

Biostatistics & Research Methodology B Pharm 8<sup>th</sup> Sem | M. Pharm. | PhD



Anhi diabete.

B.Suger

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Ho

D.C. V, drug

210 mg/du

t su

Check whether proposed hypothesis is true or false by using various parametric and non parametric test > H1 - Accept It indicate whether (HO) is accepted or rejected H0 accepted-means of samples has no significant difference (X = Y)• HO Rejected or Ha accepted – means of sample has significant YXX = Significant reduce the Blood Sugar Level difference (X ≠ Y) HO Rejected Ho accepted Tabulated Value H, accept 20.02 6.02.8 0.025 2.5.1. 95-1-2.5-1.

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Parametric Test	Non Parametric Test
Used in parametric data	Used in non-parametric data
Originated from a population distributed data	Does not required any population distributed data
The assumption that the population data are normally distributed	No ant assumption about population distribution
Data- Age, weight, marks	Data-beuty
Test-Z test, T-test, ANOVA	Test- X2 test, Fisher test, Wilcoxon rank, etc

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Property	Parametric Test	Non Parametric Test
Assumption	Yes 🖌	No
Central Tendency	Mean	Median 🗸
Correlation	Karl Pearson	Spearman 🥢
Distribution	Normal	Attributory
Population Knowledge	Required	Not Required
Application	Variable	Attributes and variable



#### Non Parametric Parametric Test 🗧 Z Test • N>30 Variance Known • Comparing the mean T-Test • N<30 • Variance in unknown • Comparing the mean F-Test • Comparing the SD ANOVA

- Comparing > 2 group
- One Way, Two Way, Multiple Way

#### **Goodness of Fit**

Test

-X2 Test

- Anderson darling
- Kuiper's Test
- -Hosmer Lemeshow Test

#### **Test of Independence**

-X2 Test

- Fisher's Exact

#### **Test of Homogeneity** -X2 Test

- Wilcoxon Rank test -Mann Whitney Test -Kruskal Wallis -Friedmann's Test 🦯 -Levene Test