انواع مطالعات

عاطفه واعظی
متخصص پزشکی اجتماعی

atefehvaezi83@gmail.com

- منشا بیماری چیه؟
- چند نفر به دنبال ابتلای یک نفر مبتلا میشن؟
- چه افرادی بیشتر میگیرن؟
- چه اندام هایی درگیر میشن؟
- پیشگیری ها؟
- راه های درمان؟
- چه علایمی دارن؟
- چه گروه سنی؟
- تو کدوم منطقه؟
- علایم جدید نسبت به پنومونی؟
- چه شغل هایی؟
- پاتوفیزیولوژی؟

راه های انتقال؟

انتقال از طریق سیستم گوارشی؟

میزان انتقال؟

شدت علایم در چه افرادی بیشتره؟

دوره کمون؟

دوره نقاهت؟

ایا مشترک انسان و حیوان است؟

واگیری؟

میزان مرگ؟

پاسخ به درمان ها؟

طی چند ساعت؟

انواع مطالعات

- مطالعات
  - مشاهده ای
    - توصیفی
      - Case report
      - Case series
      - Cross-sectional
    - تحلیلی
      - Cross- sectional
      - Case-control
      - cohort
  - مداخله ای
    - بدون شاهد
      - Before-after (single arm)
    - شاهددار
      - CT/ (quazi experimental)
      - RCT

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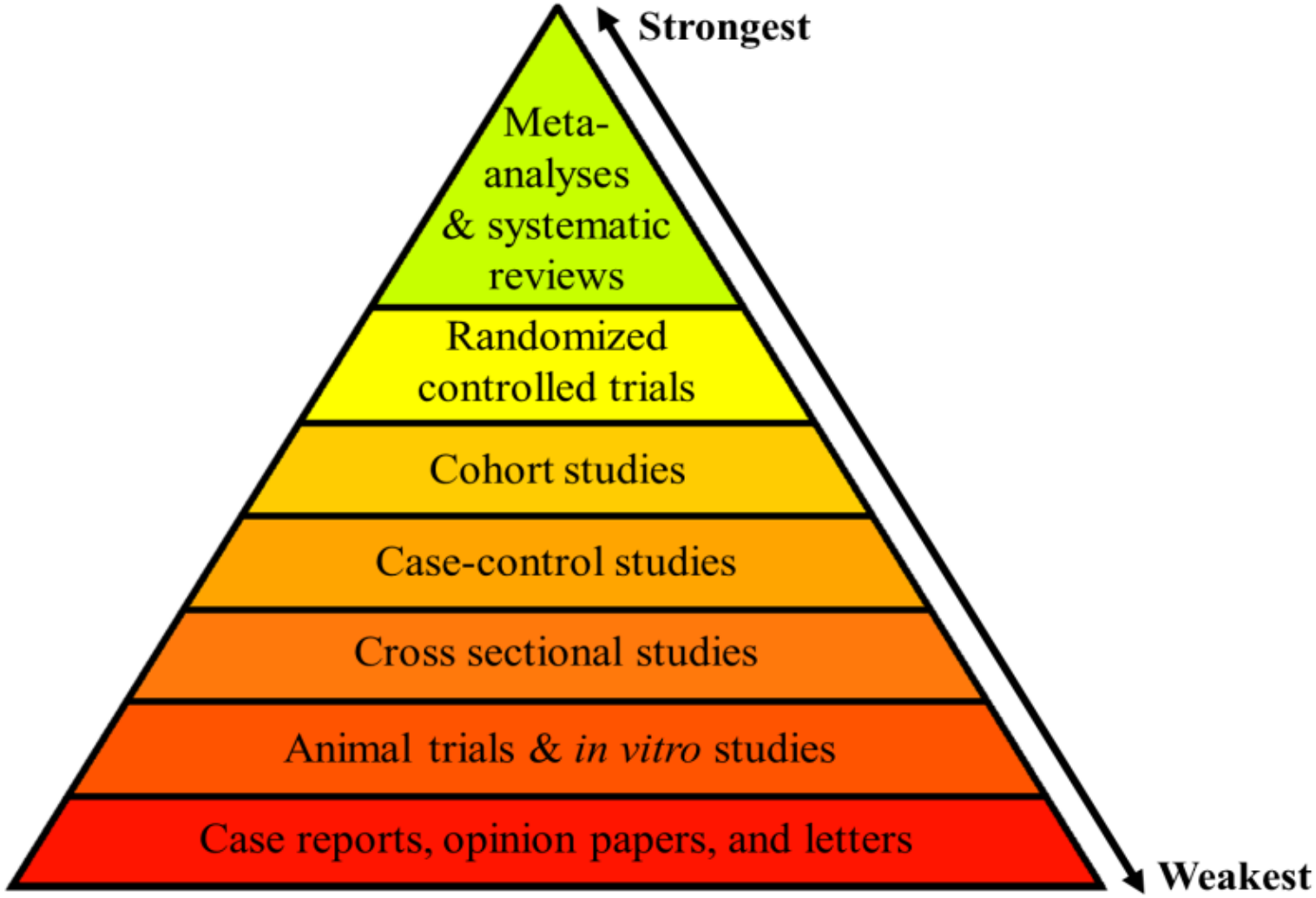
Hierarchy of Scientific Evidence



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مطالعات مشاهده ای و طراحی آن ها

مطالعات مقطعی

- عکسی از جمعیت در مقطعی از زمان
- مطالعات شیوع
- فالوآپ نداریم. (در نتیجه راحت است!)
- مطالعه بدون زمان (ارزیابی مواجهه و پیامد همزمان است)
- امکان بررسی تقدم و تاخر را نداریم.
- امکان استنتاج رابطه علیتی نداریم.

- مثال:؟؟

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مطالعات مورد شاهدی

- جهت مطالعه از پیامد به سمت مواجهه است
- چالش ها:

۱. انتخاب شاهد
- از جامعه (تلفن، همسایه ها، اقوام،...)
- از بیمارستان

۲. همسان سازی (مراقبت همسان سازی افراطی باشیم!)
- فردی
- گروهی

۳. مشکلات یادآوری (= تورش یادآوری)

۴. تورش انتخاب

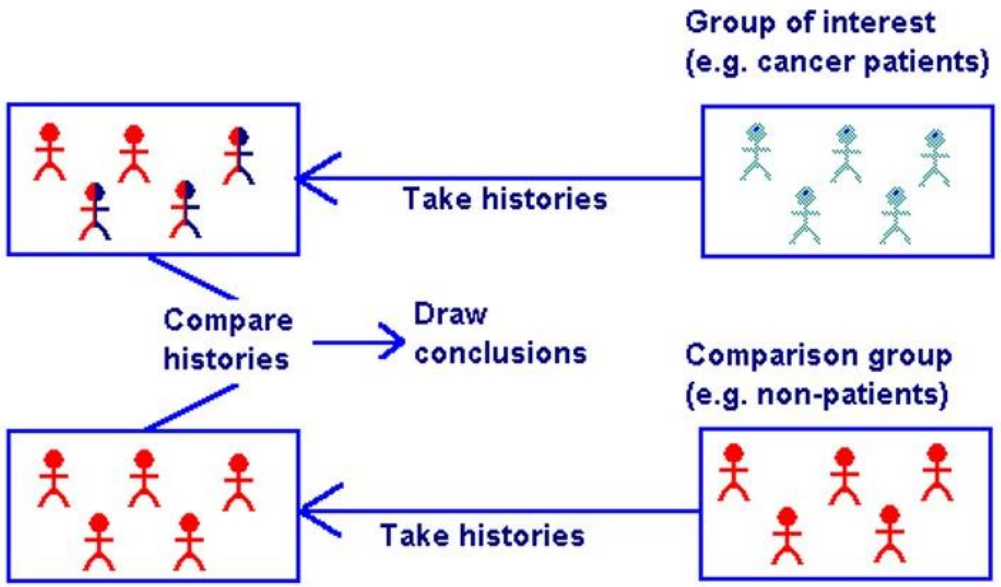
- ضرورت و مزیت:

۱. وقتی به دنبال جستجوی دلیل یک پیشامد یا مشکل سلامتی هستیم. (مثلا یک اپیدمی)

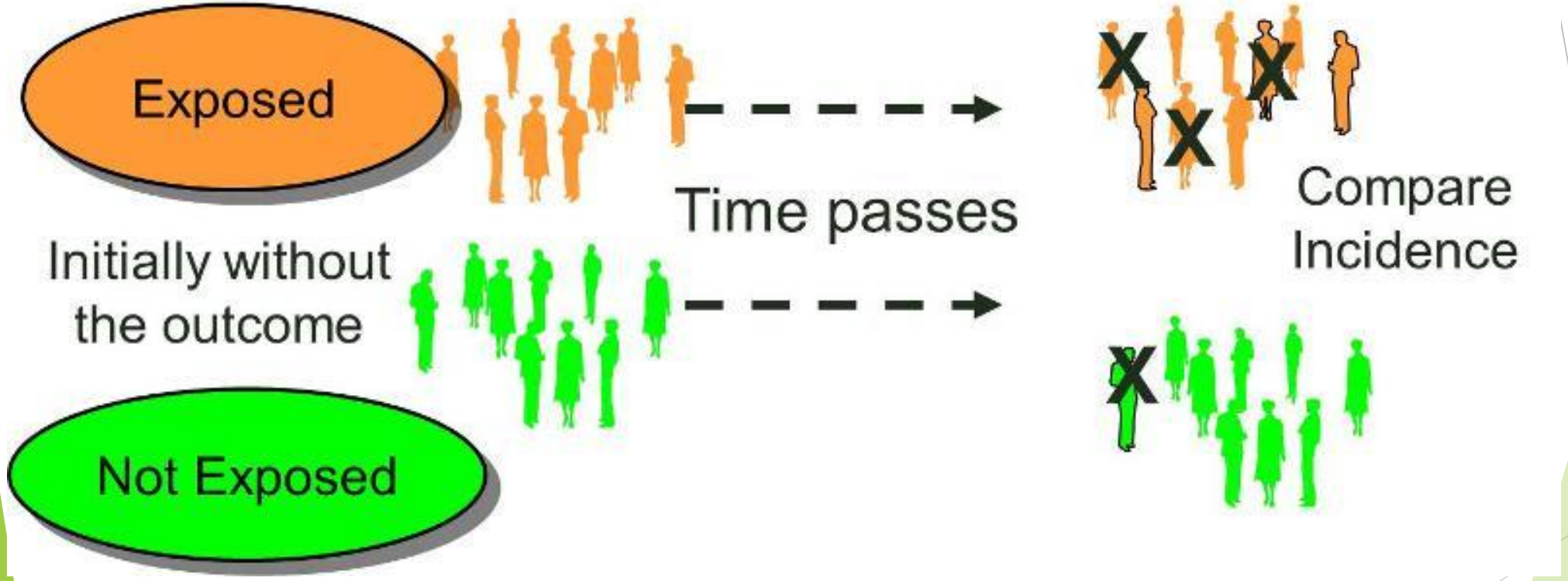
۲. وقتی بیماری مورد بررسی شیوع زیادی ندارد

۳. هزینه کمتر نسبت به کوهورت

Case Control Studies



مطالعات کوهورت



مطالعات کوهورت

- جهت مطالعه از مواجهه به سمت پیامد
- مطالعات بروز
- گذشته نگر/ اینده نگر
- چالش:
  - تعیین دقیق مواجهه داشتن و مواجهه نداشتن
  - فالوآپ طولانی در نوع آینده نگر (و بنابراین مشکل است)
  - شواهد مستند کافی از گذشته نداریم
  - میزان های بروز بسیار کم است
- تورش ها (تورش در ارزیابی نتیجه/ تورش اطلاعاتی/ تورش پیگیری نشده ها)
- چه وقت همگروهی می کنیم:
  - وقتی شواهد خوبی از وجود ارتباط بین یک بیماری و مواجهه وجود دارد
  - وقتی احتمال عدم دستیابی به نتیجه و یا مفقود شدن افراد تحت پژوهش حداقل باشد.

مطالعات مداخله ای و طراحی آن ها

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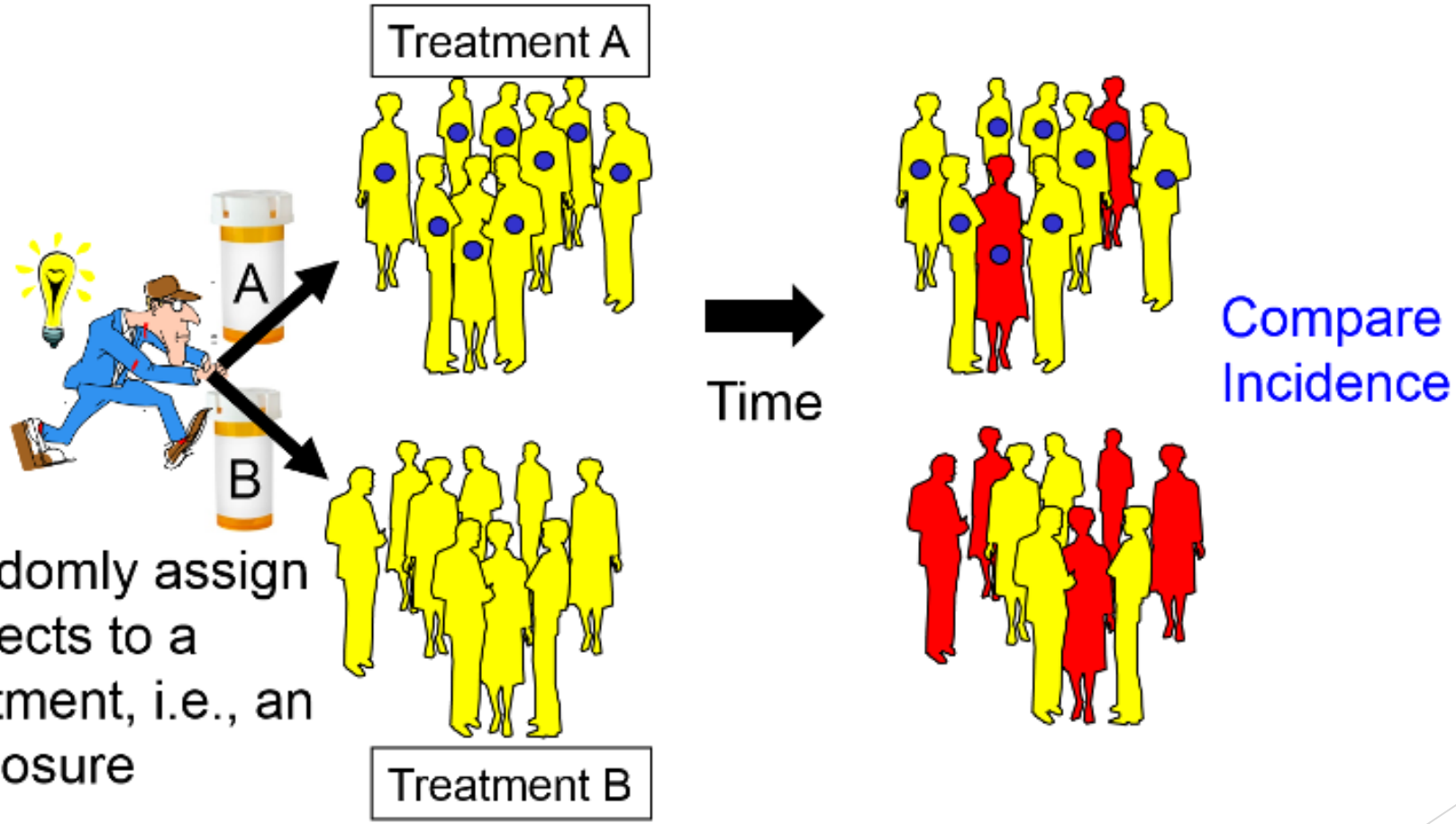
مطالعات مداخله ای و طراحی آن ها



در یک مطالعه کارازمایی:

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تصادفی سازی

- افرادی که وارد مطالعه می شوند، از قبل مشخص نباشد که به چه گروهی وارد می شوند.
- هر فرد شانس برابر برای دریافت هر کدام از مداخلات را داشته باشد
- برای اطمینان از اینکه گروه ها مشابه (و نه یکسان) هستند. (خصوصا از نظر متغیرهای مخدوشگر)
  - زوج و فرد بودن روزهای مراجعه؟؟
  - شیر و خط
  - جدول اعداد تصادفی
  - بلوک های تصادفی

- تصادفی سازی با نمونه گیری تصادفی متفاوت است***

کورسازی

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نتایج کارازمایی

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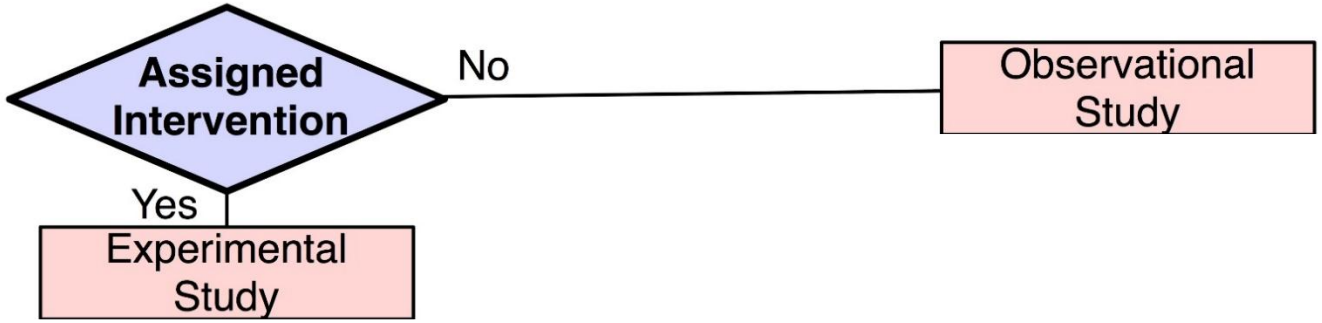
مطالعات مداخله ای و چالش ها

- اخلاق
- مشکلات اجرایی (کمپلیانس، مشارکت)
- کورسازی و تصادفی سازی
- پیامد منطقی و قابل اندازه گیری
- دوره فالوآپ

اینکه کدام مطالعه را انتخاب می کنیم بستگی دارد به:

- سوال/ هدف مطالعه چیست؟
- چقدر زمان داریم؟
- چقدر منابع و بودجه داریم؟
- بیماری نادر است یا شایع؟
- کیفیت داده ها از منابع مختلف چگونه است؟

- روش های مختلفی برای مطالعه داریم ولی استفاده از زوش های معمول و از قبل طراحی شده تا حد زیادی خیال پژوهشگر را از طراحی، انالیز و خطاها راحت می کند.


Assigned Intervention
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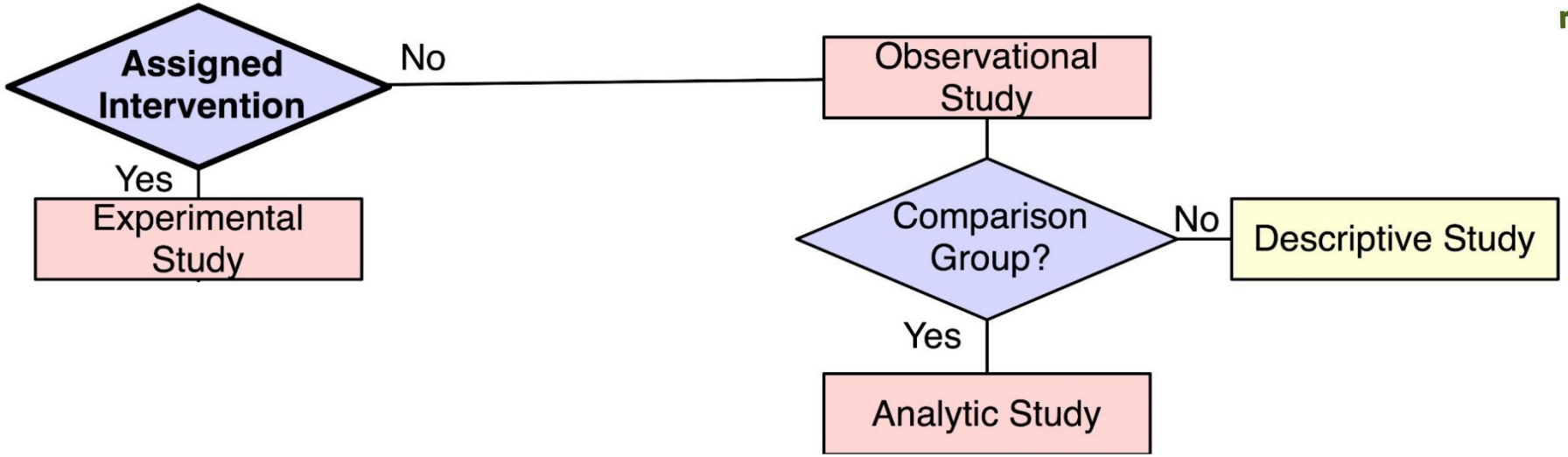
Assigned Intervention
No
Yes
Experimental Study
Observational Study
Comparison Group?
No
Descriptive Study
Yes
Analytic Study

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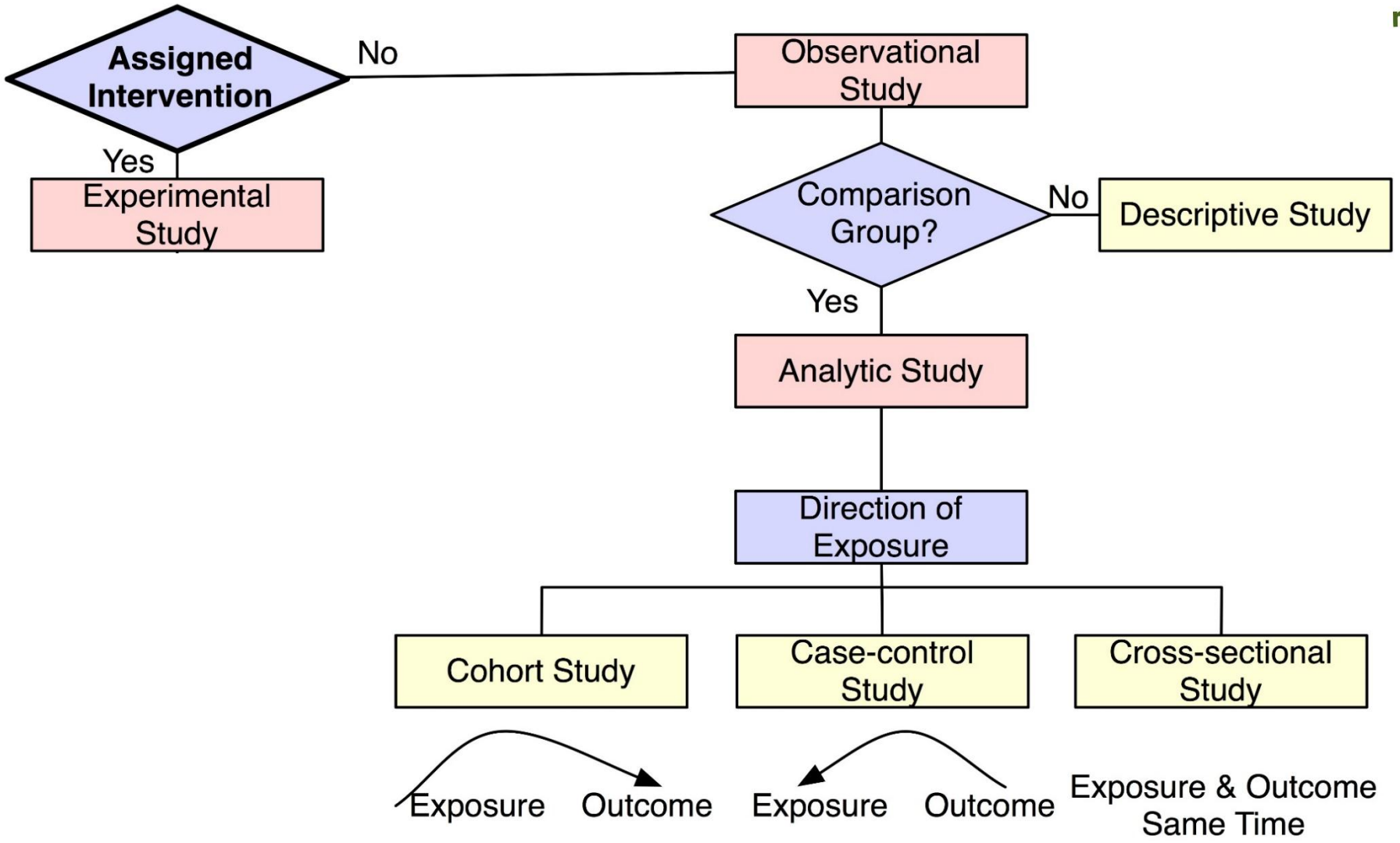
Assigned Intervention
No
Yes
Experimental Study
Observational Study
Comparison Group?
No
Descriptive Study
Yes
Analytic Study
Direction of Exposure
Cohort Study
Case-control Study
Cross-sectional Study
Exposure
Outcome
Exposure
Outcome
Exposure & Outcome Same Time

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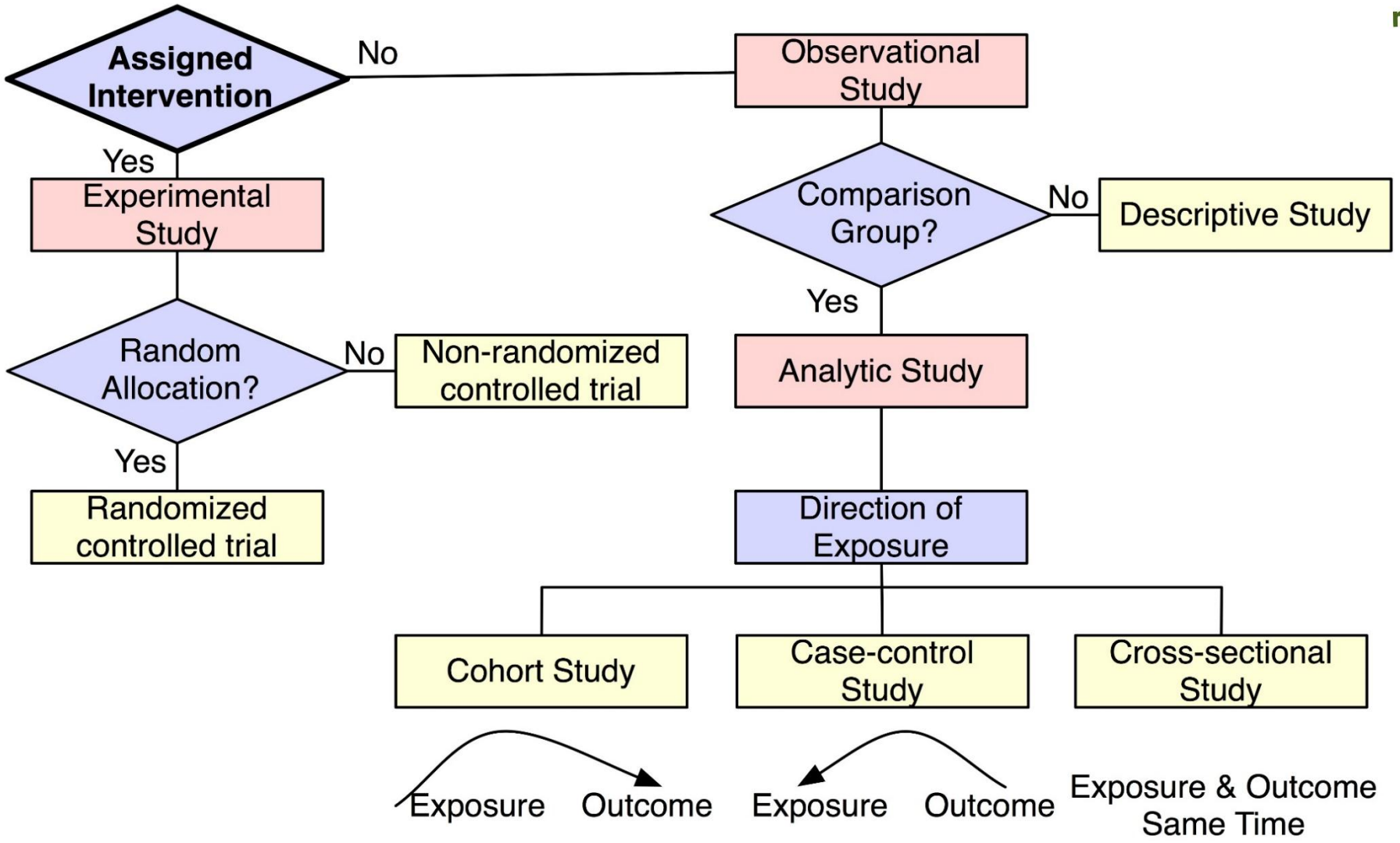
Assigned Intervention
No
Observational Study
Yes
Experimental Study
Comparison Group?
No
Descriptive Study
Yes
Random Allocation?
No
Non-randomized controlled trial
Analytic Study
Yes
Randomized controlled trial
Direction of Exposure
Cohort Study
Case-control Study
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نوع مطالعه خود را مشخص کنید...

atefehvaezi83@gmail.com