



Study Design Quiz

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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

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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

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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