

Please complete this quiz by recording your answers on the answer sheet provided.

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Questions for Module I: part 3 Hill: Finding Clinical Evidence

1. What is a good source of information for a background question?
 - a. Basic science research
 - b. Report of a controlled trial
 - c. Textbook
 - d. ACP Journal Club
 - e. All of the above
2. Which of these domains or categories may apply to a typical clinical question that begins a search for evidence-based literature?
 - a. Research
 - b. Therapy
 - c. Management
 - d. Trials
 - e. All of the above
3. Which of the following are filtered and evaluated sources of evidence?
 - a. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
 - b. ACP Journal Club
 - c. Clinical Practice Guidelines
 - d. a and b but not c
 - e. All of the above
4. What is a reason not to use a textbook to find evidence?
 - a. Material is out of date before it is published
 - b. May be based entirely on author's opinion
 - c. Too lengthy
 - d. a and b but not c
 - e. All of the above
5. What is the Cochrane Library used for?
 - a. Systematic reviews of literature
 - b. Background discussion
 - c. Animal research
 - d. Case reports
 - e. All of the above
6. In what ways does PubMed's Clinical Queries help to find good clinical literature?
 - a. Applies a clinical filter to a search
 - b. Tailors the search to broad or narrow results
 - c. Allows searcher to focus on one of the four clinical domains
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
7. What is a good way to narrow a Medline search?
 - a. Apply a limit
 - b. Truncate a term
 - c. Include synonyms for terms
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

8. What should you do when you can't find evidence in the literature?
 - a. Try some different search terms
 - b. Consult a librarian
 - c. Reformulate your clinical question
 - d. a and b
 - e. a, b and c

Questions for Module I part 3: Phelan: Cochran Collaboration

1. The Cochrane Collaboration, a worldwide effort of clinical epidemiologists and healthcare researchers, is focused on:
 - a. Increasing efficiency by reducing the duplication of healthcare research efforts
 - b. Promoting the use of controlled trials in clinical decision making
 - c. Supporting the conduct of controlled trials and systematic reviews of healthcare interventions
 - d. Disseminating the results of high quality controlled trials and systematic reviews
 - e. b and c
 - f. All of the above
2. In the hierarchy of research designs, the design which introduces the least bias as regards the true effect of a given healthcare intervention is:
 - a. a case-control study
 - b. a prospective cohort study
 - c. a systematic review of observational studies
 - d. a randomized, controlled trial
 - e. a double blind, randomized controlled trial
 - f. a systematic review of high quality controlled trials
3. A drug representative pays you a visit in your office and presents to you a new study on the most recent cephalosporin antibiotic for ear infections which, in a large double blind randomized controlled trial on healthy children of employees of the drug company, has led to a 50% reduction in the risk of ear pain at 24 hours after starting the medicine with their children. 4000 children of employees were treated with the drug, 4 (0.1%) of whose parents reported severe pain waking the child at night and resulting in a phone call or repeat visit to their pediatrician. In the untreated control group, 8 (0.2%) reported severe pain. The drug rep therefore recommends you to treat all your patients with the new drug. You want to ease the pain of at least one of your patients, however, you notice that on the basis of the information given, to achieve this goal you will need to treat
 - a. 1000 children with otitis ($= 1 / (0.2\% - 0.1\%)$)
 - b. 2000 children with otitis ($= 8000 / 4$)
 - c. 4000 children with otitis ($= 4 \times (1 / 0.1\%)$)
 - d. 8000 children with otitis ($= 4000 \times 2$)
 - e. The number of people required to treat cannot be calculated from the data provided
4. For common clinical questions regarding 'background' information on the management of an uncomplicated asthma exacerbation, where is the best place a clinician might quickly and efficiently find recommendations integrating the best available clinical research evidence together with experienced expert opinion and explicit linkages to the evidence:
 - a. A chapter on asthma in a textbook
 - b. Search the New England Journal of Medicine website (as they are always right)

- c. Evidence based guideline recommendation statements (through the National Guideline Clearinghouse or a local organizations intranet)
 - d. Contact or consult a respected colleague
 - e. As you are board certified, just do what you've always done
 - f. Do a Google search
 - g. None of the above
5. What are the 5 basic steps of Evidence Based Practice:
- a. Efficient search for the best available evidence
 - b. Ask a respected colleague the right thing to do
 - c. Application of the evidence to your patient care
 - d. Keep doing what you always do as it seems to be working
 - e. Recognition of an information need
 - f. Translation of information need into an 'answerable clinical question'
 - g. Critical appraisal of the best available evidence
 - h. e, f, a, g, c (in that order)
 - i. all of the above
 - j. none of the above