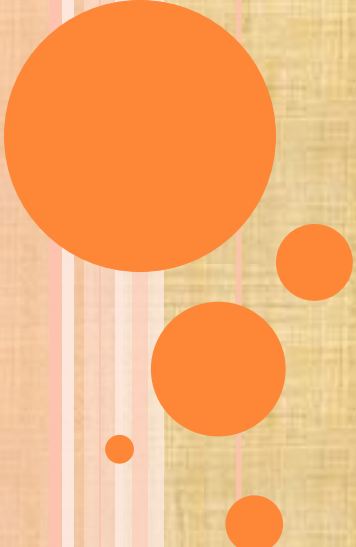


# SELECTION CRITERIA/FORMING GROUPS



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# SELECTION CRITERIA

- Investigator must first specify selection criteria prior to conducting a study.
- Helps to govern who will and will not be subjects.
- ***Inclusion criteria*** –
  - Describe the primary traits of the target and accessible populations that will qualify someone as a subject.
  - Must consider the variety of characteristics present in the population in terms of clinical findings, demographics and geographic factors



- For example, consider a study to look at the effect of physical activity on cognitive performance of students with learning disabilities. The investigator may need to consider the specific type of learning disability, gender and age, or the state or city where subjects will be found. Therefore, a researcher might decide to include only students who have been identified as having dyslexia, only males, and only schools within one town in City.
- Further defined by temporal factors



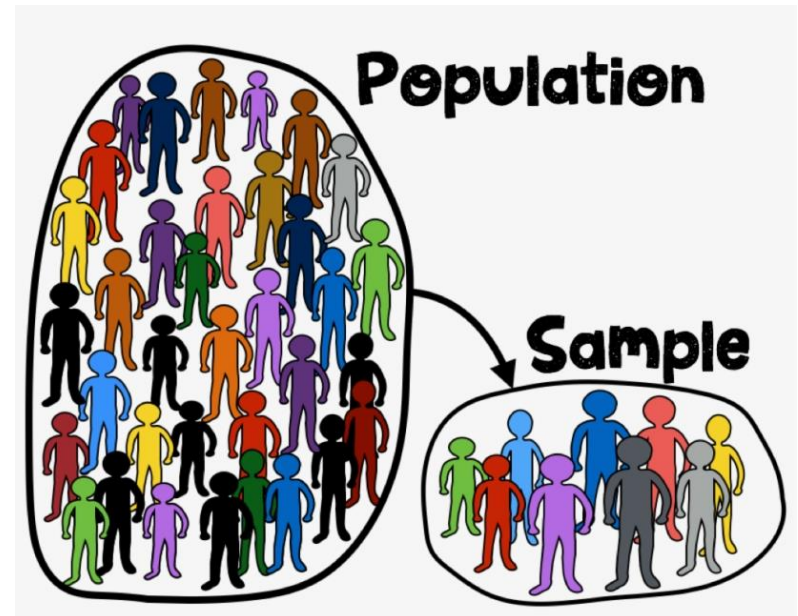
## ○ *Exclusion criteria-*

- Indicate those factors that would preclude someone from being a subject.
- Likely to interfere with interpretation of the findings.
- Example, Perhaps students who also have other types of learning disabilities or attention deficit disorders will be excluded. If tests are only given in English, subjects may be excluded if they are not fluent in that language.
- The specification of inclusion and exclusion criteria is an important early step in the research process because it helps to narrow the possibilities for seeking an accessible population. These criteria also define the population.



# ASSIGNING GROUPS

- The larger group to which research results are generalized is called the population.
- A population is a defined aggregate of persons, objects or events that meet a specified set of criteria.
- Through a process of sampling, a researcher chooses a subgroup of the population, called a sample.



- This sample serves as the reference group for estimating characteristics of or drawing conclusions about the population.
- Sampling bias occurs when the individuals selected for a sample overrepresent or underrepresent certain population attributes that are related to the phenomenon under study.
- Such biases can be ***conscious or unconscious***.
- Conscious biases occur when a sample is selected purposefully. For example, a clinician might choose only patients with minimal dysfunction to demonstrate a treatment's effectiveness, eliminating those subjects who were not likely to improve.



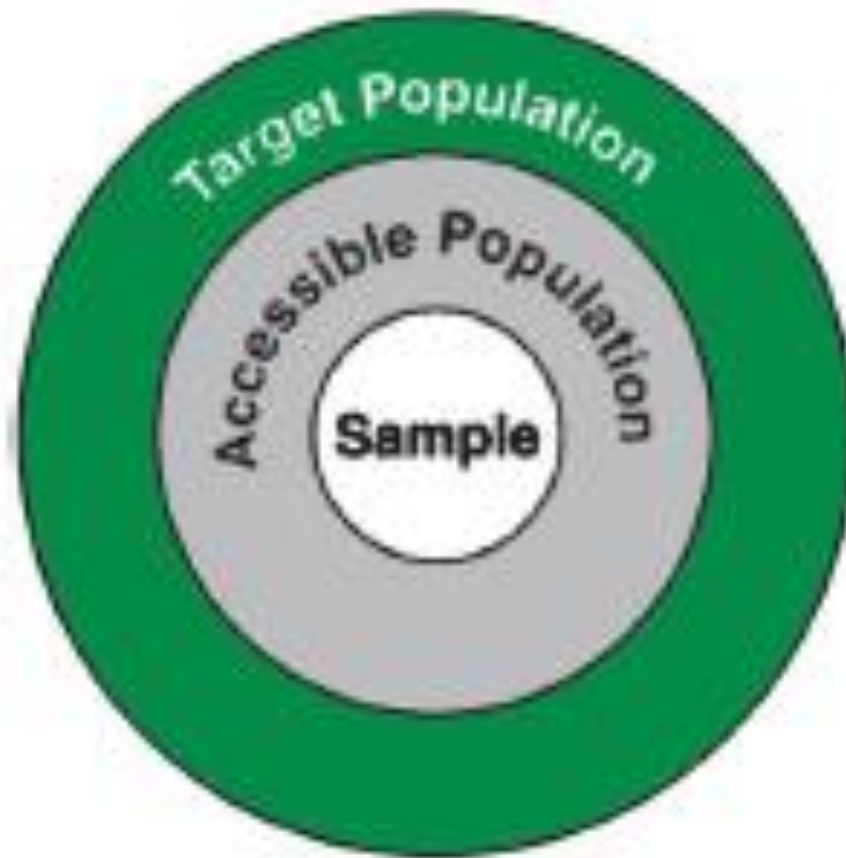
- Unconscious biases might occur if an interviewer interested in studying attitudes of the public toward the disabled, stands on a busy street corner in a downtown area and interviews people "at random," or haphazardly.
- The first step in planning a study is,
- To identify the overall group of people
- This universe of interest is the *target population*, or reference population.



- Example;
- The target population for a study of motor skills could be defined as all children with learning disabilities in the India. Because it is not possible to gain access to every child with a learning disability, some portion of the target population that has a chance to be selected must be identified. This is the *accessible population*.
- Example;
- an accessible population might include all children identified as having a learning disability in a given city's school system. The units within this population are the individual children.







THANK YOU

