express empathy nor be participant observers when trying to gain access to or understanding of a community.

Ans: False
Page: 91

10. Program evaluation includes a variety of approaches for examining the goals, processes, and/or outcomes of projects, programs, and/or policies.

Ans: True
Page: 93

File: chp15, Chapter 15

Multiple Choice

1. A _____ is usually a request for funding or supervisory approval.

- A. Project
- B. Protocol
- C. Proposal
- D. Program

Ans: C
Page: 97

2. All of the following are components of a detailed research plan for a researcher collecting new data from individuals, EXCEPT:

- A. Develop a questionnaire and other data collection tools
- B. Screen abstracts and full-length articles for eligibility
- C. Prepare an application for a research ethics review committee
- D. Identify an appropriate way to recruit participants

Ans: B
Page: 97

3. Which is NOT an example of resources a researcher needs to consider when creating a research plan?

- A. Availability of individuals to contribute their time and expertise
- B. Accessibility to study participants
- C. Availability of statistical software
- D. All of the above are examples of resources to consider when creating a research plan

Ans: D
Page: 98

4. One of the most common sources of funding is:

- A. Internal grants

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- B. External grants
- C. Gifts
- D. Both A and B

Ans: D
Page: 99

5. The person accepting the responsibility for guaranteeing that the protocol is followed, adverse outcomes are immediately reported to the ethics committee, and the budget is properly managed is known as:

- A. The primary investigator
- B. The investigator in charge
- C. The boss
- D. The senior researcher

Ans: A
Page: 100

6. All of the following are typical contents of a research proposal, EXCEPT:

- A. Goals
- B. Methods and procedures (i.e. study design, source population)
- C. Timeline
- D. All of the above are typical contents of a research proposal

Ans: D
Page: 101

7. The _____ explains the exact procedures that will be used for every step of the research process.

- A. Proposal
- B. Project
- C. Protocol
- D. Program

Ans: C
Page: 102

True or False

8. A proposal must align with the goals of the sponsoring agency and its typical funding level.

Ans: True
Page: 99

9. When creating a research timeline, a researcher must keep the schedule somewhat flexible since predicting how long some step will take can be difficult.

Ans: True
Page: 100

Short Answer

10. List three examples of the information that should be included in a primary research study protocol.

Ans: - The exact processes that will be used for contacting and recruiting study participants. - The desired sample size and steps that will be taken to acquire an adequate number of participants. - The exact procedures that will be used to obtain and document informed consent. - The exact questions that will be asked. - The exact codes for the entry of various responses to survey questions into the computer database. - The exact steps that will be taken to maintain the confidentiality of any personal information that might be contained in that data set. - If applicable, the research protocol must describe in detail any laboratory procedure that might be used.
Page: 102

File: chp 16, Chapter 16

Multiple Choice

1. In the health sciences there are different types of populations that must be considered by the researcher when preparing to collect data, which of the following is NOT considered to be a type of population?

- A. Target population
- B. Local population
- C. Sample population
- D. Source population

Ans: B
Page: 105

2. _____ population is the group of individuals that are asked to participate in research studies.

- A. Target
- B. Source
- C. Sample
- D. Study

Ans: C
Page: 106

3. Which is NOT an example of a probability-based sampling method used by a researcher to select a sample population?

- A. Simple random sampling
- B. Systematic sampling
- C. Convenience population
- D. Cluster sampling

Ans: C
Page: 107

4. When using random sampling as a method of selecting a sample population, what type of bias should the researcher be most concerned with?

- A. Ascertainment bias

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- B. Non-random sampling bias
- C. Non-response bias
- D. All of the above are biases a researcher should avoid when using random sampling

Ans: B
Page: 107

5. Which is NOT considered a helpful resource for locating individuals or groups of individuals who could participate in a case-control study?

- A. Hospitals
- B. Public health offices
- C. Advocacy organizations
- D. All of the above are helpful resources for locating participants for a case-control study

Ans: D
Page: 110

6. All of the following are examples of vulnerable populations, EXCEPT:

- A. Prisoners
- B. Individuals with severe mental health disorders
- C. Children
- D. Men

Ans: D
Page: 114

True or false

7. Convenience sample populations are often systematically different than the communities they are intended to represent.

Ans: True
Page: 107

8. In a cross-sectional survey, the source population must be representative of the target population, and the sample population must be representative of the source population.

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Ans: True
Page: 108

9. Research conducted with members of vulnerable populations carry the same risks of research to participants as other study populations.

Ans: False
Page: 114

Short Answer

10. why should a 'source population' be identified by the researcher rather than just identifying a 'target population'?

Ans: Because it could be close to impossible to measure an entire target population or even randomly sampling from it due to its size.
Page: 106

File: chp17, Chapter 17

Multiple Choice

1. A _____ is a statistical estimate of how close to the population value a sample of a particular size is expected to be.

- A. Confidence interval
- B. Relative risk
- C. Odds ratio
- D. None of the above

Ans: A
Page: 118

2. When the sample size is _____, the sample mean may be _____ the mean in(to) the total population.

- A. Small, far from
- B. Small, close to
- C. Large, far from
- D. Large, close to

Ans: A
Page: 118

3. All of the following are true statements about large sample sizes, EXCEPT:

- A. Large samples are usually better than small ones.
- B. The confidence interval will be narrower when the sample size is large.
- C. In large sample sizes, the mean is expected to be closer to the mean of the total population.
- D. Larger sample sizes make it less likely that a study will yield statistically significant results.

Ans: D
Page: 118 - 119

4. A type of tool used to identify an appropriate sample size goal is known as:

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- A. Sample size calculator
- B. Sample size estimator
- C. Sample size program
- D. Both A and B

Ans: D
Page: 120

5. _____ is related to the ability of a statistical test to detect significant differences in a population when differences really do exist.

- A. Power
- B. Errors
- C. Size
- D. None of the above

Ans: A
Page: 121

6. An error that occurs when a study population yields a significant statistical test result when one does not exist in the source population is known as:

- A. Type I error
- B. Type II error
- C. Type A error
- D. None of the above

Ans: A
Page: 122

7. An error that occurs when a statistical test of the study population finds no significant result when one actually exists in the source population.

- A. Type I error
- B. Type II error
- C. Type A error
- D. None of the above

Ans: B
Page: 122

True or False

8. The sample population needs to be smaller than the number suggested by the sample size calculations in order to yield a study population of adequate size.

Ans: False
Page: 121

9. When the sample size is large, the sample mean may be quite far from the mean in the total population.

Ans: False
Page: 118

10. An adequate number of study participants is required to achieve valid and significant results.

Ans: True
Page: 117

File: chp18, Chapter 18

Multiple Choice

1. What is the first step a researcher should take when designing a questionnaire?

- A. Select specific question topics
- B. Choose question and answer types
- C. List the topics that the survey instrument must cover
- D. None of the above

Ans: C
Page: 126

2. All of the following are true statements about questionnaires, EXCEPT:

- A. Questionnaires must include questions confirming that participants meet the eligibility criteria for the study.
- B. Questionnaires must be able to place study participants into key categories.
- C. Questionnaires should not include questions about factors influencing the relationship between exposures and outcomes.
- D. Length of the questionnaire should be considered

Ans: C
Page: 126 – 127

3. What is the next step after determining the broad categories of questions and selecting the specific topics to be addressed in a questionnaire?

- A. To choose question and answer types that are appropriate
- B. To check the questionnaire's wording
- C. To choose an order for the questions
- D. To conduct a pre-test

Ans: A
Page: 127

4. What type of questions allows a limited number of possible answers to be listed in a questionnaire?

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- A. Open-ended questions
- B. Free-response questions
- C. Close-ended questions
- D. None of the above

Ans: C
Page: 127

5. All of the following are true statements about categorical variables, EXCEPT:

- A. Categorical variables must be have at least four answer options
- B. Categorical variables can be ranked
- C. Categorical variables can be unordered
- D. All of the above are true statements about categorical variables

Ans: A
Page: 129

6. A(n) _____ questionnaire measures what it was intended to measure in the population being assessed.

- A. Accurate
- B. Reliable
- C. Valid
- D. Discrete

Ans: C
Page: 136

True or False

7. A questionnaire is a tool for randomly gathering information from study participants

Ans: False
Page: 125

8. Birth dates could be considered a type of personal identifier in a small population that could raise concerns about anonymity of the study participants.

Ans: True
Page: 129

Short Answer

9. What are some of the problems a researcher should avoid when drafting a questionnaire? List at least three.

Ans: 1. Big words/jargon. 2. Undefined abbreviations. 3. Ambiguous meanings. 4. Vagueness. 5. Double-negatives. 6. Faulty assumptions. 7. Two-in-one questions. 8. Impossible to recall accurately-type questions. 9. Too much detail. 10. Sensitive questions. 11. Hypothetical questions. 12. Leading questions. 13. Leading answers. 14. Answers with a poor scale. 15. Lack of specificity in the question. 16. Missing answer options. 17. Overlapping answer options.
Page: 131, 132, 133

10. List three issues a pilot test could help the researcher check for when developing a questionnaire.

Ans: 1. The wording and clarity of the questions. 2. The order of the questions. 3. The ability and willingness of participants to answer the questions. 4. The responses given, and whether the responses match the intended types of responses. 5. The amount of time it takes to complete the survey.
Page: 137

File: chp19, Chapter 19

Multiple Choice

1. How do most primary studies collect data from individual participants?

- A. Interviews
- B. In-person
- C. Self-administered surveys
- D. Both A and C

Ans: D
Page: 139

2. The most important consideration(s) when deciding which data collection approach to use in a primary study is(are)?

- A. Cost
- B. The goals of the study and expectations of the sample population members
- C. Time
- D. Potential barriers to participation for study participants

Ans: B
Page: 139

3. All of the following are true statements about recruiting study participants, EXCEPT:

- A. One goal of recruiting a study population is to recruit as many members of the sample population as possible
- B. Participation rates will be lower if study recruits understand the importance and value of the research project
- C. Random-digit dialing can be used as a way to recruit study participants
- D. Participating is higher if multiple invitations and opportunities to participate are available

Ans: B
Page: 140, 141, 142

4. Which is NOT considered a method for collecting and recording survey data?

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- A. Mail survey
- B. Interview
- C. Internet-based survey
- D. All of the above are methods for collecting and recording survey data

Ans: D
Page: 143

5. The following are benefits of utilizing paper questionnaires when collecting data, EXCEPT:

- A. Allows for collection of data from large number of participants at one time
- B. Eliminates the need for later data entry
- C. Allows for the easy collection of signatures on informed consent statements
- D. Provides the researcher a paper back-up of the data

Ans: B
Page: 143

6. An interviewer who will be collecting data in a study should receive a comprehensive interviewer handbook that provides information about all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Purpose of the study
- B. Details about interview logistics
- C. Annotated script of the interview
- D. Information about individual study participants

Ans: D
Page: 144

True or False

7. The primary advantage of an interview as a method for data collection in a primary study is that trained interviewers record the responses, and they can ensure the accuracy and completeness of each questionnaire.

Ans: True
Page: 139

8. All interviewers should undergo role-specific training and have an opportunity to practice their interview skills.

Ans: True
Page: 144

Short Answer

9. List and describe the two methods for collecting data used in primary studies.

Ans: 1. *Interview*: a member of the research team asks questions of participants and records their responses. This can be in a face-to-face interview or a telephone interview. 2. *Self-administered survey*: Participants are provided with a set of questions and record their own answers. This could be completed in the presence of researchers, by mail (postal) survey, and by e-mail/internet-based survey.
Page: 140

10. List one advantage and one disadvantage of using paper questionnaires and computer assisted surveys as methods of data collection in primary studies.

Ans: 1. *Paper questionnaires*: Advantages – allow for the easy collection of signatures on informed consent statements; provides paper records as a back-up for data collected; allow for collection of data from large number of participants at one time. Disadvantage – all responses to the questionnaires might have to be manually entered into a computer at a later time. 2. *Computer-assisted surveys*: Advantages – eliminate the need for later data entry; may simplify the questionnaire by automatically removing any questions not relevant to a particular study participant. Disadvantage – Some populations are uncomfortable with computer technology.
Page: 143

File: chp20, Chapter 20

Multiple Choice

1. _____ is(are) the measurement of the size / composition of the human body.

- A. Anthropometry
- B. Vital signs
- C. Clinical examinations
- D. Biological specimens

Ans: A
Page: 147

2. All of the following are examples of anthropometric measurements, EXCEPT:

- A. Height
- B. Waist circumference
- C. Skinfold measurements
- D. Blood pressure

Ans: D
Page: 148

3. _____ is(are) physiological measurement(s) that can be accurately taken after minimal instruction.

- A. Anthropometry
- B. Basic vital signs
- C. Clinical examinations
- D. Biological specimens

Ans: B
Page: 148

4. Which of the following is NOT an example of an examination a clinician can conduct to examine many health states that machines are unable to assess well?

- A. Breath sounds and other respiratory functions
- B. Heart sounds
- C. Heart rate

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D. The condition of the skin, hair, and nails

Ans: C
Page: 148

5. All of the following are examples of tests of physiological function, EXCEPT:

- A. Spirometry
- B. Electrocardiography (ECG)
- C. Audiometry
- D. All of the above are examples of test of physiological function

Ans: D
Page: 149

6. Biological specimens such as urine, stool and saliva samples can be useful for identifying all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Risk factors for disease
- B. Characteristics associated with having the disease
- C. Blood pressure
- D. Presence of disease

Ans: C
Page: 149

7. Which of the following is NOT an example of an additional assessment that can be conducted as a way to supplement self-reported information during the data collection process?

- A. Vital signs
- B. Test of physiological function
- C. Physical fitness tests
- D. Surveys

Ans: D
Page: 147 - 150

True or False

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8. When conducting anthropometric measurements, there is no need for the researcher to ensure that the methods used to take these measurements are standardized.

Ans: False
Page: 148

9. If clinical examinations are conducted as part of the data collection process, an assessment form should carefully describe each component of the examination, procedures to be used, and diagnostic procedures for each item on the assessment form.

Ans: True
Page: 149

Short Answer

10. List three examples of tests that can be used to measure physical fitness levels.

Ans: *To test cardiorespiratory endurance:* A 1.0 mile walking test, a 1.5 mile running test. *To test muscle strength and endurance:* timed curl-ups, push-ups, pull-ups, flexed arm hangs, bench presses, leg presses, and grip tests. *To test flexibility:* seat up and reach test.
Page: 150

File: chp21, Chapter 21

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the three main principles in biomedical research ethics?

- A. Beneficence
- B. Autonomy
- C. Maleficence
- D. Distributive justice

Ans: C
Page: 151

2. All of the following are some of the eight central considerations in research ethics, EXCEPT:

- A. Compensation
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Conflicts of interest
- D. Content

Ans: D
Page: 152

3. All of the following are true statements about using incentives to increase study participation rate, EXCEPT:

- A. Researchers may offer a small gift to study participants (i.e. bar of soap)
- B. Researchers may offer a substantial gift to all study participants (i.e. a new car)
- C. Researchers may provide treatment for certain conditions examined in the study
- D. Researchers may enter all questionnaire respondents into a drawing for a more substantial gift (i.e. \$100 gift certificate to a local restaurant)

Ans: B
Page: 154

4. _____ provide essential information about research projects to potential study participants so that they

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can make a reasoned decision about whether to enroll in the study.

- A. Surveys
- B. Interviews
- C. Informed consent statements
- D. Research protocols

Ans: C
Page: 154

True or False

5. Researchers have an ethical obligation to minimize the risks that research may pose to study participants.

Ans: True
Page: 151

6. There is no need for the researcher to ensure that study participants understand the research process and the consent document.

Ans: False
Page: 156

7. Privacy is the protection of personal information provided to researchers.

Ans: False
Page: 157

8. Research committees usually require everyone who will be in direct contact with study participants and/or their personal data to complete formal research ethics training.

Ans: True
Page: 160

Matching

9. Match the term with its corresponding definition.

- ___ Beneficence
- ___ Non-maleficence
- ___ Autonomy
- ___ Distributive justice

- A. Seeks to ensure that the benefits and burdens of research are equitable.
- B. “Do no harm”
- C. “Do good”
- D. Participation in the research should be completely voluntary

Ans: C, B, D, A
Page: 151, 153

Short Answer

10. Briefly describe the steps involved in the informed consent process.

Ans: 1. Reading the informed consent statement aloud to a potential participant and/or allowing the individual to read a copy of the statement. 2. Allowing adequate time for the potential participant to consider whether he or she wants to participate. 3. Answering any questions. 4. Only then asking whether the individual wants to participate in the study and is willing to sign an informed consent form.
Page: 155, 156

File: chp22, Chapter 22

Multiple Choice

1. All of the following are the primary goals of research ethics committees, EXCEPT:

- A. Protect the ‘human subjects’ who will participate in observational or experimental studies or whose personal information will be examined by researchers
- B. Oversee research carried out on animals
- C. Legally protect the researcher’s institution from the liability that could occur as a result of research activities
- D. Protect researchers by preventing them from engaging in activities that could cause harm

Ans: B
Page: 161

2. Research Ethics Committees are also known as _____ in the United States.

- A. Institutional review meetings
- B. Institutional review boards
- C. Ethical meetings
- D. Research review committees

Ans: B
Page: 161

3. Research proposals that will be submitted for review to a research ethics committee need to include all of the following information, EXCEPT:

- A. Discuss the risks and benefits of the study
- B. Explain how study participants’ information will be distributed to the public
- C. Disclose potential conflicts of interest
- D. Describe the expected study participants

Ans: B
Page: 162, 163

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4. A(n) _____ may be granted when the research involves the analysis of existing records or existing biological specimens that cannot be linked to individuals.

- A. Full review
- B. Expedited review
- C. Exemption
- D. Rejection

Ans: C
Page: 164

5. All of the following are issues that need to be resolved prior to submission of a research proposal to multiple research ethics committees, EXCEPT:

- A. The application documents that will be required
- B. The wording of the informed consent statement
- C. The order of review
- D. All of the above are issues that need to be resolved prior to submitting a research proposal to multiple ethics committees

Ans: D
Page: 166

6. Progress reports may be required by the ethics committee; these reports should include all of the following information, EXCEPT:

- A. Current versions of the study protocol, informed consent, questionnaire and other study documents
- B. A report of any adverse effects or complaints
- C. A summary of study findings
- D. A report of each individual study participant, including personal information such address and phone number

Ans: D
Page: 167

True or False

7. Research ethics committees protect study participants, researchers, and host institutions by carefully reviewing research protocols prior to their implementation.

Ans: True

Page: 161

8. Research ethics committees are composed of only scientists.

Ans: False
Page: 162

9. Researchers are allowed to simply declare that their projects do not need to be revised by an ethics review committee.

Ans: False
Page: 168

Short Answer

10. When must a potential conflict of interest need to be disclosed?

Ans: When financial or other interest could bias the design, conduct, or reporting of the study – or could merely appear to have the possibility of biasing the study – the potential conflict of interest must be disclosed.
Page: 167

File: chp23, Chapter 23

Multiple Choice

1. When studies analyze existing clinical records, survey data, or population data rather than collecting new information from study participants, this is known as:

- A. Primary analysis
- B. Secondary analysis
- C. Tertiary analysis
- D. None of the above

Ans: B
Page: 169

2. Publicly available data sets could be found through the following agencies, EXCEPT:

- A. GIS
- B. CDC
- C. UN
- D. WHO

Ans: A
Page: 170

3. All of the following are true statements about publicly available data, EXCEPT:

- A. Entire data sets might be immediately available to download from an agency's website
- B. If a screening process is in place, researchers will need to submit a request form to use the data
- C. Publicly available data set files are always available for free
- D. Access to some data files might be limited to the citizens or residents of the country in which the data was collected

Ans: C
Page: 170

4. Which of the following statements is NOT considered to be a challenge when using already available data?

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- A. Analysts are limited to exploring only the topics included in the original survey
- B. Analysts will always be able find someone who can answer questions about the procedures used for data collection during the research process
- C. Analysts have to trust that the data were collected using valid and standardized methods
- D. Data files are not often available for free to the researcher

Ans: B
Page: 171

5. All of the following are true statements about acquiring/using private data sets, EXCEPT:

- A. Access to a private data set is most likely to be granted if the new researcher has some connection to the original researcher
- B. When privately held data are shared with a new investigator, the original researchers usually expect to be coauthors on any resulting publication
- C. Individual researchers or small research teams may have data available that have not yet been analyzed and therefore could be acquired by a new researcher
- D. Students are less likely to get privately owned data from their professors to conduct their own research

Ans: D
Page: 171

6. Which of the following is NOT considered to be a source of data for secondary analysis studies?

- A. Clinical records
- B. New data collected by the researcher conducting the study
- C. Governmental organizations
- D. All of the above are considered to be sources of data for secondary analysis studies

Ans: B
Page: 169, 170, 171

True or False

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7. A researcher conducting a secondary analysis contributes to scientific knowledge by analyzing data and interpreting accumulated data that might otherwise remain untapped.

Ans: True
Page: 169

8. A secondary data analysis study is an excellent option for researchers with limited statistical skills.

Ans: False
Page: 171

9. Clinical records may be used for a secondary data analysis.

Ans: True
Page: 171

Short Answer

10. A researcher conducting a secondary analysis study might not need to have additional approval by an ethics committee for his/her project at the institution where the analysis will be conducted if several conditions are met. List two of those conditions.

Ans: 1. The data to be analyzed are publicly available. 2. The data set contains no individually identifying information. 3. The data were collected following approval by a federal government or some other widely recognized and reasonably trusted entity.
Page: 172

File: chp24, Chapter 24

Multiple Choice

1. A _____ is the careful compilation and summary of all publications relevant to a particular research topic.

- A. Meta-analysis
- B. Literature review
- C. Systematic review
- D. Selective review

Ans: C
Page: 173

2. A _____ creates a summary statistic for the results of systematically identified articles.

- A. Meta-analysis
- B. Systematic review
- C. Literature review
- D. Secondary study

Ans: A
Page: 173

3. The systematic review process requires all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Identification of an appropriately narrow study question
- B. Selection of a semi-structured strategy
- C. Screening for all potentially relevant articles to determine whether they meet the predefined eligibility criteria
- D. Extraction of relevant information from all eligible articles

Ans: B
Page: 173

4. Systematic reviews and meta-analyses are considered to be what type of study:

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary

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- C. Tertiary
- D. None of the above

Ans: C
Page: 173

5. Once eligible articles are identified for a systematic review study, the content of these articles is extracted into:

- A. A book
- B. An article
- C. A data extraction table
- D. None of the above

Ans: C
Page: 175

6. All of the following are true statements about conducting a systematic review, EXCEPT:

- A. A systematic review may involve searching two or more databases
- B. A systematic review may involve looking up every article cited in an included article to try to fully capture the entire published literature
- C. A system for identifying eligible articles must be in place
- D. Reading the abstracts alone is sufficient to determine the final eligibility of an article

Ans: D
Page: 174

7. All of the following are true statements about conducting a meta-analysis, EXCEPT:

- A. Statistics from similar studies can be pooled even if the studies have different population groups or different interventions
- B. Pooling several unadjusted (crude) odds ratios may be appropriate
- C. Before pooling the data, the researcher must show that the results of the studies are comparable
- D. A random effects model is required when the test of heterogeneity show that the included studies are dissimilar

Ans: A
Page: 176, 177

True or False

8. Once a system for identifying articles for a systematic review is in place, abstract databases are randomly searched for articles that meet all the inclusion criteria.

Ans: False
Page: 174

9. To check the appropriateness of search terms to be used for a systematic review study, the researcher should identify a handful of articles known to be relevant to the study question.

Ans: True
Page: 174

10. When interpreting the results of a systematic review, studies that find no statistically significant results for an item of interest should not be included in the study.

Ans: False
Page: 175

File: chp32, Chapter 32

Multiple Choice

1. Once a complete manuscript has been drafted, what are the following steps needed to complete the manuscript?

- A. Revise the manuscript
- B. Polish the manuscript
- C. Re-write the manuscript
- D. Both A and B

Ans: D
Page: 245

2. Every paper should tell a “story” that has all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. A beginning – the abstract
- B. A middle – the methods and results say what happen
- C. An end – the discussion provides a conclusion that ties all parts of the story together.
- D. All of the above are what every paper should have to tell a “story”

Ans: A
Page: 245

3. The “story” the manuscript is telling should:

- A. Never be summarized in one or two sentences
- B. Contain a *précis* that summarizes the whole story in one compelling paragraph
- C. Convey a cohesive story
- D. None of the above

Ans: C
Page: 245

4. Which is NOT a question that could be asked to ensure the paper tells a compelling “story”?

- A. Does the paper have a clear “story line”?

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- B. Is the goal of the study clearly stated in the introduction section?
- C. Are the conclusions fully supported by the data?
- D. All of the above are questions that could be asked to ensure the paper tells a compelling “story”

Ans: D
Page: 246

5. All of the following are questions that could be asked to check the structure and content of the paper, EXCEPT:

- A. Does the introduction make the research project appear necessary and important?
- B. Are the methods described in adequate detail?
- C. Is enough statistical analysis presented?
- D. Is technical jargon used?

Ans: D
Page: 246

6. Which is NOT a question that should be asked when checking the style and clarity of the manuscript?

- A. Is the tone of the writing appropriate?
- B. Are all abbreviations introduced at first use?
- C. Are conclusions fully supported by the data?
- D. Is all punctuation correct?

Ans: C
Page: 247, 248

7. When checking the style and clarity of the paper the author should ensure that:

- A. Words are used carefully
- B. Sentences are concise and clear
- C. The voice of the manuscript is consistent
- D. All of the above

Ans: D
Page: 247

True or False

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8. Co-authors and other colleagues may help you with revising and polishing a manuscript.

Ans: True
Page: 246

9. Once the pieces of the paper's story are clear, the next step is to check the structure and content of the manuscript.

Ans: True
Page: 246

10. The final check for a manuscript is to ensure the paper is telling a compelling "story"

Ans: False
Page: 247

File: chp33, Chapter 33

Multiple Choice

1. How are research results most likely be shared for the first time publicly?

- A. Oral presentations
- B. Poster sessions
- C. Online presentations
- D. Both A and B

Ans: D
Page: 249

2. Which is NOT a reason for attending an academic or professional conference?

- A. Meet new people working in the same field of interest
- B. Learn about what others are doing in the field
- C. Go on vacation
- D. Learn new methods or techniques in a discipline

Ans: C
Page: 249

3. All of the following are part of the structure of a professional conference, EXCEPT:

- A. A plenary session where keynote addresses are given
- B. Poster session in which attendees can mingle while reviewing research posters
- C. Concurrent sessions in which multiple panels of oral presentations are held in different rooms
- D. All of the above are ways in which a conference is structure

Ans: D
Page: 250

4. Oral presentations involve all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Displaying a poster about the research project
- B. Facing an open question-and-answer period
- C. Discussing the work that was completed

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D. Speaking in front of a group of people

Ans: A
Page: 250

5. When submitting an abstract, the conference organizing committee and other reviewers will:

- A. Rate the submitted abstracts
- B. Decide which researchers will be invited to present
- C. Select who will give an oral presentation or be part of a poster session
- D. All of the above

Ans: D
Page: 250

6. All of the following are details a researcher needs to pay attention to when preparing a poster presentation, EXCEPT:

- A. Pay attention to the content of the poster
- B. Pay attention to the design of the poster
- C. Ensure the poster is not seen by any other person before the conference
- D. Ensure a good balance between text, images, and white space

Ans: C
Page: 252

7. Which is NOT a responsibility of a poster presenter during a conference?

- A. Setting up the poster at the assigned time
- B. Being prepared with clips, pushpins, and tape for displaying the poster
- C. Taking down the poster at a specified time
- D. All of the above are the responsibility of the poster presenter

Ans: D
Page: 253

8. All of the following are details a researcher needs to keep in mind when preparing an oral presentation, EXCEPT:

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- A. About 10 - 12 minutes will be available for the presentation for a 15-minute presentation time-slot
- B. About 12 to 20 slides are appropriate for a 10-12 minute presentation
- C. Computerized slides should attempt to reproduce the paper being presented
- D. Using images in place of words to represent a key message is appropriate

Ans: C
Page: 254

True or False

9. Practicing the content, voice, and performance of an oral presentation ahead of time can make a positive experience more likely.

Ans: True
Page: 256

10. Going over the time allotted for an oral presentation is not an issue while presenting at a conference.

Ans: False
Page: 257