

# Teaching Methodology & Community Medicine

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**Q → 1 Part-A**

**Ans:- INTRODUCTION: Health Care Delivery System**

(HCDS) is a societal response to the determinates of health. The concept of health care system includes the involvement of the people, organizations, agencies, and resources that provide services to meet the health needs of the individual, community, and population.

**Part-B**

**COMPARISON AND ANALYSIS OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS**

**What is the health care delivery system?**

A health system, also sometimes referred to as health care system or as healthcare system, is the organization of people, institutions, and resources that deliver health care services to meet the health needs of target populations..... in some countries, health system planning is distributed among market participants.

**Q → 2**

**Ans:**

**CROSS-SECTIONNL STUDY**

- A type of study in which
- Information is collected from each subject at one point of time
- Used to provide snapshot of a population at a point in time
- The main out-come measure is prevalence
- Limited to the measurement of risk factor and out-comes at one simultaneous point in time

**Steps for Cross-sectional study**

- Defining the problem under study
- Defining the population under study
- Taking the sample of population
- Collecting the data
- Analyzing interpretation of data

**Scope of Cross-sectional study**

- Easy to carry out
- Economical to conduct
- Rapid method for collecting health information
- Can be conducted to assess the health care needs of the population
- Helpful in measuring access and utilization of health services
- Helpful in developing a hypothesis
- Provides information about disease and various risk factors.
- Provides information regarding distribution of disease.

**Limitations of Cross-Sectional study**

- No temporal or time sequence so gives no information whether which comes first. i.e... Cause or Disease.
- Gives no measure of new cases occurrence.

**Q → 3**

**Ans:**

**CASE CONTROL STUDY**

- Two groups of individuals are compared, one who have been diagnosed as diseased with those who are free from disease.
- The group having disease is called Cases while the disease-free group is called Controls.
- The presence of possible cause is compared between cases & control

**CASE CONTROL STUDY**

- This study is Retrospective because the investigator is looking backwards.
- The direction of the study is from effect to the possible cause.

**Case Control Study Steps**

1. Definition of cases
2. Selection of cases
3. Selection of Controls
4. Measurement of exposure status
5. Analysis
6. Interpretation and Conclusion

**Advantages of Case Control Study**

- Relatively cheap
- Relatively quick
- Can investigate a wide range of risk factor especially for rare diseases.

**Limitations of Case Control Study**

- Prone to selection bias (favouritism)
- Prone to responder bias
- Cannot estimate disease incidence.