

Global Health Reserach: Designs and Methods by Eric Green Module 1 Learning Objectives			
Module	Chapter	LO	Objective
1	1	1.1	Explain how the field of global health is both multi- and inter-disciplinary.
1	1	1.2	Describe the several different types of funders and producers of global health research.
1	1	1.3	Compare and contrast basic research, applied research, behavioral research, and translational research and be able to provide examples of all types relevant to global health.
1	1	1.4	Define efficacy.
1	1	1.5	Describe some of the promising aspects and hesitations of the RTS,S vaccine.
1	1	1.6	Describe the five phases of a clinical trial and their contribution to the overall clinical research process
1	1	1.7	Describe the four key bottlenecks of translational research
1	1	1.8	Discuss the relationship between program evaluation and research
1	1	1.9	Describe program evaluation and define its major goals
1	1	1.10	Describe program monitoring and define its major goals
1	2	2.1	Describe the main characteristics of scientific research and its primary goal
1	2	2.2	Define deductive and inductive reasoning and distinguish between examples of both types
1	2	2.3	Define inference.
1	2	2.4	Define empiricism, and explain how it is related to inference
1	2	2.5	Explain the role of replication in scientific research
1	2	2.6	Explain the role of reproducibility in scientific research
1	2	2.7	Explain the role of the peer review process in scientific research
1	2	2.8	Distinguish between "literature", "grey literature", and "white papers" and give examples of each.
1	2	2.9	Distinguish between a research problem and a research question, and be able to write examples of each
1	2	2.10	Distinguish between descriptive and explanatory research questions, and be able to write examples of each.
1	2	2.11	Define the mnemonic FINER, and apply it in writing research questions.
1	2	2.12	Define the mnemonic PICO, and apply it in writing research questions.
1	2	2.13	List four ways that well-formed research questions are key to good research
1	2	2.14	Define theory, and explain both the limitations and potential of its use in applied global health
1	2	2.15	Define the key characteristics of a hypothesis and be able to identify examples
1	2	2.16	Be able to derive a research question from a given hypothesis.
1	2	2.17	Describe the differences in the role of hypotheses in qualitative and quantitative research.
1	2	2.18	Define publication bias/the file drawer problem, and explain its role in scientific research.
1	2	2.19	Explain why proof is not possible and disproof is possible, but uncommon
1	2	2.20	Define the four categories of research designs, and be able to identify and provide examples of each.
1	2	2.21	Define variable.
1	2	2.22	Define, be able to identify, and provide examples of the following types of variables: numeric, categorical, continuous, discrete, interval, ratio, nominal, ordinal, and binary.
1	2	2.23	Define independent and dependent variables, and be able to recognize and provide examples of each.
1	2	2.24	Compare and contrast the use of variables in qualitative and quantitative methods.
1	2	2.25	Compare quantitative methods and qualitative methods and be able to give examples of each
1	2	2.26	Be able to evaluate the pros and cons of qualitative and quantitative methods and their respective contributions to research
1	2	2.27	Define mixed methods and give examples of ways that it can be used in research designs
1	2	2.28	Explain the importance of identifying an analysis plan as part of your resaerch proposal.
1	2	2.29	Define pre-registration and explain its benefits for the scientific community.
1	2	2.30	Describe the role of an institutional review board.
1	2	2.31	Give examples of categories of human research that are exempt under the IRB.

1	2	2.32	List the different stages of the research process.					
1	2	2.33	Describe the criteria for being an author on a published manuscript.					
1	2	2.34	Distinguish between the two different types of "impact" of published research, and why both are important.					
1	2	2.35	Describe the different phases of the research utilization framework.					
1	2	2.36	Explain the importance of a research utilization framework.					