## Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka III Year B.Sc. Optometry Degree Examination - 27-May-2025

Time: Three Hours Max. Marks: 100 Marks

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICS (RS-4)** Q.P. CODE: 3353

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

## **LONG ESSAYS (Second Question Choice)**

 $2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks}$ 

- What is hypothesis? Explain the characteristics to form a good hypothesis
- What is research? Explain the steps and methods involved in research process 2. Define Epidemiology. Describe descriptive epidemiology along with its uses

## SHORT ESSAYS (Question No 5 & 10 choice)

 $10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ Marks}$ 

- Difference between validity and reliability 3.
- Difference between Cohort study and Cross sectional study 4.
- Find the mean, median, mode and range for the following list of values 5. 13, 18, 13, 14, 13, 16, 14, 21, 13

Explain the types ad classification of data

- Explain the types of measurement scales. Illustrate and example for each scale 6.
- 7. What are the properties of normal distribution?
- Write a short notes on a) Proportion (b) Incidence
- 9. Difference between quantitative data and qualitative data
- Define probability sampling. What are the types of sampling in statistics 10. Explain the concept of health and disease. and give one examples with ocular condition

- What is dependent and independent variables with example 11.
- 12. Explain epidemiological surveillance

SHORT ANSWER  $10 \times 3 = 30 \text{ Marks}$ 

- 13. What is an alternative hypothesis?
- 14. What is meant by bias? Different types of bias
- 15. What is correlation?
- Define probability sampling
- Recent study reveals that over usage of gadgets leads to 75.3% of headache, 42% of blurring of eye, 38% or redness of eye, 20% of nausea and 60% of sleepless. Draw a pie chart and bar diagram for this conditions
- 18. What is morbidity and mortality?
- 19. Define epidemiology
- 20. Define skewness and kurtosis with graph
- 21. Define statistics
- 22. Difference between primary data and secondary data

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