

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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Chapter 3 Test Bank