**Preview of Pre-Quiz #2**

**Question 1**  
4 points  
One of the hallmarks of analytical studies is that they compare groups to determine whether there appears to be an association.

- [ ] True  
- [ ] False

**Question 2**  
4 points  
Which of the following statements about case-control studies is true? (Check all that apply)

- [ ] A. A retrospective cohort study is the same as a case control study.
- [ ] B. Case control studies begin by identifying diseased people (cases) and a comparison group of non-diseased subjects (controls) in order to compare the exposure distribution between these two groups.
- [ ] C. Case control studies begin by identifying non-diseased people (controls) and comparing the incidence of disease in the controls and diseased people (cases).
- [ ] D. None of the above

**Question 3**  
4 points  
When conducting a cohort study in order to identify risk factors for ovarian cancer, which of the following individuals should NOT be included in the cohort if they have these characteristics at the beginning of the observation period? (Check all that apply)

- [ ] A. Women with ovarian cancer.
- [ ] B. Women who have had their ovaries removed.
- [ ] C. Men.
- [ ] D. Women with ovaries who do not have ovarian cancer.

**Question 4**  
4 points  
Intervention studies are most similar to which of the following study designs? (Select the ONE best answer.)

- [ ] A. Retrospective Cohort Study
- [ ] B. Prospective Cohort Study
- [ ] C. Case Control Study
- [ ] D. None of the above

**Question 5**  
4 points  
In a retrospective cohort study the investigators "jump back in time" to identify and enroll subjects at a point in time before any of them had developed the
outcome of interest.

☐ True
☐ False