

Ph.D. course on Epidemiology for Biostatisticians

Some references related to the introductory lectures January 8 2007.

Breslow NE & Powers W (1978). Are there two logistic regressions for retrospective data? *Biometrics* **34**, 100-105.

Carroll RJ, Ruppert D, Stefanski LA & Crainiceanu CM (2006). *Measurement error in nonlinear models. A modern perspective*. Second Edition. Chapman & Hall, London.

Davey Smith G & Ebrahim S (2001). Epidemiology – is it time to call it a day? *Int J Epidemiol* **30**, 1-11.

Gail MH (1986). Adjusting for covariates that have the same distribution in exposed and unexposed cohorts, in (Moolgavkar & Prentice, eds) *Modern Statistical Methods in Chronic Disease Epidemiology*. Wiley, New York. 3-18

Gail MH, Wieand S & Piantadosi S (1984). Biased estimates of treatment effect in randomized experiments with nonlinear regressions and omitted covariates. *Biometrika* **71**, 431-444.

Gail MH, Tan WY & Piantadosi S. (1988). Test for no treatment effect in randomized clinical trials. *Biometrika* **75**, 57-64.

Greenland S & Robins JM (1985). Confounding and misclassification. *Amer J Epidemiol* **122**, 495-506.

Hauch WW, Neuhaus JM, Kalbfleisch JD & Anderson S (1991). A consequence of omitted covariates when estimating odds ratios. *J Clin Epidemiol* **44**, 77-81.

Hernan MA, Hernandez-Diaz S & Robins JM (2004). A structural approach to selection bias. *Epidemiology* **15**, 615-625.

Lund J (2000). Sampling bias in population studies – how to use the Lexis diagram. *Scand J Statist.* **27**, 589-604.

Miettinen OS & Cook EF (1981). Confounding: Essence and detection. *Amer J Epidemiol* **114**, 593-603.

Neuhaus JM (1998). Estimation efficiency with omitted covariates in generalized linear models. *J Amer Statist Assoc* **93**, 1124-1129.

Neuhaus JM & Jewell P (1993). A geometric approach to assess bias due to omitted covariates in generalized linear models. *Biometrika* **60**, 807-815.

Neuhaus JM, Kalbfleisch JD & WW Hauck (1991). A comparison of cluster-specific and population-averaged approaches for analyzing correlated binary data. *Int Statist Rev* **59**, 25-35.

Prentice RL (1982). Covariate measurement errors and parameter estimation in a failure time regression model. *Biometrika* **69**, 331-342.

Reeves GK, Cox DR, Darby SC & Whitley E (1998). Some aspects of measurement error in explanatory variables for continuous and binary regression models. *Statistics in Medicine* **17**, 2157-2177.

Robinson LD & Jewell NP (1991). Some surprising results about covariate adjustment in logistic regression models. *Int Statist Rev* **58**, 227-240.

Rothman KJ & Greenland S (1998). *Modern Epidemiology*. 2nd Ed. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

Rosenbaum P & Rubin D (1983). The central role of the propensity score in observational studies for causal effects. *Biometrika* **70**, 41-55.

Rosenbaum P & Rubin D (1983). Reducing bias in observational studies using subclassification on the propensity score. *J Amer Statist Assoc* **79**, 516-524.

Rosenbaum P & Rubin D (1983). Constructing a control group using multivariate matched sampling methods that incorporate the propensity score. *Amer Statistician* **39**, 33-38.

Wickramaratne P & Holford T (1987). Confounding in epidemiologic studies: the adequacy of the control groups as a measure of confounding. *Biometrics* **43**, 751-765.

In the preparations the following entries of *Encyclopedia of Epidemiologic Methods* have also been consulted:

- Bias in Observational Studies (Hill & Kleinbaum)
- Biased Sampling of Cohorts in Epidemiology (Brookmeyer)
- Causation (Greenland)
- Collapsibility (Greenland)
- Confounding (Greenland)
- Effect Modification (McKnight)
- Hill's Criteria for Causality (Rothman & Greenland)
- Interaction (Farewell)
- Measurement error in epidemiologic studies (Carroll)
- Misclassification error (Kuha, Skinner & Palmgren)
- Propensity score (Rosenbaum)
- Validity and Generalizability in Epidemiologic Studies (Rothman & Greenland)