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**Chapter: Chapter 02 - Additional Test Bank**

**Multiple Choice**

1. What term is normally used to describe the aggregation of relatively uncommon events or diseases?

A) Grouping

B) Clustering

C) Sampling

D) Randomizing

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Contributions of Epidemiology to Environmental Health

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Environmental Epidemiology

2. Which of the following is a study in which the units of analysis are populations or groups of people rather than individuals?

A) Case-control studies

B) Ecologic studies

C) Cross-sectional studies

D) Case series study

Ans: B

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Strategies of Environmental Epidemiology

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Environmental Epidemiology

3. What type of study design classifies subjects according to their exposure to a factor of interest and then observes them over time to document the occurrence of new cases of disease or other health events?

A) Cohort study

B) Case series study

C) Case-control study

D) Cross-sectional study

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Strategies of Environmental Epidemiology

Subject: Chapter 2

Title: Environmental Epidemiology

4. The use of what measure as a study endpoint has several advantages, including the fact that it may be relevant to agents that have a subtle effect over a long time period?

A) Incidence

B) Prevalence

C) Mortality

D) Morbidity

Ans: C

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Strategies of Environmental Epidemiology

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5. According to Hill’s *Criteria of Causality*, what criterion suggests that the cause and effect interpretation of our data should not seriously conflict with the generally known facts of the natural history and biology of disease?

A) Coherence

B) Plausibility

C) Temporality

D) Specificity

Ans: A

Complexity: Moderate

Ahead: Causality of Epidemiologic Studies

Subject: Chapter 2

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**True/False**

1. True or False? Used in cohort studies, the relative risk is a measure of the strength of association between a possible risk factor and a disease.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Strategies of Environmental Epidemiology

Subject: Chapter 2

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2. True or False? An ecologic study is one that examines a group as the unit of analysis.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

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3. True or False? Cross-sectional studies may be used to formulate hypotheses that can be followed up in analytic studies.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

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4. True or False? In a case-control study, cases are those who have the outcome of interest and the controls are those who do not.

Ans: True

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Strategies of Environmental Epidemiology

Subject: Chapter 2

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5. True or False? A relative risk of less than 1 means that there is no association between exposure and outcome.

Ans: False

Complexity: Easy

Ahead: Strategies of Environmental Epidemiology

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