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**QUES:1**

What is epidiomoly?explain deteminents distribution health related states an events?

**ANS:**

**EPIDIOMOLOGY:**

The word epi means ‘about ,upon’ demio means ‘people,population’ and logy means ‘study’ .

So the study of disease upon people is called epidiomology.

JOHN SNOW:father of epidiomology.

Epidiomoly is the branch of medicine.

**WHO**:

The study of distribution ,determinants of health related states and events in population the application of this study is to prevention and controle of health problem.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

 Mean :to spread

It consist of three basic steps as mention below.

**WHO:**in which population inrolled in this .find the percentage.male or female.young ,old,or children.

**WHEN:**

 When the diseas is caused in which time…

Is its seasonal disease ?

Or it involves already.

**WHERE:**

In which area give idea about the location and place.

City ,village etc.

**DETERMINANTS:**

 Cause and risk factor

In it we find out the cause and risk factore of a disease .

**E:G**is it cause is bed psture ,or chemical ,smoking etc.

**STATES:**

The sign and symptoms of a disease is states.

**EVENTS:**

 The conformation about is disease known as events.

(B) WHAT IS DATA Primary and secondry data.with two example?

ANS:

**DATA:**

 THE information collected against the variables regarding any things.

Variables means features which is changes in specific study e:g pain ,BMI,weight,in different variables.

**TYPES OF DATA:**

 It have two types.

**PRIMARY DATA:**

 The participints of our own study .the data which we collect directly .its the direct aaccess to the subject which in our study.

**EXAMPLES:**

 QUESTIONIER ,INTERVIEW,STATISTICALLY DATA.

**SECONDERY DATA:**

 Pre collected data,the data which we take indirectly.

**EXAMPLE:**

Taken from hospital,article,newspaper.the HIV pts data.

**QUES:2**

If you want to conduct crossectional data how you will conduct?

**ANS:**

**CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY:**

The study in which we collecting the information at one point of time.

We study the cause of diseas

Also called **snapshoot**

It’s a type of analytical study.

The collection of all the data it specific time from the subjects.

Its gives us a quick result in specific time about the subject data.

The main outcome is prevalence find the new and old cases limited to the measurement of risk factor and outcome at one simultaneously point in time.

No temporal relation ship involved .just focus on risk factor.

**STEPS :**

**1)DEFINING THE PROBLEM UNDER STUDY:**

We find out the prevalence of the disease in the study.

E:g lung cancer because its world wide.

 **2)DEFINING THE POPULATION UNDER STUDY:**

 We defining the population which we going our study.how much invoved in the specific disease.

Who,where .

**3) TAKING THE SAMPLE :**

 Sample is the subcite of the population in which we taken the sample frome the population which represent our population whether the population is caused by the disease or not.

**4)COLLECTING THE DATA:**

 Then we collecting the data from the sample size which have been taken from the population .

**5)ANALYZING INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA**:

 The data which we have colleting from the sample size then we do their analysis that how many people have the lung cancer.

How Many have no L.C .

We done it through software sps.

**6)DRAWING THE CONCLUSION:**

 We take out the percentage and check their ratio .

How many l.c ?and not.

QUES :3difference between the cohort study and case control study with example.

**ANS:**

**COHORT STUDY:**

 The group of people having a common disease and that group of people share their experience with in the same period of time .the group study is defined by their exposure to the disease..e:g smoking subject are more prone to lung cancer.

The time is specific.same time same character .

Cohort is selected from population at risk …..we should take the people or the area in which they are on risk to lung cancer..

PROSPECTIVE.

Divided into two groups

 A B

Exposure non exposure

Then these two groups are studies prospectively over a specific perior of time.

Follow up.

Study direction is from cause to effect.

Example:the people with smoking are more prone to the lung cancer.

Nurse health and sociological research including birth cohort..

**CASE CONTROL STUDY:**

 The group of people having a disease = case.

No disease free= case control.

Two groups of people compared having disease and other have no disease .

Case controle is retrospective.

Comparing the disease group vs non disease.

Looking for the exposure to the risk factor .

Used for the rare disease .

No follow ups.

We study about the multiple risk factore.

Case control is more efficient in term of time efforts and money

**EXAMPLE:**

We study the diseas which exposure to the disease like smoking people are mor prone to the lung cancer.

Is a person being smoker or not?

The person have a lung cancer or not?

The lung cancer is present in people who are smoking or not?

  **THE END.**