



UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO
CENTRO DE CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE
INSTITUTO DE ESTUDOS EM SAÚDE COLETIVA
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM SAÚDE COLETIVA

DISCIPLINA: Estatística em Epidemiologia II	CARGA HORÁRIA: 45h
CÓDIGO: NSC701/ISC849	NÍVEL DO CURSO: Mestrado / Doutorado
<p>EMENTA ESPECÍFICA: Esta disciplina tem como objetivo a apresentação dos métodos estatísticos mais comumente utilizados na pesquisa epidemiológica – particularmente para estudos comparativos e para análises de concordância (ou confiabilidade) –, além daqueles ainda pouco explorados na literatura. Os temas discutidos serão explorados não só sob seus aspectos teóricos, mas também enfatizando potencialidades, limitações e aplicações. Pretende-se, também, exemplificar as técnicas apresentadas por meio de um programa estatístico.</p>	
<p>Bibliografia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. MEDRONHO, R.A., BLOCH, K.V., LUIZ, R.R., WERNECK, G.L. (Editores). Epidemiologia. 2 ed. São Paulo, Editora Atheneu, 2008.2. GREENLAND, S. Concepts of validity in epidemiological research. In: HOLLAND, W.W., DETELS, R., KNOX, G. (eds.) Oxford Textbook of Public Health. 2 ed. Vol. 2. Methods of Public Health. New York, Oxford University Press, 1991.3. FLANDERS, W.D., KLEINBAUM, D.G. Basic models for disease occurrence in epidemiology. International Journal of Epidemiology, 24:1-7, 1995.4. KATZ, M.H. Multivariable analysis: a primer for readers of medical research. Annals of Internal Medicine, 138:644-650, 2003.5. RUBIN, D.B. Estimating causal effects from large data sets using propensity scores. Annals of Internal Medicine, 127:757-63, 1997.6. GREENLAND, S. Basic methods for sensitivity analysis of biases. International Journal of Epidemiology, 25(6):1107-16, 1996.7. CHRISTENFELD, N.J.S., SLOAN, R.P., CARROL, D., GREENLAND, S. Risk factors, confounding, and the illusion of statistical control. Psychosomatic Medicine, 66:868-875, 2004.8. CHAN, Y.H. Biostatistics 202: Logistic regression analysis. Singapore Medical Journal, 45:149-153, 20049. BLAND, J.M., ALTMAN, D.G. Statistical methods for assessing agreement between two methods of clinical measurement. Lancet, i:307-310, 1986.10. De VET, H.C.W., TERWEE, C.B., BOUTER, L.M. Current challenges in clinimetrics. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 56:1137-1141, 2003.11. LUIZ, R.R., COSTA, A.J.L., KALE, P.L., WERNECK, G.L. Assessment of agreement of a quantitative variable: a new graphical approach. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 56(10):593-597, 2003.12. GREENLAND, S. Randomization, Statistics, and Causal Inference. Epidemiology, 1(6):421-9, 1990.13. LUIZ, R.R., SZKLO, M. More than one statistical strategy to assess agreement of quantitative measurements may usefully be reported. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 58:215-216, 2005.14. BUSSAB, W.O. Análise de variância e regressão. São Paulo, Atual, 1986.15. CABRAL, M.D., LUIZ, R.R. Sensitivity analysis for unmeasured confounders using an electronic spreadsheet. Rev Saude Publica, 41(3):446-52, 2007.16. CLARK, T.G. et al. Survival analysis Part 1: basic concepts and first analyses. British Journal of Cancer, 89:232-238, 2003.17. GRAF, E. The propensity score in the analysis of therapeutic studies. Biometrical Journal, 39:297-307, 1997.18. JOFFE, M.M., ROSEMBAU, P.R. Invited commentary: propensity scores. American Journal of Epidemiology, 150(4):327-33, 1999.19. LLORCA, J., DELGADO-RODRIGUEZ, M. Survival analytical techniques were used to assess agreement of a quantitative variable. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology, 58:314-315, 2005.20. LUDBROOK, J. Statistical Techniques for comparing measurers and methods of measurements: a	

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