

to be used to meet the needs of the population. The population is the number of people in the area being studied. The study is a cross-sectional study because it is a study of a population at one point in time. The study is a descriptive study because it is a study of a population at one point in time. The study is a descriptive study because it is a study of a population at one point in time.

[[Question: Describe the following cross-sectional study design and discuss its strengths and weaknesses.]]

(Answer: see report on the study and 100)

### 1.1.1.1. Study design summary:

1. Study design – Cross-sectional study design (prevalence study)
2. Study population – The study population is the population of the study area (the population of the study area)
3. Study area – The study area is the area of the study (the study area)
4. Study period – The study period is the period of the study (the study period)
5. Study variables – The study variables are the variables of the study (the study variables)

### 1.1.1.2. Study design summary:

1. Study design – Cross-sectional study design (prevalence study)
2. Study population – The study population is the population of the study area (the population of the study area)
3. Study area – The study area is the area of the study (the study area)
4. Study period – The study period is the period of the study (the study period)
5. Study variables – The study variables are the variables of the study (the study variables)

### 1.1.1.3. Study design summary:

1. Study design – Cross-sectional study design (prevalence study)