

Epidemiological Statistical Measures

Epidemiology · Answer Key · 10 Questions

1. What is the primary focus of epidemiology?

- A) Individual patient diagnosis
- B) Populations and groups of subjects**
- C) Hospital administrative costs
- D) Laboratory chemical analysis

2. Which measure quantifies the proportion of subjects with a disease at a specific moment?

- A) Incidence density
- B) Point prevalence**
- C) Standardised mortality ratio
- D) Attributable fraction

3. What is the range of values for point prevalence?

- A) 0 to infinity
- B) 1 to 100
- C) 0 to 1**
- D) Minus 1 to 1

4. How is the Number Needed to Treat (NNT) calculated?

- A) $1 / ARR$**
- B) $ARR * Pe$
- C) $OR - 1$
- D) ID / IDU

5. What does the Relative Risk (RR) express when its value is greater than 1?

- A) A protective effect
- B) No association
- C) A positive association**
- D) A negative association

6. Which measure of incidence incorporates time in the denominator?

- A) Accumulated incidence
- B) Point prevalence
- C) Incidence density**
- D) Population attributable risk

7. What is the primary utility of the Odds Ratio (OR)?

A) Measuring speed of disease

B) Estimation in case-control studies

C) Calculating population size

D) Determining latency periods

8. What does the SMR compare?

A) Observed deaths to expected deaths

B) Incidence to prevalence

C) Exposed to unexposed

D) Healthy to sick

9. When is Accumulated Incidence (AI) generally preferred over Incidence Density (ID)?

A) When the population is open

B) When latency is short

C) When there is high missing data

D) When studying chronic illness

10. What does NNH stand for in the context of adverse events?

A) Number Necessary to Harm

B) Number of New Hazards

C) Negative Normal Health

D) Neutral Null Hypothesis