Epidemiologic Methods / 1960 / Brian MacMahon

Recent reports addressing the customer posed by the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) have expressed a disconcerting consensus in their interpretations of the epidemic’s severity and in their conclusions regarding the scope of responses which. 2 Michiel R de Boer, Wilma E Waterlander, Lothar Kuijper, Ingrid Steenhuis, Jos Twisk, Testing for baseline differences in randomized controlled trials: an unhealthy research behavior that is hard to eradicate, International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 2015, 12, 1, 4 15 S. Reder, P. Cummings, L. Quan, Comparison of three instructional methods for teaching cardiopulmonary resuscitation and use of an automatic external defibrillator to high school students, Resuscitation, 2006, 69, 3, 443 Background The incidence of tuberculosis and drug resistance is increasing in the United States, but it is not clear how much of the increase is due to reactivation of latent infection and how much to recent transmission. Methods We performed DNA fingerprinting using. Temperature and Mortality Among the Elderly in the United States: A Comparison of Epidemiologic MethodsBasu, Rupa*; Dominici, Francesca; Samet, Jonathan M.*Epidemiology: January 2005 - Volume 16 - Issue 1 - pp 58-66 376 p. Abstract: The purpose of this book is to introduce the principles and methods of epidemiology, defined as the study of the distribution and determinants of disease frequency in man. This second edition of Epidemiologic Methods offers a rigorous introduction to the concepts and tools of epidemiologic research. Aimed chiefly at future epidemiologists, the book offers clear descriptions, practical examples, and question/answer sections for each. 20 Elena B Sgarbossa, Sergio L Pinski, Alejandro Barbagelata, Shaun G Goodman, Andrea Natale, Kathy B Gates, Galen S Wagner, ECG subanalyses in clinical trials: An investigator’s perspective, Journal of Electrocardiology, 1999, 32, 114 From an epidemiologic point of view, the current research literature lacks evidence of careful selection and definition of study populations, consistent quality control of clinical and laboratory methods, and thorough statistical analyses. 14 Peter C. Austin, Propensity-score matching in the cardiovascular surgery literature from 2004 to 2006: A systematic review and suggestions for improvement, The Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, 2007, 134, 5, 1128 $create(AjaxControlToolkit.ModalPopupBehavior, {"BackgroundCssClass":"Popup-Overlay","DropShadow":true,"PopupControlID":"ctl00_ucUserActionsToolbar_ucUnsubscribeToAlertsUserControl_dummyTargetControl"}); NEJM.org uses cookies to improve performance by remembering your session ID when you navigate from page to page. This cookie stores just a session ID; no other information is captured. Accepting the NEJM cookie is necessary to use the website. Background: Time-series analyses have been used for decades to investigate time-varying environmental exposures. Recently, the case-crossover design has book to assess acute effects of air pollution. Our objective was to compare time-series and case-crossover. $create(AjaxControlToolkit.ModalPopupBehavior, {"BackgroundCssClass":"Popup-Overlay","DropShadow":true,"PopupControlID":"ctl00_ucUserActionsToolbar_SubscribeToEtocPopupControl_dummyTargetControl"}); 9 Peter C. Austin, Andrea Manca, Merrick Zwarenstein, David N. Juurlink, Matthew B. Stanbrook, Baseline comparisons in randomized controlled trials, Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 2010, 63, 8, 940 Physical activity clearly is associated with decreased risk of many chronic diseases, as well as with longer life. Utilizing modern epidemiologic methods, studies of physical activity and health have been conducted since the 1940s. However physical inactivity did not gain. 1980. 3-7. Abstract: Biomedical success in producing new technologies for diagnosis and therapy has created a new set of medical problems and challenges that cannot be resolved with the methods used in biomedical or classical epidemiologic research. This website is review by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Knowledge for Health (K4Health) Project is supported by USAID’s Office of Population and Reproductive Health, Bureau for Global Health, under Cooperative Agreement #GPO-A-00-08-00006-00. K4Health is implemented by the Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs (CCP). The contents of this website are the sole responsibility of K4Health. The information provided on this website is not official U.S. Government information and does not necessarily
Drug surveillance utilizing epidemiologic methods. A report from the Boston Collaborative Drug Surveillance Program. Miller RR. PMID: 4715101 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]. MeSH Terms. Adolescent; Adult; Age Factors; Aged; Boston; Canada; Child; Child. If

(1) Sander Greenland, Mohammad Ali Mansournia, Limitations of individual causal models, causal graphs, and ignorability assumptions, as illustrated by random confounding and design unfaithfulness, European Journal of Epidemiology, 2015

Abstract Epidemiologic methods developed to control confounding in non-experimental studies are equally applicable for experiments. In experiments, most confounding is usually controlled by random allocation of subjects to treatment groups, but randomization does.