

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Topics	
Observational study design (Descriptive)	
1.	What is the prevalence of food addiction* among individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus, and how does it compare to individuals without type 2 diabetes mellitus? (<i>*Yale Food Addiction Scale, Three-Factor Eating Questionnaire and Eating Disorder Examination-Questionnaire</i>)
2.	Mapping the barriers in adopting healthy lifestyle among patients with diabetes and hypertension in an area / taluk.
3.	Measuring burden of depression, quality of life and health seeking behaviour among patients with diabetes and hypertension in an area / taluk.
4.	Awareness and practices regarding diabetic foot among patients with diabetes in an area / taluk.
5.	Assessing burden and feasibility of screening common mental disorders in outpatient department of primary care settings.
6.	Artificial intelligence screening algorithm implementation for rural and urban field practice areas of the medical college for various non-communicable diseases.
7.	Financial burden of chronic diseases on household healthcare expenditure in a rural area: A cross-sectional study.
8.	To study the compliance to "Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act" (COTPA) guidelines in an urban/ rural area.
9.	Mapping the nature (prevalence and combinations) and impact (financial and quality of life) of multi-morbidity-cardiovascular and otherwise across multiple centres.
10.	What are the potential inequalities in the built environment, in terms of access to physical activity spaces and exposure to alcohol and tobacco shops that may impact health promotion efforts?

11.	Screening for complications of Type 2 Diabetes such as Peripheral Arterial disease, Peripheral neuropathy, Retinopathy and microalbuminuria.
12.	What is the coverage of Comprehensive Primary Health Care (CPHC) delivery in the given area and what are the challenges and solutions to improve comprehensive primary health care (CPHC) delivery?
13.	Critical evaluation of resilience plans for health facilities for pandemic preparedness in ABCXYZ District?
14.	Pattern of injuries at primary and secondary health care facilities and health system preparedness to address injuries at the health facilities?
15.	Process evaluation of e-Sanjeevani services, barriers and enablers of e-Sanjeevani services in public health facilities.
16.	Challenges in navigation of health facilities and navigation health literacy among attendees of tertiary care facilities.
17.	A study on utilization of Ayushman Bharat – Health Wellness Centers and identify facilitators and barriers of accessing primary healthcare services through these centers.
18.	Awareness, utilization & challenges in implementation of Ayushman Bharath scheme at secondary & tertiary care hospitals in various regions in India.
19.	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis of health & wellness centres and its impact on morbidity & mortality indicators at sub district & district level.
20.	What are the perspectives and feedback of various stakeholders, including healthcare providers, patients, administrators, and community members, regarding the strengths and weaknesses of health and wellness centres in India as identified through a 360-degree evaluation?
21.	What are the perspectives and experiences of healthcare providers, Anganwadi workers, parents, and children regarding the quality of

	screening services offered by the Rashtriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram (RBSK) and its impact on health outcomes?
22.	Evaluation of impact of Rashtriya Bal Suraksha Karyakram (RBSK) in early detection of children with developmental concerns.
23.	What is the utilization and impact of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana on out-of-pocket expenditure among its beneficiaries?
24.	Healthcare economic evaluation of a national health program.
25.	What are the barriers and facilitators for families residing in villages at different distances from the District Early Intervention Centres (DEIC) in accessing and utilizing services offered by the District Early Intervention Centres (DEIC)?
26.	Measuring catastrophic health expenditure and out of pocket expenditure incurred by patients in a Taluk.
27.	Exploration of feasibility of inclusion of cervical cancer vaccine in universal immunisation programme from health staffs and programmer's perspective.
28.	Study on palliative care and palliative care interventions at rural and urban field practice areas of the medical college.
29.	Awareness and perception regarding 'Age-Friendly Environment' in urban and rural population.
30.	Evaluation of public health services regarding 'Age-Friendly Environment'.
31.	Empty nest syndrome: Consequences & coping mechanisms of elderly staying alone in home in the community.
32.	What is the impact of (occupational dust exposure) tobacco dust on the health of workers in beedi industry/ given industry/factory/ mines?
33.	What is the prevalence of silico-tuberculosis, silicosis and other respiratory morbidities in mine workers and their family members?

34.	What is the quality of life and health status of inhabitants in and around mines in relation to their socioeconomic status and geographic location of mines?
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Experimental design

35.	Development and implementation of a community-based intervention program for better health care of the Tribal population.
36.	What is the impact of Behaviour Change Communication intervention to urban households of ABCXYZ city on household generated Bio-Medical Waste disposal in comparison to non-intervention group after 9 months?
37.	What is the effect of a multi-domain behavioural intervention on frailty index among urban elderly?
38.	Assessing efficacy of digital literacy interventions in slowing cognitive decline in the elderly.
39.	Study on acceptance of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine, facilitating factors and barriers as part of universal immunization and intervention study for Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine hesitancy.
40.	Among community-based programs for anaemia screening, is it feasible to institute a quality assurance mechanism by using Haemoglobin estimation with automated cell counters among a sub-sample of persons screened by digital hemoglobinometers to ensure the accuracy and reliability of anaemia screening results?
41.	Among children aged 2-5 years in Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) program, is it feasible to implement extended interval growth monitoring (once in two months or once in a quarter) compared to the standard monthly monitoring protocol, and what are the impacts on the detection of acute malnutrition and cost-effectiveness?

42.	Development and implementation of a school health program for identifying important high-risk behaviors, and addiction by training school teachers.
43.	Effect of Home visitation program for postnatal care support Vs. standard postnatal care on maternal mental health and infant development among postpartum women in a community setting: A Randomised controlled trial.
44.	Effectiveness of preconception health through health and wellness centre for better maternal, child and adolescent health outcomes (For ex. still birth rate / percentage of women with anaemia/ depression).
45.	To assess the impact of mission Udaan on the menstrual hygiene of women in an area of Rajasthan (Mission Udaan may be replaced with local name of the programme in specific geographies).
46.	What is the effectiveness of school-home Intervention for reduction of adolescent overweight and obesity?
47.	Assessing effectiveness of community-based intervention for reducing substance abuse among urban youth.
48.	Effectiveness of weekly doxycycline prophylaxis for 6, 12 or 20 weeks for prevention of Scrub typhus among adults in rural, urban or tribal areas during peak incidence seasons in reducing disease burden.
49.	Among individuals with hypertension, what is the difference in levels of physical activity and adherence to criteria of health-enhancing physical activity between groups using a smartphone app to monitor daily step counts and groups following standard instructions?
50.	Impact of peer lead support on compliance and control of hypertension and diabetes among adults.

51.	A Randomized controlled trial to assess the effectiveness of group-based Diabetes Self-Management Education (DSME) program on glycemic control and self-care activities among type-2 diabetics.
52.	Impact of targeted face-to-face counseling on compliance to treatment and lifestyle modification among patients suffering from non-communicable diseases (Hypertension, Diabetes, Coronary artery disease etc.).
53.	Effectiveness of community-based health education and home visits to reduce blood pressure among patients with uncontrolled hypertension in ABCXYZ: A cluster randomized trial.
54.	Community based palliative care package for stroke, chronic kidney diseases and chronic liver disease patients to improve patient's quality of life, disease specific hospitalizations and caregiver's psychological health: A cluster randomised trial.
55.	A randomized controlled trial on the Impact of mobile phone-based reminders on patient adherence to medication and lifestyle management recommendations for effective management of diabetes/ other chronic conditions in ABCXYZ setting.
56.	Effectiveness of a community based physical activity programme in changing the physical activity profile of the community - A feasibility study of an intervention.
57.	Improving physical activity: developing proof of concept in various parts of the country which can become future good practices with assessment of its efficacy.
58.	Utility of smart phone applications in reducing sedentary behaviour among young adults – A Quasi randomized study.
Qualitative design	

59.	Unravelling the cultural and behavioural factors behind uncontrolled hypertension: An Ethnographic Study.
60.	Exploring patient-centered care for non-communicable diseases at primary health centers in India/state/district: A mixed-method Study.
61.	Factors influencing self-management behaviours and health outcomes among adults with Non-Communicable diseases in a specific community: A mixed method study.
62.	Programmatic evaluation of diabetes care in Health and Wellness Centres in rural Vs. urban areas of ABCXYZ district: A community based mixed method study.
63.	Development and evaluation of a comprehensive rabies prevention package for a high dog bite burden district in India: A mixed-method Study.
64.	Exploring the barriers and facilitators for accessing maternal and child healthcare services in underserved communities (Slum area): A mixed-method study.
65.	Exploration of socio-economic barriers to menstrual hygiene management among women from low-income setting: A mixed method study.
66.	An evaluation of quality of routine essential care during normal labour and childbirth in maternity facilities of the district: A mixed method study.
67.	Assessment of universal health coverage cube in a rural population of India: A Mixed Method Study.
68.	What is coverage of weekly iron supplementation to children in age group 0-6 years and what are challenges perceived by beneficiaries for adhering to programme - A mixed method study?

69.	Performance and motivation of Community Health Officers under the Ayushman Bharat Scheme: a mixed methods evaluation.
70.	Applications of Artificial Intelligence in health –mixed methods design from health care providers’ perspectives.
71.	Healthy diet access, cost, and options in urban and rural India: A mixed-method study /A community-based participatory research study.
72.	Assessment of food safety knowledge and practices, foodborne illness risks and prevention strategies among food vendors in local markets in a community setting: A mixed method study.
73.	Prevalence, pattern and determinants of consumption of High Fat Sugar Salt (HFSS) foods among adolescents in ABCXYZ- A mixed method study.
74.	Mixed method study on barriers and facilitators for uptake of sexually transmitted infections / reproductive tract infections-related services by high-risk group of population.
75.	Health seeking behaviour and its determinants among the sexual minorities in ABCXYZ: A mixed-method study.
Observational design (analytical)	
76.	What is the prevalence of musculoskeletal problems and factors associated in various occupational groups (for ex. health care workers in a tertiary care facility/ agricultural workers)?
77.	How does the work environment, including factors such as workload, autonomy, and professional development opportunities, influence the motivation of healthcare providers and their intention to stay in their current roles?
78.	Evaluation of occupational stress and its impact on employee well-being in a workplace setting.

79.	Assessment of prevalence of loneliness and depression and its relationship with social support networks among elderly in a community setting: A cross sectional Study.
80.	How does the frequency and quality of social interactions and participation\$ in social activities relate to cognitive function in elderly individuals? (\$Medical Outcomes Study Social Support Survey (MOS-SSS) or the Lubben Social Network Scale (LSNS), Social Network Analysis, Social Support Interviews or Questionnaires, or Social Participation and Engagement Measures)
81.	What are the unique personal characteristics, early life factors, psychological factors as well as social networks and support exhibited by positively deviant elderly that contribute to their longevity and high quality of life?
82.	Estimation of immunisation coverage for vaccine against cervical cancer among adolescent girls crossed 15 years of age and assess reasons for vaccine hesitancy among non-users of vaccine.
83.	What are the differences in workload, and how do they impact job satisfaction and performance among community health workers (ASHAs) in urban and rural areas?
84.	What are contextual (e.g., healthcare infrastructure, population density), organizational (e.g., resource availability, support systems), and individual (e.g., education, experience) factors contribute to these workload disparities in community health workers and their effects on job satisfaction and performance?
85.	Assessment of prevalence of overweight and obesity and its relationship with screen time among children aged 5-12 years in a community: A cross sectional study.

86.	Assessing burden and determinants (socio-demographic, clinical and dietary factors) of childhood obesity in urban and rural regions.
87.	Utilization of school going adolescents as change agents for promoting healthy lifestyle and reducing high risk behaviour in the family.
88.	What are the individual, family, and social factors associated with higher levels of resilience# in adolescents who have experienced significant adversity and those who have not? (#Resilience Scale for Adolescents, Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale, Child and Youth Resilience Measure, Resilience Assessment Battery for Children and Adolescents, Brief Resilience Scale).
89.	Prevalence and risk factors of mental health disorders among adolescents in urban and rural settings in an area / taluk.
90.	An assessment of the incidence of near-miss events / household hazards (domestic abuse/ indoor air pollution) and the impact of the event on maternal health outcomes among a cohort of women admitted to a referral hospital.
91.	How does the quality of the parent-child relationship@, specifically regarding safety and stability, relate to child socioemotional development and behavioural outcomes? (@Parent-Child Relationship Inventory or the Parental Bonding Instrument, the Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire, Parenting Stress Index, Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment scale or the Family Environment Scale)
92.	To identify factors affecting delay in early diagnosis and initiation of treatment for tuberculosis.
93.	Predictive biomarkers and clinical profile of Severity of hospitalized Dengue Fever cases, in light of pre-existing co-morbidities, in selected Tertiary Care Hospitals across India.

94.	Artificial intelligence algorithm implementation for rural and urban field practice areas of the medical college as part of surveillance mechanism for early prediction of epidemics and other diseases of public health importance.
95.	Assessment of post-tuberculosis sequelae among successfully treated pulmonary tuberculosis patients at primary health care settings in ABCXYZ district: A longitudinal study.