Ziplines, Canines, and the EBM Sublime

Alyssa Stephany, MD

Jamie Fox, MD







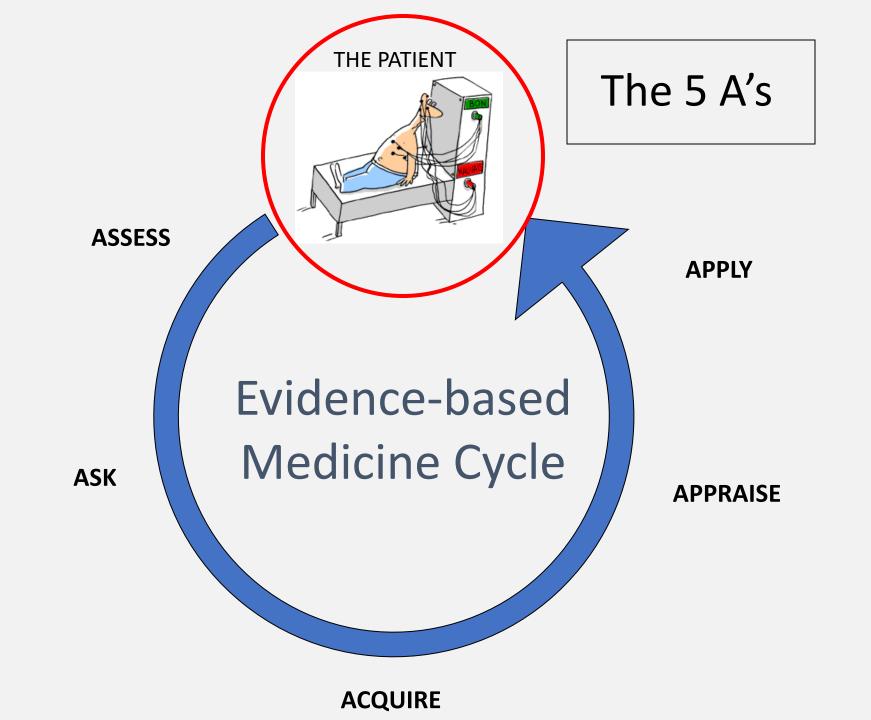
Study design review

(Focus on case-control)

Odds vs Risk

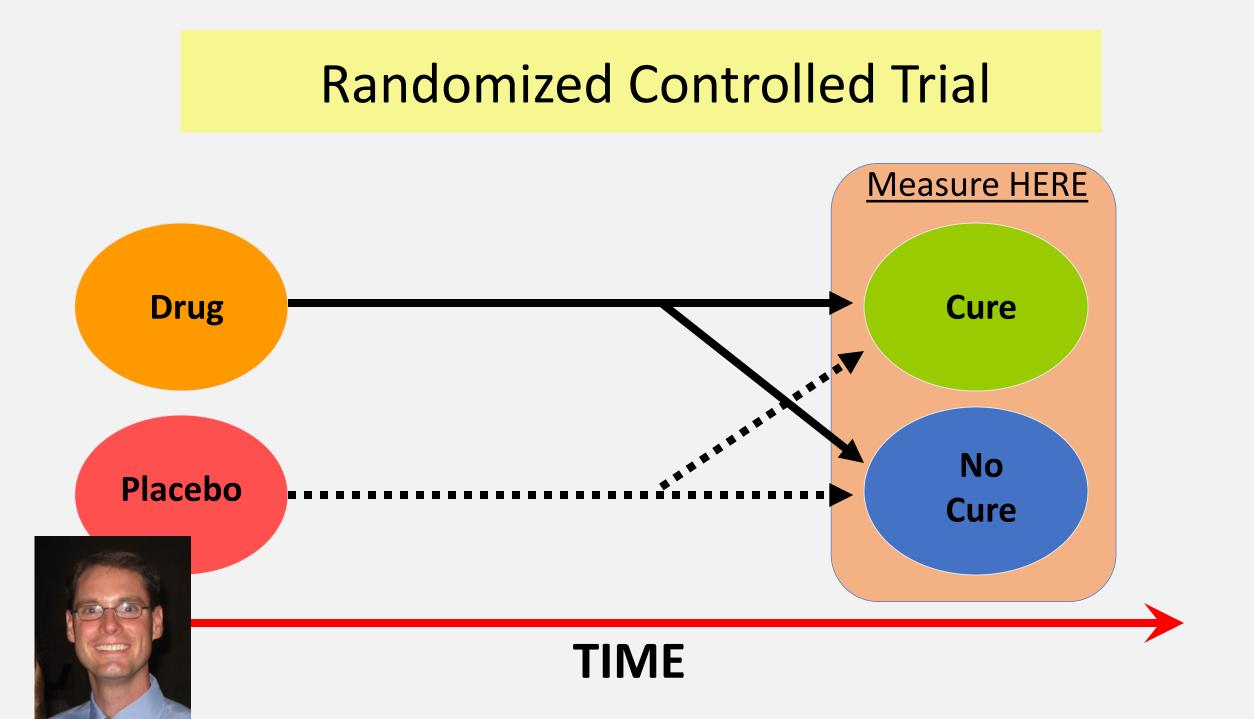
Odds Ratio

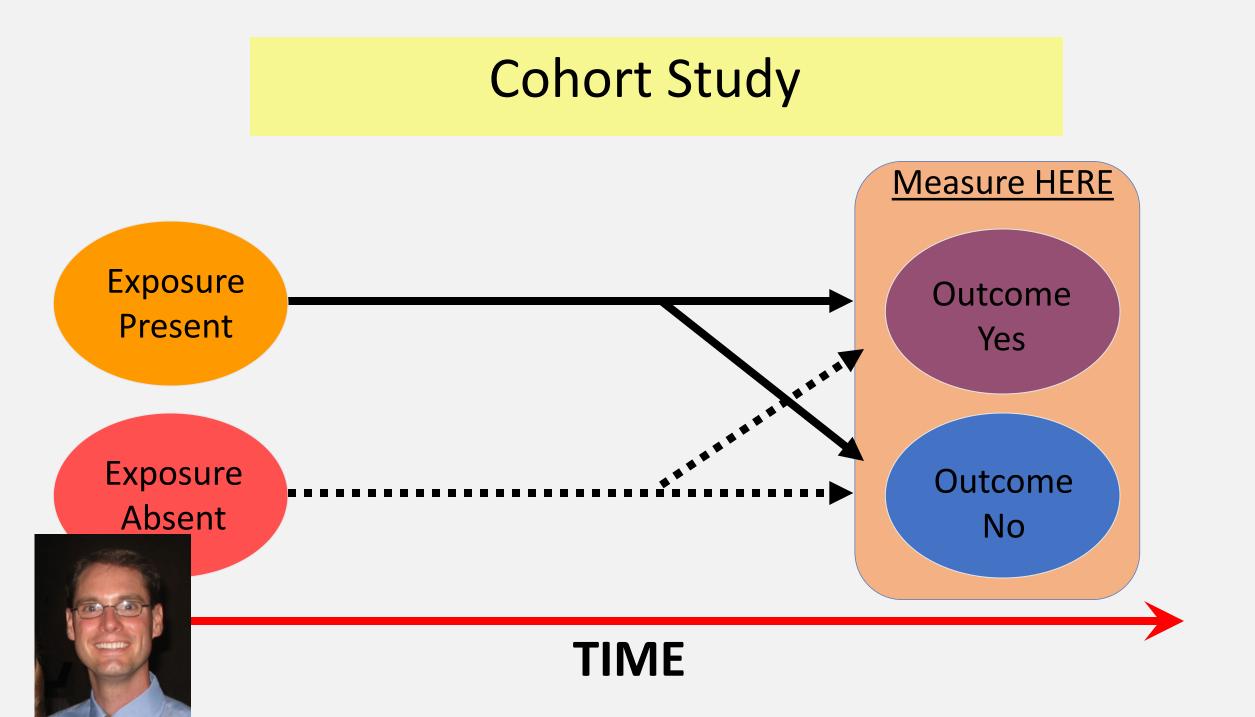




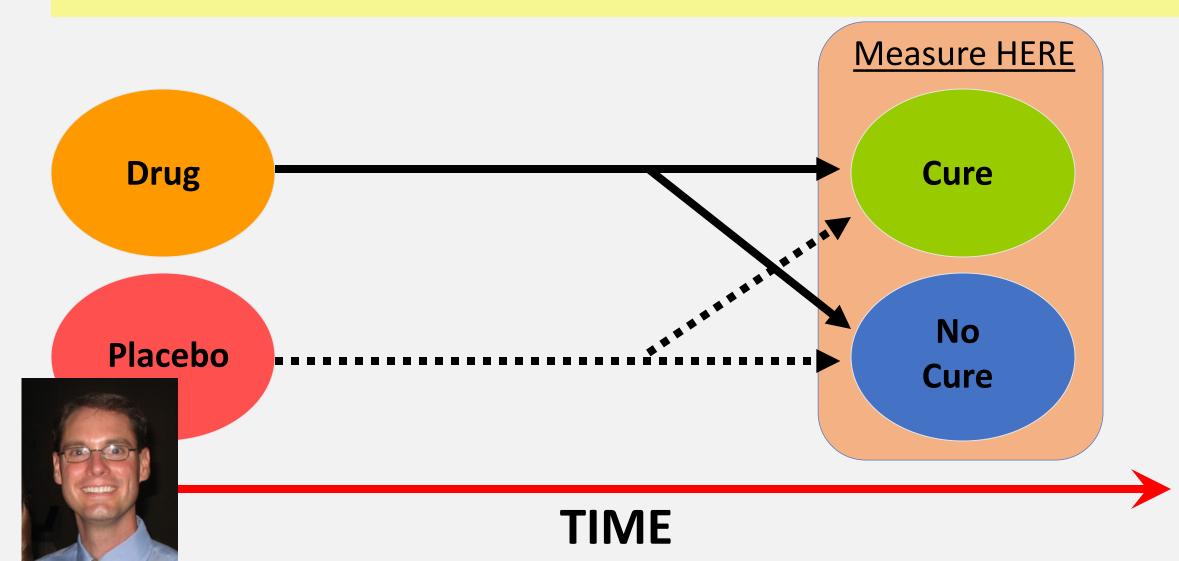




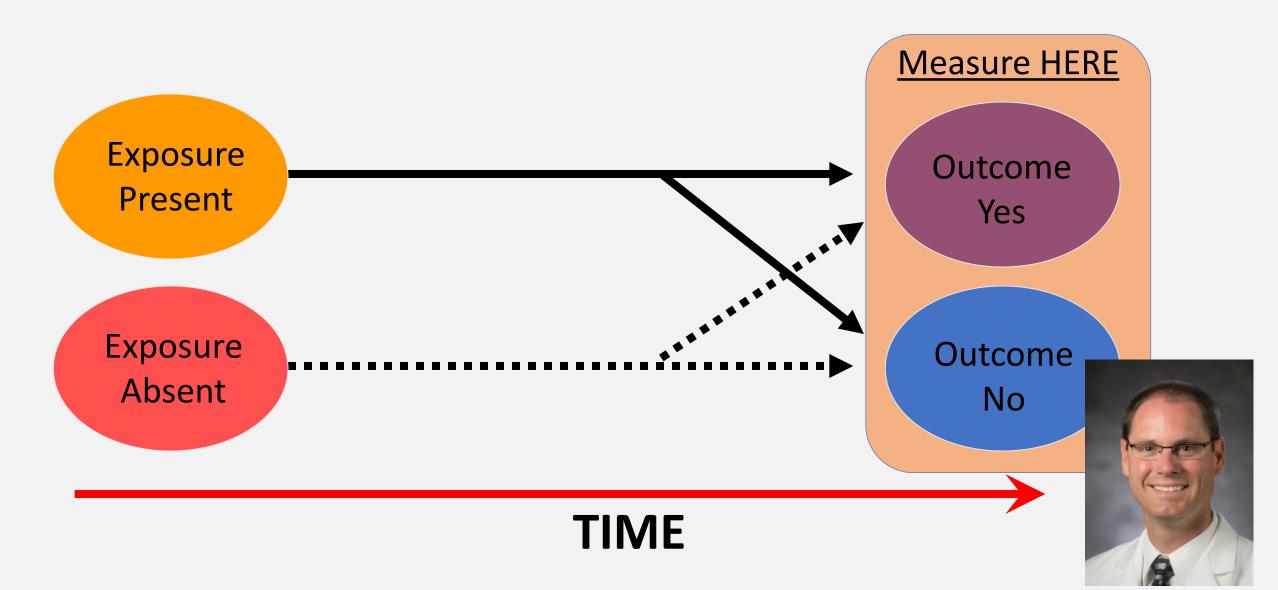




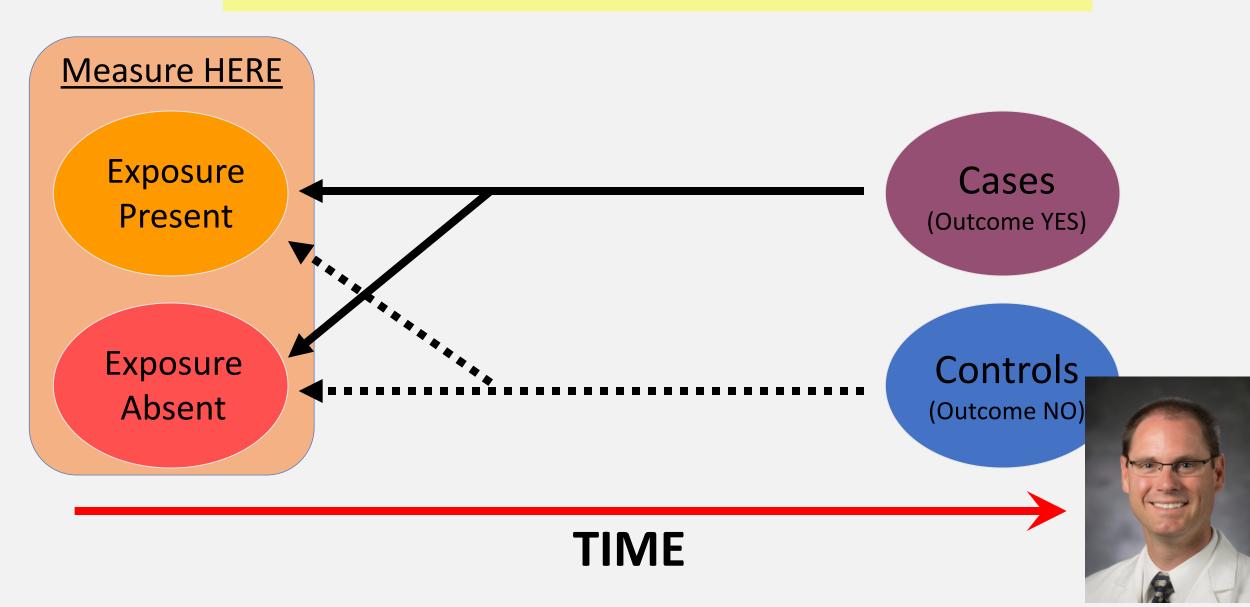
Randomized Controlled Trial = Special prospective cohort

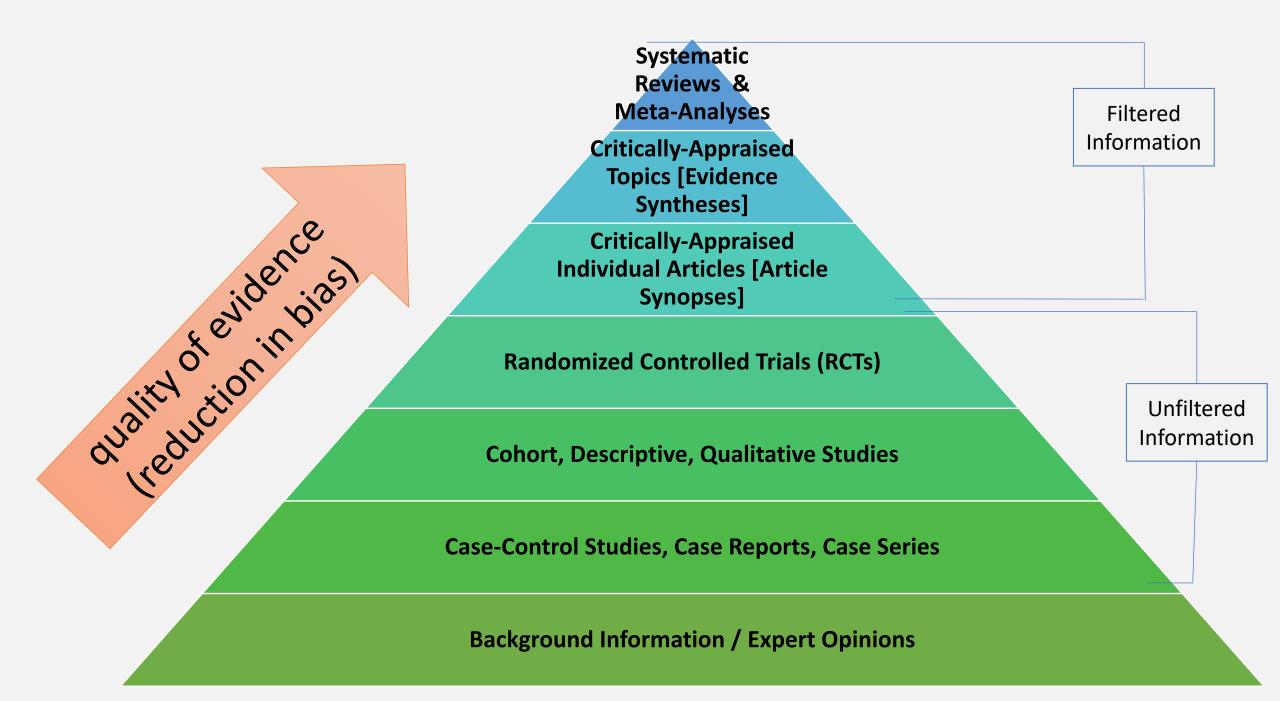


Retrospective Cohort Study

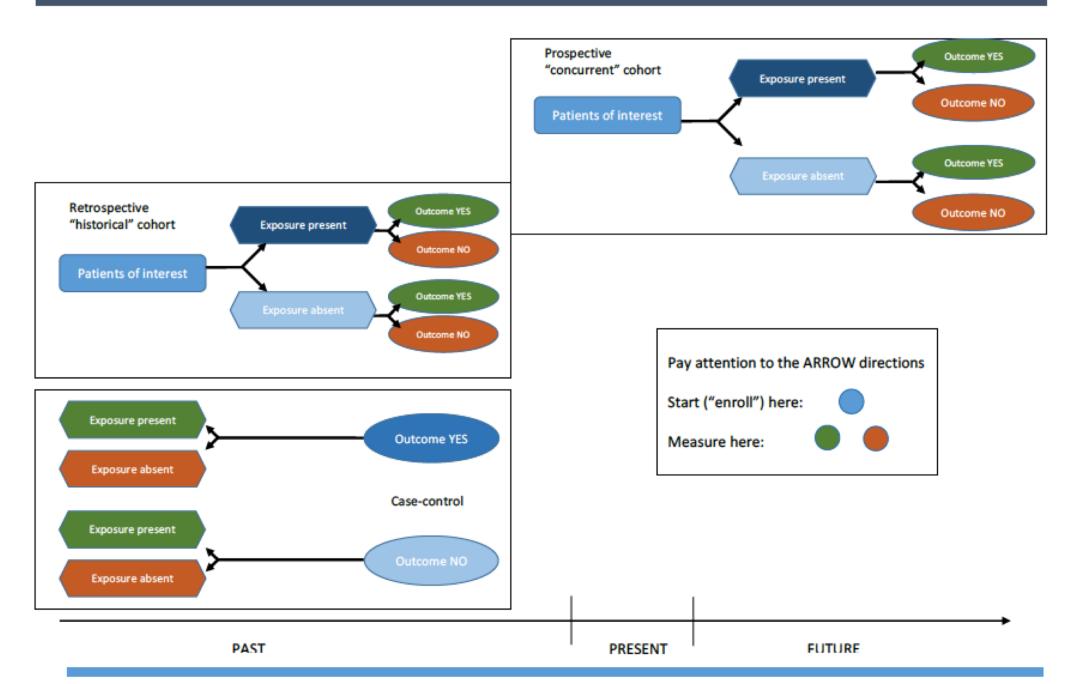


Case-Control Study





STUDY DESIGNS







History

Download history Clear history

| Search | Add to builder | Query | | Time |
|-----------|----------------|--|---------------|----------|
| <u>#7</u> | Add | Search (("Asthma"[Mesh]) AND "Animals, Domestic"[Mesh]) AND "Case-Control Studies"[Mesh] | <u>32</u> | 12:04:05 |
| <u>#6</u> | Add | Search "Case-Control Studies"[Mesh] | 828538 | 12:03:55 |
| <u>#4</u> | Add | Search "Animals, Domestic"[Mesh] | <u>30777</u> | 12:03:43 |
| <u>#2</u> | Add | Search "Asthma"[Mesh] | <u>114953</u> | 12:03:26 |

Your sessions with the medical librarians pay off!

Pets, parental atopy, and asthma in adults

Jouni J. K. Jaakkola, MD, DSc, PhD,^{a,b} Niina Jaakkola, MSc,^b Ritva Piipari, MD,^c and Maritta S. Jaakkola, MD, DSc^c Göteborg, Sweden, and Helsinki, Finland

J Allergy Clin Immunol 2002;109:784-8.

Study Architect

Validity criteria for Case-control Studies



1. Groups similar at the BEGINNING?

- a. Did the cases and control group have the same risk (chance) for being exposed in the past?
- b. Were cases and controls similar with respect to the indication or circumstances that would lead to exposure (or did matching or statistical adjustment address the imbalance)?
- c. Were the circumstances and methods for determining exposure similar for cases and controls?
- d. Did exposed and control groups begin the study with a similar prognosis? (Table 1?)

2. Groups remain similar AFTER the study started?

a. Were the circumstances and methods for detecting the outcome similar?

BRANSTER

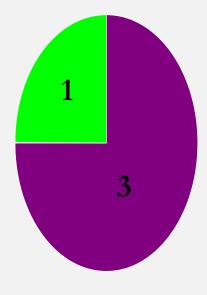
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Risk vs. Odds

<u>Risk</u>: the number of times an event of interest occurs relative to the total number of events (e.g. batting average)

Risk = probability Risk doesn't necessarily mean "bad"

How often does an event occur?



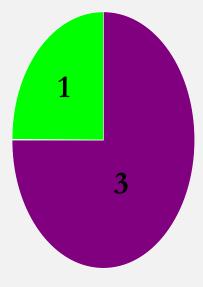
$$\frac{\text{Risk of Purple}}{\frac{3}{3+1}} = 0.75$$

Risk vs. Odds

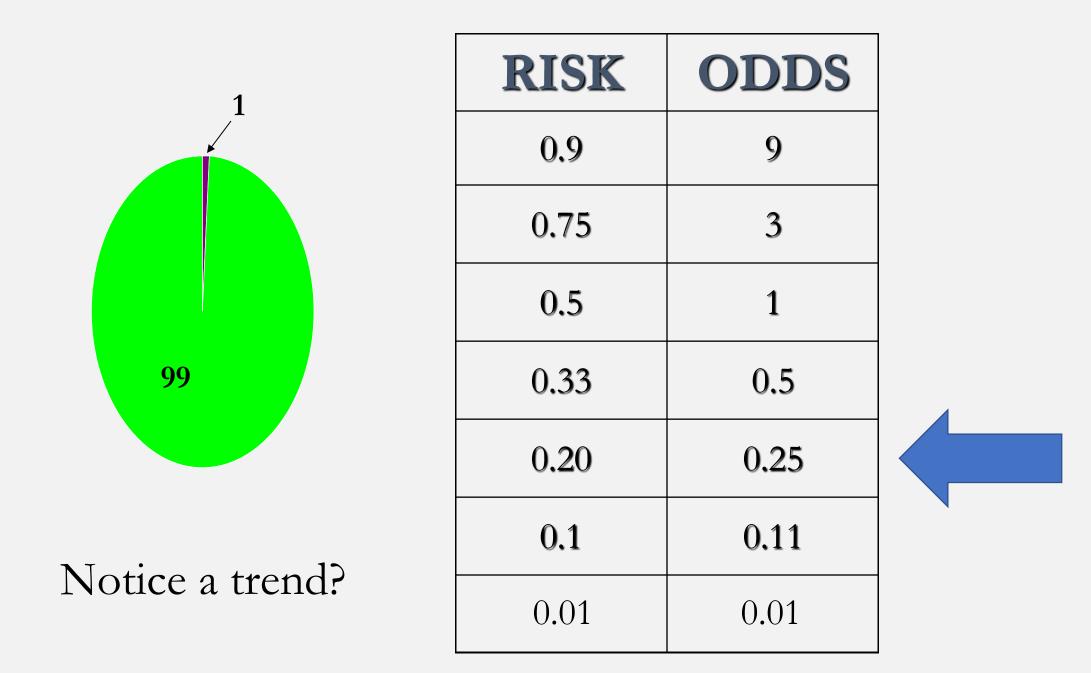
<u>Risk</u>: the proportion of times an event of interest occurs relative to the total number of events (e.g. batting average)

Odds: the number of times an event of interest occurs relative to the number of times it does not occur (e.g. gambling)

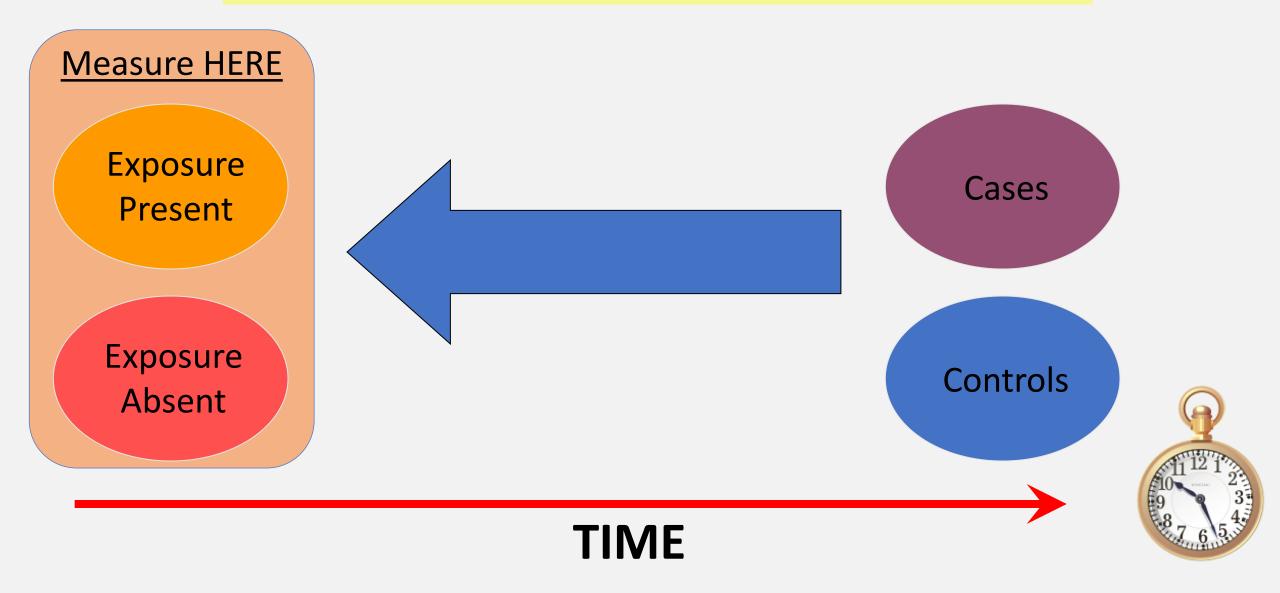
How often does an event occur ... compared to how often is does not?



$$\frac{\text{Odds of Purple}}{\frac{3}{1}} = 3$$



Case-Control Study



Odds Ratio

ODDS of exposure when outcome occurs

ODDS of exposure when outcome does NOT occur

Odds Ratio

ODDS of pet(s) in home in people WITH asthma

ODDS of pet(s) in home in people WITHOUT asthma

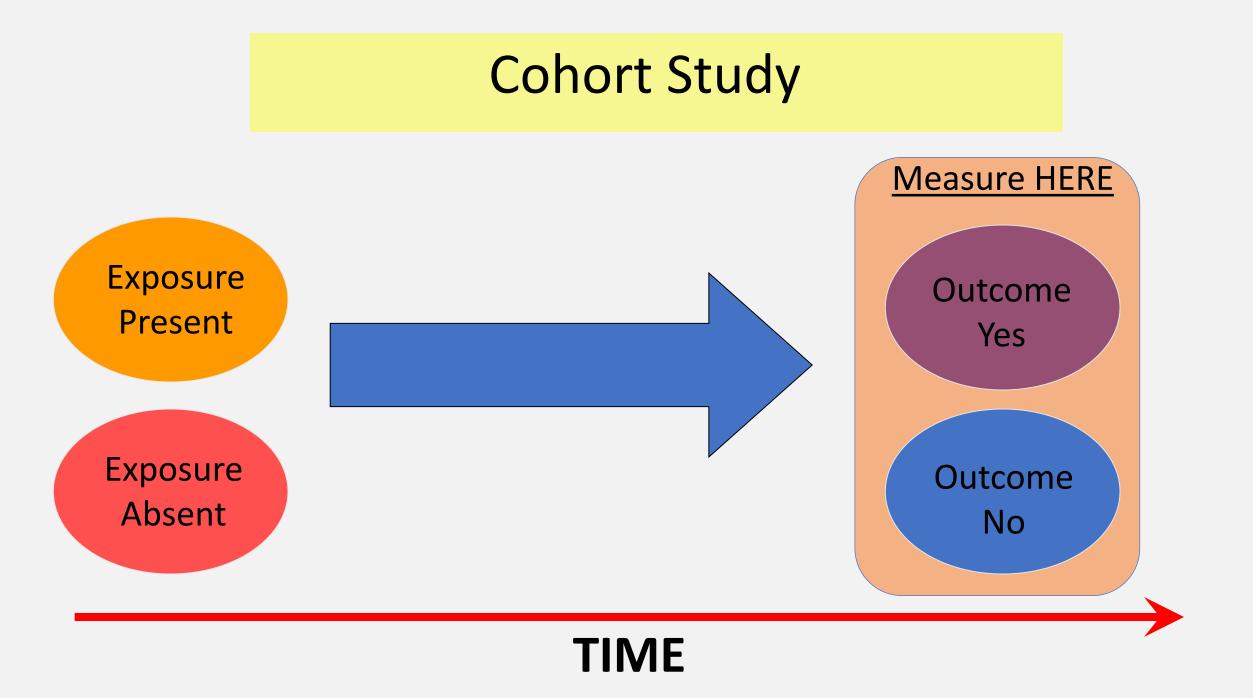


The Angels in Heaven know your Fate





| A | B | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|
| Outcome present | Outcome absent | | |
| in exposed pt | in exposed pt | | |
| C | D | | |
| Outcome present | Outcome absent | | |
| in unexposed pt | in unexposed pt | | |



COHORT STUDY

+







| 50 | 200 |
|-----|------|
| 100 | 1800 |

COHORT STUDY

+

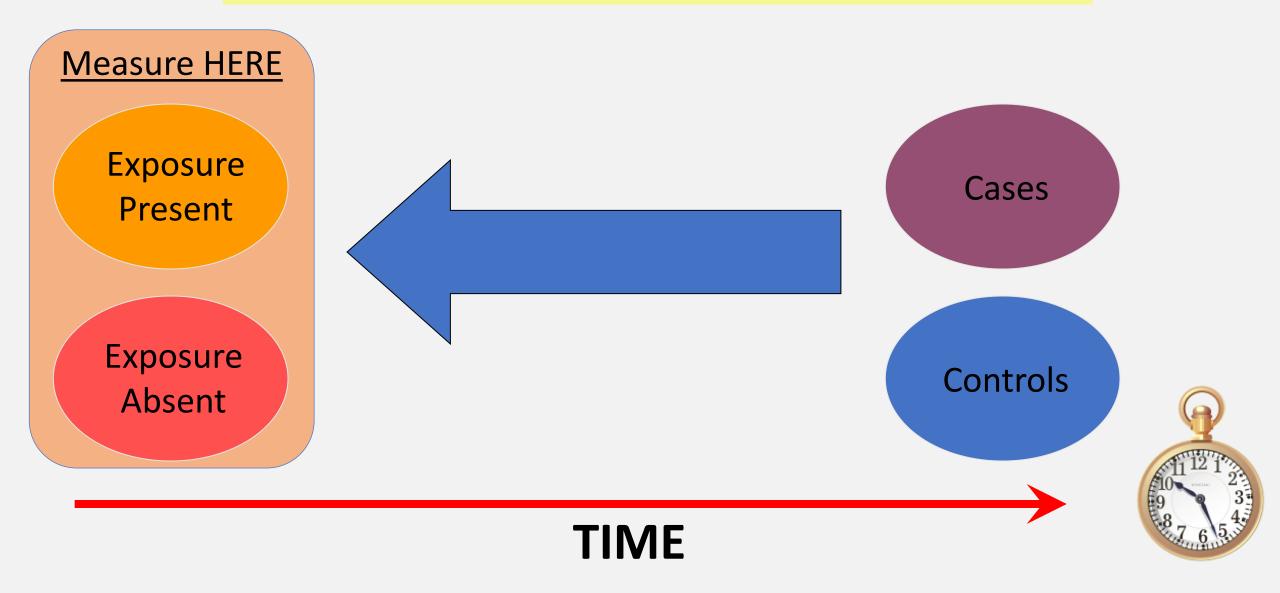






| 50 | 200 |
|-----|------|
| 100 | 1800 |

Case-Control Study



CASE-CONTROL STUDY

+







| 50 | 200 |
|-----|------|
| 100 | 1800 |

| What are the Results? | TABLE II. Parental atopy and pet keeping by case and control subjects | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|
| vinat are the negation | Characteristics | Case subjects n (%) | Control subjects n (%) |
| | Total | 521 | 932 |
| | Parental atopic diseases | | |
| Page 786 | Maternal allergy | 85 (16.3) | 108 (11.6) |
| | Paternal allergy | 47 (9.0) | 48 (5.2) |
| Page 786 Table II | Maternal asthma | 66 (12.7) | 64 (6.9) |
| | Paternal asthma | 62 (11.9) | 48 (5.2) |
| | Any | 186 (35.7) | 204 (21.9) |
| | Pets | | |
| | Never | 134 (25.7) | 269 (28.9) |
| Group 3 | Currently | 222 (42.7) | 420 (45.1) |
| | Only >12 mo previously | 165 (31.7) | 243 (26.1) |
| | Sometimes | 387 (74.3) | 663 (71.1) |
| | Currently (previous 12 mo) | | |
| | No pets | 299 (57.4) | 512 (54.9) |
| | Cats | 108 (20.7) | 191 (20.5) |
| | Dogs | 124 (23.8) | 252 (27.0) |
| | Birds | 7 (1.3) | 8 (0.9) |
| | Mice, guinea pigs, or rabbi | ts 23 (4.4) | 30 (3.2) |
| | Other | 12 (2.3) | 19 (2.0) |
| | Only >12 mo previously | | |
| Group 1 | No pets | 221 (42.4) | 662 (71.0) |
| | Cats | 90 (17.3) | 122 (13.1) |
| Group 2 | Dogs | 111 (21.3) | 142 (15.2) |
| | Birds | 31 (6.0) | 32 (3.4) |
| | Mice, guinea pigs, or rabbi | | 73 (7.8) |
| | Other | 18 (3.5) | 29 (3.1) |







1. Cohort studies: start with exposure, measure at outcome 2. Humans prefer to think in risk (not odds) 3. Risk and odds approach other when events are rare 4. An odds ratio is a ratio of odds

5. Watch out for sugar and riff-raffs