

# SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION



# IMPORTANCE OF DATA COLLECTION



Diagnosis of community health problems & assessment of community needs.

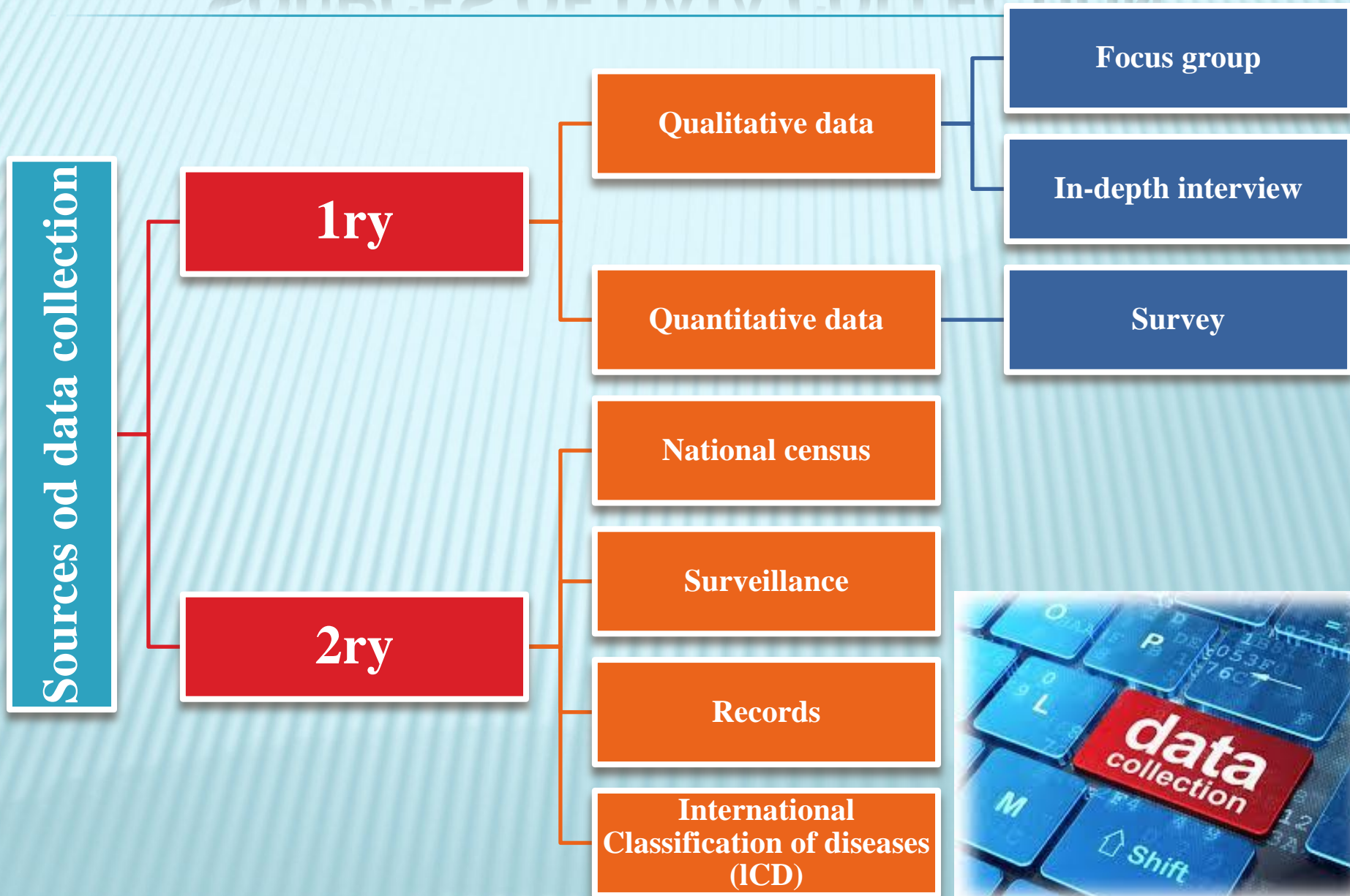


Helps in the comparison of health status & disease status in different countries and in one country over the years.



Evaluation of health services & health programs

# SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION



# PRIMARY SOURCES

The investigator"s collects data not present before

1. **Qualitative data:** focus group & in-depth interview.
2. **Quantitative data:** survey study.

**Questionnaires**



**Interviews**



**Focus Group Sessions**



# Survey study

- These are field investigations that are carried out to find out the frequency of a specific disease in a population. Either we include every member of the population (census) or take sample survey, in which only a selected part of the population is included.
- The survey can provide more detailed information and also it has the ability to evaluate the data collection methods.



# SECONDARY SOURCES

Already present data that is routinely collected & reported by governments or authorized centers

- 1.National census:** provides a wealth of demographic & economic data.
- 2.Surveillance:** special reporting system (notification) which is set up for a particular important health problem or threatening disease.
- 3.Records.**
- 4. International Classification of diseases (ICD).**

# Records

Such as birth, death certificates & health care registries as hospital records, school records, data of insured groups, armed forces, absenteeism of workers

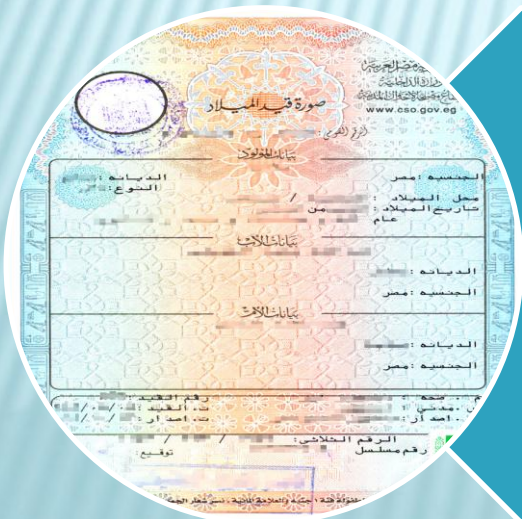


## □ Importance of records:



### Disease notification & registration

- Provide data for:
- Calculation of Incidence & prevalence rates.
- Relative fluctuation of disease & its geographic distribution.
- Planning & evaluation of preventive measures.



### Birth certificates

- Provide denominators for computation of rates that describe events related to:
- Infancy
- Pregnancy
- Labor
- Puerperium.



# Drawbacks of records

**Variation in diagnostic criteria & definition of cases.**

**Incomplete & inaccurate data records (as in hospital files).**

**No. of notified cases is far less than the no. occurring.**

**Records of special subgroups that have special characteristics will limit the generalization of data on the whole community.**

# **International Classification of diseases (ICD)**

**Provides a more standard way to record diseases & health problems.**

**Used to classify diseases & other health problems in a standard way.**

**Allows the storage & retrieval of diagnostic information for clinical & epidemiological purposes.**

**Provides the basis for the collection of national mortality & morbidity statistics by WHO.**

# RELATION BETWEEN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS & VITAL INDICES





Develop a global  
partnership for  
development



Eradicate extreme  
poverty and hunger



Achieve universal  
primary education



Ensure environmental  
sustainability

# 2015

## MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Promote gender  
equality and  
empower women



Combat HIV/Aids,  
malaria and other  
diseases



Improve maternal  
health



Reduce child mortality

# SDG PYRAMID



SPIRITUAL



ECOLOGICAL



PEOPLE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

# 1 NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere for all people



# 2 ZERO HUNGER

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



# 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



# 5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



# 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



## 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

## 10 REDUCE INEQUALITIES



Reduce inequality within and among countries

## 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

## 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

## 13 CLIMATE ACTION



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*

## 14 LIFE BELOW WATER



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

## 15 LIFE ON LAND



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification

## 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development

## 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



# 3

## GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



# Direct Health SDG

**3** GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



**A:** Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio

**B:** End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age

**C:** End current epidemics and combat communicable diseases

**D:** Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases

**E:** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse

**F:** Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

**G:** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services

**H:** Achieve universal health coverage

**I:** Reduce deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination



**THANKS FOR LISTENING**