Savitribai Phule Pune University

(Formerly University of Pune)

Syllabus for Ph.D. (PET) Entrance Exam: Health Science

Research Methodology

- 1) **Foundation of Research:** Meaning, purpose and utility; motivation. Concept of theory, empiricism, deductive and inductive theory. Characteristics of scientific method the process of research (Kothari, 2013, WHO, 2001)
- 2) Public health research: The roles of quantitative and qualitative research, mixed methods research (Creswal, J., 2013)
- 3) Epidemiology and its utility in public health decision making (Gordis L., 2013)
- 4) Steps of epidemiological research: Selection of a research problem- Literature review: electronic search engines PubMed, Scopus, health literature databases Reference Management Software like Zotero/Mendeley, Endnote, the architecture of a good research question, PE/ICO; formulation of objectives construction of hypothesis- null hypothesis & alternative hypothesis. hypothesis testing (UIC,2015)
- 5) Epidemiological research designs observational and experimental variables: types and uses, independent & dependent variables. (Gordis L., 2013)
- 6) Developing qualitative research designs surveys, observational studies, case studies and action research (Green and Thorogood, 2013)
- 7) Ethical and biosafety issues in the public health sciences, ICMR guidelines, ethical issues in clinical trials (ICMR,2006, CDSCO,2013).
- 8) Basic statistics: Sampling methods, sample size estimation, descriptive statistics, test o significance, probability testing- univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis, risk measurement, measurement of morbidity and mortality, causal association, bias and confounding (WHO,2011). Reporting guidelines for epidemiological studies (CONSORT Checklist-CONSORT Statement,2010)
- 9) Writing a research paper and a thesis: Journals, peer-review, impact factor, sections of research paper; Structure and components of scientific reports - Types of report -Technical reports and thesis - Significance - Different steps in the preparation - Layout, Structure and Language of typical reports - Illustrations and tables - Bibliography, referencing and footnotes
- 10) **Publication ethics:** Ethical issues related to publishing, Authorship credit and acknowledgement, conflict of interest, Plagiarism Reproduction of published material citation and acknowledgement, Reproducibility and accountability.

References

- 1) Health Research Methodology: A guide for training in research methods. Second Edition. WHO, 2001.
- 2) Gordis Leon., Epidemiology, 5th Edition, Elsevier Health-USA, 2013
- 3) Kothari, C.R., 1990. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. New Age International. 418p.
- 4) Judith Green and Nicki Thorogood. Qualitative Methods for Health Research. SAGE Publications, London, 2004
- 5) John Creswell (2013). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. Fourth edition, Sage Publications
- 6) ICMR, 2006. Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Participants, ICMR, New Delhi.
- 7) CDSCO, 2013. Regulations and Guidelines Specific to Ethics Schedule Y & CDSCO-GCP., Available on www.cdsaindia.in/sites/default/files/02 Regulations Dr.Bangaruranjan.pdf
- 8) CONSORT Checklist-CONSORT statement. 2010. Available on www.consort-statement.org/media/default/downloads/consort2010
- 9) The University of Illinois at Chicago. Evidence Based Medicine: PICO. Available on http://researchguides.uic.edu.

Subject Concerned Syllabus Health Science

- 1. Principles of public health
- 2. Determinants of health including nutrition, environment, social determinants
- 3. Epidemiology
- 4. Biostatistics
- 5. Health Care delivery systems
- 6. National health programmes of India
- 7. Global health challenges and initiatives
- 8. Health indicators
- 9. Emerging infectious diseases; epidemiological transition
- 10. Public health laws and regulations
- 11. Health Policy
- 12. Bioethics and human rights

Suggested readings

Students are referred to standard textbooks in these subjects.

Textbooks referred for the MPH course or PSM courses can be used for the examination.