

Clinical Epidemiology

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QUIZ 9

“Pregnant women who eat breakfast cereal are more likely to have a boy.”

“Sagittarians are more likely to break an arm.”

Explain how findings like this can emerge in research? (Feel free to use the jelly bean analogy.)

What kind of research question is epidemiology the **best** (or perhaps the *only*) way to answer? What are a few examples?

What kind of research question is epidemiology ineffective at answering?
What would be a better choice than epidemiology?