Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 06-Jul-2023 (10:00 AM - 01:00 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Biostatistics and Research Methodology [PHA-BP801T -S2]					
Marks: 75		Duration: 180 mins.			
I Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)					
Answer all the questions. Section Duration: 30 mins					
1)	PICOT abbreviation is generally used for	(1)			
	Research methodologyClinical research questionResearch objectivesOutcome of the research proposal				
2)	"Galley Proof" of a manuscript can be	(1)			
	Manuscript just before final approval by authorsThe preprint of the manuscript before onlineBefore the online version of the manuscriptBefore the pagination in the manuscript but after approval from authors				
3)	Which of the following can be considered post-publication instances?	(1)			
	Author DeclarationsAuthorship conflictArchiving of the manuscriptOpen Access Agreement				
4)	Which of the following can be used for managing the references/ literature	(1)			
	Mendeley Scopus Web of sciences PubMed				
5)	Turnitin is a tool to find out	(1)			
	Textual similarity Plagiarism Falsification Scientific misconduct				

Manuscript format for journal
Research proposal for PhD
Application for human ethics
<u>committee</u>
Application for animal ethics
<u>committee</u>

7)

Which of the following database is Open Access?

Mean of the distribution of the data is not

SD of the distribution of the data is not known SE of the distribution of the data is not known Mode of the distribution of the data is not

<u>known</u>

<u>known</u>

Paired t-test is used when:

(1)

(1)

<u>Scopus</u>
PubMed
Web of Science
Journal Citation Report

8)

9)

10)

11)

12)

Wilcoxon rank-sum
ANOVA_
<u>Chi-square test</u>
Pearson correlation
ne statistical test "Analysis of Variance" is applied to compare
Two standard deviations
More than three means
Two means
More than three standard
deviations
<u>deviations</u>
a E statistic in analysis of variance is computed as
ne F-statistic in analysis of variance is computed as:
Ratio of the means of the two groups
Difference between the means of the two groups
Difference between the means of the two groups
Difference between the means of the two groups Sum of the squared differences between observed and expected
Sum of the squared differences between observed and expected

(1)

	I wo groups are independent of each other	
	<u>Two groups are matched</u> One group has more observations than the	
	other	
	The data is not normally distributed	
13)	For smoking and lung cancer, Chi-square test measures	(1)
10)	To shoking and hing cancer, on square test measures	(1)
	Test of association	
	Test of proportion	
	Goodness of fit	
	Linearity test	
14)	In a chart that presents grouped data with rectangular bars, the height of the bar represents a class	(1)
	Is always proportional to the values of the class	
	Is always equal to the values of the class	
	Need not be proportional to the values of the	
	<u>class</u>	
	Need not be equal to the values of the class	
15)	Which among the following does not represent a graphical representation of data?	(1)
	Frequency polygon	
	Ogive_	
	Evidence pyramid	
	Scatter plot	
16)	A frequency polygon is plotted from	(1)
10)		(1)
	Vertical bar	
	chart chart	
	<u>Histogram</u>	
	Frequency curve	
	Ogive	
17)	A pictogram can represent	(1)
	Frequency of a category Cumulative frequency of a category	
	Continuity of classes	
	Grouped data	
18)	Which among the following is one of the basic ethical principles of Belmont report?	(1)
	Essentiality	
	Totality of	
	responsibility	

Beneficence Non-exploitation 19)

Which of the following designs is unethical in a clinical trial involving assessment of two different (1) types of surgeries for a cardiac complication?

Non-randomized trial Randomized double-blind trial Randomized placebo-controlled trial All of the above

20)

Identify the case where a LAR would be sufficient during the informed consent process.

(1)

A clinical study involving minor children who have literate parents. A study conducted in Mangalore involving adult and illiterate migrant labourers from Tripura. A trial conducted on mentally disabled orphan subjects None of the above

II Long Answers

Answer all the questions.

- Fifteen subjects participated in an exercise program. Following are their systolic blood pressure (10) (SBP) readings measured before and after exercise. Perform a suitable non-parametric statistical test to assess whether there was a statistically significant benefit for subjects due to exercise. Tabulate your values and interpret your results. SBP (mmHg) before exercise: 125, 132,138,120, 125, 127, 136, 139, 131, 132, 135, 136, 128, 127, 130 SBP (mmHg) after exercise: 118, 134, 130, 124, 105, 130, 130, 132, 123, 128, 126, 140, 135, 126, 132
 The heights (cm) and weights (kg) of ten adolescent children are given below (as pairs). (10) Determine if a correlation exists between the marks.
 - 130, 38; 108, 32; 135, 40; 129, 40; 103, 24; 128, 54; 122, 38; 114, 74; 123, 41; 127, 38

III Short Answers

Answer all the questions.

1)	How can research be defined? Discuss the significance of research in the Pharmacy profession.	(5)
2)	With examples, discuss framing the right objectives for the research protocol.	(5)
3)	With suitable examples, discuss publication ethics.	(5)
4)	Explain the Gantt chart. Discuss its importance.	(5)
5)	Write a short note on Chi-square test.	(5)
6)	Citing examples, describe commonly used measures of central tendency.	(5)
7)	What is a vulnerable population in clinical trials? Explain.	(5)

-----End-----