

Continuing Education Questions

FALL 2014

1. Advantages of pursuing a research agenda include all the following except:
 - a. Provides a means for augmenting salaries
 - b. Provides self-satisfaction
 - c. Affords status to institutions
 - d. Increases the body of scientific knowledge
2. The purpose of performing a literature review before initiating a research project of interest is to:
 - a. Provide a synopsis of the project
 - b. Replicate the findings of a published research project
 - c. Identify gaps in knowledge based on published research findings
 - d. Discern the most cost-effective methodology for the research project
3. A researcher is interested in surveying routine blood donors to determine the most common reasons for donating blood. This study would be approved by the IRB for which level of review?
 - a. Full review
 - b. Expedited review
 - c. Exempt review
 - d. IRB approval is not needed
4. An example of a study that would be approved for an expedited review by the IRB would be one that includes:
 - a. a clinical trial to test a new drug for treatment of breast cancer
 - b. the assessment of a new educational tutorial using a pre-test and post-test design
 - c. focus group sessions of CLS alumni to assess professionalism in the workforce
 - d. blood collection from health volunteers to assess a reference range for a new biomarker
5. An informed consent:
 - a. is only necessary for studies approved for full review by the IRB
 - b. informs the participants of the study that their participation is voluntary
 - c. may be conducted verbally without written documentation
 - d. not required of study subjects who are minors
6. An example of ordinal data is:
 - a. glucose concentration in mg/dL
 - b. race
 - c. military rank
 - d. pulse rate
7. Allowable indirect costs include:
 - a. general office supplies
 - b. software
 - c. memberships
 - d. overhead costs
8. Who is responsible at academic institutions for overseeing post-award administration and providing financial reports to sponsors?
 - a. Office of Sponsored Projects
 - b. Institutional Review Board
 - c. Office of Research Integrity
 - d. Individual units
9. Which of the following research designs would be most appropriate for an educator who wished to perform an overall assessment of the medical laboratory science program at her university?
 - a. Survey
 - b. True experimental – posttest only
 - c. Pretest – posttest
 - d. Quasi- experimental – time series
10. Which statement best describes quantitative and qualitative research design?
 - a. Qualitative design is based on ground theory and tests a hypothesis while quantitative research is emergent.
 - b. Both qualitative and quantitative research relies on a large sample size.

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- c. Experimental and control groups are needed for both qualitative and quantitative studies.
 - d. Quantitative design relies heavily on numerical and statistical analysis while qualitative design produces richer, descriptive data.
11. Regarding nonexperimental design,
- a. An intervention is required
 - b. It is an example of qualitative research design
 - c. Correlation but not causation can be established
 - d. It includes an intervention and random assignment
12. When considering sampling methods
- a. Larger samples are most useful for homogenous populations
 - b. Probability sampling generally assures random selection.
 - c. The study population must be broadly defined
 - d. Convenience sampling is one method to ensure that each subject has an equal chance of being assigned to the study.
13. An abstract
- a. Should only be submitted for publication when the full manuscript is rejected
 - b. is not required to include data or conclusions.
 - c. Generally is not peer reviewed
 - d. Serves as a mechanism to publish or present novel research
14. When selecting a journal for manuscript submission
- a. It is best to always select a highly specialized journal
 - b. The author's professional expertise and credentials must be acceptable to the journal editors
 - c. After writing the paper, investigate appropriate journals for submission.
 - d. Research design is not an important consideration in journal selection.
15. Which statement is incorrect regarding parts of the manuscript?
- a. Results are ideally included in the Results and Discussion section.
 - b. Materials, instruments, and processes, including IRB approval are included in the Methods section.
 - c. Define key terms and clearly state the purpose in the Introduction section.
 - d. The research question is answered in the Conclusions section.
16. A researcher wishes to investigate the effects of caffeine on the heart rates of laboratory mice. He uses a random number table to assign each animal to the experimental or control group. The heart rates of both groups are taken. The mice in the experimental group receive 1 mg of caffeine. Next, the heart rates of both groups are taken at one hour intervals for 8 hours. This design is best described as:
- a. True experimental – factorial design
 - b. True experimental – pretest /post test
 - c. Quasi-experimental – time series
 - d. Correlational research
17. Privacy is a central tenant of patient safety. Limited data sets (LDS) allow for the retention of more protected health information than de-identified health records. All of the following are aspects of patient/consumer privacy retained in LDS, EXCEPT:
- a. Zipcode
 - b. Date of service
 - c. Social security number
 - d. Date of birth
18. Informed consent is required for the conduct of research on human subjects. Regulations defining human subjects research in the U.S. are codified in:
- a. The Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act, enacted under Title XIII of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
 - b. The Protection of Human Subjects “Common Rule.”
 - c. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).
 - d. The CLIA Program and HIPAA Privacy Rule; Patients' Access to Test Reports (CMS-2319-F), Federal Register February 6, 2014.

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19. Clinical laboratory information, appropriately generated, interpreted, and communicated, adds value to patient/consumers in their healthcare decision-making and is synonymous with definitions of quality and patient safety for medical laboratory professionals (MLP). MLP roles in consultation with patient/consumers and other healthcare providers is codified in:
 - a. The Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act, enacted under Title XIII of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
 - b. The Protection of Human Subjects “Common Rule.”
 - c. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).
 - d. The CLIA Program and HIPAA Privacy Rule; Patients' Access to Test Reports (CMS-2319-F), Federal Register February 6, 2014.
20. Rules governing the use of electronic health record data in evidence-based quality improvement studies examining the linkage between laboratory information and health outcomes are primarily codified in:
 - a. The Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act, enacted under Title XIII of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.
 - b. The Protection of Human Subjects “Common Rule.”
 - c. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).
 - d. The CLIA Program and HIPAA Privacy Rule; Patients' Access to Test Reports (CMS-2319-F), Federal Register February 6, 2014.

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4. What subjects would you like to see addressed in the future Focus articles?

Answers

Circle correct answer.

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