QUIZ MODULE 2 – CLASS #1

Question 1 1- In relation to descriptive observational studies, it is correct to affirm that:	
Alternatives	**feedback**
a) They are designed to assess effect of preventive strategies.	Incorrect – Effect of any strategy needs to be evaluated by means of studies that have a time lapse. Also, if they are descriptive, no analysis of association is warranted
b) They always determine causality of a given disease/condition.	Incorrect – Causality also needs a time lapse to be determined. Descriptive observational studies only raise hypotheses to be further tested
c) Frequently such studies compare exposed/non-exposed individuals to a possible risk factor.	Incorrect – Descriptive studies do not make analytical approaches that would allow to compare exposed/non-exposed, or case-control studies, that also compare these two situations
d) They allow to assess prevalence of a given disease/condition.	Correct – Descriptive studies, especially those that are representative allow to determine the occurrence/prevalence of a given disease/contidion.
e) None of the above are correct.	Not applicable

Question 2 1- Considering analytical observational studies, it is correct to affirm that	
Answer	**feedback**
a) They use statistics and association with risk factors/indicators may be achieved.	Correct – When statistics is used to associate possible risk indicators (cross-sectional studies), or risk factors (longitudinal studies), the study allow for indicate higher or lower chances of occurring an event.
b) They might be cross-sectional or longitudinal.	Correct – Observational studies might be one (cross-sectional) or more than one (longitudinal) observations
c) They test hypothesis, but causality is only achieved in longitudinal designs.	Correct – Statistical (Analytical) approaches allow to test hypothesis, however causality is only achieved with the course of time.

d) A and B are correct.	Incorrect – A, B and C are correct
e) A, B and C are correct.	Correct – A, B and C, as explained above, are correct.

Question 3 In relation to sampling procedures, it is correct to affirm that:	
Answer	**feedback**
a) A Census is a type of sampling.	Incorrect – Census is the inclusion of the whole given population, not a sample.
b) A representative sample should reflect the situation of a population.	Correct – Representative samples are designed to reflect the situation of the population.
c) Sampling strategies are needed in small populations.	Incorrect – Small populations can be evaluated by Censi. Samples are more appropriate to large populations.
d) A systematic sample is non-probabilistic.	Incorrect – A systematic sample is probabilistic.
e) A convenience sample has good external validity.	Incorrect – The biggest problem of convenience samples is that they do not allow to generalize results (external validity.

Question 4 Considering prevalence studies, it is correct to affirm that:	
Answer	**feedback**
a) They need ethical approval only if performed in children/adolescents or vulnerable populations	Incorrect – Any study that is performed in humans needs ethical clearance
b) They can only collect data from one disease/condition	Incorrect – Studies may be designed for multiple diseases/conditions. Oral Health Surveys frequently assess caries, periodontal disease, oral cancer, etc.
c) The examiner(s) need to be trained/calibrated.	Correct - The assessor(s) need to be trained and, when possible, calibrated.
d) Representativity is not desired.	Incorrect – Representativity is always desired in prevalence studies.

e) They are only accepted in local journals.	Incorrect – All kinds of journal might accept prevalence studies.

Question 5 Considering reliability of a study, it is correct to affirm that	
Answer	**feedback**
a) Training and calibration of the examiners are the same procedure.	Incorrect – Training is an exercise without statistical verification. Calibration is measured objectively
b) As training/calibration occurs before the start of the study, no ethical clearance is needed.	Incorrect – Training/calibration, if performed in humans, need ethical approval
c) Reproducibility of measurements is needed only for clinical outcomes.	Incorrect – Any kind of measure needs to be reproducible.
d) Studies with more than one examiner need intra and inter-examiner calibration.	Correct – The whole team of examiners need to be calibrated with themselves (intra) and with the other assessors (inter).
e) In the publication, reproducibility does not need to be mentioned.	Incorrect – In order to give a better quality for the article, reproducibility MUST be menrioned.