Epi 3 Check on Learning (COL) Quiz

COL quizzes are NOT intended to be extremely challenging. Rather, the goal of COL quizzes are to simply assess students’ basic comprehension of the assigned materials and provide them with feedback early and without high stakes.

| **Q1 Strengths of cross-sectional**  Which of the following are strengths of the cross-sectional study design? | |
| --- | --- |
|  | A) Useful for assessing common outcomes |
|  | B) Useful for assessing diseases with a long duration |
|  | C) Useful for assessing rare exposures |
|  | A, B, and C |
| X | A and B only |

Cross-sectional studies are useful for outcomes that are common and have a long duration, as there would be enough sample size to study. The same is true for common exposures, too.

| **Q2 Appropriateness of cross-sectional**  A cross-sectional study is most appropriate for studying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | |
| --- | --- |
| X | Prevalence measures of disease occurrence |
|  | Incidence measures of disease occurrence |
|  | Both prevalence and incidence measures of disease occurrence |

Descriptive cross-sectional studies simply characterize the prevalence of a health outcome and/or related exposures in a specified population.

| **Q3 Calculate prevalence**   | Alcohol consumption | Heart disease+ (yes) | Heart disease- (no) | | --- | --- | --- | | Yes | 300 | 200 | | No | 100 | 400 |   The data above is from a hypothetical cross-sectional study assessing alcohol consumption (exposure) and heart disease (outcome).  What is the prevalence of heart disease in this sample? | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0.4  Prevalence of outcome = (a + c) / n  Prevalence of outcome = (300 + 100) / 1000  Prevalence of outcome = 400 / 1000  Prevalence of outcome = 0.4 | |
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Add ref.

| **Q4 Calculate prevalence**   | Alcohol consumption | Heart disease+ (yes) | Heart disease- (no) | | --- | --- | --- | | Yes | 300 | 200 | | No | 100 | 400 |   The data above is from a hypothetical cross-sectional study assessing alcohol consumption (exposure) and heart disease (outcome).  What is the prevalence of alcohol consumption in this sample? | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 0.5  Prevalence of exposure = (a + b) / n  Prevalence of exposure = (300 + 200) / 1000  Prevalence of exposure = 500 / 1000  Prevalence of exposure = 0.5 | |
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Add ref.

| **Q5 Calculate prevalence ratio**   | Alcohol consumption | Heart disease+ (yes) | Heart disease- (no) | | --- | --- | --- | | Yes | 300 | 200 | | No | 100 | 400 |   The data above is from a hypothetical cross-sectional study assessing alcohol consumption (exposure) and heart disease (outcome).  What is the prevalence ratio in this sample? | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3.0  Prevalence Ratio (PR) = outcome prevalence in exposed group / outcome prevalence in unexposed group  PR = a / (a + b) / c / (c + d)  PR = (300 / (300 + 200)) / (100 / (100 + 400))  PR = (300 / 500) / (100 / 500)  PR = 3.0 | |
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Add ref.