Tools for Epidemiological Studies

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Types of Epidemiological Studies

- Cross-sectional study
- Cohort Studies
- Ecological study
Cross-sectional study

- Observational study that analyzes data collected from a population, or a representative subset, at a specific point in time.
- Differ from case-control studies in that they provide data on the entire population under study, whereas case-control studies typically include only individuals with a specific characteristic.
Cohort Study

- Longitudinal study that sample a cohort (a group of people who share a defining characteristic) at intervals through time
- A cohort share a common characteristic or experience within a defined period, e.g. are exposed to a vaccine
- Outcomes compared between the groups
Ecological Study

- Observational study defined by the level at which data are analysed, namely at the population or group level, rather than individual level.

- Ecological studies are often used to measure prevalence and incidence of disease, particularly when the disease is rare.
Resources

- South-East Asia Regional Body - set up by WHO (Bangladesh, Bhutan, N. Korea, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste. Web link: http://www.searo.who.int/mediacentre/releases/2016/1643/en
- Center for Disease Control. Web Link: cdc.gov
- Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) Web link: cepi.net