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Autore	Noyes Frank R
Titolo	Critical Rehabilitation for Partial and Total Knee Arthroplasty : Guidelines and Objective Testing to Allow Return to Physical Function, Recreational and Sports Activities
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Altri autori (Persone)	Barber-WestinSue
Soggetti	Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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2. Record Nr.	UNISA996387672903316
Titolo	To the most honorable assembly of the Commons in the house of Parliament, the binders of bookes in London doe most humbly shew, that whereas George Withers, Gent. hath lately composed a book .. [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[London, : s.n., 1624]
Descrizione fisica	1 sheet ([1] p.)
Soggetti	Bookbinding - England Monopolies - England - London Broadside17th century.London (England)
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ISBN	9786610238538 9781280238536 1280238534 9780470092507 0470092505 9780470092491 0470092491
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (285 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	LawsonAndrew (Andrew B.) KleinmanKen
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [245] - 266) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Spatial and Syndromic Surveillance for Public Health; Contents; Preface; List of Contributors; 1 Introduction: Spatial and syndromic surveillance for public health; 1.1 What is public health surveillance?; 1.1.1 Spatial surveillance; 1.1.2 Syndromic surveillance; 1.2 The increased importance of public health surveillance; 1.3 Geographic information, cluster detection and spatial surveillance; 1.4 Surveillance and screening; 1.5 Overview of process control and mapping; 1.5.1 Process control methodology; 1.5.2 The analysis of maps and surveillance; 1.6 The purpose of this book 1.6.1 Statistical surveillance and methodological development in a public health context1.6.2 The statistician's role in surveillance; 1.7 The contents of this book; Part I Introduction to Temporal Surveillance; 2 Overview of temporal surveillance; 2.1 Introduction; 2.1.1 Surveillance systems; 2.1.2 Surveillance attributes; 2.1.3 Early detection

of unusual health events; 2.2 Statistical methods; 2.2.1 Historical limits method; 2.2.2 Process control charts; 2.2.3 Time-series analysis; 2.3 Conclusion; 3 Optimal surveillance; 3.1 Introduction
 3.2 Optimality for a fixed sample and for on-line surveillance
 3.3 Specification of the statistical surveillance problem; 3.4 Evaluations of systems for surveillance; 3.4.1 Measures for a fixed sample situation adopted for surveillance; 3.4.2 False alarms; 3.4.3 Delay of the alarm; 3.4.4 Predictive value; 3.5 Optimality criteria; 3.5.1 Minimal expected delay; 3.5.2 Minimax optimality; 3.5.3 Average run length; 3.6 Optimality of some standard methods; 3.6.1 The likelihood ratio method; 3.6.2 The Shewhart method; 3.6.3 The CUSUM method; 3.6.4 Moving average and window-based methods
 3.6.5 Exponentially weighted moving average methods
 3.7 Special aspects of optimality for surveillance of public health; 3.7.1 Gradual changes during outbreaks of diseases; 3.7.2 Change between unknown incidences; 3.7.3 Spatial and other multivariate surveillance; 3.8 Concluding remarks; Acknowledgment; Part II Basic Methods for Spatial and Syndromic Surveillance; 4 Spatial and spatio-temporal disease analysis; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Disease mapping and map reconstruction; 4.3 Disease map restoration; 4.3.1 Simple statistical representations; 4.3.2 Basic models
 4.3.3 A simple overdispersion model
 4.3.4 Advanced Bayesian models; 4.4 Residuals and goodness of fit; 4.5 Spatio-temporal analysis; 4.6 Surveillance issues; 5 Generalized linear models and generalized linear mixed models for small-area surveillance; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Surveillance using small-area modeling; 5.2.1 Example; 5.2.2 Using the model results; 5.3 Alternate model formulations; 5.3.1 Fixed effects logistic regression; 5.3.2 Poisson regression models; 5.4 Practical variations; 5.5 Data; 5.5.1 Developing and defining syndromes; 5.6 Evaluation
 5.6.1 Fixed and random effects monthly models

Sommario/riassunto

Following the events of 9/11 and in the current world climate, there is increasing concern of the impact of potential bioterrorism attacks. Spatial surveillance systems are used to detect changes in public health data, and alert us to possible outbreaks of disease, either from natural resources or from bioterrorism attacks. Statistical methods play a key role in spatial surveillance, as they are used to identify changes in data, and build models of that data in order to make predictions about future activity. This book is the first to provide an overview of all the current key methods in spa