



Study Design Quiz

by Laura King, MA, ELS

CORRECT ANSWERS

Directions: Respond to the following questions based on your knowledge of [chapter 20](#) (§[20.2](#)-§[20.7](#); pp 838-851 in print) of the [AMA Manual of Style](#).

1. Which type of study assesses the efficacy of the treatment intervention in a controlled, standardized, and highly monitored setting and usually among highly selected samples of patients?

randomized controlled trial

case series

sensitivity analysis

cost-benefit analysis

2. In which type of study do participants receive more than 1 of the treatments under investigation, usually in a randomly determined sequence and with a prespecified amount of time (a “washout period”) between sequential treatments?

parallel-design, double-blind trial

noninferiority trial

prospective cohort study

crossover trial

LEARNING RESOURCES

3. In which type of study does the investigator use information already collected to look for associations?

retrospective study

prospective study

historical study

survey study

4. In which type of study does the investigator identify a group of individuals and then observe them for a specified period after study initiation?

retrospective study

prospective study

meta-analysis

diagnostic test study

5. Which type of study assesses whether 1 or more treatments are superior to the others?

parallel-design, double-blind trial

retrospective cohort study

case-control study

crossover trial

6. Which type of study follows up a similar group of individuals who are initially free of the outcome of interest but for whom the outcomes have been defined before the events occur?

prospective cohort study

crossover study

case series

cost-benefit analysis

7. Case-control studies are always

prospective

retrospective

overmatched

multivariate



LEARNING RESOURCES

8. Which of type of study compares a less expensive treatment or intervention against a treatment or intervention that is already known to be effective to assess whether the new intervention is no worse than the existing treatment?

meta-analysis
case-control study
noninferiority trial
randomized controlled trial

9. Which type of study compares those who have had an outcome or event with those who have not?

case-control study
case series
cohort study
meta-analysis

10. Which type of study can be used to describe the experience of an individual or institution in treating a disease?

case-control study
crossover trial
case series
equivalence study

11. Which type of study is a systematic pooling of the results of 2 or more studies to address a question of interest or hypothesis?

case-control study
meta-analysis
noninferiority trial
parallel-design, double-blind trial

12. Which type of study generally yields estimates of likelihood ratios, sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive values, and negative predictive values?

crossover study
cost-effectiveness study
meta-analysis
diagnostic test study

LEARNING RESOURCES

13. In longitudinal survey studies, the same respondents are surveyed

at several time points

at a single time point

only once

cross-sectionally

14. Which type of study converts clinical measures of outcomes into monetary units, allowing both expenses and advantages to be expressed on a single scale?

cost-benefit analysis

cost-effectiveness analysis

equivalence study

sensitivity analysis

15. Which type of study benefits from the publication of a flow diagram showing the flow of participants in the study, including when and why participants dropped out or were lost to follow-up and how many participants were evaluated for the study end points?

case series

randomized controlled trial

meta-analysis

survey study

