

### QUIZ MODULE 3 – CLASS #2

<b>Question 1</b>	
Which of the alternatives below is correct?	
Alternatives	feedback
a) Randomized trials may have several primary outcomes.	Incorrect – Trials may have many outcomes, but there should be only one primary outcome. All other outcomes are secondary.
b) Outcomes should be pre-specified in a public registry.	Correct – all outcome should be pre-specified in a public registry, such as ClinicalTrials.gov.
c) Sample size calculation is based on the outcome that is associated with the largest sample size	Incorrect – Sample size calculation is based on the primary outcome
d) Blood glycosylated haemoglobin levels is a clinically relevant outcome.	Incorrect – glycosylated haemoglobin levels is a surrogate outcome

<b>Question 2</b>	
In stratified randomization (...)	
Answer	feedback
a) (...) the researchers allocate the participants randomly to the experimental groups, and no restrictions are placed on the nature of the randomization sequence.	Incorrect – This is the definition of simple randomization
b) (...) the researchers conceal the allocation sequence from those assigning participants to the intervention groups, until the moment of assignment	Incorrect – This is the definition of allocation concealment.
c) (...) the researchers randomize participants within blocks such that an equal number are assigned to each treatment.	Incorrect – This is the definition of blocked randomization
d) (...) the researchers choose a variable which predicts the outcome. Then, they carry out separate randomizations for each stratum.	Correct – For example: smoking. There will be a complete randomization (frequently, a complete blocked randomization) within the smokers stratum, and another complete randomization within the non-smokers stratum.

**Question 3**

Which type of bias is reduced by blinding of outcome assessors?

<b>Answer</b>	<b>feedback</b>
<b>a) Detection bias</b>	Correct – Outcome assessors who are aware of the actual treatment may unconsciously or intentionally alter their assessment of the outcomes.
<b>b) Performance bias</b>	Incorrect – Performance bias is reduced by blinding the participants and/or care providers.
<b>c) Selection bias</b>	Incorrect – Selection bias is reduced by proper randomization to the experimental groups
<b>d) Publication bias</b>	Incorrect – Publication bias is the failure to publish the results of a study on the basis of the direction or strength of the study findings.