Quantitative.
Notes.

-Studies on animals are not as valid. Different physiology, eg. Some monkeys are immune to HIV.
-Systematic review and meta-analysis are not the same thing.
-Longest longitudinal study is 75 years in the area of physics.
-AIDS was only discovered as a distinct disease in the 80's.

1. **What does 'exposure' refer to?**
   IV.

2. **What does 'outcome' refer to?**
   DV.

3. **What is a 'confounder'?**
   -IV that could contribute or account for the observed effects.
   -Alternate potential explanatory reason.

4. **What does 'case' refer to?**
   The participants in a research.

5. **What is primary research?**
   -Uses observation and experimentation to answer a question.
   -Researcher is collecting and analysing the data.

6. **What is secondary research?**
   -Uses the findings from two or more primary research studies in order to answer a question.
   -Not collecting raw data themselves but using results from primary research to illustrate a more general finding (an overall effect).

7. **Why do we follow the scientific method?**
   -So that research can be repeated and results maintain the same.
   -For reliability.

8. **What is the hierarchy of evidence?**
   **Most Robust/Valid.**
   1. Meta Analysis.
   2. Systematic Review that uses Meta Analysis.
   4. RCT.
   5. Cohort Study.
   6. Case control study.
   7. Cross sectional study.
   8. Case reports.
   **Least Robust.**
   -The higher up we go the more we can generalise results.

9. **What is a meta analysis?**
   -Taking an average or mean of all the results and finding and overall outcome.
   -Most robust.