## **RESEARCH QUESTION**

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#### **The Research Question**

The research question is the uncertainty about something in the population /study sample that the investigator wants to resolve by making measurements on his study subjects

#### **CRITERIA FOR A GOOD RESEARCH QUESTION**

- Feasible
- Interesting to the investigator
- Novel

Confirms or refutes previous findings Extends previous findings Provides new findings

- Ethical
- Relevant

To scientific knowledge To clinical and health policy To future research directions

#### **FINER**

Feasible

Adequate number of subjects Adequate technical experience Affordable in time and money Manageable in scope The research question and study plan Problems and solutions

**Potential problem** Vague or inappropriate

**Solutions** 

Write the research.
question at an early stage
Get specific in the 1 page

- how the subjects will be sampled
- how the variables will be measured

#### **Problems and solutions**

- Not feasible
- Too broad
- Not enough subjects

- Specify a smaller set of variables
- Narrow the question
- Expand the inclusion criteria available
- Eliminate exclusion criteria
- Add other sources of subjects
- Lengthen the time frame for entry

Methods inadequate or beyond the skills

Too expensive

Consult experts and review literature for alternative methods Learn the skills Collaborate with colleagues who have the skills Consider less costly study designs and measurement methods

Not relevant or novel

Uncertain ethical

Modify the research question

Consult with institutional review board Modify the research question

#### Formulating a Research Question

*is an integrated approach of deduction and induction* 

**Deduction** known truths Hypothesis generation In sample • Universe Testing the population hypothesis Induction (Inference on hypothesis) generalization of the results

### Steps in conduct of research

Designing Planning Execution

The first and foremost is formulating a research question, the most challenging part

## Why Research question?

to communicate & convince

the need and nature of the study

*in a simple but single sentence* 

- Scientific community
- Health professionals
- Funding agency
- Journal editors
- Administrators, health policy makers
- Lay public
- Ethical committee

## Essential components of RQ

- Define population under the study
- Outcome variable clearly stated
- Clarity on the study design

## Choosing a topic

- Should be interesting to investigator, funding agency, journal editors, consumers (colleagues, public, medical community), etc.
- Relevance- add new information to the scientific world
- Simple and manageable in scope (feasibility in terms of money, time, manpower)
- Expected results likely to alter clinical or health policy decisions in future
- New interventions chosen for trial should have some supportive evidence to its superiority over the conventional treatment in one way or other

## Steps in

## formulating research question

- 1. Choose a topic
- 2. Literature review
- **3.** Conceive the conceptual hypothesis (broad idea)
- 4. Identify the specific objective of the study
- 5. Decide the study population & setting
- 6. Consider the feasibility (time, resources)
- 7. Decide on the study design & methodology

#### Availability of resources (funding)

Infrastructure **Technical expertise (subject expert,** methodological expert & statistical *expert*) No extra stress to the patients or existing system (in terms of money, *manpower or other resources)* No Ethical violation

## Feasibility- Study subjects

- What is the estimated sample size?
- Who is the study subject (case definition)?
- Selection criteria (inclusion & exclusion)
- *How they are sampled ? (sampling)*
- *Time span for meeting the sample size*

# Can we meet the sample size?

- Extend of the problem in target population
- Knowledge of biological behavior of disease & study subjects
- *Pilot study required ?*

## **Research Designs**

Purpose	Study Design	
<i>To determine frequency &amp; burden of a disease</i>	* Cross sectional survey (Prevalence) * Cohort study	
To identify the risk factors	* Cohort study * Case-Control study	
To determine prognosis of a disease	* Cohort study	
<i>To determine efficacy/ effectiveness of new treatment</i>	* Clinical trials *Community intervention	
<i>To evaluate community programmes</i>	* Evaluation	

# Fully refined RQ

- The fully refined research question should indicate the objective of the study,
- specify the major outcome and predictive variables
- the setting and the intended study subjects.
- The implied biological rationale and study design should be explicit in the research question.

## Fully refined Research Question

"Do beta-carotenoids protect against human cancer?"

Is the risk of developing lung cancer low among cohorts with high beta-carotenoid dietary intake, compared to cohorts with low beta-carotenoid dietary intake among male smokers residing in Trivandrum District?

**Cohort Study** 

#### Refining Research Question

## Fully refined Research Questions

- Is there an association between serum retinoic acid level and development of lung cancer among male smokers residing in Trivandrum District? - A case-control study
- Does administration of beta-carotenoid (specify dose, route and duration) reduce the risk of developing lung cancer among male smokers residing in Trivandrum District? – A randomized placebo controlled trial.

## RQ- Check List

## If the answer to any of the questions is 'NO'

it needs further modification

Repeat the process till all questions yield "YFS"

## RQ- Check List

1	Does your question reflect a sound rationale?	Yes/No
2	<i>Does your question specify the study population ?</i>	Yes/No
3	Does your question refer to the exposure variable?	Yes/No
4	Does the question reflect the outcome of interest?	Yes/No
5	Does your question specify the nature of comparisons to be made?	Yes/No
6	Does your question provide sufficient information to suggest the study design?	Yes/No
7	Is your study relevant?	Yes/No
8	Is your study feasible?	Yes/No
9	Is your study ethical?	Yes/No