1- a highly aggressive disease with low survival rate can lead to which type of bias

A. Lenght time bias
B. lead time bias
C. survellance bias

2-A case control study between alcohol consumption and risk of developing lung cance, we can Control for smoking as confounding by

A. Matching
B. stratification
C. randomization

3 -study between high cholestrol level and risk of cvd found crude rate =3 , age adjusted rate for male was 4 and female 1, the adjusted risk was =3, age is a type of :

A. Confounding
B. Effect modifier
C. Neither confounding nor effect modifier

4-Propagated endemic usualy due to exposure of

A. Continous commin source
B. incontonous common source
C. person to person
D. point source

5-a Case after brest cancer excisions, pt underwent a reconstructive breast operation, this is a type of

A. Primodal
B. Primary
C. Secondary
D. Tertiary prevention

6- Maternal death during delivery was high those who delivered in hospital than those delivering at home. What type of association or relation?

A. Causation
B. Spirtual
C. Indirect
D.Coherent

7.labratories and physician report what type of surveillance.

A. Active
B. Passive
C. Senitile
D. Syndromic

If we increase the cutoff point, what would happen:

- Sensitivity increases and specificity decreases.
- Specificity increases and sensitivity decreases.

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Which one of the following 95% CI for odds ratio is not considered to be significant:

- 0.68 – 2.1

I am not sure about the exact number. But for odds ratio if the interval crosses (1) it is not significant.

A researcher has conducted a study and after analyses found that one variable may be contributing to the outcome, what is the best method to know if the variable is really affecting the results or if it is confounding:

- Stratification.

SPSS:
Association between so many variables and the burnout score,
ANS: Chi square for each var with the factor
And the interpretation

Linear association between.... And the interpretation

Categorize the Age into 3 categories and then how many subjects in category 2?

Epidemiology :
Calculate DALY of two car accidents : car1 all died. Car2 with injury and life long disability and its component and the interpretation

Sensitivity, predictive values, likely hood ration and interpretation

Attributable population... (PAR) equation

Pretest and posttest

Cumulative incidence

Effect modifier

Confidence interval and confidence level and sample size relation

- The ability to reject null hypothesis:
    - Power.
    - Confidence level.
    - Confounding.

Reject null when it is false, which type of bias

Community A and Community B and the adjusted age what is true, (copy from CDC mcq)

What is the Study design, what can be calculated, give interpretation

If there is a rare disease and a registry but the budjet is too tight for 1 year, as an epidemiologist what is the best study design? Case control or cohort?

Conditional probability

Incidence as a Probability question with a value 0.68!!

200 population, 30 of them are diabetic. 5 died, 5 cured, and 5 migrated. With 20 newly diagnosed cases.
Calculate the cumulative incidence and period prevalence.

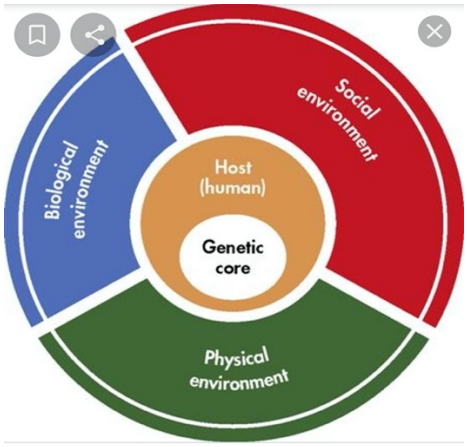
A new screening test was introduced and the test was applied on 200 persons. Of which 50 had the disease, 35 of those tested positive, while of the healthy individuals 16 were found to be positive.

1- Construct 2*2 table.

	cases	healthy	
Screening +ve	35	16	
Screening -ve	15	134	
	50	150	

2- Calculate sensitivity, specificity, negative predictive value, pre-test probability and post-test probability.

What is the core in wheel of causation:
The answer is >> CORE



Food poisoning example in the question.
The incubation is (24-48) hours and average is (33). The questions tells about the meal times with a graph.

- Calculate the exposure period. (calculate in hours) food.