

# Essential Element 7: Quiz

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1. When can communities be meaningfully engaged in research?  
(Check all that apply)

- Never
- Early (e.g., during protocol design and development)
- Throughout all phases of research
- For the dissemination of research results

2. People who live in the target community and are characterized by the following should be included in community engagement in research:

- a) Common culture and traditions
- b) Legitimate political authority
- c) Representative group or individuals
- d) Common economy or shared resources
- e) Relevant local researchers, policy makers, academics, public health professionals, community representatives
- f) All of the above
- g) A, B, and D only

3. If a researcher gained consent from the community, in local language and face-to-face meetings, it is not necessary to obtain individual consent from participants as well.

- True
- False

4. Good practices for community engagement include the following.  
(Check all that apply).

- The Institutional Review Board (IRB) / research ethics committee determines the appropriate level of community engagement in the consent process.
- Community members are never included to help conduct the research as this could contribute to incorrect results.
- Researcher discusses with community members how study data and samples will be stored and who controls them after the study is complete.
- Community members may become co-authors on papers discussing results and may review drafts of journal articles about the research in their community.
- Since community members are not scientists, they should be engaged after the study is designed.

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