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Instructor Name

Course Number

Date

**Discussion 6/7**

A drug company can use a T-Test to determine whether their new medicine formula for heart disease is working. Initially, they will compare the results of the experimental and the control group. Other factors may influence the results of the experimental group and recover quickly. To verify results, the T-Test is carried out to see if outcomes are repeatable for more patients. ANOVA can be applied to validate treatment for osteoarthritis. Three different treatments are given to patients and the average time for recovery is compared. It is assumed that the recovery rate for men and women will be different so participating subjects are randomly assigned to receive three different treatments. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and T-Test are the statistical approaches to test a hypothesis. T-Test is applied when there is a comparison only between two groups. While ANOVA is used to find out important variances between two or more groups. It is used more often when the number of groups exceeds two, it is because if T-Test is used when the number of groups is more than two, the probability of error is greater.

An employee can experience various problems being part of organizational research, based on the side effects of an experiment and these can be physical, social, economic, dignitary, legal, or psychological. A test subject may develop a physical reaction to an experiment like an allergy, pain, or injury. Psychological harm can arise from the experiment itself or some physical harm the employee has experienced. They can include anxiety, depression or lack of confidence. Social harm is in which employee becomes disconnected with society and it negatively impacts his relations with people that involves the negative effects on one's interactions or relationships with others. An employee can also face economic issues that may arise due to transportation, treatment, and other expenses. The individual researcher or research organization must take these harms into account and compensate the employees to remove the financial and psychological burden. Those social and physical aspects that include irreversible impacts must be eliminated. The research organization should also arrange therapy sessions to ensure the maintenance of mental health.