Federal agencies, medical schools, and __________ are often reliable sources of health information.
   a. large professional or nonprofit organizations  
   b. blogs  
   c. social media sites

The credentials required for complementary health practitioners vary tremendously from state to state and from discipline to discipline.
   □ True  □ False

The 3 recommended tests for colorectal cancer are __________ flexible sigmoidoscopy, or home stool tests.
   a. endoscopy  
   b. colonoscopy  
   c. PSA

Clinical research, also known as clinical studies or clinical trials, offers hope for many people, because it helps to find better treatments.
   □ True  □ False

No matter where you gather and read health information, there’s never a need to discuss what you’ve found with your health care provider.
   □ True  □ False

In the United States, local and state governments and professional organizations establish the __________ that complementary health practitioners need to treat patients.
   a. offices  
   b. guidelines  
   c. credentials

Everyone ages __________(and younger people at increased risk) needs to have a plan for colorectal cancer screening.
   a. 50 to 75  
   b. 40 to 65  
   c. 60 to 75

A healthy volunteer—someone with a known health problem—can help researchers better understand, diagnose, treat, or cure that disease or condition.
   □ True  □ False