

Select the best answers:

- 1. In a cohort study, an exposure is assessed and then participants are followed prospectively to observe whether they develop the outcome.**
 - a) True
 - b) False

- 2. Cohort Studies generally look at which of the following?**
 - a) Determining the sensitivity and specificity of diagnostic methods
 - b) Identifying patient characteristics or risk factors associated with a disease or outcome
 - c) Variations among the clinical manifestations of patients with a disease
 - d) The impact of blinding or masking a study population

- 3. Why is randomization important to assignment in an RCT?**
 - a) It enables blinding/masking
 - b) So causation may be extrapolated from results
 - c) It balances out individual characteristics between groups
 - d) a and c
 - e) b and c

- 4. The relative risk of a disease:**
 - a) Always lies between zero and one
 - b) Is always positive
 - c) Measures the increased (or decreased) risk of the factor when the individual has the disease
 - d) Measures the risk of the disease in the population
 - e) Takes the value zero when the risk is equally likely in those exposed and unexposed to the factor of interest

- 5. Pharmacoepidemiology**
 - a) Is the study of the use and effects of drugs in a large number of people
 - b) Concerns adverse reactions
 - c) Relates to drug elimination from the body
 - d) Is the analysis of drug disposition factors
 - e) Relates to drug wastage

Answers:

Q1. A

Q2. B

Q3. D

Q4. B

Q5. A

Source:

Third Edition of *Medical Statistics at a Glance*.

These MCQs were adopted from Further MCQs in Pharmacy Practice, Lilian M Azzopardi, 2006.