

Research Methodology

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• The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions



Classification:

- Basic
- Applied

Based on the result

- Descriptive
- Analytic
- Experimental

Based on the objective



- Topic
- Title
- Problem statement
- Literature review
- Objectives
- Methodology
- References

Topic

- Priority
- Duplicate
- Applicability
- Ethical
- Researcher interest
- Political Acceptance

FINER

- Feasible
- Interesting to the investigator
- Novel
- Ethical
- Relevant

- limited research scope
- Emphasize method
- Question ??? xx
- Concise
- Prejudice

Importance

• First

Might be judge

Contain general objective

Exactly present what you want to do

4 W

- What?
- Where?
- When?
- Who/To whom?

• SHORT words

• FAMILIAR words

• SPECIFIC words

Title selection (principles)

- Problem Oriented Research
- A problem situation
- Relationship of parameter to a problem
- Impact of one or more interventions on a problem
- Diagnose a problem

- Elucidate
- Description
- Field
- Why ???

- What's the problem
- Importance
- First (time, person, place)
- Recent data

Method

Limitation

Research gap

aims

Blind spot

• 1000 words ××

Facts

Acronym

Literature review

Prejudice

• Don't limit

Objectives

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Title

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Broader scope

• Variables, time, samples

Objectives (key words)

- Define
- compare
- describe

Benefices

- Focus
- Unnecessary data
- Organize
- Writing order
- Study evaluation

Hypothesis

- Simple
- Understandable
- Accurate
- Testable
- Fact

Category

Ho (Null hypotheses)

• H1 (Alternative hypotheses)

H1 (Alternative hypotheses)

• One domains (Increase, Decrease)

Two domains (relationship)

Curcumin – stress oxidative (example)

Practical Problem

• Garlic & hyperlipidemia

General objective?

Specific objective?

Hypothesis?

Ho (Null hypotheses) &H1 (Alternative hypotheses)

Variables

- Independent
- Dependent
- Confounding
- Back ground

Category

Numerical

Continious

Distinct

Categorical

Scale

Nominal

Gender

Ordinal

Literacy

Interval

Temperature

Relative

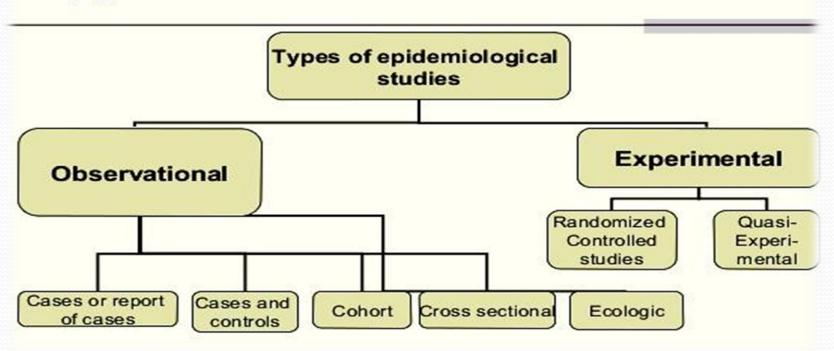
Hemoglobin conc.

Good scale properties

- Scientific
- Comprehensive
- Enough category
- Uncollectible

Types of studies

Types of studies



Observational Study

Descriptive

Analytic

Descriptive

- Case-report
- Cross- Sectional
- Ecological Studies

Analytic

Retrospective

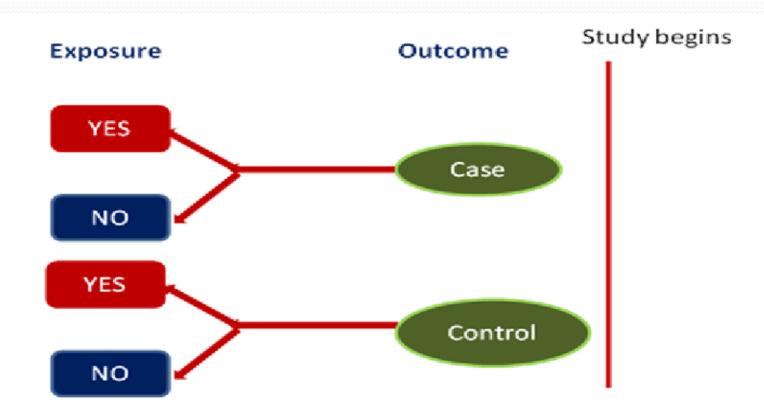
Prospective

Studies

Case-control

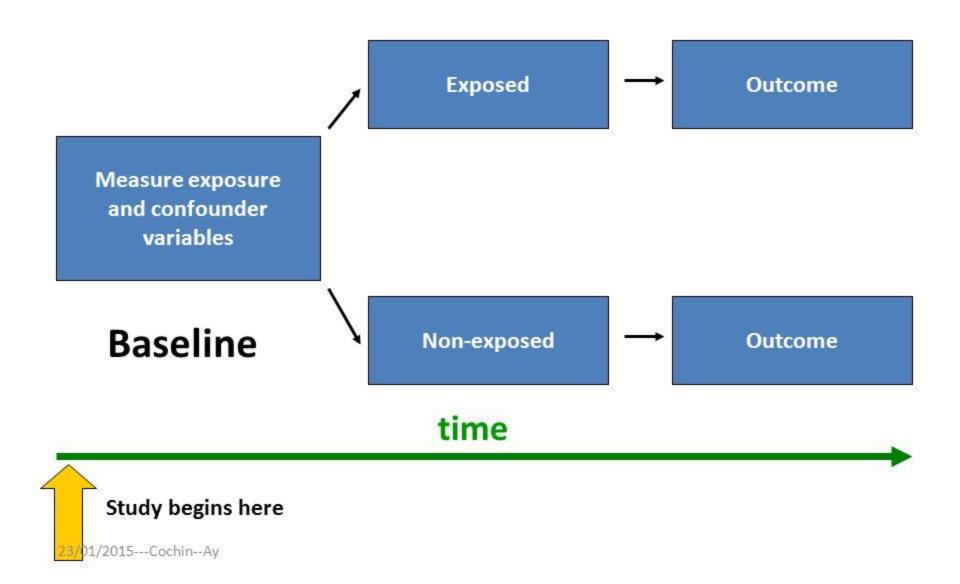
Cohort study

Case-control



Backward direction: from outcome to exposure Backward timing: study begins after outcome

Cohort study



Case contol study (Outcome) Cause (Exposure)

Retrospective cohort study Cause Effect (Outcome)

Experimental Study

- Lab Trial
- Clinical Trials
- Field Trials
- Community Trials

Main Important Referencing Styles

 Author-Date Style (Harvard Style)

Numeric Style (Vancouver Style)