



## **Research for Better Health Outcomes**

### **A workshop for new investigators**

#### **PRE-REQUISITE QUIZ**

1. A good qualitative problem statement...

- Defines the independent and dependent variables.
- Conveys a sense emerging design.
- Specifies the relationship between variable that the researcher expects to find.
- Specifies a research hypothesis to be tested.

2. Clinical trial randomisation of study subjects is performed to reduce the influence of:

- Evaluation bias
- Selection bias
- Efficacy bias
- Performance bias

3. The ICH GCP Guideline addresses the responsibilities of the...

- Investigator, Sponsor and Ethics Committee
- Patients, Investigator and Sponsor
- Sponsor, Ethics Committee and Regulatory Authority
- Investigator, patients and Ethics Committee

4. When was the first version of the Declaration of Helsinki published?

- 1947
- 1964
- 1978
- 1996

5. The statement of purpose in a research study should...

- Identify the design of the study.
- Identify the intent or objective of the study.
- Specify the type of people to be used in the study.
- Describe the study.

6. Informed consent is important because...

- It enables the participant to understand vital information on the proposed trial.
- It provides the participant with all the information regarding remote risks.
- It enables the investigator to recruit participants of his choice.
- It promotes clinical research.

7. A qualitative research question...

- Is generally an open-ended question.
- Asks a question about some process, or phenomenon to be explored.
- Both a and b are correct.
- None of the above.

8. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called a...

- Categorical variable
- Dependent variable
- Independent variable
- Intervening variable

9. A research plan...

- Should be detailed.
- Should be given to others for review and comments.
- Sets out the rationale for a research study.
- All of the above.

10. The Method section of the research plan typically specifies...

- The research participants.
- The results of prior studies that address the phenomena of interest.
- The apparatus, instruments, and materials for the research study.
- The planned research procedures.
- A, C, and D

11. Which of the following is necessary in obtaining informed consent?

- A description of the statistical analyses that will be carried out.
- A description of the purpose of the research.
- A description of the reliability and validity of test instruments.
- A list of publications that the researcher has had in the last ten years.

12. Ethics is the set of principles and guidelines that help us to uphold the things we value.

- True
- False

13. Which of the following is not an ethical guideline for conducting research with humans?

- Getting informed consent of the participant.
- Telling participants they must continue until the study has been completed.
- Keeping participants' identity anonymous.
- Telling participants they are free to withdraw at any time.

14. Ideally, the research participant's identity is not known to the researcher. This is called...?

- Anonymity
- Confidentiality
- Deception
- Desensitising

15. This is a process of transforming qualitative research data from written interviews or field notes into typed text.

- Segmenting
- Coding
- Transcription
- Memoing

16. When evaluating tests and assessment, “reliability” refers to asking ourselves which of the following questions?

- Does it measure what it is supposed to measure?
- Are there ways to avoid subjective judgements when measuring something?
- Does it give consistent results?
- Does it measure multiple constructs?

17. The challenge of qualitative data analysis is that it often includes data that are unwieldy and complex; it is a major challenge to make sense of the large pool of data.

- True
- False

18. Which of the following is not one of the even major parts to a research report?

- Results
- Abstract
- Method
- Footnotes

19. What is a research design?

- A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory.
- The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods.
- The style in which you present your research findings, e.g. a graph.
- A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data.

20. Which of the following is not true about the use of language in research reports?

- You should choose accurate and clear words that are free from bias.
- You should avoid labelling people whenever possible.
- You should avoid using the term ‘subject’ whenever possible.
- All of the above are true.