

40. In the 1950's Henrietta Lacks made an extremely important medical contribution, that has been used in the development of almost every drug since the 1960's. Her contribution was:
- a) she developed the HeLa cell method of cancer detection
 - b) she discovered the HeLa cell line
 - ☒ c) she was the source of the HeLa cell line
 - d) she founded the company that produced the HeLa cell line
 - e) she discovered that HeLa cells could be used to diagnose cancer
41. In order to form a tumor, several systems in a cell must become defective. Which of the following cellular systems is not implicated in tumor formation
- a) cellular growth signals
 - b) cellular self destruction
 - c) cellular stop-growth signals
 - ☒ d) cellular metabolism
 - e) cellular division clock
42. The major reason why people have problems interpreting statistical information is rooted in
- a) inherent difficulties understanding mathematical concepts
 - b) inherent intellectual deficits
 - c) weakness in educational systems
 - ☒ d) societal and emotional bias
 - e) inherent biases in statistical systems
43. Which method do most doctors use to select a course of treatment?
- a) careful statistical analysis of benefits and risks
 - b) careful reading of the medical literature
 - ☒ c) faith and intuition in their own judgment
 - d) consultation with other specialists
 - e) statistical analysis of past treatments in their practice
44. When considering recommended treatment options, most patients make their decisions by
- a) carefully considering the risks and benefits of each treatment
 - b) discussing the risks and benefits of each treatment with their doctor
 - c) researching the risks and benefits of each treatment on the internet
 - ☒ d) risks and benefits of each treatment
 - e) following their doctor's recommendation
45. A simple way to evaluate the risks and benefits in medical procedures is to
- a) calculate the odds associated with each procedure, then choose the course of action that has the best odds
 - b) compare the relative risks (percentages) of each procedure, then choose the course of action that has the lowest relative risk (percentages)
 - ☒ c) compare the absolute (total numbers) risks and benefits of each procedure, then choose the course of action that has the best combination of benefit and risk
 - d) compare the relative benefits (percentages) of each procedure, then choose the course of action that has the highest possible benefit
 - e) ask your doctor