

Exam Questions and Answers

Question 1:

1. A registry is a special type of:
- a) Case series
 - b) Clinical trials
 - c) Case control
 - d) Cohort
 - e) Ecological studies

Answer: a

Question 2:

2. You conducted a survey about hypertension and visited a cardiologist clinic on October 9th. You selected a group of males and females who came to the clinic that day. What is the type of sampling?
- a) Systematic random sampling
 - b) Random sampling
 - c) Convenience sampling
 - d) Quota sampling

Answer: d

Question 3:

3. Which of the following studies cannot be conducted retrospectively?
- a) Cohort
 - b) Case-control
 - c) Clinical trials
 - d) Survey

Answer: c

Question 4:

4. To assess the burden of osteoporosis for women in Jordan who are over 50 years old, which method is appropriate?
- a) Prevalence through cohort study
 - b) Prevalence through cross-sectional study
 - c) Incidence through cohort study
 - d) Incidence through cross-sectional study

Answer: b

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Question 5:

5. To assess the burden of fractures, which method is appropriate?

- a) Prevalence through cohort study
- b) Prevalence through cross-sectional study
- c) Incidence through cohort study
- d) Incidence through cross-sectional study

Answer: c

Question 6:

6. You are conducting a study on smoking and peptic ulcer disease. One question states, 'Smoking increases the risk of peptic ulcer by 10%.' What action should you take?

- a) Delete the question
- b) Edit the question
- c) Edit the answer
- d) Edit both the question and the answer
- e) Keep it as is

Answer: d

Question 7:

7. A study aiming to accurately identify the patient population corresponds to which phase?

- a) Phase 1
- b) Phase 2
- c) Phase 3
- d) Phase 4
- e) Phase 5

Answer: b

Question 8:

8. What is the best study design to compare two antibiotics in treating urinary tract infections?

- a) Cross-sectional study
- b) Clinical trial
- c) Parallel clinical trial
- d) Crossover clinical trial

Answer: c

Question 9:

9. Validity of an instrument when comparing it to a currently accepted reference is referred to as:

- a) Face validity

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- b) Content validity
- c) Internal consistency
- d) Criterion validity

Answer: d

Question 10:

10. In the SMART criteria, the 'M' stands for:

- a) Modifiable
- b) Meaningful
- c) Momentous
- d) Materialized
- e) Measurable

Answer: e

Question 11:

11. Which study design would you use to investigate a food poisoning outbreak?

- a) Cross-sectional
- b) Cohort
- c) Case-control

Answer: c

Question 12:

12. A study on animals to determine the toxicity of a drug is referred to as:

- a) Preclinical
- b) Phase 1
- c) Phase 2
- d) Phase 3
- e) Phase 4

Answer: a

Question 13:

13. Which of the following is incorrect regarding Good Clinical Practice Guidelines?

- a) Defines roles and responsibilities of sponsors and investigators
- b) Ensures safety for newly developed compounds
- c) Primarily used in prospective cohort studies

Answer: c

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Question 14:

14. A controlled trial of an approved treatment with long-term follow-up for efficacy represents:

- a) Phase 1
- b) Phase 2
- c) Phase 3
- d) Phase 4

Answer: d

Question 15:

15. Initial clinical assessment of whether a therapy has potential, using a few very sick patients, corresponds to which phase?

- a) Preclinical
- b) Phase 1
- c) Phase 2
- d) Phase 3
- e) Phase 4

Answer: c

Question 16:

16. The most critical step in designing a case-control study is:

- a) Designing the questionnaire
- b) Specifying the case definition
- c) Selecting controls
- d) Selecting cases

Answer: b

Question 17:

17. What is the best study design to compare the effects of a drug on hypertensive patients?

- a) Crossover clinical trial
- b) Parallel clinical trial
- c) Cohort study
- d) Case-control study

Answer: a

Question 18:

18. 'An offer of excessive, unwarranted, inappropriate, or improper reward to obtain compliance' is referred to as:

- a) Construct validity
- b) Autonomy

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- c) Undue influence
- d) Coercion

Answer: c

Question 19:

19. In clinical trials, selecting 10-40 healthy individuals to estimate a drug's toxicity corresponds to which phase?

- a) Preclinical
- b) Phase 1
- c) Phase 2
- d) Phase 3
- e) Phase 4

Answer: b

Question 20:

20. Which statement about specific disease questionnaires is incorrect?

- a) Has higher acceptability than generic questionnaires
- b) Not available for all diseases
- c) More sensitive to slight changes compared to generic questionnaires
- d) Long and detailed
- e) Can compare different groups and populations

Answer: e

Question 21:

21. Odds ratios are typically used in which type of study?

- a) Case series
- b) Cohort
- c) Case-control
- d) Ecological

Answer: c

Question 22:

22. To study the prevalence of anemia among primary school students in Jordan, selecting 3 schools out of 30-40 schools in the final stage is an example of:

- a) Systematic sampling
- b) Stratified sampling
- c) Cluster sampling
- d) Random sampling

Answer: c

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Question 23:

23. Dividing students into socioeconomic classes during a study is an example of:

- a) Systematic sampling
- b) Stratified sampling
- c) Cluster sampling
- d) Convenience sampling

Answer: b

Question 24:

24. The most appropriate study design to assess the effect of sleep apnea on the development of type 2 diabetes is:

- a) Cohort study
- b) Cross-sectional study
- c) Case-control study

Answer: a

Question 25:

25. To compare the modifiable risk factors of residents in Aqaba and Irbid, which study design would be best?

- a) Cohort study
- b) Case report
- c) Case series
- d) Case-control study
- e) Cross-sectional study

Answer: e

Question 26:

26. Health worker effect is commonly observed in:

- a) Cohort studies
- b) Case-control studies
- c) Cross-sectional studies
- d) Clinical trials

Answer: a

Question 27:

27. What does the "T" in the PICOT framework stand for?

- a) Treatment
- b) Time
- c) Testing
- d) Target population

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Answer: b

Question 28:

28. What is the best study design to assess the risk of vaping on peptic ulcers?

- a) Cohort study
- b) Cross-sectional study
- c) Case-control study

Answer: a

Question 29:

29. A study design with the second-highest level of evidence in evidence-based medicine is:

- a) Cohort study
- b) Case-control study
- c) Randomized controlled trial (RCT)
- d) Meta-analysis
- e) Crossover clinical trial

Answer: c

Question 30:

30. What tests the homogeneity of the scales within a research instrument?

- a) Face validity
- b) Criterion validity
- c) Construct validity
- d) Internal consistency
- e) Test-retest reliability

Answer: d

Question 31:

31. A person who supervises, budgets, assigns duties, and evaluates the progress of a project is referred to as a:

- a) Sub-investigator
- b) Biostatistician
- c) Research manager
- d) Research assistant

Answer: c

Question 32:

32. The person responsible for the day-to-day operations of a research project, including protocols for research and data collection activities, is called a:

- a) Sub-investigator

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- b) Biostatistician
- c) Research manager
- d) Research assistant

Answer: d

Question 33:

33. To avoid plagiarism in your research, the most effective method is:

- a) Putting quotation marks around every sentence
- b) Copying text and adding references to each paragraph
- c) Paraphrasing

Answer: c

Question 34:

34. The first paragraph in the 'Results' section of a research paper should:

- a) Highlight the main outcomes of the study
- b) Start with the number of participants and key characteristics (e.g., gender, mean or median age)
- c) Address the strengths and limitations of the study

Answer: b

Question 35:

35. The first paragraph in the 'Discussion' section of a research paper should:

- a) Include demographic information
- b) Provide a conclusion
- c) Summarize the main results of the study according to the primary outcome

Answer: c

Question 36:

36. Which of the following statements about cohort studies is incorrect?

- a) They are more open to bias compared to case-control studies
- b) They involve a large, randomized controlled phase to gather more information
- c) They evaluate the overall benefit-risk relationship of interventions

Answer: a

Question 37:

37. Which of the following statements about case-control studies is incorrect?

- a) They are relatively small and inexpensive
- b) They involve less bias than cohort studies
- c) They can provide information on a wide range of possible exposures

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Answer: b

Question 38:

38. A study used to assess rare risk factors, such as occupational exposure or unusual medical prescriptions, is:

Answer: Cohort study

Answer: Cohort study

Question 39:

39. You should recommend and prescribe the influenza vaccine to individuals at high risk of complications, in accordance with national and international guidelines.

Answer: Edit the question

Question 40:

40. Which of the following is correct about cross-sectional studies?

Answer: Cannot separate cause from effect
