MASTER OF SCIENCE (SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY) M.Sc. (S.L.P.) Sem-1 :SUMMER- 2022

SUBJECT: RESEARCH METHODS, STATISTICS & EPIDEMIOLOGY

Day : Monday Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM

Date: 12/9/2022 S-19513-2022 Max. Marks: 80

N.B.

1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.

- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Draw neat diagrams **WHEREVER** necessary.
- 4) Answer to both the sections should be written in **SAME** answerbook.
- 5) Answers written in the inappropriate answerbooks will not be assessed in any case.

Section A: Part A: (Research methods & Epidemiology) (50 marks)

Q.1 Attempt any two out of three

(2X15=30 marks)

- a. Researcher is interested to estimate risk of cancer of the pancreas associated with use of coffee, use suitable study design and help the researcher to test the hypothesis.
- b. Explain in brief case control study design
- c. Below are the data of 1000 newly diagnosed cases of Pancreas cancer. Calculate the incidence of deaths

Year	No. of cases at start of period	No. of deaths	No. of withdrawals
1	1000	200	55
2	731	117	63
3	553	53	47

Q.2 Attempt any four out of five

(4X5=20 marks)

- a. Write down short notes on types of data
- b. Write down use of research in S.L.P.
- c. Write down disadvantages of cross sectional study
- d. Write down factors influencing the prevalence rate
- e. In the below table the grading of two pathologies are given calculate agreement between them

	Grading by pathologist A			
		Grade II	Grade III	Total
Grading by pathologist B	Grade I	41	3	44
	Grade II	4	27	31
	Total	45	30	75

Section B: Part B:(Statistics)

(30 marks)

Q.3 Attempt any two out of three

(2X10=20 marks)

a. Shelby is sceptical of her friend's claim that Gerald's Café has much stronger coffee (in terms of caffeine content) than Sabine's Beans does. So Shelby takes a random sample of large coffees from both shops, and measures the amount of caffeine content in each coffee. Here is a summary of the results:

i	Sabine's Beans	Gerald's Cafe
Mean	164 mg	170 mg
SD	5.1 mg	3.1 mg
N	37	35

Use appropriate test to claim above. (use level of significance as ten percent)

b. A certain medical experiment involves giving a group of randomly selected patients a drug to determine if that drug has a significant effect on a certain blood measurement. We'll choose a significance level of 0.01 for this case. The hypothetical data for two sets of measurements are given in the table below. The data is non normal. (Chi2 value for 1 df - 3.84, 2 df - 5.99)

Number	1	2	3	4	5	6
Before	1.02	1.05	1.09	0.98	0.97	1.01
drug						
After drug	1.04	1.04	1.10	0.97	1.01	1.07

c. The following table shows the persons suffering with respiratory illnesses in different groups. Based on these findings, can we claim that the proportion of respiratory illness is same in children and adult? Use a five percent level of significance.

Respiratory illness	Children	Adult
Present	76	65
Absent	54	89

Q.4 Attempt any two out of three

(2X5=10 marks)

- a. Explain stratified random sampling
- b. Suppose researcher is interested to find out prevalence of anemia in the district A. The prevalence of anemia in neighboring district is 20%. Calculate optimum sample size for researcher. Take absolute allowable error as 5% and level of significance as 5%.
- c. Calculate measure of central tendency for below data

12, 16, 20, 8, 25, 9, 31, 27, 38, 21, 16

T table values

Alpha (One tailed)	1%	5%	10%
DF – 70	2.764	1.812	1.372
DF – 72	2.718	1.796	1.363
Alpha (Two tailed)	1%	5%	10%
DF - 70	3.169	1.983	1.678
DF – 72	3.106	1.976	1.658
