

Statistics and Probabilities

Basic concept, uses and measurement Scales

- Definition
- Classification
- Scopes
- Uses of statistics in Health Research
- Variables,
- Measurement scale
- **Organizing Raw Data**
- Why organizing Data
- Concept of Frequency Distribution
- Relative Frequency
- Gender rule for preparation of table
- Constructing frequency distribution from Numerical data
- Some terms
- Exclusive method
- Inclusive method
- Important points for classifying data
- Outliers
- Raw data

Presentation of Data

- Purposes of Data presentation
- Tabulation
- Purposes of Graphical presentation
- Limitations /Dangers of Graphs
- Merits and Demerits of Graphical presentation
- Basic principles of Drawing graphs,

Quantitative Data

- Histogram, Frequency Polygon, Frequency Curve
- Line Chart or Graph, Cumulative Frequency Diagram or Ogive
- Scatter or Dot Diagram,

Qualitative Data

- Bar Diagram
- Multiple Bar
- Proportional Bar
- Pie Chart

Descriptive Statistics

Measures of central tendency

- Arithmetic Mean
- Median
- Mode
- Weighted mean

Measures of Dispersion

Absolute measure

- Dispersion
- Range
- Mean Deviation
- Variance
- Standard deviation

Relative measure

- Coefficient of Variation

Estimation

- Point estimation
- Interval estimation
- Sampling Distribution
- SE

Probability

- Define Probability
- Properties of Probability
- Addition and Multiplication Rule

Confidence Interval and p value

- Pop. Mean
- Pop. Proportion
- P value

The Normal Distribution

- Definition, Formula of Normal Curve
- Characteristics of Normal Curve
- Standard Normal Distribution
- Formula of Distribution
- Z score
- Application of Normal Curve

Chi Square Test

- Random sample data
- Sufficiently large sample size
- Adequate cell size
- Independence
- Known distribution
- Non directional Hypothesis, Finite Values
- The analysis of contingency tables
- How is Pearsonian chi-square calculated for tabular data

Test of Significance

- Null Hypothesis
- Alternative Hypothesis
- Type I error
- Type II error

Compare means

- Compare a single mean with an assigned mean – one sample situation
Tests: z or t test
- Compare two sample means – Two sample situation
Tests: z or t test
- Paired situation
Test: Paired t test

Compare Proportions

- Compare a single proportion with an assigned proportion – one sample situation
Test: z test
- Compare two sample proportions – Two sample situation
Test: z test

