

MOD 3

- Purpose of Questionnaires :
 - Designed to collect information on specific subjects from respondents.
 - Serve as a tool for data collection, capturing knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and medical history.

- Types of Forms :
 - Survey Questionnaires : Gather data through interviews or self-completed forms.
 - Chart Review Forms : Document patient clinical information based on medical records.

- Why Develop a Questionnaire?
 1. To obtain comprehensive information.
 2. To analyze the collected information.
 3. To answer specific study questions.

- Ready-to-Use Questionnaires :
 - Instruments validated for various evaluations (e.g., quality of life, clinical indicators).
 - Example: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale to assess hospitalized patients.

- Structured vs. Unstructured :
 - Structured Interviews : Defined questions in a rigid order (quantitative research).
 - Unstructured Interviews : More conversational (qualitative research).

- Question Types :
 - Open-ended Questions : Allow detailed responses (e.g., "What best describes your experience during hospitalization?").
 - Close-ended Questions : Provide predefined responses (e.g., "Do you feel satisfied with your care? Yes/No").

- Advantages and Disadvantages :

- Self-completed Questionnaires :

- Advantages: Cost-effective, preserves confidentiality, completed at convenience.

- Disadvantages: Low response rates, incomplete answers, potential misunderstanding.

- Interviewer-administered :

- Advantages: High response rates, clarification possible.

- Disadvantages: Expensive, potential interviewer bias.

- Sampling Techniques :

- Aim for a representative sample to generalize findings to the larger population.
- Use probability sampling instead of convenience sampling to ensure representation.

- Designing Effective Questions :

- Use simple language, avoid ambiguity, and leading questions.

- Consider the order of questions to avoid bias.

- Pilot Testing :

- Conduct a pilot study to identify issues before the main study.

- Sensitive Questions :

- Build rapport before asking sensitive questions, ensuring anonymity and confidentiality.

- Example of Questionnaire Design :

- Opening questions should be simple demographics (age, gender).

- Sensitive questions should be placed later in the questionnaire to build trust.

Here are examples of different types of interviews mentioned in the document:

1. Face-to-Face Interviews :

- Example: A researcher conducting door-to-door interviews to assess community health satisfaction.

2. Self-Completed Questionnaires :

- Example: Mailed questionnaires sent to patients asking about their medication adherence.

3. Telephone Interviews :

- Example: Conducting interviews over the phone to gather data on public health issues, allowing participants to respond at their convenience.

Conclusion

Investing time in questionnaire design and preparation can lead to better outcomes and more reliable data. Always pilot your questionnaire and ensure clarity to improve response rates and data quality.

Done 