Liverpool John Moores University

Title:	MEASURING HEALTH
Status:	Definitive
Code:	**7005MRADV** (106882)
Version Start Date:	01-08-2014
Owning School/Faculty:	Nursing and Allied Health
Teaching School/Faculty:	Nursing and Allied Health

Team	Leader
Akhtar Wallymahmed	Y

Academic Level:	FHEQ7	**Credit Value:**	10.00	**Total Delivered Hours:**	24.00
Total Learning Hours:	100	**Private Study:**	76		

Delivery Options
Course typically offered: Semester 2

Component	Contact Hours
Lecture	14.000
Practical	4.000
Seminar	2.000
Tutorial	4.000

Grading Basis: 40 %

Assessment Details

Category	Short Description	Description	Weighting (%)	Exam Duration
Essay	AS1	course-work 100%	100.0	

Aims

This module will examine issues that are associated with the measurement of health and illness with particular emphasis on the conceptual framework of health and illness, validity and reliability.

Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

1 Critically analyse the concept of measurement
2 Critically evaluate issues associated with the measurement of health and illness
3 Discuss methods of evaluating validity and reliability
4 Critically analyse the conceptualization, development and psychometric status of instruments use to measure health and illness

Learning Outcomes of Assessments

The assessment item list is assessed via the learning outcomes listed:

Essay	1	2	3	4

Outline Syllabus

Concept of health and illness, validity,reliability,scales of measurement, biases and errors in measurement.

Particular emphasis will be on the measurement of;- stress, depression/anxiety, quality of life, weel-being, coping, pain, adaptation to health, self-efficacy.

Learning Activities

Lectures, discussions and seminars

References

Course Material	Book
Author	Bowling, A.
Publishing Year	2001
Title	Measuring Disease
Subtitle	
Edition	
Publisher	Buckingham: Open University Press
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	Bowling, A.
Publishing Year	2005
Title	Measuring Health
Subtitle	a Review of Quality of Life Measurement Scale
Edition	
Publisher	Buckingham: Open University Press
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	McDowell, I.
Publishing Year	2006
Title	Measuring Health
Subtitle	A Guide to Rating Scales and Questionnaires
Edition	
Publisher	Oxford: Oxford University Press
ISBN	

Course Material	Book
Author	Oppenheim, A. N.
Publishing Year	1992
Title	Questionnaire Design, Interviewing & Attitudes Measurument
Subtitle	
Edition	
Publisher	London: Pinker
ISBN	

Notes

This module will enable the student to critically evaluate diferent methods of measuring health and illnesss. Emphasis will be on the validity and reliability of measurements. Methods of evaluating validity and reliability will be looked at.

Different measures may be used to describe how often disease (or another health event) occurs in a population. Incidence expresses the development of new cases and is mostly used against the background of prevention, to assess disease etiology or to determine the risk factors of disease. Depending on the specific study question, incidence may be reported as risk or as incidence rate. This paper discusses that it is preferable to use incidence rate in case of Measuring health and disease Key messages Defining health and disease.Â â€¢ The measure of health and disease is fundamental to the practice of epidemiology. â€¢ A variety of measures are used to characterize the overall health of populations. â€¢ Population health status is not fully measured in many parts of the world Descriptive statistics; measuring occurrence and extent of disease; prevalence, incidence (as a proportion and as a rate), and survivorship; weighted averages, exponents, and. logarithms. â€œI often say that when you can measure what you are speaking about, and express it in numbers, you know something about it; but when you cannot express it Similar diseases are always caused by similar molecular origins, such as diasease-related protein-coding genes (PCGs). And the molecular associations reflect their similarity. Therefore, current methods for calculating disease similarity often utilized functional interactions of PCGs. Besides, the existing methods have neglected a fact that genes could also be associated in the gene functional network (GFN) based on intermediate nodes. Here we presented a novel method, InfDisSim, to deduce the similarity of diseases. Xx, 395 pages : 25 cm. Reviews disease specific measures of quality of life and, where relevant, popularly used symptom and single dimension scales. Includes bibliographical references (pages 313-389) and index.

Most tests measure both IgG and IgM, but some measure a single antibody or combinations of the three antibodies. Levels of antibodies rise and fall at different times after infection. IgG is the last to rise but lasts longest. Different measures may be used to describe how often disease (or another health event) occurs in a population. Incidence expresses the development of new cases and is mostly used against the background of prevention, to assess disease etiology or to determine the risk factors of disease. Depending on the specific study question, incidence may be reported as risk or as incidence rate. This paper discusses that it is preferable to use incidence rate in case of Xx, 395 pages : 25 cm. Reviews disease specific measures of quality of life and, where relevant, popularly used symptom and single dimension scales. Includes bibliographical references (pages 313-389) and index. Similar diseases are always caused by similar molecular origins, such as diasease-related protein-coding genes (PCGs). And the molecular associations reflect their similarity. Therefore, current methods for calculating disease similarity often utilized functional interactions of PCGs.Â Published: 28 December 2017. Measuring disease similarity and predicting disease-related ncRNAs by a novel method. Yang Hu1 , Meng Zhou2