

Subject: Research Methodology

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MCQs

- 1) c.
- 2) b.
- 3) c.
- 4) b.
- 5) a.
- 6) c.
- 7) c.
- 8) d.
- 9) b.
- 10) b.
- 11) a.
- 12) b.
- 13) a.
- 14) c.
- 15) d.

Question no 1:

Answer no 1:

A cohort is a group of people who have something in common a characteristic or characteristics supociod of being a pro cursor to or risk factor for a disease and who remain part of a group over a period of time.

Types:

1) Prospective cohort study:

The investigators assembles the study group in the present time collect baseline data on them and then continuous to collect data for a period than can last many hours to years.

Cohort selected for study:

- Exposed cases with out come without out come

- Unexposed controls with out come without out come

Onset of study _ direction of study

2) Retrospective cohort studies:

The investigators goes back into history to define a risk group e.g those children exposed to x-rays in ultra version those not. And follows the group members up to the present to see what outcome cancer have occurred.

Record selected for study

- Exposed cases
 - With outcome
 - Without out come
- Unexposed control
 - With out come
 - Without out come

Direction of study onset of study.

Question no 2:

Answer no 2:

A Sample is a subset of the population with all its inherent qualities. inferences about the population can be made form the measurements talsen from a sample.

Types:

Non probability sampling:

Non probability sampling design are often more practical than probability designs for some clinical research. Because statistical significance test are based on the assumption that a probability sample has been used the objective in non probability sampling is to produce a facsimile for the search equation at hand of the probability sample.

Question no 3:

Answer no 3:

Data are value of the observation recorded for var tables (e.g weight,sex)

Types:

1) Qualitative or categorical data:

The characteristic which cant be expressed numerically like sex, ethnicity, healing etc.

2) Numerical data :

The characteristic which can be expressed numerically like as a temperature no of children in a family.

3) Categorical data:

There are two types of categorical data:

- Numerical data the variable are divided into named categories. As they are not greater or less than each other.
- Ordinal data the variable are also divided into a number of categories ,but they can be ordered one above another from lowest to highest or voice verse.