

# Epidemiological Statistical Measures

Epidemiology · Practice Test · 10 Questions

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## 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