

Ph.D.-course on Epidemiology for biostatisticians

Lectures and references. The more essential ones are marked with *.

8 January

Age-specific incidence and prevalence

Brillinger, D.R. (1986). The natural variability of vital rates and associated statistics (with discussion). *Biometrics* **42**, 693-734.

Keiding, N. (1990). Statistical inference in the Lexis diagram. *Phil.Trans.Roy.Soc.Land. A* **332**, 487-509.

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*Keiding, N. (2005). Incidence-prevalence relationships. *Encycl. Biostat.*, Second edition, **4**, 2502-2506. Revised version in P.K. Andersen & N. Keiding (ed.) (2006), *Survival and Event History Analysis*, Chichester: Wiley, 249-252.

Age-period-cohort models

Holford, T.R. (2005). Age-period-cohort analysis. *Encycl. Biostat.*, Second edition, **1**, 105-123.

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*Jacobsen, R., Keiding, N. & Lynge, E. (2002). Long term mortality trends behind low life expectancy of Danish women, *J. Epidemiol. Comm. Health* **56**, 205-208.

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Event history analysis obtained by conditioning in cohort models

Aalen, O.O., Borgan, Ø., Keiding, N. & Thormann, J. (1980). Interaction between life history events. Nonparametric analysis for prospective and retrospective data in the presence of censoring. *Scand.J.Statist.* **7**, 161-171.

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*Keiding, N. (2006). Event history analysis and the cross-section. *Statist.Med.* **25**, 2343-2364.

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Keiding, N., Holst, C. & Green, A. (1989). Retrospective estimation of diabetes incidence from information in a current prevalent population and historical mortality. *Amer.J.Epid.* **130**, 588-600.

Keiding, N., Kvist, K., Hartvig, H., Tvede, M. & Juul, S. (2002). Estimating time to pregnancy from current durations in a cross-sectional sample. *Biostatistics* **3**, 565-578.

Ogata, Y., Katsura, K., Keiding, N., Holst, C. & Green, A. (2000). Empirical Bayes age-period-cohort analysis of retrospective incidence data. *Scand.J.Statist.* **27**, 415-432.

Scheike, T. & Keiding, N. (2006). Design and analysis of time to pregnancy. *Stat.Meth.Med. Res.* **15**, 127-140.

Prevalent cohort study

Daniels, H.E. (1938). Some problems of statistical interest in wool research (with discussion). *Supplement to the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* **5**, 89-128.

*Keiding, N. (1992). Independent delayed entry (with discussion). *Survival Analysis: State of the Art* (eds. J.P. Klein & P.K. Goel). Kluwer, Dordrecht, 309-326.

10 January

Confounder or mediator: a simple example

Andersen, R.V., Bech, A.G. & Nordentoft, L. (2005). Social ulighed i børns luftvejssymptomer? En statistisk analyse. Bachelorprojekt i Folkesundhedsvidenskab, Københavns Universitet.

Mediation proportion

Didelez, V., Dawid, A.P. & Geneletti, S. (2006). Direct and indirect effects of sequential treatments. In: *Proceedings of the 22nd Annual Conference on Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence*, 138-146.

*Ditlevsen, S., Christensen, U., Lynch, J., Damsgaard, M.T. & Keiding, N. (2005). The mediation proportion: A structural equation approach for estimating the proportion of exposure effect on outcome explained by an intermediate variable. *Epidemiology* **16**, 114-120.

Pearl, J. (2001). Direct and indirect effects. In: *Proceedings of the Seventeenth Conference on Uncertainty in Artificial Intelligence*, San Francisco, CA: Morgan Kaufmann, 411-20.

Time-dependent confounders: g-estimation and marginal structural models

*Diggle, P.J., Heagerty, P., Liang, K.-Y. & Zeger, S.L. (2002). Time-dependent covariates. In: *Analysis of Longitudinal data, Second ed.* Oxford Statistical Science Series 25, Chapter 12, 245-281.

Time-dependent confounders: structural nested failure time models

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