Mid Term Examinations

Paper: Teaching methodology and community medicine

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* Q1: (A) Epidemiology:
* Meaning: epi-means –upon or about,

Demio-means –populations

Logy means study

Definitions:

The study of a disease upon the populations are called epidemiology.

According to WHO.

The study of the distributions and determinations of health related states and events in a populations and the application of this study to the prevention and control of health problems.

* Determinations:
* There the word determinations means that what are the main cause and risk factors of the disease .the study are known is determinations.
* Distributions:
* It is the part of the study in which we study about the 3 w’s (who, when, where). In this study we study that who is effected by the disease, when a disease are caused and where it is occurred.
* States and events:
* in this type we are studied about the sign and symptoms of the disease.
* Sign: those which we can see :color
* Symptoms:
* which the patient explain which we cannot see.

Q1 :( B) Primary Data:

Those type of data in which we collect the information’s directly for a specific disease through interview, survey and experiments.

Example:

survey and focus group discussion

:> Secondary data:

The type of data in which we used a previous information for a disease or for our study are called secondary data. Using information someone’s other than a user’s.

Example :>

information given by a government department,

>collect data from other researches.

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Q2: Answer:

Cross sectional study:

The study of a disease in a populations in one time are called cross sectional study.

Data collections:

>when we want to get a cross sectional study we have to follow a following procedure.

First of all we have to make a questionnaire form to collect a data from a peoples.

* Then gets interview from the peoples
* Then focused on his clinical examinations
* And then keeps the examinations record for further study.

Steps for the cross sectional study:

The following of different steps of cross sectional study are:

1: Definition of problems under study:

In this steps we are classified a problems in a peoples that what type of problems they have faced.

2: Defining the populations under study:

in this steps we are classified the number of peoples to be effected by the disease.

3: taking the sample of the peoples:

we have to take a peoples as a sample to identify the disease and make a strategies of treatment of the disease and makes its ratio.

4: collection of data:

then we have to collect a data from different peoples for identifying and gets results.

5: Analyzing and interpreting of data:

then after a collect data we will get easily information’s and analyze it to give his actual result of the study.

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Q3: Answer:

* Cohort study:

The type of study in which the group and number of peoples share their common experiences within one time about the disease are called cohort study.

In this study we have a two type of a people’s involved one group have a disease and the others are free from a disease, but they share a common experiences.

In this type of study a disease may be present and may be absent.

It is an ethical problem especially when a person gets a disease.

Example:

lung cancer .here we are study that a smoking can caused a lung cancer or not.

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Q3 :( B): Case control study:

In this type of study the two individual groups are compared for a study, because the one group have a disease which are called case, while the other one is free from a disease they are called control.

Example: hepatitis A .within a short time 20 cases of hepatitis A were identified in Marshfield area.