Scientific medical research Summary with som	e past
Lectures (10-	
7-Randomly assigning groups of people to an intervention group and other groups	15-What type of sampling divides the population into homogeneous strata from
of people to a control group is known as:	which elements are selected at random?
a. Quota randomization	a. Simple random sampling
b. Block randomization	b. Probability cluster sampling
c. Stratified randomization	c. Cluster sampling
d. Cluster randomization	d. Stratified random sampling
12-What type of research design involves an intervention but no randomization?	32-Block randomization:
a. Quasi-experimental	a. Consecutive assignment of participants to either intervention or control group
b. Crossover	b. purposefully assigns participants to intervention group based on response to
c. pre-experimental	treatment
	c. Assigns Cluster of non-diseased to control group and diseased participants to
d. Factorial	Intervention group
	d. Assigns groups of participants to an intervention group and other groups of
	participants to a control group
apter 12 (Expermintal studies) .1 \rightarrow RCT: randomized controlled trials are the gold standard	for assessing causality
$0.6 o ext{randomization}$ L, simple randomization $ o$ use a coin toss, a random nu	mber generator or some uncomplicated procedure to assign eac
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Some notes from chapter 14 $14.1 \rightarrow$ correlational studies over view \rightarrow known as ecological study and aggregate study uses population level data to look for associations btw two or more group characteristics, No individual level data are used
* correlational studies \longrightarrow first step \longrightarrow select the sources of data that will be used \longrightarrow what to watch out for \longrightarrow the ecological fallacy , limited publication venues \longrightarrow key statistical measure \longrightarrow correlation
14.2 \rightarrow aggregate data \rightarrow at least two population level must be available for each population (exposures
And outcomes must be measured similarly in all populations being compared)
14.3 $ ightharpoonup$ correlation depends on the level of the measurements of the variables $ ightharpoonup$ plot each population on a scatter plot
14.4 \rightarrow age adjustment \rightarrow to more fairly compare populations with very different age distributions
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