CMED 305 Course

Practical Exercise on : Designing Questionnaire

It is necessary to always keep in minds that design of questionnaire influences data quality and thereby the results. Hence it is vital to design a good questionnaire.

Necessary details to know before the designing of questionnaire:

- 1. Clear objectives and research question
- 2. Target population
- 3. Precise definitions of all measurement variables

Types of questions

A Questionnaire may be open or closed ended and be presented in various formats.

Closed questions are questions which limit the response to a specified list of answers. The use of closed questions offers a number of advantages to the researcher, including providing a set of standard responses that enable researchers to produce aggregated data quickly. In contrast, open questions allow the respondent to answer freely. However, if opened ended questions are used, then the methods for analyzing these responses should be considered during the design of the questionnaire.

Example of open qu	estion:			
1.How do you rate I	Madagascar as an e	xotic destination	on?	
Ans	swer :			
Example of closed of	question:			
2.Do you feel that e	very case of domes	stic violence m	ust be reported?	
a.	Strongly agree disagree e.not	•	•	d.strongly

Categorization of questions

Normally the questions of large survey instruments are grouped into headings or categories for convenience.

- 1. Title, purpose and confidentiality details
- 2. Soiodemographic details
- 3. Medical history
- 4. Habits and personal details
- 5. Measurements-clinical/biochemical
- 6. And other title related questions

Pilot or pre-testing

Piloting the questionnaire among a representative sample of the target population in the same way that it will be administered in the main study is essential and will help identify potential problems with the design or layout of the questionnaire.

Point to remember: It is preferred to keep the questions short and specific.

Clear instructions on how to fill the questionnaire must be given.

Consent should be clearly mentioned on top of the questionnaire.

Samples of questionnaires

Age: Date: Department:		Ward:		
Male □ ₁ Female □ ₂	Never	Sometimes	Usually	Always
 During this hospital stay, how often did <u>nurses</u> treat you with courtesy and respect? 	1□	2	3□	4□
2. During this hospital stay, how often did <u>nurses</u> listen carefully to you?	ı□	2□	₃□	4□
3. During this hospital stay, how often did <u>nurses</u> explain things in a way you could understand?	1□	2□	₃□	4□
4. During this hospital stay, how often did <u>doctors/health officers</u> treat you with courtesy and respect?	1□	2□	3□	4□
5. During this hospital stay, how often did <u>doctors/health officers</u> listen carefully to you?	1□	2	3□	4□
During this hospital stay, how often did <u>doctors/health officers</u> explain things in a way you could understand?	1□	2□	3□	4□
7. I could distinguish between doctors/health officers and nurses.	1□	2□	₃□	4□
8. During this hospital stay, how often was the room you were sleeping in kept clean?	1□	2	₃□	4□
9. During this hospital stay, how often was the area around you quiet at night?	1□	2□	3□	4□
10. During this hospital stay, how often did staff make sure you have enough personal privacy?	1□	2	3□	4□
11. During this hospital stay, did you experience any pain?	1□ Yes 2□ No, Skip 12 & 13			
12. During this hospital stay, how often was your pain well controlled?	10	20	₃□	4□
13. During this hospital stay, how often did staff do everything they could to help you with your pain?	1□	2	₃□	4□
14. During this hospital stay, were you given any medication that you had not taken before?	ı□ Yes	2□ No, Skip 15	& 16	
15. Before giving you any new medication, how often did staff tell you what the medicine was for?	1□	2□	3□	4□
16. Before giving you any new medication, how often did staff describe possible side effects in a way you could understand?	1□	2	₃□	4□
17. Were you given information in a way you could understand what symptoms or health problems to look out for after you leave the hospital?	₁□ Yes	₂□ No		
18. Was it easy to find your way around the hospital?	ı□ Yes	₂□ No		
19. Is this your first time being treated at this hospital?	ı□ Yes	2□ No 3□ 0	Cannot remen	nber
20. On a scale of 0-10 (0 being the worst hospital, 10 being the best hospital), how would you rate this hospital?	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Worst hospitalBest hospital			
21. Would you recommend this hospital to your friends and family?	ı□ Definitely no	₂□ Probably no	₃□ Probably yes	₄□ Definitely yes
22. Did you have to pay for this hospital stay?	₁□ Yes	₂□ No, Skip C	Q23	
23. Do you consider this hospital stay too expensive?	₁□ Yes	₂□ No		
24. How would you rate your overall health?	₁□ Poor	₂□ Fair	₃□ Good	4□ Excellent
25. What is the highest grade or level of school that you have completed?	1□ Illiterate 2□ Reading & writing ability, no formal education 3□ 1 st - 8 th grade 4□ 9 th - 12 th grade 5□ Diploma and above 6□ Other			

Public awareness of Non-Alcoholic Fatty liver disease Thank you very much for your time and participation in this survey. Yes = Y, No = N, Don't Know = DN<20 20-40 41-60 1. Age >60 Female 2. Sex Male Ethnicity Caucasians Hispanics African-American Asian/Pacific Islander Others Education Elementary School ☐ High School ☐ College ☐ Postgraduate ☐ $Y \square N \square$ 5. Has your doctor ever mentioned fatty liver? Have you ever heard about Cirrhosis (Shrinkage of liver)? Y □ N □ 7. Which of the following do you think can advance to cirrhosis? (one or more answers) Alcohol consumption Hepatitis B/ Hepatitis C infection Fatty liver Other – Please specify -----8. Which of these conditions do you think can cause fatty liver? (one or more answers) Obesity Diabetes Excess alcohol intake High cholesterol Lack of exercise Other (specify) -----False True Fatty liver is hereditary. 10. Is there a treatment available for fatty liver? Y N DN Fatty liver is preventable. True False 12. Do you think that fatty liver can occur in a non-alcoholic? Y N DN DN 13. Do you think that fatty liver can be cured in its early stage? Y □ N □ DN □ 14. How do you think doctors diagnose fatty liver? (one or more answers) Sonogram of liver blood tests Body weight /obesity Not sure

15. Do you think fat in the liver can cause a serious health problem? Y □ N □ DN □

Measurement variable - hemoglobin
Students are requested to volunteer and complete the questionnaire.
Consent details
Socio demographic information
Medical history
Clinical and Biochemical investigations

1. Now let us construct simple questionnaire to determine the prevalence of anemia among

Target population: third year female medical undergraduate students

female third year medical students of KKUH

Aim: To determine the prevalence of anemia

Measurement variable – height, weight
Consent
Socio demographic details
Anthropometric measurements

2. Questionnaire to determine the prevalence of overweight and obesity among adolescent

Aim: To determine the prevalence of overweight and obesity

Target population: Adolescent school children aged 13 years to 18 years

school children.