1. ***Research:**
   a. **Requires an ambiguous definition**
   b. **There is no need to have an objective definition**
   c. **Comes from a question**
   d. **It can only be done by specialists**
   e. **It cannot be performed by students**

2. **Research is:**
   a. **An analysis of results obtained so far on a given topic**
   b. **A way to understand a given phenomenon and to communicate the data obtained**
   c. **Transposition of data from one study to another to complete missing information**
   d. **A systematic process of analysis and collection of data**
   e. **Copying data published by other authors and republishing them**

3. ***One of the characteristics of research is:**
   a. **It doesn't follow a specific plan**
   b. **It doesn't come from a problem**
   c. **It can't be reproduced**
   d. **Can generate both positive and negative data**
   e. **It's not structured in a specific way**

4. **Research:**
   a. **starts from a question or problem that requires solving**
   b. **follows a specific procedure in order to solve the problem**
   c. **does not require a clear purpose, this will be determined from the results**
   d. **implies the division of the main problem in many sub-problems that can be solved separately**
   e. **can give the answer to several main hypotheses at the same time**

5. **Research:**
   a. **implies prior knowledge of the final result**
   b. **implies the collection and interpretation of continuous data**
   c. **requires a clear, well-defined purpose**
   d. **requires a prior logistical training**
   e. **can be done by students**

6. **Research:**
   a. **Is a systematic process of data analysis and collection**
   b. **Can't be reproduced by another team of researchers**
   c. **Leads to an increase in the level of understanding of a phenomenon**
   d. **Changes the way of communication in a scientific community**
   e. **Is useful only to the ones that want an academic career**

7. **Research:**
   a. **Is born from the need to answer to a question**
   b. **Requires a clear delimitation of a chapter**
   c. **Require a clear delimitation of an aim**
   d. **Produces only positive results**
   e. **Is useful only if it produces expected results**

8. **Scientific methodology imply:**
   a. **Identification of a problem**
   b. **Announcement of an hypothesis**
   c. **Announcement of a problem**
   d. **Collection of relevant data for the verification of the hypothesis**
   e. **A scientific documentation only when we do not know the subject well**

9. ***Hypothesis represents:**
   a. **A wrong assumption**
   b. **A logic assumption**
   c. **A problem**
   d. **A verified solution**
   e. **A solution demonstrated by others**

10. **Scientific documentation:**
   a. **Is done especially searching on PubMed**
   b. **Verifies if the answer we are looking for exists yet**
   c. **Is not necessary when we study a new subject**
   d. **Needs to be described how it was performed in the chapter on material and methods**
   e. **Is necessary only if we don't know well the subject**

11. ***Scientific documentation:**
   a. **does not take in account previously published results**
   b. **needs to be done from someone outside the research team that studies that subject**
   c. **is done by searching on Google**
   d. **helps to have a better opinion on the studied subject**
   e. **is done by searching on newspapers and tabloid**

12. ***Scientific documentarion:**
   a. **it is enough if it is done with the help of books printed from a library**
   b. **Requires access to databases with medical articles**
   c. **Can be avoided if we know the result of the study**
   d. **Can be done now and without internet access**
   e. **Is not necessary if we studied the subject in the past**

13. ***Search for medical information using PubMed:**
    a. **More general words must be used to get more results**
    b. **Keywords as specific as possible must be used**
    c. **The first results displayed are the most useful, like Google search results**
    d. **Available free articles are enough for documentation**
    e. **Popular names of medical terms must be used as keywords**

14. **Searching on PubMed:**
    a. **You must use as few keywords as possible**
    b. **You must use as many keywords as possible**
    c. **You need to use enough keywords to obtain a relevant number of results**
    d. **Use as keywords popular medical terms**
    e. **Use as keywords medical terms verified by MeSH**

15. ***The most relevant scientific articles are:**
    a. **Case presentations**
    b. **Case control studies**
    c. **The opinion of the most known expert in the field**
    d. **Letters to the editor**
    e. **They all have the same relevance**

16. ***The most relevant scientific articles are:**
    a. **Cohort studies**
    b. **Case series studies**
    c. **Randomized trials**
    d. **Non randomized trials**
    e. **They all have the same relevance**

17. ***The less relevant scientific articles are:**
    a. **Cohort studies**
    b. **Case series studies**
    c. **Randomized trials**
    d. **Non randomized trials**
    e. **They all have the same relevance**

18. *** The less relevant scientific articles are:**
    a. **Systematic reviews**
    b. **Randomized trials double blind**
    c. **Controlled randomized trials**
    d. **Meta-analysis**
    e. **They all have the same relevance**

19. **Systematic reviews:**
    a. **Represents the lowest possible medical evidence**
    b. **Together with meta-analysis represents the highest possible medical evidence**
    c. **We find them by looking on PubMed**
    d. **We find them by looking on Cochrane databases**
    e. **Requires the inclusion of as many patients as possible in our clinical study group**

20. **A research project must:**
    a. **Obligatory follow and continue the idea of other projects**
    b. **Advance the knowledge about the studied topic**
    c. **Try to solve a question or an important problem**
    d. **Produce on objective, applicable conclusion**
    e. **To be run even if there are no funds necessary for it to run**

21. ***A medical article:**
    a. **Tries to find a solution to many medical problems in the same time**
    b. **Follows the structure: introduction, material and method, results, conclusion, discussion**
    c. **Presents an abstract in which is briefly described the aim, results and conclusion of the study**
    d. **Is identical in the form of a medical presentation in a congress**
    e. **It has to have as much impact as possible, so it's written similarly to a newspaper article**

22. **The aim of publishing a medical article is:**
    a. **Get income from the article publication**
    b. **Spread our knowledge in the medical field**
    c. **To present only the positive results obtained in a scientific study**
    d. **To improve the authors' CV**
    e. **To offer minimal information about the method followed, so that it can't be reproduced by other researchers**

23. **The title of a scientific article:**
    a. **It has to produce impact, because it uses titles similar to those in the tabloid press**
    b. **Summarizes the concept of the study described in the article**
    c. **When it's the case, indicates the animal species used in the described study**
    d. **Indicates the type of study**
    e. **Written in the form of a question, it creates more interest in reading the article**

24. ***The title of a scientific article:**
    a. **Is written before conducting the study**
    b. **Its role is to lead the reader to read the abstract**
    c. **Needs to present in detail the study results**
    d. **Needs to offer as less information as possible about the study so that it doesn't share the results from the beginning**
    e. **Uses as general terms as possible to display as a result in as many Google searches as possible**

25. ***The abstract of a scientific medical article:**
    a. **Its role is to furnish the necessary data to the reader, so as he can read the article without reading the whole article**
    b. **Its role is to present only the conclusion of the study**
    c. **Its role is to lead the reader to read the whole article**
    d. **Is less important than the article**
    e. **Contains essential sentences copied from the article text**

27.* The abstract of a medical scientific article

a. It is written before conducting the study

b. It is a summary of each section of the article

c. It is made up by copying phrases important from the rest of the sections of the article

d. He must present only the conclusions the study.

e. It can be the source of information we rely on when making a medical decision importance

28. Chapter introduction

a. must explain why it is important the study carried out

b. describes the general aspects of the studied problem in as much detail as possible

c. cite previous works that support the idea your presence

d. it presents the purpose of the study and the working hypothesis.

e. It is only important for those who do not know the subject well

29. *The introductory chapter in a scientific presentation:

a. will be pronounced in 5 minutes

b. will be pronounced in 1 minute

c. must explain the importance of the topic presented

d. must explain the methods used in the time of the study

e. must detail all the studies carried out previously on the same subject

30.Discussion chapter

a.is preceded by the conclusions chapter

b. aims to list the information already published on the same topic

c.is followed by the conclusions chapter

d. compare the new information obtained as a result of the study with those from the literature

e. it follows the results chapter

31. The material and methods chapter

a. shows in parentheses the commercial names of the medical products used,

b. must specify the size of the sample used

c. mentions only the statistical methods used, without giving details about them

d. if it presents the inclusion criteria, it is no longer necessary to present the exclusion criteria

e. presents the essential results obtained

32. The results chapter in a presentation scientific:

a. represents the central core of the presentation

b. represents 10% of the information presented

c. represents 33% of the information presented

d. represents 66% of the information presented

e represents 99% of the information presented

33. Results chapter

a. use tables and figures to communicate information more easily

b. repeat the information from the tables and figures below text form

c. the most important results are shown first

d. shows only the positive results

e. shows only the negative results

34.* The results chapter explains:

a. Materials used

b. Importance of the study

c. Statistical interpretation of the measured data and collected

d. The differences between the present study and other similar studies

e. The limitations that appeared during the course of the study

35. The conclusions chapter

a. is followed by the discussion chapter

b. indicate the clinical applications of the results obtained

c. specify if additional studies are needed to provide an answer ma precisely

d. summarizes the study carried out

e. follows after the results chapter

36.* The bibliography of a medical article

a. represents the medical articles used for supporting the ideas presented

b. may include papers presented at medical congresses

c. bibliographic indexes are placed before the punctuation marks

d. several reference systems can be used within a single medical article

e. may include press articles

37. In a scientific presentation, the following are admitted:

a. Maximum 7 words per column

b. Maximum 7 words per row

c. Maximum 7 lines per slide

d. Maximum 7 words per slide

e. Minimum 7 images per slide

38*. The color combination that provides the best visibility of the text on the slide in a presentation

scientific:

a.Red writing on a blue background

b. Yellow writing on a white background

c. Yellow writing on a blue background

d. White writing on a yellow background

e. Any combination of colors for writing and

background

39. In a scientific presentation:

a. the content is presented extensively in the form of phrases within the slides

b. the content is presented only in the form of ideas

c. the text within a slide is distributed evenly over the entire surface of the slide

d. the information in the tables is repeated in the text on the slides

e. complete phrases are preferable instead of keywords, to explain in as much detail as possible

40*. In a scientific presentation, the structure is:

a. Materials and methods, explanation of results

b. Introduction, contents, results

c. Introduction, materials and methods, results, discussions and conclusions

d. The text of the written medical article, divided into slides

e. When choosing the presenter, there are no rules clear structuring

41. In a scientific presentation:

a. The presenter looks at the projection screen

b. The use of breaks is encouraged

c. The presentation ends with a slide show of thanks

d. The presentation ends after the presenteranswers any questions from the audience

e. The presenter must speak as much as possible as quickly as possible to deliver as much as possible information

42*. Evidence-based medicine is:

a. statistical processing of collected data

b. interpretation of clinical conclusions in decisions oriented towards patient management

c. creation of a universally applicable prescription to all patients with a certain disease

d. less important than the opinion of highly publicized doctors

e. less important than what is written in the course we were learning from

43. Evidence-based medicine:

a. does not ignore clinical practice

b. promotes an approach based on medical protocols

c. offers the opportunity to implement their own clinical decisions

d. does not provide an answer to more than 70% of the clinical situations encountered

e. is irrelevant when in a medical clinic there is a tradition regarding how to proceed better

44. In search of answers to clinical questions, it is fundamental to turn to:

a. online databases (PubMed, Cochrane)

b. specialized literature in the form of guidelines and protocols of the societies prestigious medical

c. only to the clinical experience of other well-known doctors

d. personal intuition

e. sites that appear on the first page of a Google search

45. A clinical trial becomes relevant when:

a. it is randomized

b. the attending physician knows everything about the treatment administered to the study groups

c. the patients who did not remain in the group of the study until its end are excluded from the statistics

d. follow-up of patients is done over a long period of time

e. It contains a sufficiently large number of patients, calculated at the frequency of the studied problem

46.* A study in which radiographs are compared 800 smokers and 200 non-smokers

a study of type:

a. Cross-sectional

b. Cohort

c. Case control

d. Meta-analysis

e. Case report

47.*A study in which the progress of 100 is followed patients with chronic peripheral arteriopathy and the incidence of amputations at 10 years is determined a study of type:

a. Cross-sectional

b.Case control

c. Cohort

d. Meta-analysis

e. Case report

48. Scientific articles and presentations are:

a. the best way to communicate information scientific to the respective community

b. a practical way to identify breaches or logical mistakes in one's own way of thinking

C. a constant source of income for authors

d. an optional stage in the academic career medicine

e. is a way to become known in the academic world

49.* An original work:

a. is the result of an independent creative effort)

b. is copied entirely from an already existing work

c. can be the synthesis of other original works

d. it can be partially copied from other original works

e. it is enough to change the title to another one already published works

50. Plagiarism is:

a. When you ask your colleague for the correct answers to the exam

b. When you submit the same assignments as another colleague, even from previous years

c. Using the same topic for the bachelor thesis as another colleague

d. A form of theft

e. Acceptable as long as it is not discovered

51.* Providing incorrect information regarding the source used is:

a. An opportunity to write a medical article

b. A form of plagiarism

c. Acceptable with the approval of the supervisor license

d. Acceptable as long as it is often encountered

e. Acceptable as long as it is not discovered