

Week 1 Quiz

TOTAL POINTS 10

1. Which of the following is **not** an example of a clinical application of a prognostic model?

1 point

- ☐ Determining who should receive end of life care
- ☐ Determining who should receive drugs for reducing heart attack risk
- ☐ Informing patients about their risk of developing illness
- ☒ Detecting atrial fibrillation automatically using a EKG

2. Recall the MELD score from the lesson. What is the output for a person with

1 point

Creatinine = 0.8 mg/dL,

Bilirubin total = 1.5 mg/dL,

INR = 1.3

Remember that the final score is multiplied by 10.

Please use natural logarithm instead of base 10 log.

You can also watch the video "Liver Disease Mortality" to review the calculation of the MELD score.

Variable	Coefficient
Ln Creatinine (mg/dL)	0.957

Variable	Coefficient
Ln Bilirubin total (mg/dL)	0.378
Ln INR	1.120
Intercept	0.643

- ☒ 8.76
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ 7.44
- ☐ 0.876

3. You've fit a linear model with no interaction terms, and which include Age (in years) as an input feature of the model. Also, you don't multiply the sum product by any scaling number (unlike the MELD score, for instance).

1 point

The risk score for a patient measured today is 0.56.

The model's coefficient for age is 0.24.

What will this patient's risk score be one year later, if all other features remain the same?

- ☒ 0.80
- ☐ Not enough information
- ☐ 0.56
- ☐ 0.24

4. A linear risk model for the risk of heart attack has three inputs: Age, Systolic Blood Pressure (BP), and the interaction term between Age and Systolic Blood Pressure. The coefficients for Age, BP, and the interaction term are 0.1, 0.3, and 0.5.

1 point

Can you determine how an increase in blood pressure is affected by an increase in age?

HINT: here is the formula for the model:

$$y = (\beta_A \times Age) + (\beta_B \times BP) + (\beta_{AB} \times Age \times BP)$$

- ☒ As you get older, the same increase in blood pressure leads to a LARGER change in your risk of heart attack.
- ☐ The effect of blood pressure on risk is independent of age
- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ As you get older, the same increase in blood pressure leads to a SMALLER change in your risk of heart attack.

5. If a feature x has range 0 to ∞ , then what is the range of $\ln(x)$?

1 point

- ☐ (0, infinity)
- ☐ (-infinity, 1)
- ☒ (-infinity, infinity)
- ☐ None of the above

6. True or False: If $a > b$, then $\ln(a) > \ln(b)$.

1 point

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

7. Which assignment of risk would make the following pair **concordant**?

1 point

Patient 1



Died within 3 months?

No

Patient 2



Yes

- ☐ None of the above
- ☐ (0.76, 0.34)
- ☒ (0.5, 0.83)
- ☐ (0.44, 0.44)

8. What is the C-index for the following set of predictions?

1 point

Patient	Event	Risk
1	Yes	0.74
2	Yes	0.52
3	No	0.60
4	No	0.28

- ☐ 1.0
☐ 0.5
☐ 0.25
☒ 0.75

9. What is the C-index for a model which always outputs 0.6 for any patient regardless of their health outcome?

1 point

- ☐ 0.6
☐ 0.0
☒ 0.5
☐ There is not enough information to say

10. Model 1 has a c-index of 0.7 and Model 2 has a c-index of 0.6. Which is more accurate using a threshold of 0.5 for the risk score?

1 point

In other words, if the risk score is 0.5 or higher, predict that the patient will have the disease in the future. If the risk score is < 0.5 , predict that the patient will not have the disease.

- ☐ There is not enough information to say
 - ☐ Model 1
 - ☒ They are equally as accurate
 - ☐ Model 2
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☐ I, **Mirko Jerber Rodriguez Mallma**, understand that submitting work that isn't my own may result in permanent failure of this course or deactivation of my Coursera account.

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