

Solutions

2.1 Answer: B. New cases in a period are incidence; all existing cases would be prevalence. The other options do not satisfy the stated defining conditions.

2.2 Answer: C. Cohort designs move forward from exposure to outcome; case-control designs look backward. Compare the exact process, design or evidence, rather than an associated keyword.

2.3 Use the worked case evidence to support a bounded claim and explain why a causal, universal or stronger claim needs additional evidence. The claim must fit the specific design and observed process.

3.1 Absolute risk reduction=control risk–treatment risk=.04–.03=.01, or 1 percentage point. Relative risk reduction=absolute reduction/control risk=.01/.04=.25, or 25%. NNT=1/absolute reduction=1/.01=100 over the stated follow-up. These point estimates need uncertainty, harms and trial-quality review; they do not supply personal advice. Award B1 each (authored) for the interpretation, its reasoning, a relevant limitation/alternative and an appropriate check, up to four points. Accept a different justified answer satisfying these demands.