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Paper:- Research Methodology.

① You may remember that there years ago there was a multistate outbreak of illnesses caused by a specific and unusual strain.

⇒ MCQs:-

① MCQs:-

- ① Analytical, experimental.
- ② Observational Case Control.
- ✓ ③ Analytical, observational
- ④ Cohort Descriptive.

② MCQs:-

- ① Analytical, experimental.
- ✓ ② Analytical Observational, Cohort.
- ③ Analytical Observational Case/Control.
- ④ Descriptive Observational.

③

- ① Case Control.
- ② Cohort.
- ✓ ③ Cross-Section.
- ④ Experimental.

④

- ① Case-Control.
- ✓ ② Cohort.
- ③ Cross-Sectional.
- ④ Experimental.



5

- No, because the interviewers can't effect whether the subject are considered case or controls; that is already decided.
- Yes, but it's hard to predict the direction of the bias.
- Yes, and would predispose to a rejection of the null hypothesis.
- Yes and would predispose to an acceptance of the null hypothesis.

6

- 1 Sample
- 2 a Group poll.
- 3 a Census.
- 4 a Nielsen audit.

7

- 1 proceed with the field work
- 2 Find suitable source for the population numbers
- 3 Define the people of interest
- 4 Examine the objective of the study.

8

- 1 purposive
- 2 judgement
- 3 convenience
- 4 simple random



9

① we can calculate the accuracy of the result.

~~②~~ The results are always representative.

③ interviewers can choose respondents freely.

④ informants can refuse to participate.

10

① the expense.

~~②~~ the results never representative.

③ human judgement errors.

④ informants can refuse to participate.

11

~~①~~ By using industry standards

② By calculation.

③ By building blocks

④ By budget available.

12

① Random digit dialling.

~~②~~ Purposive

③ stratified random

④ simple random

13

~~①~~ 6

② 12

③ 11

④ 4

14

① mean

② median.

~~③~~ mode

④ none of above.

15

① 13

② 11

③ 14

~~④~~ 14 and 16



Q No 1:- Explain Cohort Study and types of Cohort Study design in detail?

Ans:- A cohort is a group of people who have something in common and who remain part of a group over a period of time.

→ Types of Cohort Studies:-

① Prospective Cohort Studies.

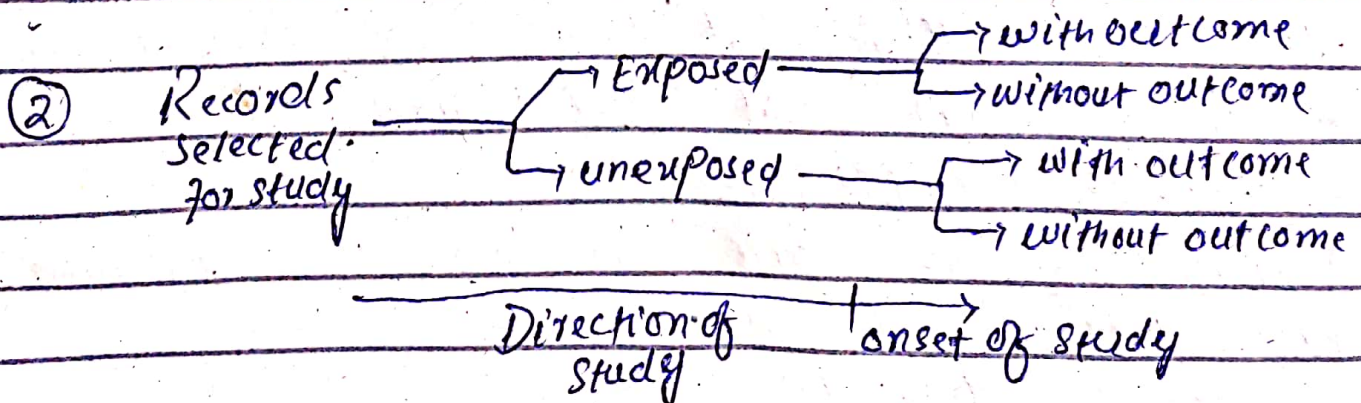
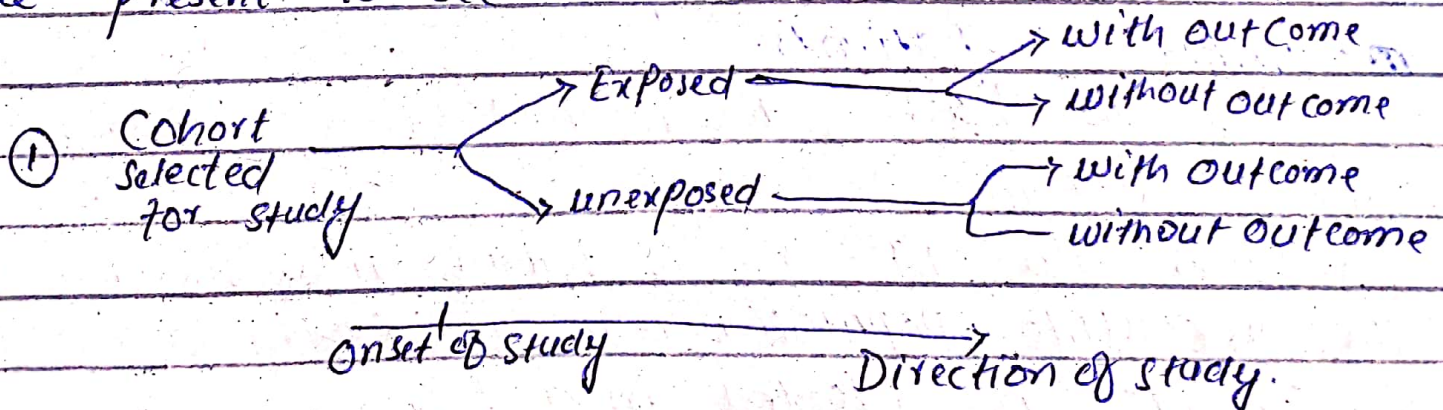
② Retrospective Cohort Studies.

① Prospective Cohort Studies:-

The investigators assemble the study group in the present time, collect baseline data on them and then continue to collect data for a period that can last many hours to years.

② Retrospective Cohort Studies:-

The investigator goes back into history to define a risk group and follows the group members up to the present to see what outcomes have occurred.





Q No:- 2 Define Sample and Explain types of non-probability Sampling?

Ans- Sampling:-

Def:- A Sample is a sub of the population, with all its inherent qualities. Inferences about the population can be made from the measurement taken from a sample if the sample is truly representative of the population. Since a sample is expected to represent the whole population, the sampling procedure has to ~~not~~ follow these fundamentals.

⇒ Non-probability Sampling:-

Non probability sampling design are often more practical than probability designs for some clinical research.

Types:- ① → Consecutive ② Convenience ③ Purposive.

① Consecutive Sampling:-

It involves taking every patient who meets the selection criteria over a specified time interval or number of patients.

It is the best of the nonprobability techniques.

② Convenience Sampling:-

① It is the process of taking those members of the accessible population who are easily available.

② Sample is selected in a haphazard fashion.

③ It is widely used because of its obvious advantages in cost and logistics.

③ Purposive Sampling:-

① sampling is done on the basis of some pre determined idea.

② specific targets are interviewed because they possess the desired information.



Q. No:-3 Define and explain data and types of data?

Ans:- Data are values of the observation recorded for variables. eg:- age, weight, sex.

Types of Data:-

① Qualitative or categorical data:-

The characteristic which can't be expressed numerically like sex, ethnicity, healing etc.

② Quantitative data or numerical data:-

The characteristic which can be expressed numerically like age, temperature, no. of children in a family.

③ Categorical Data:-

There are two types of Categorical data

① Nominal

② Ordinal data.

① Nominal Data:-

In nominal data the variables are divided into named categories. these categories however, cannot be ordered one above other.

Example:-

Nominal Data  
Sex Gender  
Marital

Categories:

male, female  
single, married.

② Ordinal Data:-

They are also divided into categories. example:-

Ordinal Data  
level of knowledge.  
Level of blood pressure.

Categories:

good, average  
poor, high.