Studying a Study and Testing a Test 7th edition Riegelman Test Bank

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Assessment Questions

Studying a Study Assessment Questions

The following assessment questions are based on the Studying a Study Unit, the first 7 chapters of *Studying a Study and Testing a Test*.

1. Which of the following best describes randomized controlled trials?

    A. They are potentially able to establish all three definitive criteria for efficacy or contributory cause.

    B. They are the gold standard for judging safety.

    C. If they provide convincing evidence of efficacy, they can be relied upon as the basis for determining effectiveness.

    D. They usually include cost considerations as well as benefits and harms.

    Answer: A

2. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about an as-treated or per-protocol analysis?

    A. It is a required form of analysis for superiority randomized controlled trials.

    B. It is the same as an intention-to-treat analysis.

    C. It generally suggests a greater impact for an effective intervention being investigated than an intention-to-treat analysis.

    D. None of the above.

    Answer: C

3. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about group associations?

    A. Group associations cannot generate hypotheses since they cannot establish association at the individual level.

B. Group associations cannot generate hypotheses since they cannot establish whether the “cause” precedes the “effect.”

C. Group associations do not need to be e followed-up with investigations designed to establish association at the individual level.

D. Group associations may provide valuable data even when investigations cannot be followed-up to establish association at the individual level.

Answer: D

4. Which of the following is the most accurate statement about multiple variable regression methods (e.g., logistic regression)?

A. They are methods for simultaneously taking into account two or more potential confounding variables.

B. They can only address questions of adjustment, and do not address questions of estimation and inference.

C. They are a type of stratification.

D. All of the above are accurate statements

Answer: A

5. Which of the following best describes Cox Proportional Hazard Regression and logistic regression?

A. Logistic regression produces an odds ratio and Cox Proportional Hazard Regression produces a hazard ratio.

B. Logistic regression is used when the outcome of an investigation is only measured once, while Cox Proportional Hazard Regression can be used when the outcome is time dependent and is measured more than once.

C. Logistic regression and Cox Proportional Hazard Regression are both methods of multiple variable adjustments.

D. All of the above are true.

Answer: D

6. Identify the type of outcome illustrated in the following question:

Investigators designed a randomized controlled trial to compare two surgical therapies to examine their effect on local cancer recurrence. They also studied the deaths associated with each therapy. In this investigation death is what type of outcome?

A. Primary outcome or endpoint

B. Secondary outcome or endpoint

C. Surrogate outcome or endpoint

D. None of the above

Answer: B

7. Identify the type of outcome illustrated in the following question:

An investigator randomized prostate cancer patients to a standard treatment or a new treatment group. All the patients were followed over the next three years to assess the status of their prostate cancer as measured by postsurgery changes in their prostate-specific antigen (PSA). Increases in PSA postsurgery are believed to be associated with recurrence or spread of prostate cancer. What type of outcome is the prostate-specific antigen?

A. Primary outcome or endpoint

B. Secondary outcome or endpoint

C. Surrogate outcome or endpoint

D. None of the above

Answer: C

8. Which of the following factors need to be taken into account when calculating the sample size prior to an investigation?

A. The size of the Type 1 error that will be accepted.

B. The size of the Type 2 error that will be accepted.

C. A judgment about the expected proportion of adverse outcomes in the study and also in the control group.