

H 1

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Subject: Research methodology

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Q: 1 Highlight the correct option of given MCQs.

1 C

6 C

11 B

2 D

7 D

12 B

3 C

8 D

13 A

4 D

9 A

14 C

5 C

10 C

15 D

Q: 2

⇒ Cohort Study:

The word cohort is a Latin word "cohorts" which mean company or crowd.

"Cohort Study is a type of analytical study which is start to get additional evidence to support existence of association between suspected cause and disease.

⇒ Study design:-

A study design is a specific plan or protocol for conducting the study, which allows the investigator to translate the conceptual hypothesis into

#2

into an operational one.
⇒ **TYPES OF COHORT Study DESIGN:**

- 1 Prospective Cohort Studies
- 2 Retrospective Cohort Studies

⇒ **Prospective Cohort Study:**

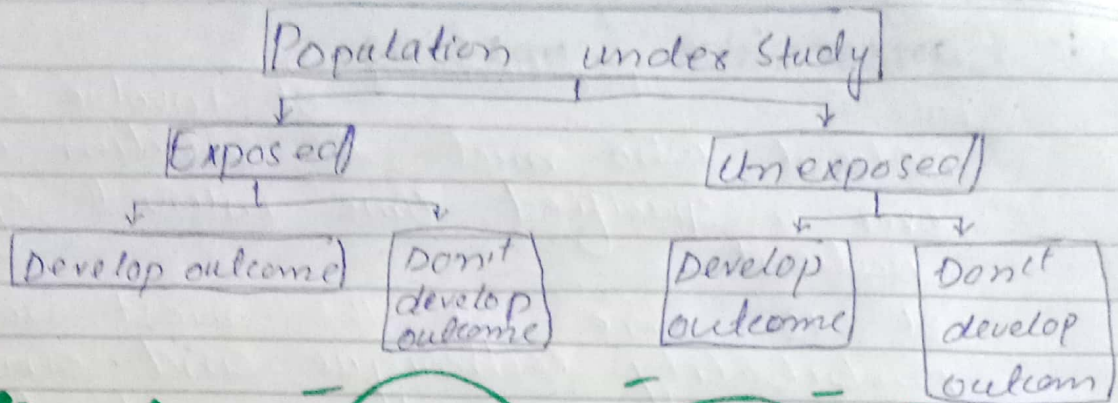
The investigator assembles the study groups in the present time collect baseline data on them and then continuous to collect data for a period that can last many hours to years.

⇒ **Retrospective Cohort Study:**

A retrospective cohort study is one in which the outcome have all occurred before the start of investigation.

- Investigator goes back to the past to select study group from maximum existing records of the past employment medical and other records and traces from forward through time from the past date fixed on the records usually to the present.
- Known with the name of historical cohort and noncurrent cohort.

#3



Q:3 Sample:

A sample refers to a smaller manageable version of a larger group. It is a subset containing the characteristics of a larger population.

⇒ Types OF Sampling:-

①: Convenience Sampling:

As the name indicates, this involves collecting a sample from somewhere convenient to you. The hospitals, local schools, mosque, sometime called ~~ad-hoc~~ accidental sampling.

②: Purposive Sampling:

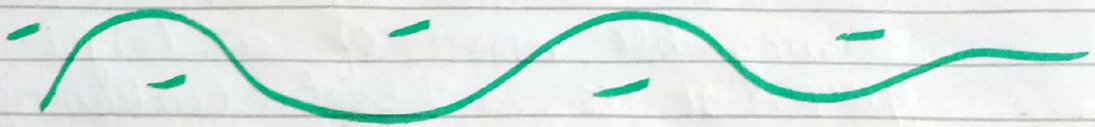
It is a method of developing a sample purely on the basis of nature of study along with understanding of the target audience. In this method people who only fit the research criteria and end objective are selected and the remaining are kept out.

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3:- Consecutive Sampling:

It involve every patient who meet the selection criteria over a specified time interval of patient.

It is one of the most non probability technique and one that is very often practiced.



Q.4

DATA:

It is defined as a systemic record of certain quantity. It is a different number of that quantity represented together in a set. It is a collection of facts and figure to use for a specific purpose such as survey. when arranged in organized form called information.

⇒ Types OF DATA:

these are two ^{type} of data.

- 1: Qualitative data
- 2: Quantitative data

⇒ 1: Qualitative data:

is the range of processes and procedures data that where dat whereby we move from quantitative data that have been collected into some interpretation. understanding of the people and

every

(#5)

Situation we are investigating.

⇒ Quantitative Data:

Data which is expressing certain quantity, amount or range. usually, there are measurement units associated with the data. It makes sense to set boundary limits to such data, and it is also meaningful to only options of the data.

⇒ Ordinal data:

In ordinal data the variable are also divided into a number of categories but they can be ordered one another. from low to high.

⇒ Nominal data:

It can be defined as the classification of the observation into mutually qualitative classes the data is called nominal data.

The End ::