Set 1: MCQs (10 Questions)

1. Evidence-Based Medicine integrates three main components, EXCEPT:

A. Best research evidence

B. Patient values

C. Clinical expertise

D. Physician financial interest

E. Local conditions

2. A clinician sees many patients daily. According to EBM, the need for information is estimated as:

A. 1 question per inpatient

B. 5 questions per inpatient

C. 10 questions per inpatient

D. 5 questions per 10 outpatients

E. No questions are typically needed

3. Traditional medical practice is based mainly on all of the following EXCEPT:

A. Knowledge

B. Personal experience

C. Expert opinions

D. Randomized controlled trials

E. Reading

4. Why might relying only on personal experience be problematic?

A. Experience is always biased

B. Experience cannot be shared

C. Experience may be outdated or incorrect

D. Experience is illegal in medicine

E. Experience is only useful in surgery

5. Which type of clinical question contains a question root + condition?

A. Prognosis

B. Background

C. Foreground

D. Meta-analysis

E. Expert opinion

6. "Is digoxin effective in reducing hospital readmission in elderly CHF patients?" is:

A. Background

B. Prognosis

C. Foreground (PICO)

D. Diagnostic accuracy

E. Screening question

7. The "I" in PICO stands for:

A. Identification

B. Intervention

C. Indicator

D. Individual

E. Impression

8. "Comparison" in PICO refers to:

A. Expected outcome

B. Target population

C. Alternative treatment/placebo

D. Method of randomization

E. Duration of therapy

9. Pre-appraised evidence resource:

A. Medline

B. Google Scholar

C. Cochrane Library

D. UpToDate

E. Textbooks

10. A patient refuses medication due to fear of side effects. This highlights:

A. Physician preference

B. Patient values

C. Expert opinion

D. Research evidence

E. Hospital regulations

Set 2: MCQs (10 Questions)

11. Using RCTs + clinical experience + patient preferences represents:

A. Traditional medicine

B. Evidence-based medicine

C. Anecdotal medicine

D. Personalized medicine only

E. Research-only medicine

12. First step of EBM:

A. Appraise

B. Acquire

C. Apply

D. Assess performance

E. Ask the clinical question

13. Foreground questions:

A. General knowledge

B. Require no scenario

C. Structured using PICO

D. Answered by textbooks

E. Never involve interventions

14. Valid P (population):

A. ACE inhibitor therapy

B. Diabetic adults with hypertension

C. Placebo tablet

D. Improved HbA1c

E. Beta-blocker therapy

15. Pregnant woman asking about smoking harm:

A. Therapy

B. Harm/Etiology

C. Diagnosis

D. Prognosis

E. Screening

16. Best example of answerable EBM question:

A. Is hypertension dangerous?

B. Why do some people get hypertension?

C. In elderly hypertensive males, does captopril vs atenolol improve BP control?

D. Is atenolol good?

E. Should I use ACE inhibitors?

17. PICO element compared against intervention:

A. P

B. I

C. C

D. O

E. None

18. Medline requires appraisal because:

A. Outdated

B. Non-appraised resource

C. Only RCTs

D. Not peer-reviewed

E. Not used for EBM

19. Final step of EBM:

A. Acquire evidence

B. Appraise evidence

C. Apply evidence

D. Assess performance

E. Ask questions

20. Balance required in EBM:

A. Evidence alone

B. Patient preferences alone

C. Clinical expertise alone

D. Evidence + expertise + patient values

E. Hospital policy + physician preference

Correct Answers:

1-D, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C, 5-B, 6-C, 7-B, 8-C, 9-C, 10-B

11-B, 12-D, 13-C, 14-B, 15-B, 16-C, 17-C, 18-B, 19-D, 20-D

وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا

الطب والجراحة لجنة