

Test Bank for Essentials of Public Health Research Methods 1st Crosby



JONES & BARTLETT LEARNING

5 Wall Street | Burlington, MA | 01803 | 978-443-5000 | www.jblearning.com

Essentials of Public Health Research Methods

Richard A. Crosby & Laura F. Salazar

Test Bank

Chapter 1 Test Bank

1. Research can be viewed along an “evolutionary continuum.” The first step in this continuum involves:

- A. practice-based implications.
- B. tests of research-refined practice.
- C. basic correlations.
- D. program evaluation.

Ans: A

2. Evidence-based practice is best described as:

- A. a regulated set of rules that guide research methodology.
- B. a regulated process of turning research into practice.
- C. a lengthy process of building research repositories.

Ans: B

3. The *Community Guide* pertains to which aspect of public health research?

- A. Community-based interventions
- B. The reciprocal nature of research and practice
- C. Evidence-based practice
- D. Practice-based methodology

Ans: C

4. True or False? *Effectiveness* refers to how well a program functions under the conditions of an experimental study, whereas *efficacy* refers to how well the program functions in practice.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: B

5. Chapter 1 describes an important trend in public health research. This is:

- A. using large samples to better represent a population.
- B. a quest to identify factors of public health importance that can be altered by policy change.
- C. an increasing reliance on randomized controlled trials to inform practice-based programs.

Ans: B

6. Which of the following statements is false?

- A. Research can be viewed as a sequential series of steps.
- B. Research and practice have a reciprocal and iterative relationship.
- C. Some research has immediate implications for practice, even without randomized trials.
- D. Evidence-based practice is the highest possible standard.

Ans: D

7. A quasi-experimental design is one that:

- A. is often applied to policy-related research.
- B. entails the use of only one population.
- C. should be reserved for rare occasions when randomized trials are not practical.

Ans: A

8. True or False? The final step of the circular model of research is best described as an opportunity to use the research findings to inform a subsequent iteration of the research question.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

9. Which of the following considerations is *not* part of the circular model of research?

- A. Measurement
- B. Study design
- C. Study cost
- D. Sampling

Ans: C

10. The term *methodology* refers to:

- A. techniques used to analyze data.
- B. techniques used to collect data.
- C. the use of a policy-to-practice model of public health.
- D. techniques used to fulfill the conditions of a given study design.

Ans: D

Chapter 2 Test Bank

1. A study that involves only women with at least one past pregnancy who are between the ages of 17 and 34 is an example of:

- A. how the breadth of a research question functions.
- B. how the boundaries of a research question function.
- C. a research question that is semi-inclusive.

Ans: B

2. A sound research question is one that emanates from:

- A. a long-held passion of the researcher.
- B. a targeted literature review.
- C. alignment of political agendas with public health agendas.

Ans: B

3. In conducting a literature review, Maria cites several sources. Which of the following does *not* belong in a literature review?

- A. *Journal of Public Health*
- B. A fact sheet from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- C. An MSNBC news podcast
- D. *New England Journal of Medicine*

Ans: C

4. True or False? Identifying the research gap is a process that takes into *full* account the study population (e.g., if the gap does not exist for white males, but does indeed exist for Latinos, then it is a gap that should be addressed for Latinos).

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A

5. Which of the following is *not* part of the four-step model described in Chapter 2?

- A. Create a phrase that captures the essence of the study hypothesis.
- B. Use the NIH RePORTER.
- C. Identify the study *population*.
- D. Identify the study *design*.

Ans: B

6. A statement of the purpose for a study reads as follows: “To identify cross-sectional associations between personal agency to avert skin cancer and use of tanning booths among white females under the age of 30 years.” What element is lacking?

- A. A phrase regarding the hypothesis of the study
- B. A phrase regarding the study design
- C. Identification of the study population

Ans: A

7. Imagine that one of your most influential professors says to you, “I have a large dataset on the topic of social ties and obesity—you are welcome to use this for your thesis.” You quickly say yes. As such, you will be engaged in what kind of research?

- A. Reframing research
- B. Internal validity research
- C. Secondhand research
- D. Secondary research

Ans: D

8. Generally speaking, the internal validity of a study is increased by:

- A. less restrictive boundaries.
- B. more restrictive boundaries.
- C. expanding the breadth.
- D. a targeted literature review.

Ans: B

9. Which of the following phrases is *not* an example of a working hypothesis?

- A. Alcoholics attending weekly support group meetings will have lower rates of alcohol-related missed days from work compared to those not attending these meetings.
- B. Mothers of teen daughters who smoke are more likely to be smokers themselves.
- C. Obesity is a product of a built environment that promotes sedentary lifestyles.

Ans: C

10. True or False? A literature review can be an overwhelming task; hence, simply reading the abstracts (rather than the entire article) is an acceptable first step in this task.

- A. True
- B. False

Ans: A