



قائمة الاسئلة

طب مجتمع- طب بشري-المستوى الثالث -درجة الاختبار (60)

د.يوسف العماد

- 1) Which is an example of a type of exposure?
  - 1) ☒ Socioeconomic status
  - 2) ☐ Depressive disorders
  - 3) ☐ Near drowning
  - 4) ☐ Poisonings
- 2) Which is NOT an example of a type of population?
  - 1) ☐ Adults with diabetes
  - 2) ☐ Teachers with at least 10 years of classroom experience
  - 3) ☐ Non-governmental organizations working on issues related to HIV/AIDS in Uganda
  - 4) ☒ All of the above are examples of a type of population
- 3) Which is NOT an example of a type of disease/outcome?
  - 1) ☐ Bone fractures
  - 2) ☐ Depressive disorders
  - 3) ☒ Drinking water
  - 4) ☐ Schizophrenia
- 4) Most topics in population based research can be expressed in terms of which formula?
  - 1) ☐ [disease/outcome] and [exposure] in [population]
  - 2) ☐ [exposure] and [population] in [disease/outcome]
  - 3) ☒ [exposure] and [disease/outcome] in [populations]
  - 4) ☐ None of the above
- 5) Which of the following is an example of a study goal?
  - 1) ☐ To compare the levels of exposure or disease in two or more populations
  - 2) ☐ To identify possible risk factors for a particular disease in a population
  - 3) ☐ To examine the impact of a program or policy
  - 4) ☒ All of the above are examples of study goals
- 6) What is the primary study question to ask when conducting a cross-sectional survey?
  - 1) ☐ What are the key characteristics of the cases in this study population?
  - 2) ☒ What is the prevalence of the exposure and/or disease in the population?
  - 3) ☐ Do cases and controls have different exposure history?
  - 4) ☐ None of the above
- 7) The key statistical measure for case-control studies is:
  - 1) ☐ Prevalence
  - 2) ☒ (OR)
  - 3) ☐ Correlation
  - 4) ☐ (RR)
- 8) A case-control study is conducted to assess the association between alcohol consumption and lung cancer. 100 patients with lung cancer and 100 controls are asked about their past alcohol consumption. According to the study results, alcohol consumption is strongly associated with lung cancer ( $OR = 2.5$ ). The researchers then divide the study subjects into two groups: smokers and non-smokers. Subsequent statistical analysis does not reveal any association between alcohol consumption and lung cancer within either group. The scenario described is an example of which of the following?
  - 1) ☐ Observer bias
  - 2) ☒ Confounding
  - 3) ☐ Placebo effect
  - 4) ☐ Nonresponse bias



- 9) A study is conducted to assess the relationship between the use of an over-the-counter pain reliever during pregnancy and the development of neural tube defects in offspring. Mothers whose children have neural tube defects and age-matched controls with unaffected children are interviewed using a standard questionnaire. The study shows that use of the pain reliever during pregnancy increases the risk of neural tube defects, even after adjusting for race, other medications, family history of congenital abnormalities and serum folate level (OR = 1.3,  $p = 0.03$ ). Which of the following biases is of major concern when interpreting the study results?
- 1) - Nonresponse bias
  - 2) ☒ Recall bias
  - 3) - Observer bias
  - 4) - Confounding
- 10) The purpose of a double-blind or double-masked study is to:
- 1) - Achieve comparability of treated and untreated subjects
  - 2) - Reduce the effects of sampling variation
  - 3) ☒ Avoid observer and subject bias
  - 4) - Avoid observer bias and sampling variation
- 11) Randomization of study subjects in a clinical trial is most helpful for controlling for which of the following?
- 1) - Placebo effect
  - 2) - Recall bias
  - 3) - Effect modification (interaction)
  - 4) ☒ Confounding
- 12) A large-scale clinical trial is being planned to evaluate the effect of a non-selective beta-blocker on the clinical course of portal hypertension. The primary outcomes of the study are all-cause mortality and major gastrointestinal hemorrhage. The investigators are concerned about the possibility that episodes of major gastrointestinal hemorrhage could be over-reported in the placebo group. Which of the following is the most useful technique to reduce this possibility?
- 1) - Randomization
  - 2) ☒ Blinding
  - 3) - Matching
  - 4) - Stratified
- 13) Cross-sectional surveys are used for all of the following EXCEPT:
- 1) - Evaluating programs
  - 2) - Establishing baseline data prior to initiating longitudinal studies
  - 3) ☒ Identifying new syndromes and refining case definitions
  - 4) - Assessing population needs
- 14) Which one of the following is an example of the specific objectives of a study?
- 1) - To compare the levels of exposure or disease in two or more populations
  - 2) - To examine the impact of a program or policy
  - 3) - To assess the perceived health-related needs of community
  - 4) ☒ To measure the prevalence of high blood lead levels in a random sample of kindergarten students in southeast Michigan
- 15) Comparing exposure histories of people with the disease and people without the disease is the goal for what type of study design?
- 1) - Case series
  - 2) ☒ Case-control
  - 3) - Cohort
  - 4) - Experimental
- 16) Participants in a case-control study are selected based on:
- 1) ☒ Their disease status
  - 2) - Their exposure status



- 3) - Both exposure and disease status  
4) - None of the above
- 17) All of the following are categories of cohort studies, EXCEPT:  
1) - Retrospective cohort  
2) ☒ Randomized cohort  
3) - Prospective cohort  
4) - Longitudinal cohort
- 18) When study participants start the study at the same time, is known as?  
1) - Dynamic population  
2) ☒ Fixed population  
3) - Stationary population  
4) - None of the above
- 19) The key statistical measure for cohort studies is?  
1) ☒ Relative risk  
2) - Odds ratio  
3) - Prevalence  
4) - Correlation
- 20) The research participants are described in detail in which section of the research plan?  
1) - Introduction  
2) ☒ Methodology  
3) - Data analysis  
4) - Discussion
- 21) In cross sectional studies we observe :  
1) - Exposure in present and outcome in future  
2) - Outcome in present and exposure in past  
3) ☒ Exposure and outcome at same time.  
4) - None .
- 22) In Cohort studies we observe:  
1) ☒ Exposure in present and outcome in future  
2) - Outcome in present and exposure in past  
3) - Exposure and outcome at same time.  
4) - None
- 23) In Case Control studies we observe:  
1) - Exposure in present and outcome in future  
2) ☒ Outcome in present and exposure in past  
3) - Exposure and outcome at same time  
4) - None
- 24) Why it is important for a researcher to review the literature?  
1) - Because it shows time has been spent on the subject.  
2) - Because it identifies like-minded researchers.  
3) - Because it is traditional.  
4) ☒ Because it will find if anyone has done the before.
- 25) What helps to agree timing, agree resource allocation and draws boundaries?  
1) - The questionnaire.  
2) ☒ The proposal.  
3) - The observation form.  
4) - The final report.
- 26) Variable being tested & measured in a scientific experiment is \_\_\_\_\_.  
1) ☒ Dependent.



- 2) - Independent.
  - 3) - Subjective.
  - 4) - Fixed.
- 27) The basic epidemiological study designs are of \_\_\_\_\_ types.
- 1) ☒ Two
  - 2) - Three
  - 3) - Seven
  - 4) - Eight
- 28) What is the purpose of pilot testing in survey data collection?
- 1) - To analyse existing datasets
  - 2) - To test the research hypothesis
  - 3) - To gather primary data
  - 4) ☒ To identify and fix potential issues in the survey
- 29) What is sample design?
- 1) - A blueprint for constructing physical models
  - 2) ☒ The process of selecting a subset of elements from a population for a study
  - 3) - A graphic representation of survey questions
  - 4) - A statistical formula for data analysis
- 30) Which type of sampling method involves selecting participants based on their availability and accessibility?
- 1) - Random sampling
  - 2) - Purposive sampling
  - 3) ☒ Convenience sampling
  - 4) - Stratified sampling
- 31) What does the term "randomization" mean in experimental research?
- 1) - Selecting participants based on a specific characteristic
  - 2) ☒ Assigning participants to groups by chance
  - 3) - Using a non-probability sampling technique
  - 4) - Conducting research without a plan
- 32) What does the term "correlation" measure in research methods?
- 1) - Causation
  - 2) ☒ Direction and strength of a relationship
  - 3) - Experimental manipulation
  - 4) - Qualitative understanding
- 33) Which term refers to the characteristics of the sample or population studied in research?
- 1) - Variables
  - 2) - Parameters
  - 3) - Data
  - 4) ☒ Demographics
- 34) What does "validity" refer to in research methodology?
- 1) ☒ The accuracy of measurement
  - 2) - The popularity of a study
  - 3) - The length of a research paper
  - 4) - The number of participants
- 35) What is the purpose of a hypothesis in research?
- 1) - To state the obvious
  - 2) - To prove a point
  - 3) ☒ To guide the research process
  - 4) - To confuse researchers
- 36) Which of the following scenarios best illustrates a prospective cohort study?



- 1) - Researchers survey patients about their past habits and track their future health outcomes.
  - 2) + A study follows a group of smokers and non-smokers over ten years to assess lung health.
  - 3) - Researchers analyze medical records from the past decade to find patterns of disease.
  - 4) - A study examines a group of patients after a disease has occurred to identify risk factors.
- 37) What kind of data is most commonly collected during a cohort study?
- 1) - Data from retrospective interviews only.
  - 2) - Only qualitative data from participant surveys.
  - 3) + Quantitative data on exposures, outcomes, and confounding factors over time.
  - 4) - Data collected solely from government databases.
- 38) In a cohort study assessing the effects of physical inactivity on cardiovascular disease, what would the "exposure" refer to?
- 1) - The incidence rate of cardiovascular disease.
  - 2) + The physical activity levels of the participants.
  - 3) - The demographic information of the cohort.
  - 4) - The methods of data collection.
- 39) What is a key characteristic that distinguishes cohort studies from case-control studies?
- 1) - Cohort studies begin with the outcome, while case-control studies begin with exposure.
  - 2) + Cohort studies follow participants over time, whereas case-control studies look back at past exposures.
  - 3) - Cohort studies are quantitative, while case-control studies are qualitative.
  - 4) - Cohort studies require larger sample sizes than case-control studies.
- 40) What is the primary purpose of randomization in experimental studies?
- 1) - To ensure that researchers are not biased
  - 2) - To eliminate the need for a control group
  - 3) + To create groups that are similar in all aspects except the treatment
  - 4) - To enhance the sample size of the study
- 41) Which of the following is a consequence of inadequate randomization ?
- 1) - Increased internal validity
  - 2) - Reduction in confounding variables
  - 3) + Bias in treatment effect estimates
  - 4) - Improved generalizability
- 42) What is "blinding" in the context of experimental studies?
- 1) - Withholding information from researchers
  - 2) + Ensuring participants do not know which treatment they receive
  - 3) - Preventing data collection during the study
  - 4) - Using only one method of treatment
- 43) Which objective is likely to be included in a public health research study evaluating a new vaccine?
- 1) - Determine the total number of vaccinated individuals worldwide
  - 2) + Assess the effectiveness of the vaccine in reducing disease incidence
  - 3) - Analyze the costs of vaccine production
  - 4) - Evaluate public opinion on vaccine
- 44) What is a common secondary objective of public health research?
- 1) - To conduct a systematic review of existing literature
  - 2) + To analyze trends in health behavior among specific demographics
  - 3) - To ensure that all findings are published
  - 4) - To promote private healthcare facilities
- 45) What is the primary function of a problem statement in public health research?
- 1) - To summarize the entire research paper
  - 2) + To identify and articulate the specific issue being addressed



- 3) - To provide a detailed literature review
- 4) - To outline the research methodology
- 46) What is the primary purpose of discussing the significance of a study?
- 1) - To summarize the findings
- 2) - To outline the methodology
- 3) + To explain the importance and impact of the research
- 4) - To provide background information
- 47) Which of the following is NOT typically considered a reason to establish the significance of a study?
- 1) - To demonstrate the research's contribution to existing knowledge
- 2) - To identify potential applications of the research findings
- 3) - To increase the likelihood of funding
- 4) + To elaborate on methodologies used in the study
- 48) A study evaluating the impact of a community-based program on reducing obesity among children :
- 1) - Cross sectional.
- 2) - Case-control.
- 3) - Cohort .
- 4) + Experimental.
- 49) Which of the following is an example of a well problem statement in public health research?
- 1) - "There is a need to study the relationship between physical activity and obesity."
- 2) - "Obesity is a major public health concern that affects millions of people worldwide."
- 3) + "The prevalence of obesity among children in Canada is increasing resulting in significant health and economic burdens."
- 4) - "This study aims to investigate the relationship between physical activity and obesity."
- 50) Which of the following is an example of a significance statement in a research study?
- 1) - "This study aims to investigate the relationship between level of exercise and weight
- 2) + "This study provide insights into the impact of climate change on global food security."
- 3) - "This study uses a mixed-methods approach to collect data."
- 4) - "This study is limited by its small sample size."
- 51) Which of the following is a strength of a case-control study?
- 1) - They are relatively inexpensive and quick to conduct
- 2) - They can establish temporality between exposure and outcome
- 3) - They are subject to minimal bias
- 4) + They can be used to study rare Diseases
- 52) A survey of a random sample of residents in rural areas to examine their access to and utilization of healthcare services.
- 1) + Cross sectional.
- 2) - Case-control.
- 3) - Cohort .
- 4) - Experimental.
- 53) What was the primary goal of The Framingham Heart Study?
- 1) + To identify risk factors for cardiovascular disease
- 2) - To develop new heart medications
- 3) - To study genetic factors in cancer
- 4) - To investigate infectious diseases
- 54) Which title best represents a case-control study investigating the link between coffee consumption and liver cirrhosis?
- 1) - "Coffee Drinkers and Liver Disease"
- 2) - "Case-Control Study of Coffee Consumption and Liver Cirrhosis"
- 3) - "The Impact of Coffee on the Liver: A Case-Control Analysis"



- 4) ☒ "Association Between Daily Coffee Intake and the Risk of Liver Cirrhosis: A Case-Control Study.
- 55) What does Cronbach's Alpha measure?
- 1) ☐ Validity of a test
  - 2) ☒ Test Reliability
  - 3) ☐ Test accuracy
  - 4) ☐ Test significance
- 56) Recall bias is most likely to affect which type of data in a cross-sectional study?
- 1) ☒ Self-reported exposures
  - 2) ☐ Laboratory results
  - 3) ☐ Vital statistics data
  - 4) ☐ Data obtained from medical records
- 57) What is the role of limitations in the discussion chapter?
- 1) ☐ To present the research questions
  - 2) ☒ To possible factors that may affect the reliability of the results
  - 3) ☐ To summarize the findings
  - 4) ☐ To provide recommendations for Practice
- 58) What is the primary purpose of the discussion chapter in a research paper?
- 1) ☐ To present the research methodology
  - 2) ☐ To provide a summary of the findings
  - 3) ☒ To interpret and analyze the significance of the results
  - 4) ☐ To outline the research limitations
- 59) What type of cohort study follows participants from exposure to outcome?
- 1) ☐ Retrospective cohort study
  - 2) ☒ Prospective cohort study
  - 3) ☐ Cross-sectional study
  - 4) ☐ Case-control study
- 60) All of the following are true statements about questionnaires, EXCEPT:
- 1) ☒ Questionnaires should not include questions about factors influencing the relationship between exposures and outcomes.
  - 2) ☐ Questionnaires must include questions confirming that participants meet the eligibility criteria for the study.
  - 3) ☐ Questionnaires must be able to place study participants into key categories.
  - 4) ☐ Length of the questionnaire should be considered