

VARIABLES AND SAMPLING METHODS

1. Which of the following is an example of an ordinal variable?
 - a. Childhood diseases
 - b. Annually fees for health care
 - c. Pain scale (no pain, very mild, discomforting, tolerable, distressing, very distressing, intense, very intense, utterly/horrible, excruciating/unbearable, unimaginable/unspeakable)
 - d. The first three digits of your health care insurance number
 - e. Your favourite drops
2. Which of the following is most likely a continuous quantitative variable?
 - a. The number of heart attacks of one person during the life
 - b. The number of surgical interventions performed in a hospital per day
 - c. Number of bacteria on a culture plate
 - d. Number of red blood cells
 - e. The time needed to perform a surgical intervention
3. Which of the following are most likely discrete quantitative variable?
 - a. The number of heart attacks of one person during the life
 - b. The number of surgical interventions performed in a hospital per day
 - c. Number of bacteria on a culture plate
 - d. Number of red blood cells
 - e. The time needed to perform a surgical intervention
4. The manager of a health insurance agency wishes to monitor the quality of life of persons with lumbar disk herniation. The manager applies on a randomly chosen sample the EORTC questionnaire and collected data related to type of treatment (surgical, physical therapy, chiropractic manipulation, heat and/or ice therapy, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, oral steroids, epidural injection), number of surgeries if any, and the type of surgery (microdiscectomy, microendoscopic surgery, etc.). What type of variable is “number of surgery”?
 - a. quantitative and discrete
 - b. quantitative and continuous
 - c. qualitative and discrete
 - d. qualitative and continuous
 - e. quantitative and nominal
5. The manager of a health insurance agency wishes to monitor the quality of life of persons with lumbar disk herniation. The manager applies on a randomly chosen sample the EORTC questionnaire and collected data related to type of treatment (surgical, physical therapy, chiropractic manipulation, heat and/or ice therapy, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, oral steroids, epidural injection), number of surgeries, and the type of surgery (microdiscectomy, microendoscopic surgery, etc.). What type of variable is “type of treatment”?
 - a. quantitative and discrete
 - b. quantitative and continuous
 - c. qualitative and nominal
 - d. qualitative and ordinal
 - e. qualitative and dichotomial
6. Which of the following is a qualitative variable?
 - a. health care annual contribution
 - b. weight
 - c. age
 - d. number of siblings
 - e. eye colour
7. A study is done to determine the average salary for all Romanian cardiologists. If we were to pick the biggest hospitals in Cluj-Napoca, Bucharest, Iasi, Constanța and Timișoara and average together the salaries of all cardiologists, would this be a good sampling technique or a bad sampling technique? **Bad**
8. A sample consists of every 49th student from a group of 496 students is an example of _____ sample.
 - a. Random
 - b. Stratified
 - c. Cluster
 - d. Systematic
 - e. Convenience
9. To avoid working late, a quality control analyst simply inspects the first 100 items produced in a day. This is an example of _____ sample.
 - a. Stratified
 - b. Random
 - c. Cluster
 - d. Convenience
 - e. Systematic