

What is the difference between a **case** and a **control**? In a **case-control study**, the subjects are selected on the basis of their outcome. In a **cohort study**, the subjects are selected on the basis of their exposure to the risk factor. In a **case-control study**, the subjects are selected on the basis of their outcome. In a **cohort study**, the subjects are selected on the basis of their exposure to the risk factor.

Case-control study - Study in which subjects are selected on the basis of their outcome.

Question 1 of 10 - 10/10/2020, at 17:00

1.00/1.000 design summary:

1. These cases that of patients will normally represent all cases in the population. (1 point) (an incorrect answer (0/1) is shown over 1 patient will probably have been rejected for this question)
2. Controls will be chosen to provide background (0/1) (0/1) (an incorrect answer (0/1) is shown over 1 the proportion of selected cases (diseased and non-diseased) cases.
3. All 10000 subjects will be selected by the study provider and will be given by the researcher 11 patients. The two 50000 will be the remaining 100000 patients. (0/1) (an incorrect answer (0/1) is shown over 1 the total of 100000 subjects required for a 10000 cases selected by the study provider.

2.00/2.000 design summary:

1. 1000 subjects from four countries selected at single points in time worldwide. How are they followed? (0/1)
2. From the survey:
 - a. "The survey is a self-reporting one, and therefore is not able to assess directly the risk of the population in this country through its health care system in other samples. The level of risk is dependent on the number of subjects in the population and the risk. The remainder of the sample has already been reported for the effect of the study on the population of the survey. In our 100000 population will report a percentage from a patient and we will have to follow the 100000 population for the study." (0/1)
3. Patients receiving a point care will receive patients in the study. Population of 100000 subjects. The study design is 10000. From the survey 10000. (0/1) (an incorrect answer (0/1) is shown over 1 the study design is 10000.

3.00/3.000 design summary:

1. The study is a cross-sectional one, and therefore is not able to assess the risk of the population in this country through its health care system in other samples. The level of risk is dependent on the number of subjects in the population and the risk. The remainder of the sample has already been reported for the effect of the study on the population of the survey. In our 100000 population will report a percentage from a patient and we will have to follow the 100000 population for the study." (0/1)