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| 1. Record Nr. | UNICAMPANIASUN0088653 |
| Titolo | Riflessioni sul senso della vita / a cura di Alessandro Catelani, Mariano Bianca, Simone Zacchini |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Roma : Aracne, 2010 |
| ISBN | 978-88-548-3430-9 |
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| Lingua di pubblicazione | Italiano |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
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| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910460169503321 |
| Autore | Organization World Health |
| Titolo | Understanding and Using Tuberculosis Data [[electronic resource]] |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Geneva, : World Health Organization, 2014 |
| ISBN | 92-4-069325-4 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (205 p.) |
| Disciplina | 616.109234 |
| Soggetti | Tuberculosis -- Epidemiology
Tuberculosis -- Statistics
Tuberculosis
Tuberculosis - Epidemiology
Tuberculosis - Statistical methods
Public health surveillance
Mycobacterium Infections
Decision Support Techniques
Statistics as Topic
Public Health
Epidemiologic Methods
Medical Informatics Applications
Investigative Techniques
Medicine
Actinomycetales Infections
Health Care Evaluation Mechanisms
Quality of Health Care
Health Occupations |

Medical Informatics
 Gram-Positive Bacterial Infections
 Bacterial Infections
 Environment and Public Health
 Information Science
 Health Care Quality, Access, and Evaluation
 Health Care
 Bacterial Infections and Mycoses
 Diseases
 Data Interpretation, Statistical
 Epidemiology
 Health & Biological Sciences
 Communicable Diseases
 Electronic books.

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	<p>Cover; Contents; Acknowledgements; Introduction; Abbreviations; Chapter 1 Analysis of aggregated TB notification data; 1.1 Aggregated notification data: what are they?; 1.2 Assessment and assurance of the quality of aggregated TB notification data; Data validation at data entry; Data validation after data entry; 1.3 Analysis of aggregate data; Rationale for analysis of trends; 1.4 Examples of analysis of trends; Notifications by time; Notifications by age; Notifications by sex; Notifications by place; Notifications by place and time; reasons for changes in notification rates over time</p> <p>1.5 Limitations of aggregated notification data 1.6 Summary; References; Annex 1 TB surveillance data quality standards with examples; Chapter 2 Analysis of case-based TB notification data; 2.1 Case-based notification data: what they are and why are they important; Steps in case-based data analyses; 2.2 Developing an analytic plan; 2.3 Preparing the dataset; Data cleaning; Addressing missing data; Identifying outliers; De-duplication of datasets; Re-coding variables</p> <p>linking datasets Sex Age (years) (Original, Continuous Variable) Age Group (Recoded, Categorical Variable 0-25 years=1 26-50 years=2 >50 years=3 Height (m) (Original, Continuous Variable) Weight (kg) (Original, Continuous Variable) BMI Finalizing the dataset; 2.4 Data analysis: conducting and interpreting descriptive analyses; Univariate and bivariate analyses; Rates and trends; Other descriptive analyses; Other types of information used for further examination of data; 2.5 Data analysis: conducting and interpreting more complex analyses; 2.6 Communicating findings; 2.7 Conclusion; References</p> <p>Annex 2 Analytic plan example Annex 3 Example of multivariable analysis to assess risk factors for loss to follow-up; Chapter 3 Using genotyping data for outbreak investigations; 3.1 Genotyping data: an overview; Introduction; Purpose and uses of genotyping; Intended audience; 3.2 Preparation of data; Differentiating TB strains; Identifying and naming clusters; 3.3 Analysing outbreaks; Excluding false-positive</p>

cases; Epidemiological links; Drug resistance patterns; Previous episodes of TB; Presenting epidemiological links between cases; 3.4 Analysing large clusters
Displaying time, person and place
3.5 Limitations of genotyping data;
3.6 Special considerations for genotyping in high TB burden settings;
3.7 Conclusion: using genotyping data for public health; References;
Chapter 4 Analysis of factors driving the TB epidemic; 4.1 Ecological analysis; What can be explained with ecological analysis?; 4.2 TB incidence; 4.3 Using ecological analysis to understand TB epidemics; 4.4 Conceptual framework for ecological analysis; What if certain key information is unavailable for all domains?; How should we prioritize the domains and indicators to include?
What if there are no data on something that experts deem as important?

Sommario/riassunto

Country health information systems provide a rich source of data on the burden of disease caused by tuberculosis (TB) and the effectiveness of programmatic efforts to reduce this burden both of which are crucial for public health action. However the available data are often underused or not used at all. At least in part this may reflect the absence of clear guidance on recommended approaches to the analysis of such data. This handbook is designed to address this gap through detailed practical examples of the analysis of TB surveillance data in particular TB notification data data from surveillance o
