

<<流行病学>>

图书基本信息

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作者：汪培山 编

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内容概要

流行病学与其他学科的关系及流行病学的展望、研究设计与实施、病例对照研究、病例对照研究与队列研究优点与局限性的比较、Meta分析常用统计方法、全球卫生策略和初级卫生保健等方面的内容，供相关读者阅读参考。

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作者简介

汪培山

教授，1945年出生，1969年毕业于第四军医大学。

1978年考入天津医学院流行病学研究生，毕业后一直从事流行病学教学和科学研究工作。

1984～1985年赴美国耶鲁大学，1993～1994年赴华盛顿大学，1999年赴堪萨斯大学等进行访问和研究工作。

曾任天津医科大学流行病学教研室副主任(1986～1994年)、流行病学研究室主任(1994～2006年)，中华医学会临床流行病学分会委员和常务委员等。

参加编写教材和专著10余部，发表论文90余篇。

现任天津医科大学国际学院、公共卫生学院教学督导委员会委员，讲授国际学院“流行病学与医学统计学”课程。

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版权页：插图：Along with cohort and case-control studies, health surveys play an important role and are being increasingly used in descriptive and analytical epidemiological research. Health surveys are able to assess the prevalence of a number of health states or conditions, the associations between factors and outcomes simultaneously. When well designed surveys are based on representative population samples, they are can provide reliable population estimates, which are often important source of information for evidence based health planning, health promotion, and intervention. Commonly used data collection methods include: face-to-face interview, telephone interview, postal questionnaire, web-based survey and electronic mail. Each method has its pros and cons and it can be used separately or in combination. A survey questionnaire is an essential tool collecting information and survey questions can be either open-ended or closed-ended. Closed-ended questions come in various types including binary, multiple choice, ranking, and rating questions. Before a questionnaire can be administrated to participants, it often needs pre-testing and revisions. A good question is associated with better response rate, clarity, and validity. Bias in survey can arise from any stage study design, data collection and data analyses. All efforts should be made to eliminate or minimize bias to the lowest level. The possible sources, magnitude, and impact of a survey study should be estimated.

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