|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Prospective study, cohort study (badanie prospektywne, kohortowe)** | |
| **Explanation, additional information** | **Content of the lecture** |
| **Badanie prospektywne (rodzaj badania analitycznego)**  *Prospective study (type of analytical studies)* | **Prospective study, cohort study**  time      inquiry  ill  healthy  Exposed  Healthy individuals  ill  Not exposed  healthy |
| **Wyniki**  *Results* | |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | | ill | | total | | + | - | | Exposed | + | a | b | a+b | | - | c | d | c+d | | total | | a+c | b+d | a+b+c+d |   **Relative risk**  **(a/a+b)/(c/c+d)**  **RR (relative risk)= RE/Rc**  RE-risk in the exposed group (a/a+b)  Rc- risk in the not exposed group (c/c+d)  ARR- absolute risk reduction (Rc- RE) |
| **Wady i zalety badania prospektywnego**  *Advantages and disadvantages of prospective study* | **Advantages (positive):**  ill   * Data collection at individual level * Causal interpretation: first determinant, then disease   **Disadvantages (negative):**   * Organization and costs are high * Less suitable for studying (very) rare diseases |

**VOCABULARY:**

Relative risk- ryzyko względne