

Types of Quantitative Study Designs

Descriptive



Case reports
Case studies
Cross-sectional
Surveillance

Observational

Cross-sectional

Cohorts (Follow-up)

Case-control

Ecological

Analytical

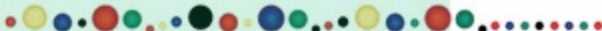
Experimental

Randomized Control Trials (RCT)

Community Intervention Trials

Field Trials

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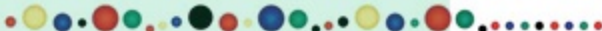
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analytical Study – Cohort Studies

- What is a cohort study?

Longitudinal study, where participants are selected on the presence of Exposure

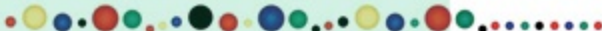
- Synonyms: Follow-up study, Incidence study



ohort Studies - Direction

- Subjects free of Disease are selected on basis of Exposure, followed *forward* in time, for Disease
- Start with persons exposed (YES, NO)
- Follow forward for disease (YES, NO)
- Direction always forward
 - Exposure ----> Disease
- Timing = prospective or retrospective

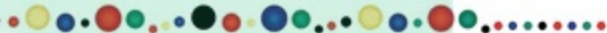
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ohort Studies - Prospective

- Disease has not yet occurred at study onset
 - Exposure ---- > study onset --- > Disease
 - Move forward from Exposure to Disease through “real time”
 - Disease happens in the present, concurrently with calendar time

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Prospective Cohort Study on the Effectiveness of Influenza and
Pneumococcal Vaccines in Preventing Pneumonia Development and
Hospitalization

This study evaluated the effectiveness of influenza and pneumococcal vaccination alone or in combination to prevent pneumonia and hospitalization following influenza-like illness

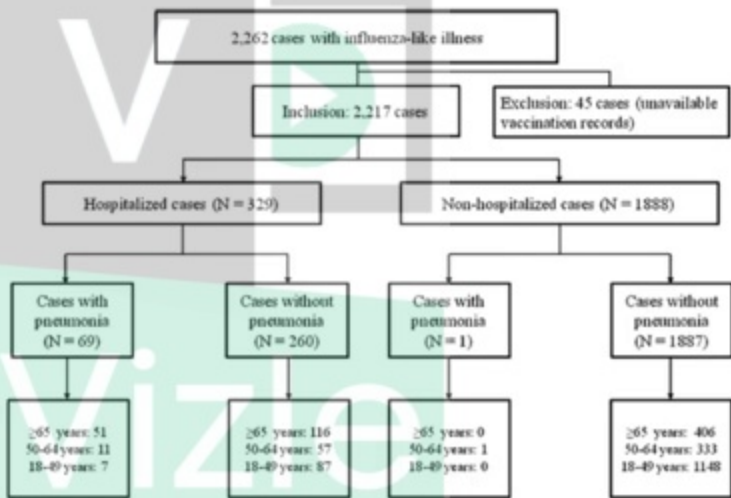
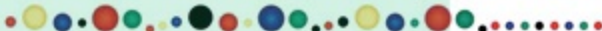


FIG 1 Flowchart of cohort-enrolled subjects.

ohort Studies - Retrospective

- Disease has already occurred at study onset
- Exposure ---> Disease ---> study onset
- Direction still forward because moving from Exposure to Disease
- Move from Exposure to Disease through “historical time”
- Disease happened in the past, non-concurrently with calendar time

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Comparative effectiveness of high dose versus adjuvanted influenza vaccine: A retrospective cohort study

Robertus van Aalst^{a,b,*}, Stefan Gravenstein^{c,d,e,f}, Vincent Mor^{c,d}, Salaheddin M. Mahmud^{g,h},
Jan Wilschutⁱ, Maarten Postma^{a,j,k}, Ayman Chit^{b,l}

Background: Adults 65 years and older (seniors) experience more complications following influenza infection than younger adults. We estimated the relative vaccine effectiveness (rVE) of a trivalent high dose (HD-IIV3) versus an adjuvanted trivalent influenza vaccine (aIIV3) in seniors for respiratory-related hospitalizations.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective cohort study using claims data from Optum's Clinformatics® Data Mart to compare outcome rates between seniors who received HD-IIV3 versus aIIV3 during the 2016/17 and 2017/18, predominantly A/H3N2 respiratory seasons. Rates were adjusted for demographic characteristics, comorbid conditions, previous influenza vaccination, and geography. We used the previous event rate ratio (PERR) approach to address bias by time-fixed unmeasured confounders.

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