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* Q1. What is epidemiology ? Explain deteminants distribution and healtH related states and events ?
* Epidemiology : study of disease in a population is called epidemiology .OR . it is the study of determinants and distribution of health related events and states in a population . It is applied on population to control and prevent the health problems .
* Determinants : Determinants are the causes and factors of the disease .
* Distribution : Distribution means that in which people it is common male or female, young or old . It also tells us about wether the disease is seasonal or not or it occurs in urban areas or rural .
* Health related states and events : it means that anything that is affecting the Population of a well being . When disease is confirmed.

Q1 part b : what is primary and secondary data ? Explain it with atleast two examples ?

* PRIMARY DATA : primary data means when we collect a data from research study .
* Example : data collected through disscussions between groups .
* The survey we do to collect data from different people .
* SECONDARY DATA : it is the data collected by some source or websites or data collection of someone else material .
* EXAMPLE : Taking data from newspaper , articles and internet etc

Q2 : how to conduct cross sectional study ?

* In this study we study both cause and outcome.
* STEPS :
* In first step we will define what is the problem or disease . Eg skin cancer .
* Then we will describe that on which population we are studying or doing research . Like population belongs to which area or city . For example peshawar .
* Then we take the sample from the population . We collect people .
* Then we take data from the sample .
* Then the collected data is been analyzed . Analysis is done through a software .
* In the last step we conclude that in how many people there was disease . Eg how many people is suffering from skin cancer .

Q3 . Write down difference between cohort study and case control study . Explain it with example ?

* CASE CONTROL STUDY : In this study case is that group of people who are diseased .
* Group of people who are disease free are called control .
* Diseases people are compares with diseased free people .
* In this study direction is from disease to exposure .
* In both group we check that how many people are exposed abd how many are not then we compare it .
* COHORT STUDY : in cohort study there are two groups but both are diseased free .
* In cohort study first we expose the subject to risk factors .
* In this study of direction is from cause to effect .
* In this first we expose and then we check the disease .