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   Autore   Organization World Health

   Titolo   Understanding and Using Tuberculosis Data [[electronic resource]]

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   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

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	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	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
	1.5 Limitations of aggregated notification data1.6 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
	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) BMIFinalizing 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
	Annex 2 Analytic plan exampleAnnex 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 cases; Epidemiological links; Drug resistance patterns; Previous episodes of TB; Presenting epidemiological links between cases; 3.4 Analysing large clusters
	Displaying time, person and place3.5 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 diseasecaused by tuberculosis (TB) and the effectiveness of programmatic efforts to reduce thisburden both of which are crucial for public health action. However the available dataare often underused or not used at all. At least in part this may reflect the absence ofclear guidance on recommended approaches to the analysis of such data. This handbookis designed to address this gap through detailed practical examples of the analysis of TBsurveillance data in particular TB notification data data from surveillance o