SYLLABUS
Spring semester 2023-2024 a.y.
Educational Program "6B10102 Pharmacy"

ID and title of course	Student independent work (SIW)	Credits number			Total number of credits	Student independent work under teacher supervision (SIWTS)
		Lecture (L)	Practical work (PW)	Lab classses (LC)		
91275 Statistics in Pharmacy	4	-	60	-	4	6

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE INFORMATION				

Training format	Cycle, component	Type of lectures	Type of classes	Form and platform of final control
offline	B, BK	-	Seminar	Test in Moodle
Lecturer	Farida Iskakova			
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Assistant	-			
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Tel.:	-			

ACADEMIC PRESENTATION OF DISCIPLINE		

Purpose of discipline	Expected Learning Outcomes (ELOs)*	Indicators of ELO's achievement (IA)
to form in students ability of systematic presentation and understanding of statistics as a science, the role of statistics in medicine and public health	1. Explain the objectives of medical statistics and its main directions, laws, and basic definitions of statistical theory statistics, methods, algorithms, and tools of statistical analysis.	1.1 Distinguishes between types of variables
		1.2 Performs descriptive statistics on research data
	2. Possess the skills to apply scientific knowledge of the theory and practice of statistical analysis.	2.1 Identifies appropriate comparison groups for epidemiologic studies.
		2.2 Distinguishes between methods of descriptive and statistical analysis depending on types of variables and samples.
	3. To conduct independently the organization and statistical processing of the database of scientific research results.	3.1 Creates a database layout (structure) in MS Excel program in accordance with the logic of the research being conducted 3.1. according to the logic of the research being conducted.
		3.2 Apply indicators of descriptive statistics according to the types of variables.
	4. Conduct statistical analysis of scientific research results.	4.1. Uses statistical tools in the selection of statistical procedures. 4.1. Formulates statistical hypotheses.
		4.2 Determines the statistical significance of relationships and differences for all types of variables by applying the appropriate statistical criterion.
	5. To make an analysis of statistical research based on quantitative methods and new information technologies.	5.1 Present results in the form of graphs and tables.
		5.2 Analyzes the obtained analyzes the results of statistical processing.
Prerequisites	Biostatistics[96313]	
Post-requisites	Fundamentals of public health research [101986]	
Learning sources	**Literature:** The main THE MAIN 1. Aviva Petrie, Caroline Sabin. Visual medical statistics. Textbook for universities. Moscow, GEOTAR-Media, 2015. 168 c. 2.Nasledov A. N31 IBM S P S S Statistics 20 and AMOS: professional statistical analysis of data. - SPb.: Peter, 2013. 416c.	

3. Elizabeth De Poy, Laura N. Gitlin; per. from Engl. ed. by V.V. Vlasov. Vlasov. Methods of scientific research in medicine and public health - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2017. - 432 с.

4.Koichubekov, M. A. Sorokina, A. S. Bukeeva [et al] ; KSMU. Biostatistics in examples and tasks : textbook for universities / B. K.- Almaty : Evero, 2016.

5.Koichubekov B.K. Biostatistics : textbook. -Evero, 2015.

THE ADDITIONAL

6.Grzhibovsky A.M., Ivanov S.V., Gorbatova M.A. Descriptive statistics using the packages of Statistica and SPSS statistical programs: distribution verification // Science and Health. 2016. № 1. С. 7- 23.

7.Grzhibovsky A.M., Ivanov S.V., Gorbatova M.A. Comparison of quantitative data of two independent samples using Statistica and SPSS software: parametric and nonparametric criteria // Science and Health. 2016. № 2. С. 5-28.

8.Grzhibovsky A.M., Ivanov S.V., Gorbatova M.A. Comparison of quantitative data of two paired samples using Statistica and SPSS software: parametric and nonparametric criteria // Science and Health. 2016. № 3. С. 5-25.

9.Grzhibovsky A.M., Ivanov S.V., Gorbatova M.A. Comparison of quantitative data of three and more independent samples using Statistica and SPSS software: parametric and nonparametric criteria// Science and Health Care. 2016. № 4. С. 5-37.

10.Grzhibovsky A.M., Ivanov S.V., Gorbatova M.A. Comparison of quantitative data of three and more paired samples using Statistica and SPSS software: parametric and nonparametric criteria // Science and Health. 2016. № 5. С. 5-29.

Research infrastructure
1.Computer lab 6A
Professional research databases
www.gapminder.com
www.cdc.gov
Internet sources
http://elibrary.kaznu.kz/ru
https://www.stat.gov.kz/
Software
excel
spss

Academic policy disciplines	Academic policy of the discipline is defined by the Academic Policy and Academic Integrity Policy of Al-Farabi KazNU.

The documents are available on the main page of IS Univer.

Integration of science and education. Research work of students, masters and doctoral students is a deepening of the educational process. It is organized directly at the departments, laboratories, scientific and project divisions of the university, in student scientific and technical associations. Independent work of students at all levels of education is aimed at the development of research skills and competencies on the basis of obtaining new knowledge using modern research and information technologies. The teacher of the research university integrates the results of scientific activity into the topics of lectures and seminars (practical) classes, laboratory classes and in the assignments of SROP, SROP, which are reflected in the syllabus and are responsible for the relevance of the topics of training sessions and assignments.

Attendance. The deadline for each assignment is specified in the calendar (schedule) of the implementation of the content of the discipline. Failure to meet deadlines will result in loss of points.

All learners, especially those with disabilities, can receive counseling assistance by telephone / e-mail +77088589510/Karashash.Absatarova@kaznu.kz. либо посредством видеосвязи в Join Zoom Meeting https://us04web.zoom.us/j/77801302391?pwd=c0I5647lwe4woqZ5EJPBCNJJ42masY.1 Meeting ID: 778 0130 2391
Passcode: 7ZaZwz

Integration of MEP (massive open online course). In case of integration of MEP into the discipline, all students need to register for MEP. The deadlines for MEP modules must be strictly adhered to in accordance with the schedule of the discipline.

ATTENTION: The deadline for each assignment is specified in the calendar (schedule) of the implementation of the content of the discipline, as well as in the MEP. Failure to comply with deadlines leads to loss of points.

INFORMATION ON TEACHING, LEARNING AND ASSESSMENT

Point-rating letter system of evaluation of learning achievements				Assessment methods
Scores	**Digital equivalent of points**	**scores, % contentсодержание**	Traditional scores	Criterion-referenced assessment is the process of correlating actual learning outcomes with expected learning outcomes based on clearly defined criteria. It is based on formative and summative assessment. Formative assessment is a type of assessment that is carried out in the course of daily learning activities. It is a current indicator of learning achievement. Provides an operational relationship between the student and the teacher. It allows us to determine the capabilities of the student, to identify difficulties, to help in achieving the best results, and to correct the educational process of the teacher in a
A	4,0	95–100	Excellent	
A-	3,67	90–94		

Grade	GPA	%	Qualitative		
B+	3,33	85–89	Good	timely manner. Evaluate the fulfillment of tasks and activities in the classroom during lectures, seminars, and practical classes (discussions, quizzes, debates, round tables, laboratory work, etc.). acquired knowledge and competencies are assessed. Summative assessment is a type of assessment, which is conducted at the end of the study of a section in accordance with the program of the discipline. It is carried out 3-4 times per semester when performing SLOs. It is an assessment of mastering the expected learning outcomes in correlation with descriptors. Allows you to determine and record the level of mastering of the discipline for a certain period.	
B	3,0	80–84		**Formative and summative assessment**	**Scores % content**
B-	2,67	75–79		Formative and summative assessment	-
C+	2,33	70–74		Activity in lectures	40
C	2,0	65–69	Satisfied	Work at practical classes	50
C-	1,67	60–64		Independent work	10
D+	1,33	55–59		Control work	60
D	1,0	50–54		Project and creative activity	40
FX	0,5	25–49	unsatisfied	TOTAL	100
F	0	0			

Schedule of the realization of the content of the discipline. Methods of teaching and learning

Week	Title of topic	hours	Max. scores
	MODULE 1 Fundamentals of Statistics		
1	Introduction to Epidemiology, Epidemiological Studies and Statistics. Basic of Statistics. Definition, function, types of statistics.	4	4
2	Class 2. Summarizing Data. Organizing of Data. Types of Variables. Frequency Distributions. Properties of Frequency Distributions. Methods for Summarizing Data. Measures of Central Location.	4	6
3	Class 3.The subject of statistics. Types of population. Sampling population. Basic requirements for sampling. Software for data analysis and processing. Application of Ms. Excel in statistics. using the data and formula buttons.	4	6
	SIWTS 1. Consultations on the implementation of SIW 1	3,33	-
4	Class 4. The concept of variability in statistical analysis. Nature of distribution option. Normal distribution. Characterization of population units. Descriptive statistics. Software for data analysis and processing. Application of IBM SPSS program for statistics.	4	6
	SIW 1. "Calculating the parameters of descriptive statistics".	10	25
5	Class 5.SPSS analysis package (tutorials). Statistical criteria for testing distributions in SPSS. Variation series. Construction of a variational series. Performing basic operations on data in SPSS. Data selection. Data transformation. Calculating new variables.	4	6
	SIWTS 2. Colloquium (Test).	3,33	-
	MODULE 2. Statistical methods of data processing.		
6	Class 6. Parametric tests. An Introduction to t Tests. Definitions, Formula and Examples. Three types of T-test: one-sample T-test, two-sample T-test, and two-sample paired T-test.	4	**6**
	SIWTS 3. Consultations on the implementation of SIW 2	3,33	**10**
7	Class7. Overview of T-test. Hypothesis testing guide. Null vs. alternative hypotheses. Statistical significance, p value. Type I & Type II errors. Statistical power.	**4**	**6**
	SIW 2. "Solving a problem on the application of paired t-criterion Student's t-test."	10	**25**
Midterm 1			**100**
8	Class 8. Analysis of nominal variables (Pearson's chi-square test, Fisher's exact test, odds ratio, relative risk).	**4**	**5**
	SIWTS 4. Consultations on the implementation of SIW 3.	3,33	**-**
9	Class 9. Non-parametric methods of analyzing quantitative data: Mann-Whitney test, Kraskell-Wallis test.	**4**	**5**
	SIW 3. «Solving the problem of applying the criterion χ2».	10	**25**
10	Class 10. Analysis of dynamic series. The main indicators of the dynamic series.	**4**	**5**
11	Class 11. Correlation. Using a correlation coefficient. Interpreting a correlation coefficient. Visualizing linear correlations.	**4**	**5**
12	Class 12. Definition of dependence and relationship between phenomena. Pearson's correlation coefficient. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient.Linear regression analysis.	**4**	**5**

	SIWTS 5. Consultations on the implementation of SIW 4.	3,33	-
13	Class 13. Logistic regression.	4	5
	SIWTS 6. Colloquium (Test).	3,33	10
14	Class 14. Construction of a survival curve using the Kaplan-Meier method.	4	5
15	Class 15. Correlation.	4	5
	SIW 4. «Problem solving by topics».	10	25
Midterm 2			**100**
Final inspection (exam)			**100**
TOTAL for discipline			**100**

Dean _____ Isayeva <u>R.B.</u>

Chair _____ <u>Ualliyeva A.E.</u>

Lecturer _____ Iskakova F.A.

Class 1
Introduction to Epidemiology, Epidemiological Studies and Statistics. Basic of Statistics. Definition, function, types of statistics.

Class 2
Summarizing Data. Organizing of Data. Types of Variables. Frequency Distributions. Properties of Frequency Distributions. Methods for Summarizing Data. Measures of Central Location. Construct a frequency distribution. Calculate and interpret four measures of central location: mode, median, arithmetic mean, and geometric mean. Apply the most appropriate measure of central location for a frequency distribution. Apply and interpret four measures of spread: range, interquartile range, standard deviation, and confidence interval (for mean).

Class 3
The subject of statistics. Types of population. Sampling population. Basic requirements for sampling. Software for data analysis and processing. Application of Ms. Excel in statistics. using the data and formula buttons.

Key Terms and Concepts. Population at risk. Units of observation. Sample size statistical Calculator and formula. Excel manual. Study and work in the Excel program using formulas. Tables, Graphs, Diagrams.

Class 4
The concept of variability in statistical analysis. Nature of distribution option. Normal distribution. Characterization of population units. Descriptive statistics. Software for data analysis and processing. Application of IBM SPSS program for statistics.
Key terms and concepts. Types of descriptive statistics. Frequency distribution. Measures of central tendency. Measures of variability. Univariate descriptive statistics. Bivariate descriptive statistics

Class 5. SPSS analysis package (tutorials). Statistical criteria for testing distributions in SPSS. Variation series. Construction of a variational series. Performing basic operations on data in SPSS. Data selection. Data transformation. Calculating new variables.

Class 6. Parametric tests. An Introduction to t Tests. Definitions, Formula and Examples. Three types of T-test: one-sample T-test, two-sample T-test, and two-sample paired T-test.

Class 7. Overview of T-test. Hypothesis testing guide. Null vs. alternative hypotheses. Statistical significance, p value. Type I & Type II errors. Statistical power.

Class 8. Analysis of nominal variables (Pearson's chi-square test, Fisher's exact test, odds ratio, relative risk). The trait being studied (compared):A categorical variable measured on a nominal or ordinal scale. For example: presence of disease, severity of disease, presence of complication, fatal outcome, achievement of therapeutic effect.

Class 9. Non-parametric methods of analyzing quantitative data: Mann-Whitney test, Kraskell-Wallis test. Trait under study: A quantitative variable that has a "non-normal" distribution in at least one of the groups being compared.For example: Age, blood pressure, HR, white blood cell count, body temperature, number of bed-days spent in hospital. + VAS pain score, results of psychological tests.

Class 11. Correlation. Using a correlation coefficient. Interpreting a correlation coefficient. Visualizing linear correlations. Types of correlation coefficients. Pearson's correlation coefficient. Spearman's correlation coefficient.

Class 12. Linear regression. Assumptions of simple linear regression. How to perform a simple linear regression. Interpreting the results. Presenting the results. Can you predict values outside the range of your data? Dependent variable: Quantitative (ordinal) variable
For example: age, body mass index, length of hospitalization, blood pressure, laboratory values. Dependent variable: Quantitative (ordinal) variable. For example: age, body mass index, length of hospitalization, blood pressure, laboratory values

Class 13. Logistic regression. Binary logistic regression. Sensitivity and specificity of predictive models.

Binary logistic regression problem. Identify the dependence of a binary indicator (probability of outcome) on quantitative and (or) categorical indicators. Resulting attribute: Categorical binary variable. For example, the presence of a disease, the presence of an outcome, or the development of a complication. Factor attributes: Quantitative (ordinal) variable. For example: age, blood pressure, medication dose, laboratory values.

2) Categorical variables measured on a nominal scale

For example: gender, presence of symptom, presence of risk fact

Class 14. Construction of a survival curve using the Kaplan-Meier method.

Kaplan–Meier method is the method of summarising survival data. Methodology. Examples.

Class 15. Standardization. Direct and Indirect Standardization.

In direct age-adjustment, a common age-structured population is used as standard. This population may actually exist (e.g., population) or may be fictitious (e.g., two populations may be combined to create a standard). In indirect age-adjustment, a common set of age-specific rates is applied to the populations whose rates are to be standardized. The simplest and most useful form of indirect adjustment is the standardized mortality ratio (SMR).