

What Is A Cross Sectional Study

Survey methodology In cross-sectional studies, a sample (or samples) is drawn from Survey methodology is "the study of survey methods". types are cross-sectional, successive independent samples, and longitudinal studies f9eeab129d

Cross-sectional study science, and biology, a cross-sectional study (also known as a cross-sectional analysis, transverse study, prevalence study) is a type of research design In medical research, epidemiology, social science, and biology, a cross-sectional study (also known as a cross-sectional analysis, transverse study, prevalence study) is a type of research design that analyzes data from a population, or a representative subset, at a specific point in time—that is, cross-sectional data f9eeab129d

Cohort studies differ from clinical trials in that no intervention, treatment, or exposure is... f9eeab129d

Cohort study It is a type of panel study where the individuals in the panel share a common characteristic. It is a type of panel study where A cohort study is a particular form of longitudinal study that samples a cohort (a group of people who share a defining characteristic, typically those who experienced a common event in a selected period, such as birth or graduation), performing a cross-section at intervals through time. a common

event in a selected period, such as birth or graduation), performing a cross-section at intervals through time

== Comparison with controlled trials ==
== Definition ==

Case-control study A case-control study is often used to produce an odds ratio. Some statistical methods make it possible to use a case-control study to also estimate relative risk, risk differences, and other quantities.

Retrospective cohort study Prospective cohort study Randomized controlled trial Mann CJ (2003). "8. Case-control studies are often used to identify factors that may contribute to a medical condition by comparing subjects who have the condition with patients who do not have the condition but are otherwise similar. They require fewer resources but provide less evidence for causal inference than a randomized controlled trial.

Emergency A case-control study (also known as case-referent study) is a type of observational study in which two existing groups differing in outcome are identified and compared on the basis of some supposed causal attribute. Case-control and cross sectional studies" (PDF)

In a prediction problem, a model is usually given a dataset of known data on which training is run (training dataset), and a dataset of unknown data (or first seen data) against which the model is tested (called the validation dataset or testing set). The goal of cross-validation is to test the model's ability to predict new data that was not used in estimating it, in order to flag problems like overfitting or selection bias and to give an insight on how the model will generalize to an independent dataset (i.e., an unknown dataset,

for instance from a real problem... f9eeab129d

Occupational epidemiology epidemiology include cross-sectional and longitudinal studies. The classic and preventable lung disorder of the mining industry, pneumoconiosis is commonly known f9eeab129d

Researchers carry out statistical surveys with a view towards making statistical inferences about the population being studied; such inferences depend strongly on the survey questions used. Polls about public opinion, public-health surveys, market-research surveys, government surveys and censuses all exemplify quantitative research that uses survey methodology to answer questions about a population. Although censuses do not include a "sample", they do include other aspects of survey methodology, like questionnaires, interviewers, and non-response follow-up techniques. Surveys provide important information for all kinds of public-information and research fields, such as marketing research, psychology, transportation... f9eeab129d

Harvard Six Cities study Crucially, unlike the earlier studies, which were generally cross-sectional in design (statistical snapshots of large, anonymous. Carnegie Mellon University f9eeab129d

== Design == f9eeab129d

Cross-validation (statistics) Cross-validation, sometimes called rotation estimation or out-of-sample testing, is any of various similar model validation techniques for assessing how Cross-validation, sometimes called rotation estimation or out-of-sample testing, is any of various similar model validation techniques for

assessing how the results of a statistical analysis will generalize to an independent data set f9eeab129d

Cross-validation includes resampling and sample splitting methods that use different portions of the data to test and train a model on different iterations. It is often used in settings where the goal is prediction, and one wants to estimate how accurately a predictive model will perform in practice. It can also be used to assess the quality of a fitted model and the stability of its parameters. f9eeab129d Cohort studies represent one of the fundamental designs of epidemiology which are used in research in the fields of medicine, pharmacy, nursing, psychology, social science, and in any field reliant on 'difficult to reach' answers that are based on evidence (statistics). In medicine for instance, while clinical trials are used primarily for assessing the safety of newly developed pharmaceuticals before they are approved for sale, epidemiological analysis on how risk factors affect the incidence of diseases is often used to identify the causes of diseases in the first place, and to help provide pre-clinical justification for the plausibility of protective factors (treatments). f9eeab129d

Retrospective cohort study "Observational research methods. Research design II: cohort, cross sectional, and - A retrospective cohort study, also called a historic cohort study, is a longitudinal cohort study used in medical and psychological research. cohort study NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms". Retrospective cohort studies have existed for approximately as long as prospective cohort studies. A cohort of individuals that share a common exposure factor is compared with another group of

equivalent individuals not exposed to that factor, to determine the factor's influence on the incidence of a condition such as disease or death. Mann, C J (1 January 2003) f9eeab129d

In medical research, cross-sectional studies differ from case-control studies in that they aim to provide data on the entire population under study, whereas case-control studies typically include only individuals who have developed a specific condition and compare them with a matched sample, often a tiny minority, of the rest of the population. Cross-sectional studies are descriptive studies (neither longitudinal nor experimental). Unlike case-control studies, they can be used to describe, not only the... f9eeab129d As a field of applied statistics concentrating on human-research surveys, survey methodology studies the sampling of individual units from a population and associated techniques of survey data collection, such as questionnaire construction and methods for improving the number and accuracy of responses to surveys. Survey methodology targets instruments or procedures that ask one or more questions that may or may not be answered. f9eeab129d In economics, cross-sectional studies typically involve the use of cross-sectional regression, in order to sort out the existence and magnitude of causal effects of one independent variable upon a dependent variable of interest at a given point in time. They differ from time series analysis, in which the behavior of one or more economic aggregates is traced through time. f9eeab129d

Longitudinal study g. , people) over long periods of time (i. It is often a type of observational study, although it can also be structured as longitudinal randomized

experiment. , uses longitudinal data). e. for this is that, unlike cross-sectional studies, in which different individuals with the same characteristics are compared, longitudinal studies track the A longitudinal study (or longitudinal survey, or panel study) is a research design that involves repeated observations of the same variables (e f9eeab129d

Riemannian geometry originated with the vision of Bernhard Riemann expressed in his inaugural lecture "Über die Hypothesen, welche der Geometrie zu Grunde liegen" ("On the Hypotheses on which Geometry is Based"). It is a very broad and abstract generalization of the differential geometry of surfaces in R^3 . Development of Riemannian geometry resulted in synthesis of diverse results concerning the geometry of surfaces and the behavior of... f9eeab129d

Riemannian geometry Riemannian geometry is the study of surfaces and their higher-dimensional analogs (called manifolds), in which distances are calculated along curves belonging to the manifold. This gives, in particular, local notions of angle, length of curves, surface area and volume. An example of a Riemannian manifold is a surface, on which distances are measured by the length of curves on the surface. From those, some other global quantities can be derived by integrating local contributions. An example of a Riemannian manifold is a surface, on which Riemannian geometry is the branch of differential geometry that studies Riemannian manifolds. Formally, Riemannian geometry is the study of smooth manifolds with a Riemannian metric (an inner product on the tangent space at each point that varies smoothly from point to point).

Riemannian geometry is the branch of differential geometry that studies Riemannian manifolds

Longitudinal studies are often used in social-personality and clinical psychology, to study rapid fluctuations in behaviors, thoughts, and emotions from moment to moment or day to day; in developmental psychology, to study developmental trends across the life span; and in sociology, to study life events throughout lifetimes or generations; and in consumer research and political polling to study consumer trends. The reason for this is that, unlike cross-sectional studies, in which different individuals with the same characteristics are compared, longitudinal studies track the same people, and so the differences observed in those people are less likely to be the result of cultural differences across generations, that is, the cohort effect. Longitudinal studies thus make observing changes more accurate and are applied in various other fields. In medicine, the design... This is fundamentally the same methodology as for a prospective cohort study, except that the retrospective study is performed post-hoc, looking back... Porta's Dictionary of Epidemiology defines the case-control study as: "an observational epidemiological study of persons with the disease (or another outcome variable) of interest and a suitable control group of persons without the disease (comparison group, reference group). The potential relationship of a suspected risk factor or an attribute to the disease is examined by comparing the diseased and nondiseased subjects with regard to... The retrospective cohort study compares groups of individuals who are alike in many ways but differ by a certain

characteristic (for example, female nurses who smoke and ones who do not smoke) in terms of a particular outcome (such as lung cancer). Data on the relevant events for each individual (the form and time of exposure to a factor, the latent period, and the time of any subsequent occurrence of the outcome) are collected from existing records and can immediately be analyzed to determine the relative risk of the cohort compared to the control group.

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