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| **Cross-sectional/screening (badanie przekrojowe/ skrinnig)** |
| **Explanation, additional information** | **Content of the lecture** |
| **Badanie przesiewowe/skriningowe** *Cross-sectional studies* |   **Cross-sectional/screening in** **medicine** is a strategy used in a population to identify an unrecognized disease in individuals without signs or symptoms. |
| **Główne cele***Goals of the screening* | **Goals of the screening:*** Identification of the high risk person – prevention of the disease
* Detection of the disease of early stage – more effective treatment
 |
| **Przykłady badań przesiewowych***Examples of effective screening* | **Examples of effective screening:*** Neonatal screening for phenylocetonuria
* Mammography in women at age > 50 years (high risk groups: 40-50 years)
* Pop-smear tests (cytology) in women at age > 20 years
* Program of cardiovascular disease prevention (NFZ)
 |
| **Sample selection***Dobór próby* | **Sample selection:** • Sampling: one stage, multiple stage; after stratification • Sample size: hypothesis tested, variation, decided significance level, expected result  |
| **Przykłady analizy w badaniu skryningowym***Examples of screening test analysis* |  |
| **Warunki do wdrożenia skryningu jako metody opieki zdrowotnej***Conditions for the implementation of screening as a method of health care* | **WHO guidelines (Wilson 1968)*** The condition should be an important health problem
* There should be a treatment for the condition
* Facilities for diagnosis and treatment should be available
* There should be a latent stage of the disease
* There should be a test or examination for the condition
* The test should be acceptable to the population
* The natural history of the disease should be adequately understood
* There should be an agreed policy on whom to treat
* The total cost of finding a case should be economically balanced in relation to medical expenditure as a whole
* Case – finding should be a continuous process, not just a “once and for all” project
 |
| **Dobór próby***Sample selection* | **Sample selection:** • Sampling: one stage, multiple stage; after stratification • Sample size: hypothesis tested, variation, decided significance level, expected result  |
| **Wady i zalety badania skryningowego***Advantages and disadvantages of skinning test***Badanie przekrojowe jako badanie naukowe***Cross-sectional study***Projekt badania przekrojowego***Design cross-sectional study* |  **Advantages (positives)*** Allow for studying many exposures
* Allow to study many characteristics of the disease or several diseases/states
* Quality control over all measurements
* Allow to test study hypotheses
* Allow to control confounding
* Allow to assess the dose effect

**Disadvantages (negatives)**Less able to prove causation (do not provide direct evidence on the time sequence of the event) |
|   TIMEill- exposed (a)- not exposed (c)healthy- exposed (b)- not exposed (d)

|  |
| --- |
| **Disease** |
|  **Exposure** |   | + | - |
| + | a | b |
| - | c | dexposed- ill (a)- healthy (b) |

not exposed- ill (c)- health (d) |

**VOCABULARY**

Cross-sectional studies- badania przekrojowe

Detection- wykrycie

Economically balanced- ekonomicznie uzasadnione, zbalansowane

Examination- badanie diagnostyczne

Exposed- narażona (grupa)

Identification- zidentyfikowanie

Latent- ukryty

Not exposed- nie narażona (grupa)

Prevention of the disease- zapobieganie chorobie

Sample- próba

Sample selection- dobór próby

Screening- badanie skriningowe, przesiewowe

Test- badanie diagnostyczne