



**UNIVERSITATEA DE MEDICINĂ ȘI FARMACIE
„VICTOR BABEȘ” DIN TIMIȘOARA**

**PREPARATION OF BACHELOR DEGREE
PRACTICAL COURSES**

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TABLE PRESENTATION

This is a simple, convenient, synthetic and systematic method:

- Convenient: the research results are given in the form of numerical data, being able to easily observe the main aspects of the researched problems;
- Synthetic: the numerical data reproduce the essential aspects of the phenomenon studied;
- Systematic: because between the different qualitative or quantitative data presented in the table there is a logical chain, facilitating their understanding.

In order for a table to meet the requirements, it must include the following:

- Title - to be suggestive; to explain in a clear sentence the contents of the table, the place and time period to which it refers, as well as to contain the way the data was collected
- You have to answer 4 questions: what ?, where?, When? and how?
- Rows and columns - must be logically placed and written down accordingly

Example:

Distribution by causes, age groups and sex of the Oro-dental pathology of high school students year X (Tab.1).

Nr. crt.	Disease	Number of students									
		Total	Age groups		15-16		17-18		19-20		
			Gender		Gender		Gender		Gender		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1.	Simple caries	118	54	64	20	24	18	21	16	10	

2.	Pulpitis	15	7	8	3	4	3	2	1	2	
3.	Gangrene	4	3	1	-	1	2	-	1		
4.	Tooth extraction	18	10	8	5	2	1	3	4	3	
	Total	155	74	81	28	31	24	26	22	24	

Tabelul nr. 1. Distribution by causes, age groups and sex of the gold-dental pathology of high school students Year X

TYPES OF STATISTICAL TABLES

There is generally a large variety of statistical tables, from the simplest ones that have a single classification criterion to the most complex ones.

For educational purposes I divided the tables into 3 types:

- tables for dichotomous classification;
- frequency distribution tables;
- correlation tables.

We use the tables for dichotomous classification if we investigate phenomena that are characterized by characteristics or characteristics diametrically opposed, excluding each other. To dichotomize, in Greek, means to divide, to divide into two.

For example, the population of a community, distributed or distributed by sex, is divided into two parts: male and female; according to the state of health, the population may be healthy or ill; according to the environment it can be divided into rural and urban population; after reaction with tuberculin (IDR) it can be positive or negative for tuberculin etc.

Example: Distribution of students from group X in year Y by sex, area of origin, and presence or absence of dental caries (Tab. Below).

TOTAL	Gender	Address	Caries	
500	M 300	R 200	P	150
			A	50
		U 100	P	60
			A	40
	F 200	R 150	P	100
			A	50
		U 50	P	30
			A	20

Tabelul nr. 2. Distribution of students by sex, area of origin (rural / urban) and presence or absence of dental caries from community X in year Y

We use the **frequency distribution tables** when we want to present the results of the grouping according to certain criteria in the tables.

We use **correlation tables** to highlight the correlation between two phenomena between which there is logically a dependency link.

These tables are characterized by the fact that they have two variables: one determining (factorial) and the other determined (resulting), in the case of the correlation table the values entered in the boxes of the table correspond at the same time to a certain group of values of the first determining phenomenon and to a certain group of values of the second phenomenon determined by the first. As such, the two variables in the correlation table must be divided into an equal number of groups of values in order for them to correlate pairs.

Example:. If we want to establish in a community whether or not there is a dependent relationship between age and periodontology, we use such a correlation table in which one of the variables (factorial) is represented by the age groups and the other variable (determined or resulting) is represented by values or frequencies of the affected teeth (Tab. Below).

Age group	No. Of teeth with periodontal disease					
	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-19
40-44	2					
45-49		3				
50-54			8			
55-59				12		
60-64					25	
65-69						50

Tabelul nr. 3. Correlation between age groups and number of affected teeth

The distribution of frequencies in relation to age groups and the number of teeth affected by periodontal disease highlights the fact that between the two phenomena there is a close and direct relation of addition, as the number of affected teeth increases with age.

In the license work the tables are drafted with TIMES NEW ROMAN 10 Drafting in a row, and the title that mentions the significance of the table is mentioned above, as can be seen for the three tables presented as examples.