



REPORT WRITING



Presented By

Ms. S. R. Valvi

Asst. Prof.

Dept. of Pharmaceutics

JES's College of Pharmacy, Nandurbar



REPORT WRITING



- It is a formal account of how a scientific research project was conducted and what its outcome is.
- It should be well-organized, readable and presented in formats consistent with generally accepted practice.



Three Parts

I] First Part (Formality part)

- 1) Cover page
- 2) Title page
- 3) Certificate
- 4) Acknowledgement
- 5) Table of contents
- 6) Introduction
- 7) Abstract



II] Main Part (Central part of report)

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Problem definition
- 3) Methodology or research design
- 4) Results findings
- 5) Limitations
- 6) Summary and conclusions



III] Appendix (Additional details)

- 1) Letter of authorization
- 2) A copy of questionnaire
- 3) Fieldwork
- 4) Bibliography (list of books, journals, magazines, etc)
- 5) Any other relevant information



Definition

- A presentation is a means of communication which can be adapted to various speaking situations, such as talking to a group, addressing a meeting or briefing a team.



RESEARCH PROTOCOL

■ A research protocol is a document that describes the background, rationale, objectives, design, methodology, statistical considerations, and organization of a clinical research project.

■ The protocol contains a study plan on which the clinical trial is based.



ELEMENTS OF RESEARCH PROTOCOL

- Project title
- Protocol summary
- Study question
- Rationale
- Objectives
- Study design
- Study population
- Sample size
- Study subject
- Data collection methods
- Data management

- Statistical analysis
- Personnel
- Action plan
- Strength & limitations
- Ethical considerations
- Expected outcomes
- Budget summary
- References
- Study formats
- Questionnaires
- CV of investigator

COHORT STUDIES

- Means crowd or group
- Identifies a people exposed to a particular factor and a comparison group that was not exposed to that factor and compares the incidence of disease in the two group.

- Synonyms

- ❖ Longitudinal study

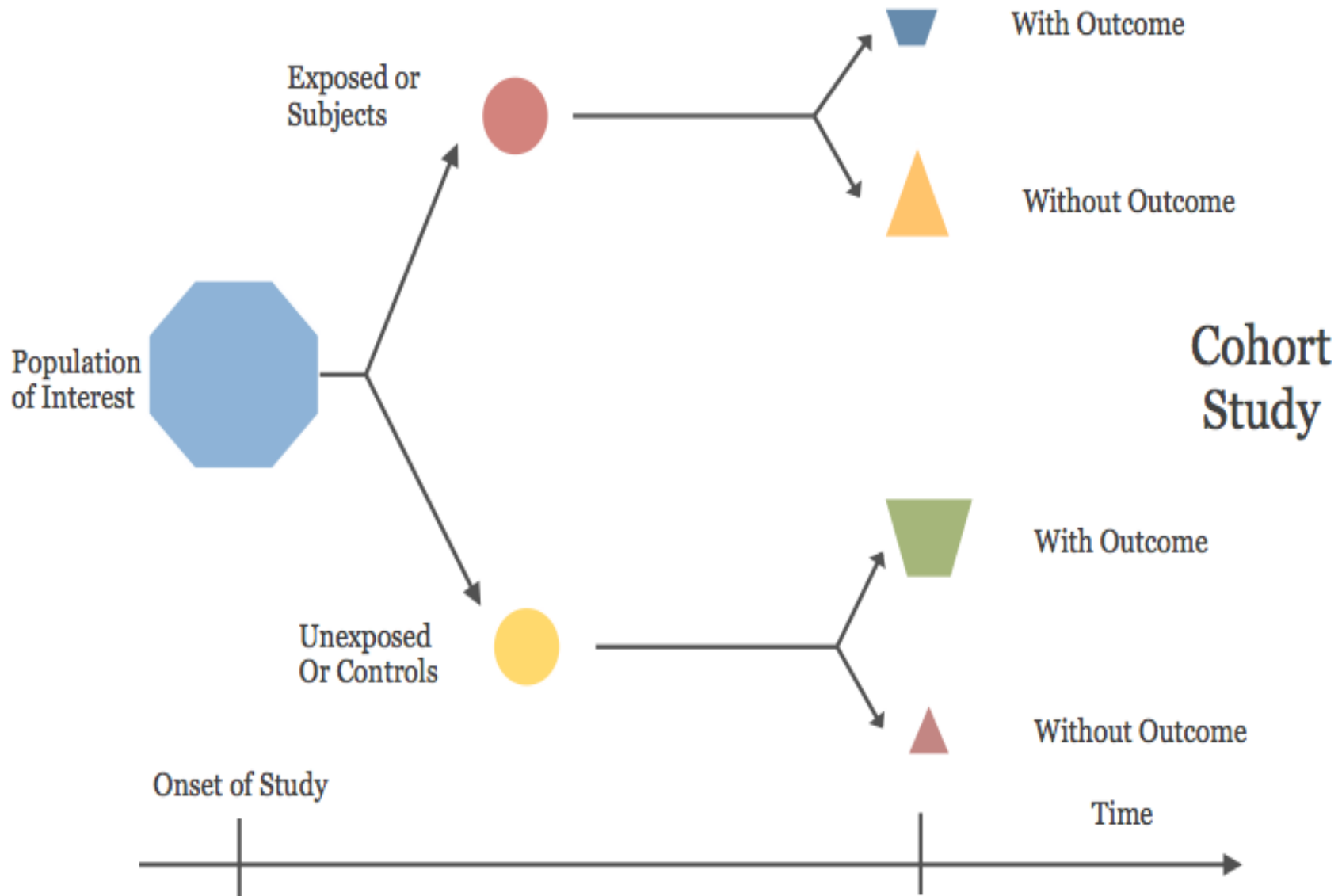
- ❖ Panel study

- ❖ Prospective study

- ❖ Forward looking study

- ❖ Incidence study





Cohort Study



RETROSPECTIVE

VERSUS

PROSPECTIVE

RETROSPECTIVE

Retrospective means looking backwards (into the past)

A retrospective study is a type of cohort study that analyzes two groups of people: those with the disease under study as well as a very similar group of people who do not have the disease

Involves a group of people who already have the disease under study

PROSPECTIVE

Prospective means looking forward (into the future)

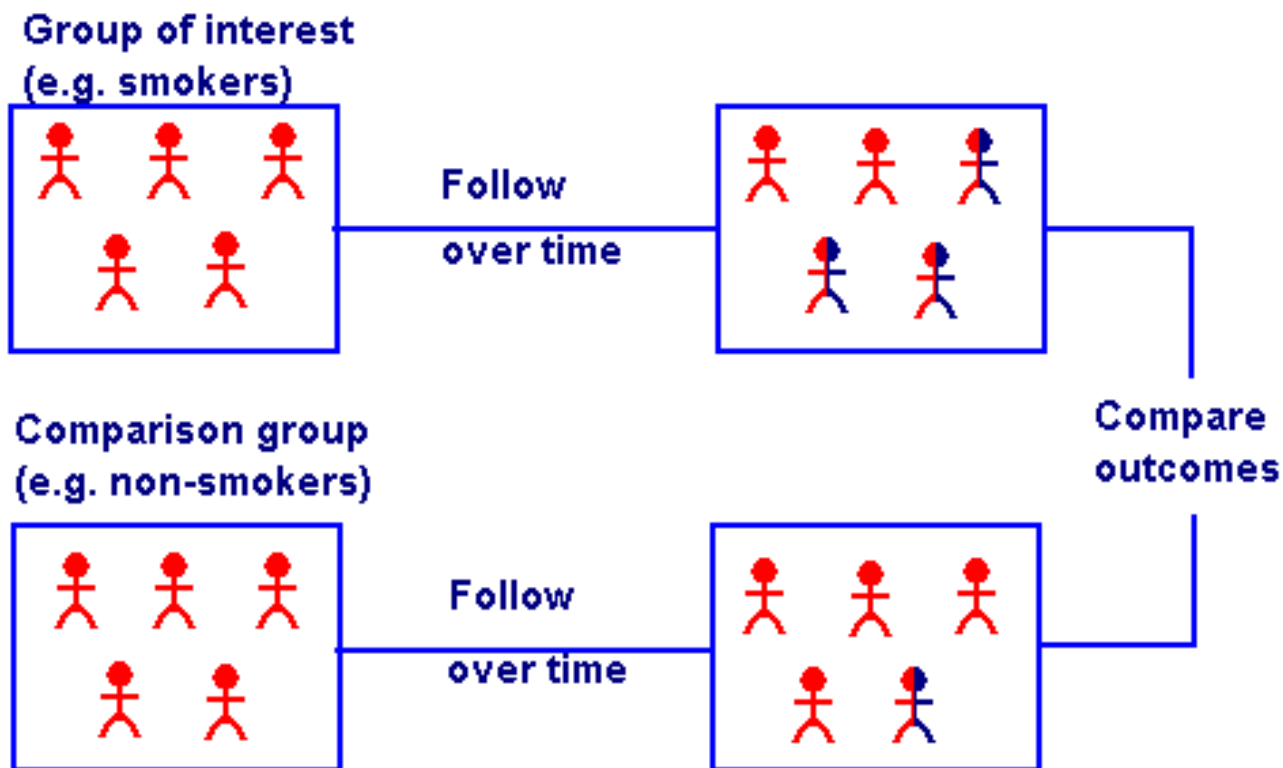
A prospective study is a type of cohort study where the researcher enrol participants into the study before they develop the disease or outcome in question

Involves a group of people who don't have the disease under study

Visit www.PEDIAA.com



TYPES



Advantage of Cohort Studies

- Temporality can be established
- Incidence can be calculated.
- Several possible outcomes related to exposure can be studied simultaneously.
- Provide direct estimate of risk.
- Since comparison groups are formed before disease develops certain forms of bias can be minimized like misclassification bias.
- Allows the conclusion of cause effect relationship

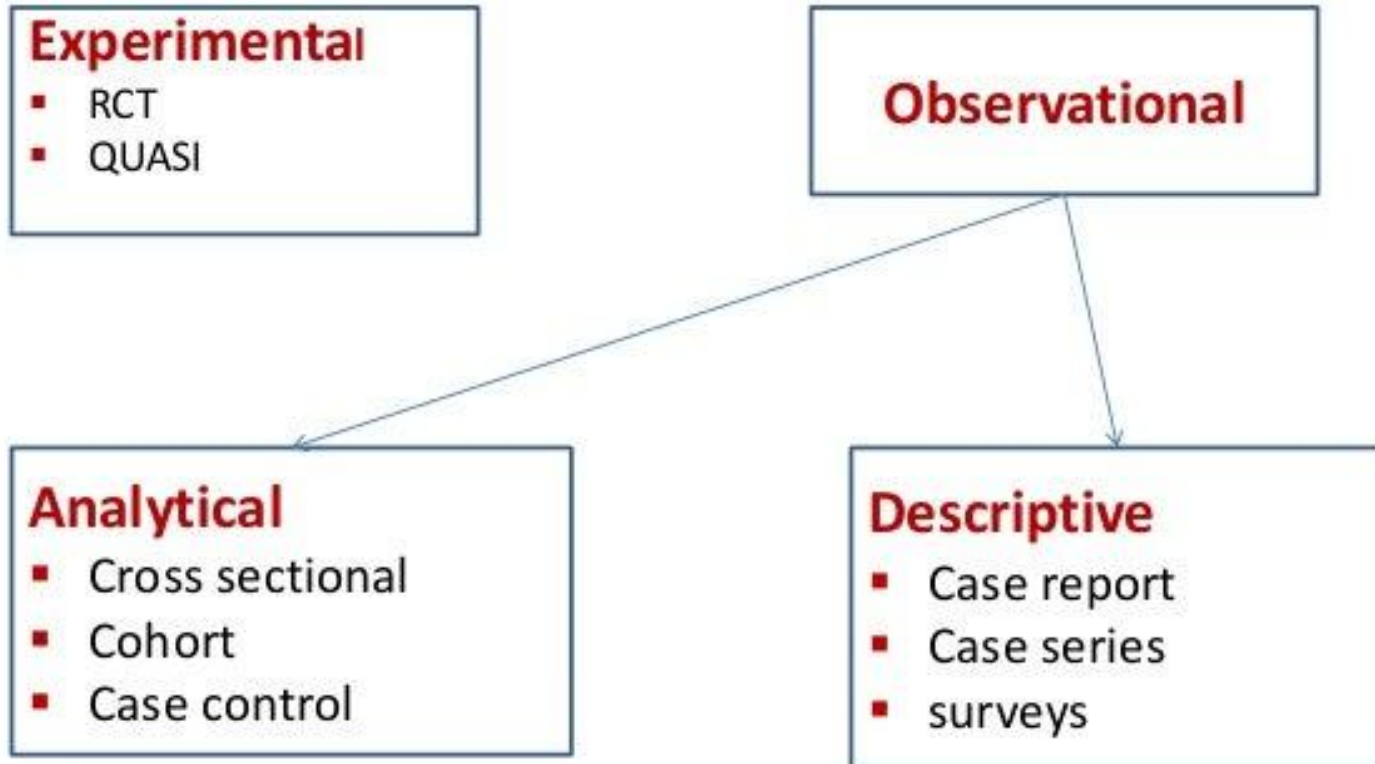


Disadvantage of Cohort Studies

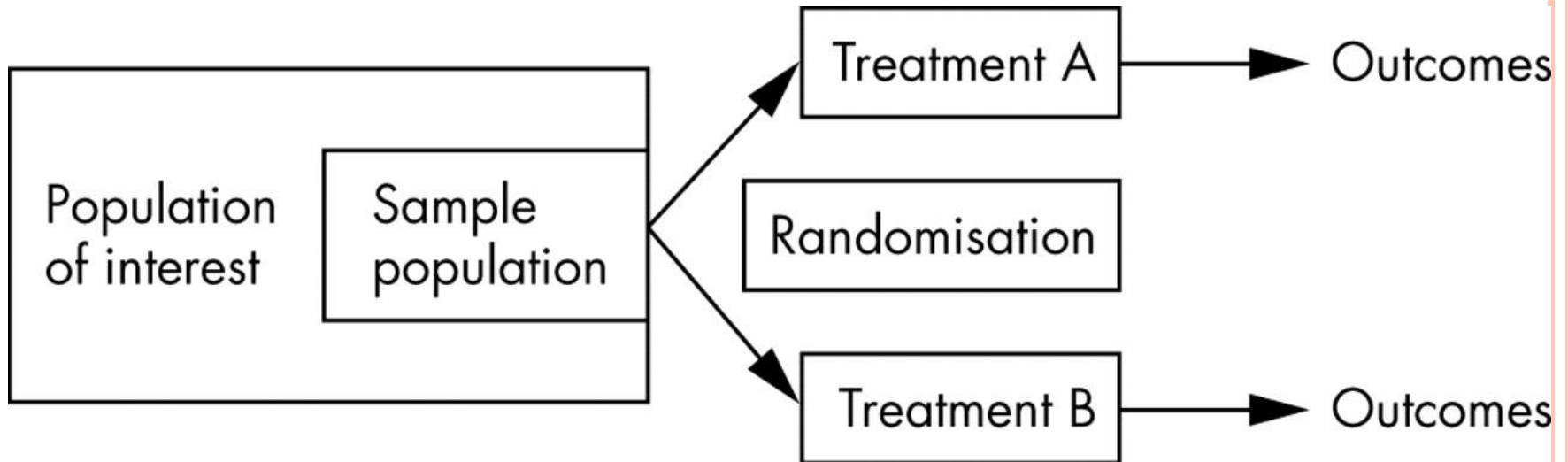
- Large population is needed
- Not suitable for rare diseases.
- It is time consuming and expensive
- Certain administrative problems like loss of staff, loss of funding and extensive record keeping are common.
- Problem of attrition of initial cohort is common
- Study itself may alter people's behavior



STUDY DESIGN



Experimental Study Design



THANK

YOU!!!!

