Short Answer Questions

1. Name 3 abilities that add up to what is called critical thinking and explain why these abilities are imperative for the success of research.

2. What is the purpose of scientific research?

3. Why is it important for humans to be able to predict things around them?

4. Name the 3 types of biomedical research.

5. What is basic research focused on?

6. What is an example of how basic research has been implemented in the study of AIDS?

7. Why do animals need to be used in research?

8. What keeps animals from being mistreated while being used for research?

9. What stage of research is animal research most often used in?
10. Name 3 animal models currently used in research, identify the disease process or problem they are being used to learn more about.

Matching

Match the phrases with the stage of research they describe.

B = Basic  A = Applied  C = Clinical

11. ____ Occurs in the last stage of medical research
12. ____ Provides the building blocks for other types of research
13. ____ Most often conducted using animals
14. ____ Study impact of a behavior change
15. ____ Conducted to increase fundamental knowledge
16. ____ Experiment conducted with animals
17. ____ Non-animal method sometimes used in this stage of research is the use of computer
18. ____ Focuses on a particular age group of people and certain disease
19. ____ Focuses on characteristics of diseases
20. ____ Investigation of prior knowledge and it's validity in different environment
21. ____ Drugs and/or treatments often tested on volunteers

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each statement.

22. ____________ (Clinical, Human) research takes place in a hospital or other clinical setting for health care and directly applies to the prevention, diagnosis or treatment of a specific disease and individual and/or groups of individuals.

23. Clinical research includes a broad variety of ____________ (activities, attitudes), and there are many areas of study, including human clinical trials, psychosocial and behavioral research and disease-control research.

24. An example of a clinical research study on ____________ (psychosocial, behavioral) change would be to look at the effect on student test scores with the implementation of consistent study habits.

25. An example of a (n) ____________ (applied, clinical) research study would be to ask volunteers with high blood pressure to take a new high blood pressure pill in order to monitor the effects of the medication on their hypertension.

26. ____________ (Clinic, Basic) research is conducted with human trials.