



## Epidemiologisk studiedesign

Mats Christiansen



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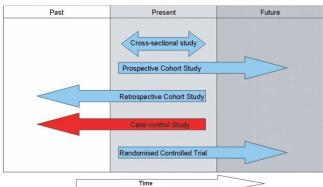
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### Jämförelse olika designer

(Levin, 2006, s 83)



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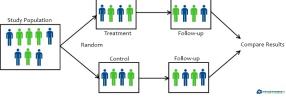
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### Randomiserad kontrollerad studie

- Randomisering mellan grupper
- Intervention vs. placebo/golden standard
- Blind resp. dubbel-blind intervention
- läkemedelsstudier



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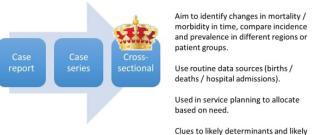
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 **Tvärnittsstudie (cross-sectional design)**

- Studie av en befolkning/grupp vid ett tillfälle
- Kan inte uttala sig om orsak-effekt eller förändring, enbart beskriva
- Nationella Folkhälsoenkäten (FHI)

**Descriptive studies**



Useful in generating a hypothesis for future research BUT can't be used to prove causation or association.

Aim to identify changes in mortality / morbidity in time, compare incidence and prevalence in different regions or patient groups.

Use routine data sources (births / deaths / hospital admissions).

Used in service planning to allocate based on need.

Clues to likely determinants and likely diagnosis

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 **Longitudinella studier**



- Flera mätningar över tid (minst två mättillfällen)
- Mäter samma sak i urvalsgruppen
- Kan inte ändra mätningarna

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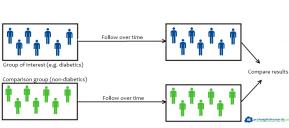


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 **Kohortstudier**



- Prospektiv (se framåt) respektive retrospektiv (se bakåt)
- Finna riskfaktorer
- Attrition
- Svar i både odds ratio och risk ratio

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## Kohortstudier - exempel

- Framingham Heart Study, Nurses' Health Study, Alameda County, Health Professionals Follow-up Study cohort
- LUST, tvillingstudier
- H70, Kungsholmsstudien, SNAC





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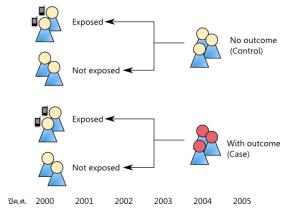
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## Fall-kontroll (case-control)

- Utgår från en grupp med "fall" som jämförs med en grupp som inte har sjukdomen
- Går tillbaka i tid för att finna orsaker
- Svar i odds ratio





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## Fall-kontroll – hyponatremi (Aranda-Gallardo, et al., 2021)





- ✓ The study population consisted of hospitalised patients who had suffered an in-hospital fall during the period 2014-2016. For each case, two controls who had not suffered any such fall were recruited. These cases and controls were matched according to gender, age, hospitalisation unit and date of admission.
- ✓ A statistically significant relationship was found between the presence of hyponatraemia and the occurrence of falls: OR = 2.04. Other risk factors for falls were hypercreatinæmia OR 2.49, hyperuræmia OR 1.82, disorientation, need for ambulatory assistance and longer hospital stay.

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### Odds Ratio (OR)

	Cases	Controls
Exposed	a	b
Non-exposed	c	d

Odds (cases) = a / c  
 Odds (controls) = b / d  
 $OR = (a / c) / (b / d) = (a \times d) / (b \times c)$

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### Odds Ratio - exempel

	Sjuka	Kontr	total
Åt fisk	5 (a)	3 (b)	8
Åt kött	2 (c)	10 (d)	12
	7	13	

$OR = (a * d) / (c * b)$   
 $OR = (5 * 10) / (2 * 3) =$   
 $OR = 50 / 6 = 8,3333\dots$

- I detta ex är fiskätarna 8,3 ggr mer sannolikt sjuka

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### Risk Ratio (RR)/relativa risken

	Cases	Controls	Total
Exposed	a	b	a+b
Unexposed	c	d	c+d
Total	a+c	b+d	a+b+c+d

$\frac{a}{(a+b)} / \frac{c}{(c+d)} = RR$

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## Risk Ratio - exempel

- En dansk studie undersökte komplikationer hos äldre patienter med cancer.
- Ørum et al (2018) skriver:  
*Vulnerable patients had a significantly higher relative risk (RR) of being admitted to hospital for any reason within 90 days (RR: 2.12 (95% CI: 1.01; 4.46), p = .047). (p. 1462)*





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## Tolkning OR och RR

OR	RR	Tolkning
1	1	ingen skillnad
<1	<1	mindre trolig i experimentgruppen
>1	>1	händelsen är troligare i experimentgruppen

**Odds Ratio**

- Om OR=1 är det ingen skillnad mellan grupper
- OR <1 tyder på ett negativt samband mellan exponering och utfallet. Skyddande effekt?
- OR >1 tyder på ett positivt samband mellan exponering och utfall

**Risk Ratio**

- Om RR=1 är det ingen skillnad
- RR <1 tyder på att händelsen är mindre trolig i experimentgruppen
- RR >1 händelsen är troligare i experimentgruppen



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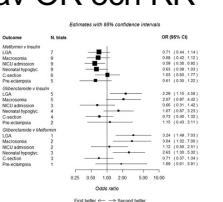
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## Användning av OR och RR

• Meta-analyser (Alavi et al)



The forest plot displays estimates with 95% confidence intervals for Odds Ratio and Risk Ratio across different studies. The x-axis represents the Odds Ratio or Risk Ratio, ranging from 0.25 to 10.00. The y-axis lists the studies, categorized by outcome (Malignant vs Benign, Nonfatal vs Fatal, and the exchange). Individual study estimates are shown as black diamonds, and the overall summary estimate is shown as a large diamond. Error bars represent the 95% confidence interval for each study.



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**Samband (correlation) resp. orsak-verkanssamband (causation)**

- Särskilt samband och orsak-verkansamband
- Kan finnas samband som inte är har en orsak-verkan

(Messerli, 2012)

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**Referenser**

- Alavi, M., Hunt, G. E., Visentin, D. C., Watson, R., Thapa, D. K., & Cleary, M. (2020). Using risk and odds ratios to assess effect size for meta-analysis outcome measures. *J Adv Nurs*, 76(12), 3231-3234. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.14528>
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