

Which of the following best describes a risk factor in relation to a disease?

- A) Any factor negatively associated with a disease ($RR < 1$).
- B) Any factor positively associated with a disease ($RR > 1$).
- C) Any factor that has no association with a disease.
- D) Any factor that has an unknown association with a disease

If a Relative Risk (RR) is calculated to be 2.5, how would you characterize the strength of association?

- A) High association.
- B) Moderate association.
- C) Weak association.
- D) No association exists.

Answer:A

If a Relative Risk (RR) is calculated to be 0.8, what can be inferred about the association between the exposure and the outcome?

- A) There is a high association.
- B) There is a moderate association.
- C) There is a weak association.
- D) There is a negative association (protective effect).

Answer:D

Which of the following statements about preventive factors is true?

- A) They are associated with an increased occurrence of disease.
- B) They are associated with a decreased occurrence of a disease ($RR < 1$).
- C) They are not amenable to change.
- D) They have no association with a disease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 \leq 0.045
- c. Chi-Square = 0.568 \leq 3D
- d. OR= 1.534

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

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

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

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