



## **Question 1**

### **Background Research**

The research data highlight and show the set of experiences and the nature of the obvious research question associated with the objective of the study. The basic data should reflect the basis of the subject being studied, the correct questioning under the hypothesis, the research, as well as the preparation, its degree, and the extent to which the previous examinations investigated the problem, taking into account: in particular, where there are gaps that the audit seeks to fill in. Master data does not replace the research article writing segment; it is designed to place the research question in an appropriate environment (Landøy, Popa and Repanovici, 2020). This is especially important in the case of a thorough or significant investigation of a key research problem or report that refutes or supports a theory. The viewer must summarize what they think of a particular research question before proceeding with the review. This is achieved through a comprehensive review of the central study, which publishes reports and informs about the goals and objectives of the investigation.

### **Surveillance and Search**

Relevant contextual data determines whether it has a complete understanding of the research question being investigated and whether it builds confidence in the general nature of research and discovery (Furuya-Kanamori and Yakob, 2020). This information provides the user with a basic premise to understand the research problem and its importance before embarking on a written audit. Depending on the problem under study, contextualization types can include at least one of the following:

- Cultural
- Economic
- Gender
- Historical
- Interdisciplinary
- Philosophical.
- Physical/Spatial
- Political
- Social
- Temporal

Surveillance information, such as research information, can be used to answer research questions by combining survey data that distinguish between vision and eye diseases with various factors such as financial status, race, and location, personality, or geographic region.

For example, the study has long used data to estimate the prevalence of annual eye care among adults with diabetes with external disabilities, by state, race and nationality, education, and annual wage.

## Seizures

Despite the progress made in regaining control of epileptic seizures, in 20-30% of patients, epileptic seizures are not universally controlled, and patients under drug control are not free from side effects and symptoms, various problems (Fisher *et al.*, 2012). The side effects of epilepsy are very noticeable, some groups of uninitiated epileptics observe for a few moments during a seizure, while other brief epileptic groups may clash with tonics at the centre of the tonic. Epilepsy is analysed based on history, physical examination, and paraclinical tests, especially electroencephalography (EEG). Differential analysis should take into account various problems such as darkening, non-epileptic psychogenic seizures, and transient ischemic attacks; however, their treatment is unique .

## Question 2

### Student's post feedback

The following post is very informative and fascinating, but it could explain a bit more by mentioning some more examples. It is acceptable, as it's mentioned that the investigators work daily but their study is not perfect at a forensic level. However, the context explained in detail about the experienced of identifying the person and trouble to find several information about the person. As mentioned in the post, they had obtained the name and phone number through Facebook and social media platforms, it helps to identify the person what you are looking for and it helps in investigating after the incident as well. Further, the sources including ASIC or ATO, Equifax, Infotrack, and eSearch, which have been mentioned in the post are so relevant and effective while investigating.

## References

- Fisher, R. S. *et al.* (2012) 'Seizure diaries for clinical research and practice: Limitations and future prospects', *Epilepsy and Behavior*. doi: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2012.04.128.
- Furuya-Kanamori, L. and Yakob, L. (2020) 'Filling the gaps in global antimicrobial resistance research/surveillance', *BMC Infectious Diseases*. doi: 10.1186/s12879-019-4708-6.
- Landøy, A., Popa, D. and Repanovici, A. (2020) 'Background and Earlier Research', in. doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-34258-6\_1.

