**Mid-Term Assignment**

 **DPT 6th semester**

**Course Title: Teaching Methodology and community medicine**

**Instructor: Dr. M. Shahzeb khan (PT)**

 **Marks: 30**

**Note:**

**Attempt all questions, all questions carry equal marks.**

**Q1:** (A) What is epidemiology? Explain determinants, distribution, health related states and events?

Ans (A). Epidemiology.

. The study of disease in population is called epidemiology. And distribution and determinants of health related states and events in population,the appliance of this study to prevention and control of health issues.

(B) What is primary and secondary Data? Explain it with at least two examples.

Ans(B).Primary and secondary data.

. The data to which we take directly is called primary data while the data to which is resulted from the research of the previous data is called secondary data.

**Q2:** If you want to conduct cross sectional study, how will you conduct?

Ans .Conduction of cross-sectional study.

. In this kind of study we collect information from each subject at single point of time which is mainly used to provide an informal photograph of a population on that point in given interval of time. The actual result is about spread of it. Which is bounded to the measurement of risk factors and results at a single simultaneous point in time.

Explain each and every step with Example

Steps for cross-sectional study.

. To define the problems on the basis of study.

. To define the population on the basis of study.

. To take the sample from population.

. Analysis of the interpretation of data.

. Collection of data.

. And at last to draw the conclusion.

**Q3:** Write down difference between cohort study and case control study.

Explain it with example

Ans . Cohort study.

. A cohort study follow two or more than two groups from exposure to outcome.

. The cohort study is the comparison of a group which is exposed to some factors with another group which is not exposed to that factor.

. Types of cohort study.

. prospective cohort study.

. It allows exposure to risk factors to be assessed directly and confounding variables to be considered.

. Retrospective cohort study.

. it is effective for diseases having long development time.

Advantages of cohort study.

. Are useful in the study of rare exposure.

Disadvantage of cohort study.

. It is expensive and can take a long duration of time.

Case control study.

. The group which is suffered from diseases is called case while the disease free group is called control.

. This study is retrospective because the investigator is looking backward..