|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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) |
| TIME  ill  - exposed (a)  - not exposed (c)  healthy  - exposed (b)  - not exposed (d)   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Disease** | | | | | **Exposure** |  | + | - | | + | a | b | | - | c | d  exposed  - 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