

TIPDİL SINAV 4

1 – 18. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Because several components of the treatment protocol were introduced simultaneously, the investigators were unable to ---- the decline in postoperative infections to the new antibiotic regimen alone.

- A) attribute
- B) withstand
- C) encounter
- D) preserve
- E) undergo

2. Even a modest reduction in systolic blood pressure may ----- substantial cardiovascular benefits when maintained over many years.

- A) impair
- B) obscure
- C) yield
- D) withdraw
- E) undergo

3. Patients receiving intensive chemotherapy are particularly ---- to opportunistic infections because both humoral and cellular immunity may be suppressed.

- A) resistant
- B) compatible
- C) indicative
- D) reluctant
- E) susceptible

4. The radiographic findings were too ----- to distinguish reliably between an early malignancy and a benign inflammatory lesion.

- A) consistent
- B) conclusive
- C) specific
- D) ambiguous
- E) prevalent

5. Because it counts only newly diagnosed cases during a specified period, ----- is especially useful for estimating the risk of developing a disease.

- A) incidence
- B) prevalence
- C) prognosis
- D) remission
- E) compliance

6. The trial was suspended after an unexpected ----- in serum creatinine was observed among participants receiving the higher dose.

- A) recovery
- B) transmission
- C) deficiency
- D) remission
- E) elevation

7. A normal electrocardiogram alone cannot ----- acute myocardial infarction in a patient with persistent chest pain.

- A) bring about
- B) go after
- C) rule out
- D) put up with
- E) come across

8. A large multicentre trial was ----- to determine whether the new vaccine reduced hospitalisation as well as symptomatic infection.

- A) turned down
- B) brought about
- C) carried out
- D) taken after
- E) given up

9. After the initial clinical assessment, patients were classified -- ----- three risk categories in line----- the extent of organ involvement documented at admission.

- A) between / to
- B) into / with
- C) among / by
- D) in / for
- E) to / from

10. Prolonged exposure ----- fine particulate matter, particularly among individuals with pre-existing respiratory disease, has consistently been notorious ----- an increased risk of cardiovascular mortality.

- A) with / of
- B) on / to
- C) to / for
- D) for / by
- E) from / at

11. Since the national screening programme -----, the proportion of breast tumours ----- before regional lymph-node involvement has increased substantially.

- A) has introduced / detecting
- B) was introduced / detected
- C) had been introducing / having detected
- D) introduced / to detect
- E) is introduced / having been detected

12. Although several large-scale observational studies conducted in different populations ----- a possible association between long-term night-shift work and breast cancer, no biologically plausible causal mechanism ----- conclusively so far.

- A) reported / demonstrated
- B) had reported / has demonstrated
- C) report / had been demonstrated
- D) have been reporting / is demonstrating
- E) have reported / has been demonstrated

13. The trials which have been conducted so far have revealed that the temporary rise in liver enzyme levels observed in several patients during the first week of the previous cohort of treatment - ----- by the high dose of the experimental drug.

- A) may be caused
- B) should have caused
- C) may have been caused
- D) must be causing
- E) could cause

14. If the partial airway obstruction ----- during the initial assessment before severe hypoxaemia developed, the emergency tracheostomy that was eventually required -----.

- A) recognised / would be avoid
- B) had been recognising / could avoid
- C) recognised / could be avoided
- D) was recognised / must have avoided
- E) had been recognised / would have been avoided

15. The compounds ----- as potentially active during high-throughput screening were subsequently tested in animal models, and only those ----- acceptable toxicity profiles at therapeutic doses were advanced to phase I trials.

- A) identifying / being demonstrated
- B) identified / to demonstrate
- C) having identified / to demonstrate
- D) identified / demonstrated
- E) identified / demonstrating

16. The researchers proposed an endothelial mechanism ----- chronic low-grade inflammation, sustained over many years, may gradually increase the risk of atherosclerotic plaque formation.

- A) whose
- B) what
- C) by which
- D) that
- E) which

17. Patients ----- renal function had deteriorated substantially after the second treatment cycle were excluded from the efficacy analysis, although their adverse outcomes were retained in the safety dataset.

- A) who
- B) whom
- C) which
- D) that
- E) whose

18. ----- remains uncertain, despite adjustment for age, comorbidity and baseline disease severity, is whether the observed improvement resulted from the treatment itself or from the additional clinical attention given to participants.

- A) Whatever
- B) That
- C) Which
- D) What
- E) Whether

19 – 23. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Antibiotic resistance develops through natural selection, but the speed at which it spreads is strongly influenced by clinical practice. When antibiotics are prescribed unnecessarily, susceptible bacteria are eliminated while resistant organisms ---19--- and multiply. ---20--- new antibiotics continue to be developed, they are unlikely to provide a permanent solution if existing drugs are used indiscriminately. For this reason, stewardship programmes aim not merely to reduce total prescribing but to ensure that each prescription ---21--- a clearly defined clinical need. Such programmes may initially be resisted by clinicians, ---22--- evidence from hospitals that have adopted them shows that resistance rates can fall without compromising patient safety. Their long-term success depends on ---23--- prescribing behaviour continuously and giving clinicians timely feedback.

19.

- A) had disappeared
- B) will be eliminated
- C) survive
- D) were prevented
- E) have been isolated

20.

- A) Because
- B) Unless
- C) Once
- D) Although
- E) Provided that

21.

- A) postpones
- B) undergoes
- C) derives
- D) exposes
- E) meets

22.

- A) therefore
- B) yet
- C) because
- D) so
- E) likewise

23.

- A) monitor
- B) to monitor
- C) monitoring
- D) having monitored
- E) monitored

24 – 34. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

24. Although the association between operative volume and postoperative mortality has been replicated in several different health systems, -----.

- A) mortality following major surgery was first recorded systematically in the nineteenth century
- B) it remains unclear whether concentrating services in fewer centres would in fact reproduce that benefit
- C) no relationship of any kind between volume and outcome has ever been demonstrated
- D) the number of operations performed annually has risen in almost every speciality
- E) specialist centres are generally staffed by surgeons who have completed longer training

25. Because allocation was rigorously concealed and the assessors of outcome were blinded throughout, -----.

- A) randomisation is the technique by which participants are assigned to treatment groups
- B) the difference that was observed is unlikely to be attributable to bias on the part of the investigators
- C) the investigators were unable to recruit a sufficient number of eligible participants
- D) the trial was terminated well before the pre-specified stopping criteria had been met
- E) observational studies are generally regarded as furnishing weaker evidence than trials

26. Unless the confidence interval is narrow enough to exclude a clinically important benefit, -----.

- A) a negative trial cannot properly be interpreted as evidence that the treatment is ineffective
- B) any treatment that fails to reach significance ought to be withdrawn from the market
- C) the sample size required for the study can be calculated in advance with some precision
- D) the results of the trial should be published in a peer-reviewed journal without delay
- E) statistical significance is conventionally set at a probability value of five per cent

27. The guideline on cholesterol underwent substantial revision in 2023 -----.

- A) while the committee responsible for it consisted of twelve members
- B) even if the recommendation itself had never been implemented anywhere before
- C) although guidelines are ordinarily reviewed at intervals of about five years
- D) so that clinicians would no longer be obliged to read the primary literature about the condition
- E) since the evidence on which the earlier recommendation had rested was by then largely superseded

28. Even though the incidence of the condition has fallen steadily throughout the high-income countries, -----.

- A) it also continues to account for a substantial proportion of childhood morbidity elsewhere in the world
- B) the fall has been attributed principally to improvements in sanitation
- C) children under the age of five are affected rather more often than adolescents with it
- D) the mechanism by which it is transmitted was elucidated several decades ago
- E) no effective means of preventing it has ever been identified by researchers for this condition

29. Symptoms were attributed to the medication rather than to the underlying disease, -----.

- A) unless the prescribing clinician had access to the full medical record
- B) so that the patient was reassured and discharged without any further investigation at all
- C) because adverse drug reactions are reported through a national monitoring scheme
- D) although the medication in question had been prescribed for a quite different indication
- E) with the result that the correct diagnosis was delayed by the better part of a year

30. Preliminary findings are now routinely reported in the press before they have undergone peer review, -----.

- A) unless the investigators have declared any competing interests in advance
- B) although journalists are seldom trained in the interpretation of statistical evidence
- C) so that claims which subsequently prove unfounded acquire a currency they scarcely deserve
- D) whereas the findings themselves are ordinarily deposited in a public repository
- E) because the peer-review process may take a considerable number of months to complete

31. While the randomised trial remains the most rigorous means of establishing efficacy, -----.

- A) participants in such trials are assigned to groups entirely by chance
- B) no trial has ever succeeded in excluding bias altogether from its design
- C) the first trial of this kind was conducted shortly after the Second World War
- D) observational data are frequently the only evidence available on rare adverse effects
- E) efficacy and effectiveness are terms that are often confused with one another

32. The department has introduced a nurse-led system of triage in an attempt to make the system more efficient, -----.

- A) yet have all completed an additional programme of specialist training
- B) whether patients are assessed according to the urgency of their condition
- C) that the emergency department receives some forty thousand attendances a year
- D) which has reduced the median waiting time without producing any increase in adverse outcomes
- E) what the introduction is initially resisted by a number of clinicians

33. Because the intervention was delivered alongside a considerable amount of additional attention, the investigators were ultimately unable to determine -----.

- A) because the participants had been recruited from a single specialist centre
- B) unless the trial were to be repeated with a much larger sample
- C) so that the findings could be generalised to the wider clinical population
- D) whether the improvement reflected the intervention itself or the attention that accompanied it
- E) although the size of the improvement was considerably larger than anticipated

34. A newly developed diagnostic technique is generally incorporated into routine clinical practice -----.

- A) once its accuracy and safety have been confirmed by independent studies conducted in different patient populations
- B) although the initial findings had failed to produce statistically significant results
- C) unless researchers compared it with the standard method used several years earlier
- D) even if serious concerns about its reliability remain unresolved
- E) whereas the original research team withheld the preliminary findings from publication

35 – 41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

35. The authors acknowledge that their findings imply an association rather than establish a causal relationship.

- A) Yazarlar, bulgularının nedensel bir ilişkiyi kesin biçimde ortaya koyduğunu ve bunun bir tesadüf olmadığını kabul etmektedir.
- B) Yazarlara göre, bulgular arasında herhangi bir ilişki bulunmaması, nedenselliğin araştırılmasını gereksiz kılmaktadır.
- C) Bulguların bir ilişkiye işaret etmesi, yazarlarca nedensel bir bağın bulunmadığının kanıtı olarak yorumlanmıştır.
- D) Yazarlar, nedensel ilişkinin ancak bulguların yeniden üretilmesiyle ima edilebileceğini savunmaktadır.
- E) Yazarlar, bulgularının nedensel bir ilişki ortaya koymaktan çok bir ilişkiye işaret ettiğini kabul etmektedir.

36. Because the criteria by which the diagnosis was made varied between centres, the pooled prevalence estimate should be interpreted with considerable caution.

- A) Birleştirilmiş yaygınlık tahmini dikkatle yorumlandığında, merkezler arasındaki tanı ölçütü farklılıkları ortadan kalkmaktadır.
- B) Yaygınlık tahminindeki belirsizlik, tanının hangi ölçütlere göre konulduğundan bağımsız olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır.
- C) Tanının hangi ölçütlere göre konulduğu merkezler arasında farklılık gösterdiğinden, birleştirilmiş yaygınlık tahmini büyük bir dikkatle yorumlanmalıdır.
- D) Merkezler arasında tanı ölçütleri aynı olduğu için, birleştirilmiş yaygınlık tahmini güvenle yorumlanabilmektedir.
- E) Tanı ölçütlerindeki farklılıklar, yaygınlık tahminlerinin merkezler bazında ayrı ayrı hesaplanmasını olanaksız kılmaktadır.

37. Evidence obtained from observational studies cannot by itself warrant a change in established clinical practice.

- A) Gözlemsel çalışmalardan elde edilen kanıtlar, tek başına yerleşik klinik uygulamada bir değişikliği haklı çıkaramaz.
- B) Gözlemsel çalışmaların kanıt değeri, yerleşik klinik uygulamayla uyumlu olduklarında ortadan kalkmaktadır.
- C) Yerleşik klinik uygulamadaki değişiklikler, yalnızca gözlemsel çalışmalardan elde edilen kanıtlara dayandırılmalıdır.
- D) Gözlemsel çalışmalar, klinik uygulamada bir değişikliği haklı çıkaracak tek kanıt türü olarak kabul edilmektedir.
- E) Klinik uygulamada değişiklik yapılmadığı sürece, gözlemsel çalışmalardan kanıt elde edilmesi mümkün değildir.

38. The failure of subsequent trials to replicate the original result has considerably undermined confidence in the technique.

- A) Sonraki çalışmalar özgün sonucu doğrulasa da, tekniğe duyulan güven belirgin biçimde azalmıştır.
- B) Tekniğe duyulan güvenin zayıflaması, sonraki çalışmaların yürütülmesini büyük ölçüde engellemiştir.
- C) Sonraki çalışmaların özgün sonucu yeniden üretmesi, tekniğe duyulan güveni önemli ölçüde pekiştirmiştir.
- D) Özgün sonucun yeniden üretilmemesi, tekniğin klinik uygulamada yaygınlaşmasını hızlandırmıştır.
- E) Sonraki çalışmaların özgün sonucu yeniden üretilmemesi, tekniğe duyulan güveni önemli ölçüde zayıflatmıştır.

39. Although the procedure is technically feasible in most district hospitals, the training it requires renders it impractical in many settings.

- A) Gerekli eğitimin verilmesi, işlemin teknik olarak uygulanabilir hâle gelmesini tek başına sağlamaktadır.
- B) Bölge hastanelerinde işlemin teknik olarak uygulanamaması, gerekli eğitimin verilmemesinden kaynaklanmaktadır.
- C) İşlem birçok ortamda kullanışlı olsa da, bölge hastanelerinde teknik olarak uygulanması mümkün değildir.
- D) İşlemin gerektirdiği eğitim kolayca sağlanabildiğinden, çoğu bölge hastanesinde teknik olarak uygulanabilmektedir.
- E) İşlem çoğu bölge hastanesinde teknik olarak uygulanabilir olsa da, gerektirdiği eğitim onu birçok ortamda kullanışsız kılmaktadır.

40. The excess mortality observed in the unadjusted analysis may have arisen from differences in comorbidity between the two groups.

- A) Düzeltilmemiş analizde gözlenen fazla ölüm oranı, iki grup arasındaki ek hastalık farklılıklarından kaynaklanmış olabilir.
- B) Düzeltilmemiş analizde gözlenen fazla ölüm oranının, ek hastalık farklılıklarından kaynaklanmadığı kesin olarak gösterilmiştir.
- C) İki grup arasındaki ek hastalık farklılıkları, düzeltilmemiş analizde herhangi bir fazla ölüm oranına yol açmamıştır.
- D) Fazla ölüm oranı ancak analiz düzeltildikten sonra ortaya çıkmış ve ek hastalıklarla ilişkilendirilmiştir.
- E) Ek hastalık farklılıkları düzeltildiğinde bile, fazla ölüm oranının artacağı öngörülmektedir.

41. Had the airway been secured at the outset, the complications that followed could almost certainly have been avoided.

- A) Hava yolu en başta güvence altına alınmış olsaydı, izleyen komplikasyonlardan neredeyse kesin biçimde kaçınılabildi.
- B) Hava yolu güvence altına alınmış olsa bile, izleyen komplikasyonların önlenmesi mümkün olmayacaktı.
- C) Komplikasyonların ortaya çıkması, hava yolunun en baştan itibaren güvence altında olduğunu göstermektedir.
- D) İzleyen komplikasyonlar önlenemediğinden, hava yolunun en başta güvence altına alınması gerekmiştir.
- E) Hava yolu en başta güvence altına alındığı için, izleyen komplikasyonlardan büyük ölçüde kaçınılmıştır.

42 – 48. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

42. Çalışmanın ön bulguları umut verici olmakla birlikte, örneklem küçük olduğundan sonuçlar geçici kabul edilmelidir.

- A) The results of the study are conclusive despite the small sample, and the preliminary findings need not be revised.
- B) Since the sample was small, the preliminary findings of the study proved considerably more promising than expected.
- C) Although the preliminary findings of the study are promising, the results should be regarded as tentative because the sample was small.
- D) The findings should be regarded as promising only if a larger sample confirms that they are tentative.
- E) Because the preliminary findings are tentative, the small size of the sample should be regarded as promising.

43. Örneklerin müdahale başlamadan önce toplanmış olması, gözlenen farklılıkların tedaviden kaynaklanmış olamayacağını göstermektedir.

- A) The fact that the samples were collected before the intervention began shows that the observed differences cannot have been caused by the treatment.
- B) The samples were collected after the intervention began, which shows that the treatment must have caused the differences.
- C) The treatment should have caused the observed differences, given that the samples were collected before it began.
- D) The observed differences may well have been caused by the treatment, even though the samples were collected beforehand.
- E) Since the differences were caused by the treatment, the samples must have been collected once the intervention was under way.

44. Gözlemsel verilerden elde edilen bulgular, nedenselliği kanıtlamaktan çok bir ilişkiye işaret etmektedir.

- A) Observational data are collected in order to prove causation, although they seldom reveal any association.
- B) Neither an association nor causation can be inferred from findings derived from observational data.
- C) An association is established only once observational data have proved that causation exists.
- D) Findings derived from observational data prove causation rather than merely pointing to an association.
- E) Findings derived from observational data point to an association rather than proving causation.

45. Kılavuzun gözden geçirilmesini gerekli kılan şey, önceki önerinin dayandığı kanıtların geçerliliğini yitirmiş olmasıdır.

- A) The guideline was revised so that the evidence supporting the earlier recommendation would retain its validity.
- B) A revision of the guideline was considered unnecessary, since the evidence behind it remained entirely valid.
- C) The earlier recommendation lost its validity because the guideline had already been revised on other grounds.
- D) What made a revision of the guideline necessary was that the evidence on which the earlier recommendation rested had lost its validity.
- E) The evidence on which the guideline rested was revised in order to justify the earlier recommendation.

46. Erken müdahaleye ilişkin kanıtlar artık güçlü olsa da, bu hizmeti sunabilecek merkezler ülke geneline eşit biçimde dağılmamıştır.

- A) Centres capable of providing this service are evenly distributed, even though the evidence for early intervention is now strong.
- B) Because the centres providing this service are evenly distributed, the evidence for early intervention has grown steadily stronger.
- C) Although the evidence for early intervention is now strong, the centres capable of providing this service are not evenly distributed across the country.
- D) The evidence for early intervention remains weak, which explains why such centres are distributed so evenly across the country.
- E) The uneven distribution of such centres is the principal reason that the evidence for early intervention was collected.

47. Bir çalışmanın sonuçlarının yalnızca kendisini üreten örneklemde geçerli olması, o çalışmanın klinik değerini önemli ölçüde sınırlamaktadır.

- A) The clinical value of a study is determined by the size of the sample rather than by where its results hold.
- B) A study whose results hold in every sample is of considerably less clinical value than one confined to a single sample.
- C) The sample that generates a study's results is rarely the one in which those results are eventually applied.
- D) The fact that a study's results hold only in the sample that generated them substantially limits its clinical value.
- E) Results that hold only in the sample which generated them are for that very reason clinically the most valuable.

48. Ön bulguların akran değerlendirmesinden geçmeden basında yer alması, daha sonra çürütülen iddiaların yerleşmesine yol açabilmektedir.

- A) The appearance of preliminary findings in the press before peer review can allow claims that are later refuted to become established.
- B) Preliminary findings become established only after peer review has refuted the claims made about them.
- C) The press reports preliminary findings in order to prevent unfounded claims from becoming established.
- D) Claims that are later refuted rarely appear in the press, since preliminary findings must first undergo peer review.
- E) Peer review is carried out in the press so that preliminary findings can be refuted before becoming established.

49 – 68. sorularda, ilgili parçalara göre soruları cevaplayınız.

The proposition that periodontal disease contributes to cardiovascular and cognitive morbidity has proved unusually tenacious, and its appeal is not difficult to understand. Chronic inflammation of the gingival tissues yields a measurable systemic inflammatory response, and inflammation is firmly implicated in atherosclerosis. The epidemiological literature is correspondingly voluminous, and the association is remarkably consistent across populations. Consistency, however, is not causation. Periodontal disease is closely bound up with smoking, socioeconomic disadvantage, poor diet and irregular contact with health services, each of which independently predicts the outcomes in question. Statistical adjustment can attenuate such confounding but can never abolish it, since the variables available in a dataset are seldom measured with the precision that the analysis implicitly assumes. What would settle the matter is an adequately powered trial in which periodontal treatment is randomly allocated and cardiovascular events counted. Several such trials have been undertaken; most have been small, of short duration, and have measured surrogate markers rather than events. The most that can safely be concluded at present is that treating periodontal disease improves markers of inflammation. Whether it alters the

outcomes that matter to patients remains an open question, and one that the existing literature, however extensive, was never designed to answer.

49. The author regards the proposition described in the opening sentence as -----.

- A) of no scientific interest and long since abandoned by serious researchers
- B) mechanistically plausible but not established by the evidence so far assembled
- C) conclusively demonstrated by the volume of epidemiological work available
- D) impossible to investigate by any means currently available to medicine
- E) already disproved by the randomised trials that have been undertaken

50. Why does the author refer to smoking, socioeconomic disadvantage and diet?

- A) To argue that periodontal disease is far more common than is generally supposed
- B) To demonstrate that statistical adjustment removes confounding entirely
- C) To identify factors capable of generating the observed association without any causal role for gum disease
- D) To explain why the epidemiological literature is so remarkably consistent
- E) To show that these factors are of no relevance to cardiovascular outcomes

51. According to the passage, statistical adjustment is of limited value because -----.

- A) randomised trials make any form of adjustment unnecessary
- B) confounding factors have not yet been identified in this field
- C) the datasets concerned are almost invariably far too large
- D) the variables in a dataset are rarely measured as precisely as the analysis presupposes
- E) most investigators are unaware of the techniques that are available

52. What does the author identify as the principal shortcoming of the trials conducted so far?

- A) They were small and brief, and assessed surrogate markers instead of clinical events
- B) They recruited patients who had no evidence of periodontal disease
- C) They measured clinical events but failed to report them accurately
- D) They were conducted in populations where the disease is uncommon
- E) They allocated periodontal treatment without concealing the allocation

A substantial proportion of the medicines administered to children has never been evaluated in children. The reasons are partly commercial, since the paediatric market is small and the regulatory requirements demanding, and partly historical: for much of the twentieth century, children were regarded as a population to be protected from research rather than through it. The consequence is that doses are routinely extrapolated from adult studies on the tacit assumption that a child is simply a small adult. Developmental pharmacology suggests otherwise. The enzymes responsible for metabolising many compounds mature at different rates during the first years of life, the proportion of body water to fat alters continuously, and the permeability of the blood-brain barrier changes with age; a dose adjusted for weight alone may therefore produce concentrations that differ substantially from those intended. The ethical objection once raised against enrolling children in trials has accordingly been inverted. It is now widely accepted that the absence of paediatric evidence, rather than its pursuit, is what exposes children to avoidable risk, and several jurisdictions have introduced incentives requiring manufacturers to submit a paediatric investigation plan. Whether these measures have produced trials that address the questions clinicians actually face is a separate matter, and on this the evidence is mixed.

53. According to the passage, one reason for the shortage of paediatric evidence is that -----.

- A)** manufacturers are legally prohibited from conducting trials in children
- B)** the paediatric market is small while the regulatory demands are considerable
- C)** the doses used in children have never needed any adjustment at all
- D)** clinicians have shown very little interest in the question until recently
- E)** children respond to almost all medicines in exactly the same way as adults

54. The author mentions enzyme maturation and body composition in order to -----.

- A)** demonstrate that the blood-brain barrier is fully formed at birth
- B)** show why adjusting an adult dose for weight alone may be inadequate in children
- C)** suggest that paediatric doses should simply be halved from adult doses
- D)** argue that developmental pharmacology has little practical relevance
- E)** explain why children tolerate most medicines better than adults do

55. What is meant by the statement that the ethical objection has been 'inverted'?

- A)** Not conducting research in children is now seen as the greater risk to them
- B)** Ethical committees have withdrawn their approval from paediatric trials
- C)** Trials in children are now considered wholly unnecessary by regulators
- D)** Children are once again regarded as a group to be protected from research
- E)** Manufacturers are no longer required to submit any investigation plan

56. The final sentence indicates that the incentives introduced by regulators -----.

- A)** apply only to compounds that have already been tested in adults
- B)** have been abandoned in the majority of jurisdictions that adopted them
- C)** have not clearly produced the studies that practising clinicians most need
- D)** were designed specifically to reduce the cost of paediatric medicines
- E)** have answered every question that clinicians face in paediatric practice

For a period of some thirty years, the published literature indicated that almost every antidepressant submitted for licensing was superior to placebo. That impression turned out to be an artefact of what had been published rather than of what had been found. When investigators obtained the registration documents held by regulators and compared them with the journal record, they discovered that trials with positive results were published promptly and often more than once, whereas those with negative or ambiguous results were either left unpublished or reported in a manner that presented a secondary outcome as though it had been the primary one. The effect on the apparent efficacy of these compounds was not trivial: pooling all the trials that had been conducted yielded an effect size appreciably smaller than pooling only those that had appeared in journals. The response of the research community has been institutional rather than exhortatory. Prospective registration of trials is now a condition of publication in most reputable journals, and protocols must be deposited before the first participant is recruited, so that any subsequent change of outcome can be detected. These arrangements make the older forms of selective reporting harder to accomplish. They do not, however, compel anyone to publish, and the disappointing trial that is quietly abandoned remains largely invisible.

57. The passage indicates that the apparent superiority of antidepressants over placebo was -----.

- A) confirmed once the registration documents held by regulators were examined
- B) established by pooling every trial that had ever been conducted
- C) based on trials that had all been registered before recruitment began
- D) an artefact produced by which trials reached publication rather than by the findings themselves
- E) the result of deliberate falsification of data by the investigators concerned

58. According to the passage, one form that selective reporting took was -----.

- A) refusing to submit any documentation whatever to the regulators
- B) recruiting participants who had already recovered before the trial began
- C) publishing negative trials more frequently than positive ones
- D) presenting a secondary outcome as though it had been the primary one
- E) reporting the primary outcome exactly as it had been specified

59. The author describes the response of the research community as 'institutional rather than exhortatory' because ----.

- A) it was organised by regulators rather than by journals or researchers
- B) it changed the rules governing publication instead of merely urging better conduct
- C) it required no alteration to the way in which trials are registered
- D) it consisted principally of appeals to the conscience of investigators
- E) it abandoned the attempt to influence reporting practice altogether

60. What limitation of the current arrangements does the author identify?

- A) They have been adopted by very few reputable journals so far
- B) They apply only to trials of antidepressant compounds
- C) They cannot oblige investigators to publish, so abandoned trials remain unseen
- D) They require protocols to be deposited after recruitment has ended
- E) They make selective reporting considerably easier than it once was

That the dental pulp of extracted third molars, commonly known as wisdom teeth, contains stem-cell populations capable of developing into several specialised cell types has been reported so often that their future therapeutic value is rarely questioned. The commercial inference frequently drawn from this finding — that healthy young adults should pay to have these cells isolated and stored for possible future treatment — is nevertheless less secure than it appears. The ability of dental pulp stem cells to form bone-like, nerve-like or cartilage-like cells under carefully controlled laboratory conditions does not necessarily mean that they can produce safe and effective treatments in the human body. Their long-term viability after storage, their behaviour following transplantation and their capacity to integrate into damaged tissues remain uncertain. There is also a question of how the improvements observed in experimental studies are actually produced. The apparent therapeutic effect may result not from the stem cells replacing damaged tissue directly but from the signalling molecules they release, which can reduce inflammation and stimulate the patient's existing cells to begin repairing the injury. If that is so, the appropriate research priority is to identify and standardise these biological signals rather than merely to store large numbers of individual dental samples. Private banking, moreover, is not without cost. The stored cells may never be required, their quality can vary according to the condition of the tooth and the method of processing, and future clinical protocols may not accept samples collected under non-standardised conditions.

61. The author considers the commercial inference concerning wisdom-tooth stem cells to be insecure principally because -----.

- A) dental pulp obtained from wisdom teeth has never contained viable stem cells
- B) success under laboratory conditions does not establish that the stored cells will provide safe and effective human treatments
- C) dental pulp stem cells lose their ability to divide immediately after extraction
- D) wisdom teeth can be removed only from patients with serious dental infections
- E) researchers have completely abandoned the therapeutic use of dental stem cells

62. What alternative explanation does the author offer for the improvements observed in experimental studies?

- A) The transplanted cells immediately develop into complete replacement organs.
- B) The benefits may arise from signalling molecules released by the cells rather than from direct tissue replacement.
- C) The experimental injuries generally recover without any biological intervention.
- D) The stored cells acquire therapeutic properties only after remaining frozen for several years.
- E) The improvements result entirely from differences in the surgical removal of the teeth.

63. If the author's alternative explanation is correct, researchers should primarily -----.

- A) encourage all young adults to have healthy wisdom teeth removed for cell storage
- B) concentrate exclusively on increasing the number of privately operated cell banks
- C) identify and standardise the biological signals responsible for reducing inflammation and promoting repair
- D) use stored dental cells without investigating how they produce their therapeutic effects
- E) replace laboratory studies with immediate transplantation procedures in human patients

64. Which of the following is mentioned as a disadvantage of privately banking stem cells obtained from wisdom teeth?

- A) The stored samples may never be used and may not satisfy the standards of future clinical protocols.
- B) The procedure prevents dental pulp cells from being examined in experimental research.
- C) Every stored sample inevitably causes a severe immune reaction after transplantation.
- D) Dental cells can be preserved for only a few hours after the tooth has been removed.
- E) The practice eliminates the need to develop other regenerative treatment methods.

Algorithms trained to interpret diagnostic images now match, and in narrow tasks exceed, the accuracy of experienced radiologists, and the reported figures are frequently impressive. They are also frequently misleading, for reasons that have less to do with the algorithms than with how they are evaluated. Performance measured in the population that generated the training data is a poor guide to performance elsewhere: a model may learn features peculiar to one hospital's scanner, or to the way its images are labelled, and such a model degrades sharply when transferred. Cases of this kind are well documented; one widely cited system was found to have been keying on a marker that a particular department added to films taken on its portable machine, which was used disproportionately for the sickest patients. External validation in data the model has never encountered is therefore not a refinement but a minimum requirement. Beyond validation lies the harder question of what the output is for. A model that flags an abnormality changes nothing unless a clinician's decision changes in consequence, and a technology that raises sensitivity while generating a large volume of findings of no importance may occupy more of the department's time than it saves. The trials that would answer these questions are considerably harder to conduct than the accuracy studies that dominate the literature, and they remain comparatively rare.

65. According to the passage, the reported accuracy figures are often misleading because of -----.

- A)** the small number of images used to train most modern systems
- B)** the way in which the algorithms are evaluated rather than the algorithms themselves
- C)** the reluctance of radiologists to compare themselves with software
- D)** the inability of any algorithm to interpret a diagnostic image
- E)** the deliberate exaggeration of results by the researchers involved

66. The example of the portable machine is given in order to illustrate -----.

- A)** how successfully algorithms identify the sickest patients in a department
- B)** how a model can learn an incidental feature that is linked to illness only by chance of practice
- C)** the way in which external validation guarantees reliable performance
- D)** the importance of labelling images accurately before they are stored
- E)** why portable radiography should be abandoned in favour of fixed equipment

67. The author regards external validation as -----.

- A)** a refinement that can reasonably be dispensed with in most cases
- B)** an indispensable minimum rather than an optional improvement
- C)** a requirement that applies only to models used outside hospitals
- D)** a procedure that has never yet been attempted in this field
- E)** the single measure that guarantees a model will be clinically useful

68. What further difficulty does the author raise beyond that of validation?

- A)** Whether the output actually alters clinical decisions, and at what cost in wasted effort
- B)** Whether accuracy studies can be published in reputable journals
- C)** Whether sufficient images exist to train an algorithm adequately
- D)** Whether algorithms can be made to operate at sufficient speed
- E)** Whether radiologists are willing to be trained in the new technology

69 – 74. sorularda, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için boş bırakılan yere getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

69. The systematic review occupies the summit of most hierarchies of evidence, and not without reason: it applies explicit criteria to the selection of studies and thereby constrains the reviewer's discretion. ----- . A review that pools ten small trials, each with allocation concealment of doubtful adequacy, will yield a precise estimate of a biased quantity, and that precision may mislead more effectively than the bias itself.

- A) Meta-analysis is the statistical technique by which results are combined numerically
- B) Its conclusions, however, can be no more reliable than the primary studies on which they rest
- C) Reviewers are ordinarily expected to declare any competing interests they may have
- D) Most reviews are now registered in advance in a publicly accessible database
- E) Systematic reviews were first undertaken in the second half of the twentieth century

70. Registries have become an indispensable source of evidence on rare adverse events, which no trial of practicable size could ever detect. Their value, however, depends entirely on the completeness of the data they contain. ----- . A registry to which only enthusiastic units contribute, or from which difficult cases are quietly omitted, will produce figures that are reassuring precisely to the extent that they are wrong.

- A) Adverse events are conventionally graded according to their severity
- B) The first national registries of this kind were established in Scandinavia
- C) Registries are considerably cheaper to maintain than randomised trials
- D) Participation that is voluntary rather than mandatory introduces a selection that no analysis can subsequently correct
- E) Data protection legislation governs the way such information is stored

71. The response to placebo in trials of antidepressants has risen steadily over four decades, and the consequences of this trend reach well beyond the statistics. ----- . Trials must accordingly recruit ever larger samples in order to demonstrate the same effect, and compounds that would comfortably have been licensed thirty years ago now fail to separate from placebo at all.

- A) Depression is diagnosed according to criteria that have been revised repeatedly
- B) Antidepressants are among the most widely prescribed drugs in the world
- C) The placebo effect has been recognised in medicine for many centuries
- D) Participants in such trials are generally recruited through advertisements
- E) As the response in the placebo arm increases, the difference between the two arms of a trial narrows

72. Enhanced recovery programmes have reduced the length of stay after major abdominal surgery by several days in unit after unit, and the reduction has been achieved without any increase in readmission. ----- . Carbohydrate drinks before induction, avoidance of routine drains, early mobilisation and early feeding were each described years before the programmes were assembled; what was new was the insistence that all of them be applied to every patient, every time.

- A) Readmission within thirty days is the outcome most frequently reported
- B) Abdominal surgery is among the commonest operations performed in general hospitals
- C) Patients are ordinarily reviewed in an outpatient clinic after discharge
- D) Anaesthetic technique has advanced considerably over the past two decades
- E) What is striking is that not one of the individual components is in itself an innovation

73. Screening a population is not simply diagnosis applied on a larger scale, and the difference is one that advocates of new tests regularly underestimate. -----. Since the great majority of those tested do not have the disease, even a highly specific test will generate far more false positives than true ones when prevalence is low, and every one of those results must be resolved by further investigation of people who were entirely well when they were invited.

- A) A test applied to the symptomatic behaves quite differently from the same test applied to the healthy
- B) Most countries operate screening programmes for at least three separate conditions
- C) The interval between screening rounds is determined by the natural history of the disease
- D) Sensitivity and specificity are properties of the test rather than of the population
- E) Screening programmes are generally funded from central rather than local budgets

74. The consent obtained before an operation is meant to record a decision, not a signature. -----. Studies in which patients are interviewed shortly after signing find that a considerable proportion cannot recall the principal risks that were described to them, which suggests that the ritual is frequently completed without the understanding it is designed to demonstrate.

- A) Interpreters must be provided when the patient's command of the language is limited
- B) In practice, however, the form is often produced at a moment when the patient is anxious, unwell and poorly placed to absorb anything
- C) Surgeons are required to describe the alternatives to the proposed procedure
- D) Consent forms are retained in the medical record for a specified number of years
- E) The doctrine of informed consent developed largely through case law

75 – 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

75. (I) The number needed to treat expresses how many patients must receive an intervention for one of them to benefit. **(II)** It is derived directly from the absolute risk reduction and is therefore sensitive to the underlying risk of the population studied. **(III)** The same relative reduction will consequently yield a very different number in high-risk and low-risk groups. **(IV)** Randomisation is used to distribute known and unknown prognostic factors as evenly as possible between treatment groups. **(V)** For this reason, the number needed to treat should be interpreted in relation to the baseline risk of the population in which it was calculated.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

76. (I) Composite endpoints are widely used in cardiovascular trials because they increase the number of events and thus the statistical power of the study. **(II)** The practice is nevertheless open to serious objection when the components differ greatly in severity. **(III)** A reduction driven almost entirely by hospital admissions may be presented as though mortality itself had fallen. **(IV)** Readers are accordingly advised to examine each component of the composite separately before drawing any conclusion. **(V)** Blinding is intended to prevent knowledge of treatment allocation from influencing the assessment of outcomes.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

77. (I) Diagnostic tests are ordinarily evaluated in patients already known to have the disease and in healthy volunteers. **(II)** Such a design exaggerates performance, since the cases are typically advanced and the controls entirely free of confusing conditions. **(III)** In practice, the test will be applied to patients whose presentation is equivocal and in whom the diagnosis is genuinely in doubt. **(IV)** Reference intervals for laboratory tests are generally defined by the distribution of values in a healthy population. **(V)** Evaluation in a consecutive series of patients presenting with the relevant symptoms therefore gives a far more honest estimate.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

78. (I) Clinical prediction models are ordinarily developed in one dataset and then applied to another. **(II)** Performance almost invariably deteriorates on transfer, a phenomenon known as optimism. **(III)** The deterioration arises because the model has partly fitted the random peculiarities of the data on which it was built. **(IV)** Multiple imputation is widely used to reduce the loss of information caused by missing observations. **(V)** Techniques such as cross-validation and shrinkage are employed specifically to reduce this over-fitting.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

79. (I) Allocation concealment prevents investigators from predicting which treatment the next participant will receive. **(II)** Adverse events reported in a trial are recorded far less systematically than the outcomes the trial was designed to measure. **(III)** Harms are frequently collected by open questioning, summarised in a single sentence, and omitted from the abstract altogether. **(IV)** The asymmetry matters, because a decision to treat rests on the balance of benefit and harm rather than on benefit alone. **(V)** Several journals now require that harms be reported with the same rigour as the primary outcome.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

80. (I) Guidelines are increasingly graded according to the strength of the evidence that supports each recommendation. **(II)** The purpose of grading is to make explicit what would otherwise remain a matter of the committee's private judgement. **(III)** A strong recommendation resting on weak evidence is not necessarily improper, but it ought at least to be visible as such. **(IV)** Absolute risk reduction varies with baseline risk even when the relative effect of a treatment remains constant. **(V)** Transparency of this kind also makes it far easier to identify which recommendations require revision when new trials appear.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

CEVAP ANAHTARI —

1. A	11. B	21. E	31. D	41. A	51. D	61. B	71. E
2. C	12. E	22. B	32. D	42. C	52. A	62. B	72. E
3. E	13. C	23. C	33. D	43. A	53. B	63. C	73. A
4. D	14. E	24. B	34. A	44. E	54. B	64. A	74. B
5. A	15. E	25. B	35. E	45. D	55. A	65. B	75. D
6. E	16. C	26. A	36. C	46. C	56. C	66. B	76. E
7. C	17. E	27. E	37. A	47. D	57. D	67. B	77. D
8. C	18. D	28. A	38. E	48. A	58. D	68. A	78. D
9. B	19. C	29. E	39. E	49. B	59. B	69. B	79. A
10. C	20. D	30. C	40. A	50. C	60. C	70. D	80. D

ÖRNEK SINAVDIR