Q.NO.1

***PART A*** ***Epidemiology***

 The study of distribution and determinants of

 health related states and events in

 Population and application of this study to the prevention and control of health problem.

 **Distribution** : It refers to the descriptive study that where the disease is spreading to whom ( like old, young, children, male, female ) when and where ( urban, rural).

**Determinants** : Its refers to analytical study. It cannot tells the original treatment but it gives us causes, risk factors and how and when it is transmitted.

**Health related states and events** :it refers to the sign and symptoms of the health related disease and when disease get confirmed.

***PART B Primary data***

 It is a type of data that researcher search it from original source like from interviews, from survey from observations and experiments. Primary data is that data which is not published yet and like objective type. Primary data cannot be changed it is original. Primary data can be collected through proper observation, experiments questionare method and survey.

Examples:(1) Student thesis is a type of primary data in which the student himself collect the data through observations questionare survey.

 (2) Trauma survivors is also a type of primary data.

  ***Secondary data***

 It is a type of data which is reused by the researcher or which is already searched by primary data collector.The advantage of secondary data is that it is time saving and money saving but there is also some disadvantage that it cannot fulfill all the needs of the researcher for desirable data.

Examples: secondary data can be collected through

Books

Magazines

Internet

News papar etc.

Q.NO.2

 ***Cross sectional study***

 It is the study in which we consider cause and outcome both. In this study we collect information in one point. It gives summary about population. In this study, both old and new case can be considered. Both causes and outcomes can be finding out at the same time.

 ***Steps for cross sectional study***

* First define the problem on which we have to study. Example heart cancer.
* Then we have to define the population on which we have to study like area example Pakistan, how much people suffering from heart attack.
* Then we have to take sampling of that population on which we have to study. People of heart cancer
* After sampling we have to collect data from that sampling population.
* After collecting data we have to analyze data, that how many people on this sampling population have heart problem.
* At last conclusion occur. Example we will concluded from analyses that how much people is suffering and how much is not.

Q.NO.3 ***Cohort study***

* It is a type of prospective study.
* It is expensive.
* This study give results in long time.
* In this study population can be large.
* This type of study is usually for common disease.
* It is for rare exposures.
* More than one common disease can be study at a time.

***Example***: the nurse health study is a type of cohort study like the lifestyle of women health related study of them.

  ***Case control study***

* It is a type of retrospective study.
* This type of study is not expensive as cohort study.
* Fastly results can be obtained.
* Population on which study can be done, is relatively small.
* This study is use for rare diseases.
* It is not usually for rare exposure.
* At a time only one disease study is possible.

***Example***: uveal melanoma is the rare disease on which case control study can be occur.

 ***THE END***