**CCC-OCA & CCRF Webinar Series April 2011**

***Cochrane and Evidence for Practice***

**Module 2:** (12 April, 2001) **The anatomy of a systematic review**

1. Which study design is more rigorous in trying to determine the effect of the treatment without influence from external factors?

1. case study
2. clinical trial
3. randomized controlled trial
4. all of the above

2. In a randomized controlled trial it is important that:

1. there is a control and treatment group
2. control and treatment groups are made up of similar types of clients
3. clients are allocated to treatment and control groups randomly
4. all of the above

3. Randomized controlled trials:

1. cannot explain feelings or preferences of clients
2. are often used to compare the effectiveness of interventions
3. allocate clients to treatment and placebo groups
4. all of the above

4. What components does a general review **NOT** contain?

1. expert opinion
2. a systematic selection of the literature
3. non-systematic synthesis of information
4. a broad research question

5. Why should a literature review be done?

1. to identify gaps in research
2. to identify the current status of research in a specific area
3. to identify methodological problems in the completed research
4. all of the above

6. Why is a systematic review undertaken?

1. Identify, critically appraise, and synthesize the literature for a specific question on an intervention
2. Identify and highlight the literature that supports a specific intervention
3. Describe and summarize what is new in the field
4. Provides a simple mechanical application of methodology

7. What do Cochrane reviews answer questions about?

1. treatment options
2. disease diagnosis
3. treatment benefits and harms
4. a and c

8. What is a meta-analysis?

1. combines the results of 2 or more similar studies
2. a summary and discussion of study results
3. the same as a systematic review
4. always part of a systematic review

9. Which of the following is **NOT** a benefit of meta-analysis?

1. can improve precision if the trials are similar
2. answers questions not posed by individual studies
3. combines information from studies that are clinically diverse
4. increases statistical power

10. When a meta-analysis is performed, how is it often summarized graphically?

1. A Forest Plot
2. A Venn diagram
3. A Funnel Plot
4. None of the above