

XXX. Mezinárodní konference NEMOCNIČNÍ EPIDEMIOLOGIE A HYGIENA
16. - 17. 4. 2024, Brno

Dokumentace v surveillance a šetření epidemií

Vladimír Príkazský¹, Jana Pratteringerová^{1,2,3}

¹Fakulta zdravotnických studií, Technická univerzita v Liberci

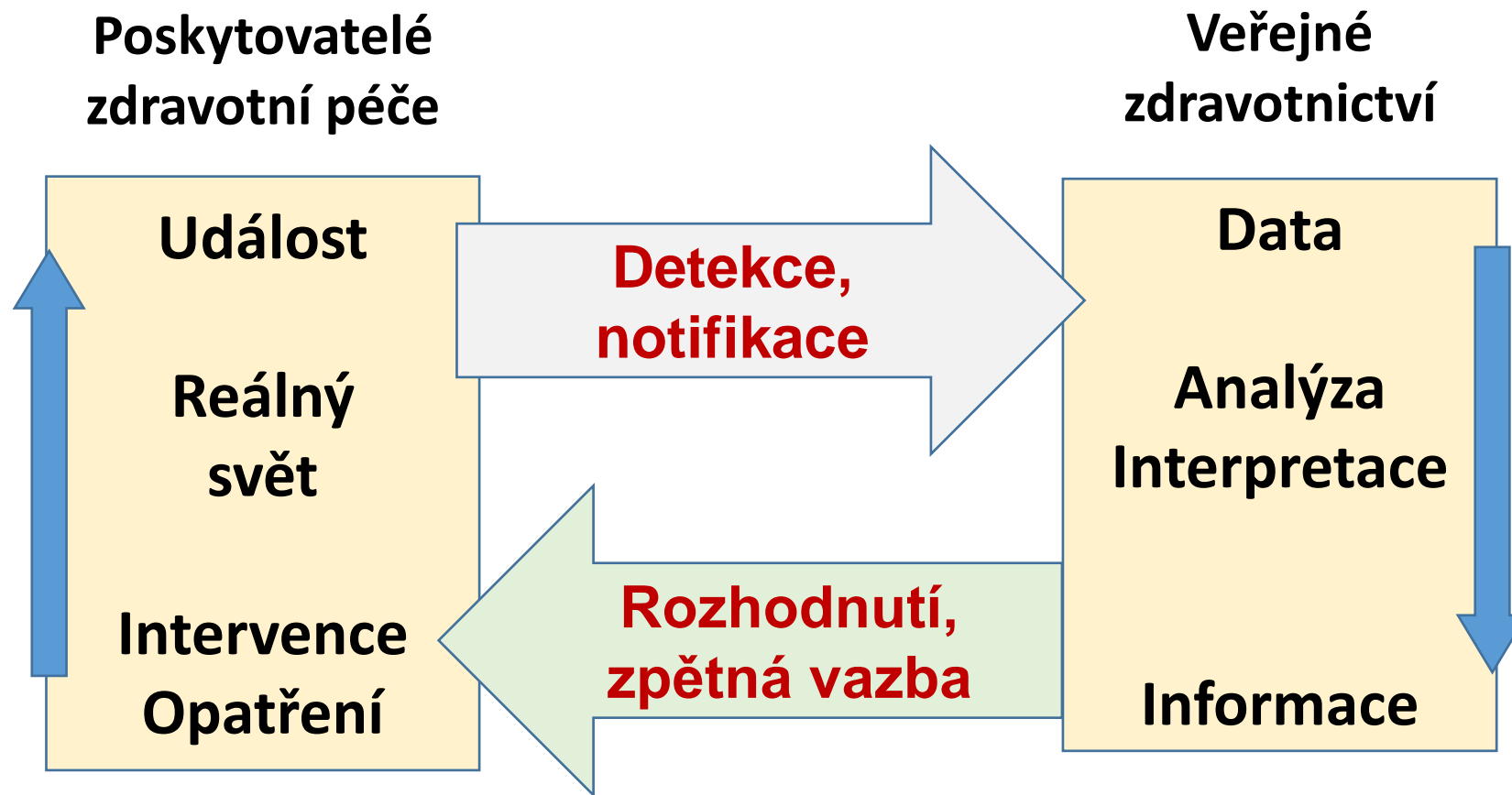
²Krajská nemocnice Liberec, Liberec, Česká republika

³Univerzita obrany, Vojenská lékařská fakulta, Hradec Králové, Česká republika

1968

Surveillance jako metoda práce v epidemiologii

Cyklus surveillance



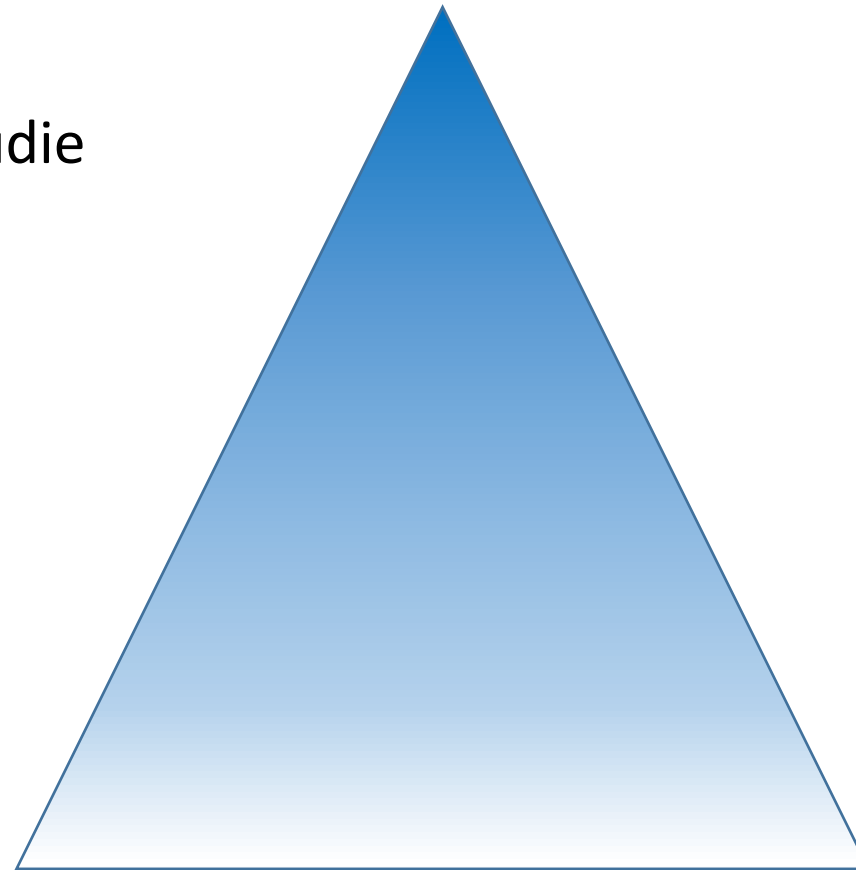
Síla důkazů

- Systematické přehledy
- Randomizovaná kontrolovaná studie

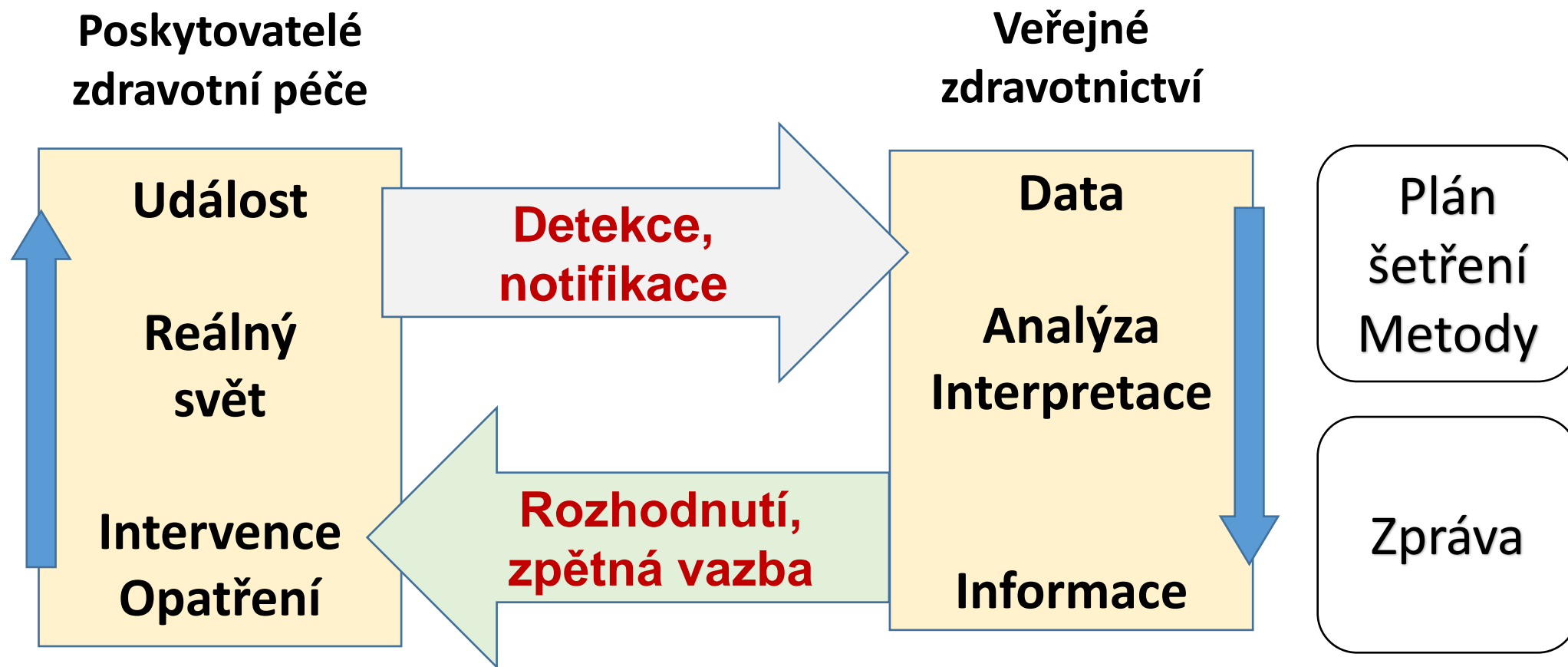
Surveillance

- Kohortová studie
- Studie případů a kontrol
- Survey, monitorování výskytu

- Kazuistiky – případy
- Posudky, konzultace
- Laboratorní výzkum



Cyklus surveillance




Dobrá epidemiologická praxe

- Good epidemiology practice - GEP
- Definuje kvalitu procesu, surveillance, šetření a výzkumu
- Zajišťuje, aby byl celý proces
 - transparentní
 - logický
 - úplný
 - efektivní
 - etický
 - aby dal odpověď na zkoumanou otázku náležitým způsobem s náležitým úsilím



Guidelines and recommendations for ensuring Good Epidemiological Practice (GEP): a guideline developed by the German Society for Epidemiology

Wolfgang Hoffmann¹ · Ute Latza² · Sebastian E. Baumeister^{3,4} · Martin Brünger^{5,6,7} · Nina Buttman-Schweiger⁸ · Juliane Hardt^{6,7,9,10} · Verena Hoffmann¹¹ · André Karch¹² · Adrian Richter¹³ · Carsten Oliver Schmidt¹³ · Irene Schmidtman¹⁴ · Enno Swart¹⁵ · Neeltje van den Berg² 

Received: 23 November 2018 / Accepted: 22 February 2019 / Published online: 4 March 2019

© The Author(s) 2019

Abstract


Objective To revise the German *guidelines and recommendations for ensuring Good Epidemiological Practice* (GEP) that were developed in 1999 by the *German Society for Epidemiology* (DGEpi), evaluated and revised in 2004, supplemented in 2008, and updated in 2014.

Methods The executive board of the DGEpi tasked the third revision of the GEP. The revision was arrived as a result of a consensus-building process by a working group of the DGEpi in collaboration with other working groups of the DGEpi and with the *German Association for Medical Informatics, Biometry and Epidemiology*, the *German Society of Social Medicine and Prevention* (DGSMP), the *German Region of the International Biometric Society* (IBS-DR), the *German Technology, Methods and Infrastructure for Networked Medical Research* (TMF), and the *German Network for Health Services Research* (DNVF). The GEP also refers to related German Good Practice documents (e.g. Health Reporting, Cartographical Practice in the Healthcare System, Secondary Data Analysis).



bitly

Bridging research integrity and global health epidemiology (BRIDGE) statement: guidelines for good epidemiological practice

Sandra Alba ¹, Kristien Verdonck,² Annick Lenglet,^{3,4} Susan F Rumisha,^{5,6} Martijn Wienia,⁷ Imre Teunissen,¹ Masja Straetemans,¹ Walter Mendoza,⁸ Daniel Jeannetot,¹ Daniel Weibel,⁹ Harriet Mayanja-Kizza,¹⁰ Sanjay Juvekar¹¹

To cite: Alba S, Verdonck K, Lenglet A, *et al*. Bridging research integrity and global health epidemiology (BRIDGE) statement: guidelines for good epidemiological practice. *BMJ Global Health* 2020;5:e003236. doi:10.1136/bmjgh-2020-003236

Handling editor Seye Abimbola

Received 26 June 2020
Revised 2 September 2020
Accepted 3 September 2020

ABSTRACT

Background Research integrity and research fairness have gained considerable momentum in the past decade and have direct implications for global health epidemiology. Research integrity and research fairness principles should be equally nurtured to produce high-quality impactful research—but bridging the two can lead to practical and ethical dilemmas. In order to provide practical guidance to researchers and epidemiologist, we set out to develop good epidemiological practice guidelines specifically for global health epidemiology, targeted at stakeholders involved in the commissioning, conduct, appraisal and publication of global health research. **Methods** We developed preliminary guidelines based on targeted online searches on existing best practices for

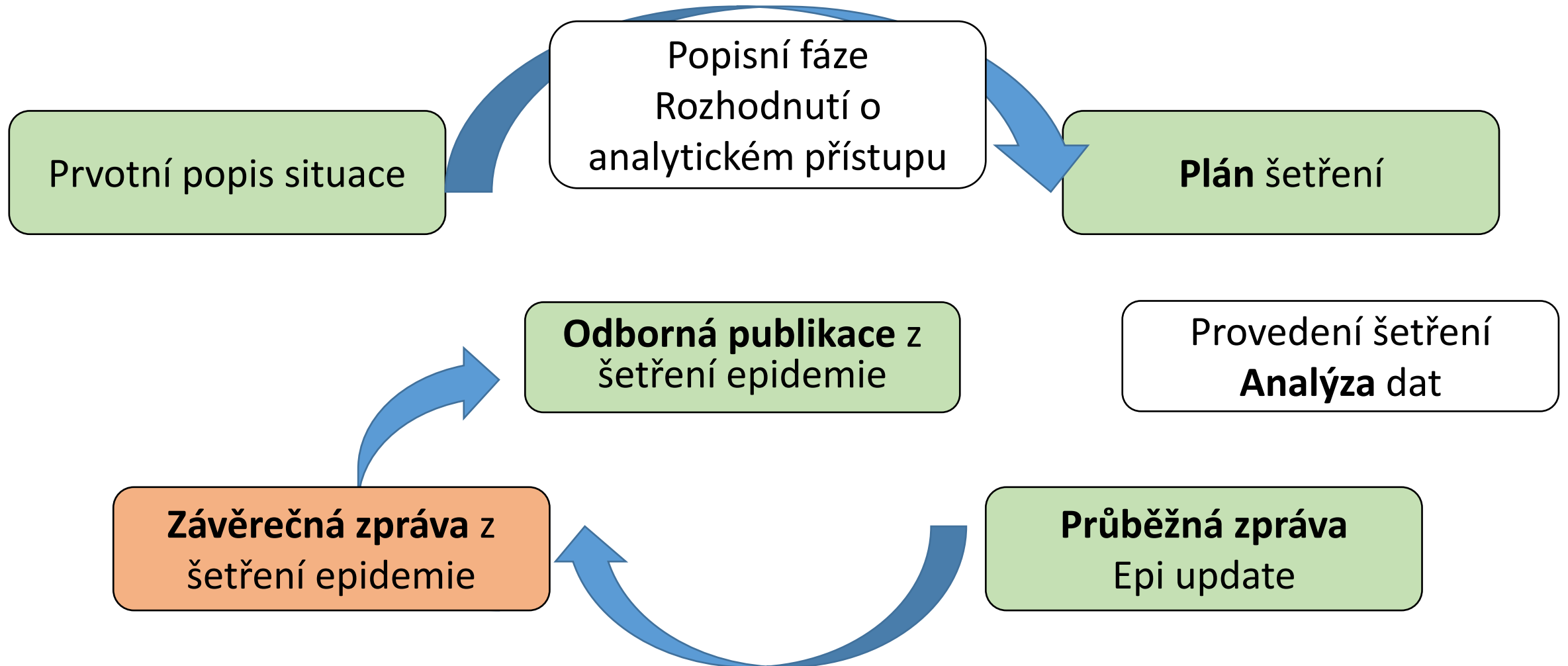
Key questions

What is already known?

- ▶ Research integrity and research fairness have gained considerable momentum in the past decade and have direct implications for global health epidemiology.
- ▶ Balancing research integrity with the realities of conducting fair global health epidemiological research can be challenging.
- ▶ Unfortunately, existing good epidemiological practice guidelines developed by national epidemiological associations are not tailored to the idiosyncrasies of global health and lack international legitimacy.

1. Příprava studie
2. Protokol (plán) a etika
3. Sběr dat
4. Zpracování dat
5. Analýza
6. Diseminace, komunikace

Řetěz dokumentů v šetření epidemie



Základní součásti plánu šetření v terénu (CDC)

<https://www.cdc.gov/eis/field-epi-manual/chapters/collecting-data.html>

- Cíle šetření
- Design šetření (např. retrospektivní kohortová studie nebo studie případů a kontrol, atd.)
- Populace, ve které se šetření uskutečňuje, definice případu, velikost vzorku, výběr vzorku populace
- Pořizování dat, proměnné (nutné pro studii)
- Ochrana individuálních dat, důvěrnost, technologické zajištění ochrany dat
- Plán analýzy
- Logistika, rozpočet, personál, harmonogram
- Právní aspekty, statut šetřící organizace, pravidla a zákonné normy

Plán pro šetření epidemie analytickou metodou (EPIET)

<p>Outline for a mini-protocol to conduct analytical investigations during outbreaks</p>	<p>Osnova miniprotokolu pro použití analytických metod při šetření epidemií</p>
<p>https://wiki.ecdc.europa.eu/training/epiet/w/wiki/1262</p>	
<p>Insert name of primary investigator here: _____ Identification / title of the outbreak: _____ Diagnosis: _____ Confirmed: 1. Yes 2. No: Diagnosis method: _____ Date of initial reporting: _____ Reporting unit: _____ Location: _____ Number of cases to date: _____</p>	<p>Vedoucí šetřící skupiny: Identifikace, název epidemie: Diagnóza: _____ Potvrzená: Ano/Ne Diagnostické metody: Datum (čas) prvního hlášení: Oddělení, instituce: Místo: Počet případů k datu iniciace analytického šetření:</p>
<p>Background – justification</p> <p>* Describe the outbreak: Diagnosis, mode of reporting, number of cases and case fatality ratio. * Describe how the time, place and person information as well as other elements allowed raising hypotheses about the source of infection. * Spell out the suspected mode(s) of transmission and / or source(s) for the outbreak</p>	<p>Základné informace – zdůvodnění</p> <p>Popis situace, epidemie: Diagnóza, způsob nahlášení, počet případů, smrtnost (pokud se úmrtí vyskytlo)</p> <p>Popis osoby místa a času a další aspektů důležitých pro vyslovení hypotézy o zdroji infekce</p> <p>Popište suspektní způsob přenosu a/nebo zdroje epidemie</p>

Osnova zprávy

- Klíčem je důkaz vytvořený nějakou akcí a specifickou potřebu
- Na začátku akce je plán (i jen virtuální, mentální)
- Osnova zprávy zrcadlovým obrazem postupu, plánu
 - Je jednotícím článkem
 - Je zárukou, že ve zprávě bude vše relevantní v logickém uspořádání
- Zpráva je potom východiskem pro další publikaci a akci
 - Z jedné zprávy je možno zpracovat více publikací s různým zaměřením

Důvody psaní zprávy z šetření epidemie

- Dokumentace šetření, opatření a informací pro authority
- Dokumentace provedení, silných stránek a omezení, problémů
- Zdroj informací pro různé cílové skupiny
- Právní podklad
- Zpráva může vyvolat další otázky a iniciovat další šetření
- Zdroj poučení teď i pro příště
- Materiál pro vzdělávání

Guidelines for presentation of surveillance data

Guidance

14 Mar 2018

Cite: 




 Translate this page

Data presentation is the basis for describing data and generating hypotheses for further testing. Data can be summarised in a number of ways to support the identification of patterns. Effective data presentation requires an understanding of the principles introduced in this guide.

This document provides guidance to support epidemiologists and surveillance experts in producing tables, graphs and maps to show the results of their data analyses following harmonised principles and practices. It aims to maximise the potential of presentation tools to depict relevant patterns in data by addressing key areas, such as how to frame the message and how to choose the appropriate visual presentation.

Download



 [Guidelines for presentation of surveillance data - EN - \[PDF-8.18 MB\]](#)



EpiReport tool

Tools for public health

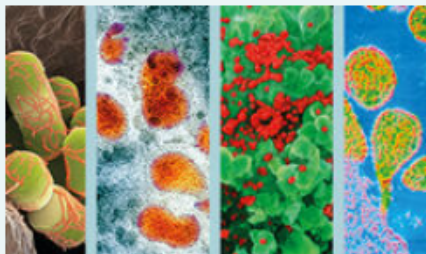
15 Jan 2024



Translate this page

The EpiReport is a tool that allows the user to draft an epidemiological report similar to the ECDC Annual Epidemiological Report in Microsoft Word format for a given disease. Through standalone functions, the package is specifically designed to generate each disease-specific output presented in these reports.

Download



↓ EpiReport tool – Source package (Windows binaries) - EN - [ZIP-2.5 MB]

The material herein is provided in a format for easy adaptation. See our [Legal notice](#)

↓ EpiReport tool – Reference manual - EN - [PDF-137.87 KB]

↓ EpiReport tool – Vignettes - EN - [PDF-772.89 KB]

Open file in new window

Aktuální epidemiologická situace

Home > All topics: A to Z > Threats and outbreaks > Outbreak reports and data > Epidemiological updates

< Outbreak reports and data

Weekly threats reports (CDTR)

Epidemiological updates

Outbreak data and maps

Risk assessments

ECDC comments

Regular surveillance and monitoring

Annual epidemiological reports

Epidemiological updates

[Twitter](#) [Facebook](#) [LinkedIn](#) [Email](#)

Situation updates on a currently evolving outbreak or a public health threat. The epidemiological updates typically contain a description of case numbers, temporal and geographic distribution, as well as age and sex distribution. It can also include information on the identified or potential risk factors and assessments.

[News](#)
World Youth Day 2019 - information for travellers >
epidemiological update - 14 Dec 2018

[News](#)
Epidemiological update: West Nile virus transmission season in Europe, 2018 >
epidemiological update - 14 Dec 2018

[News](#)
Epidemiological update: Multi-country outbreak of Salmonella Enteritidis infections linked to Polish eggs >
epidemiological update - 19 Nov 2018

[News](#)
Epidemiological update: Ebola virus disease outbreak in North Kivu and Ituri Provinces, Democratic Republic of the Congo >
epidemiological update - 12 Nov 2018

[News](#)
Epidemiological update: Ebola virus disease outbreak in North Kivu and Ituri Provinces, Democratic Republic of the Congo >
epidemiological update - 26 Oct 2018

[News](#)
Epidemiological update: West Nile fever in Europe - Number of infections so far exceeds the total number in the previous five years >
epidemiological update - 24 Sep 2018



Kvalita publikování – STROBE

The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement

- EQUATOR – Enhancing the QUALity and Transparency Of health Research
- Cílem sítě je to, co je v její názvu, zlepšení kvality a transparentnosti výzkumu zdraví
 - Tyto návody jsou však až v závěru celého úsilí v šetření, pátrání, notifikaci
 - Zpětně dojdeme k osnově zprávy (nebo článku) a dál ještě k protokolu

The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies



Enhancing the **QUALITY** and **Transparency Of health Research**



EQUATOR resources in [German](#) | [Portuguese](#) | [Spanish](#)

[Home](#) [About us](#) [Library](#) [Toolkits](#) [Courses & events](#) [News](#) [Blog](#) [Librarian Network](#) [Contact](#)

[Home](#) > [Library](#) > [Reporting guideline](#) > The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies

Search for reporting guidelines

Use your browser's Back button to return to your search results



The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies

Reporting guideline provided for? (i.e. exactly what the authors state in the paper)

Observational studies in epidemiology (cohort, case-control studies, cross-sectional studies)

STROBE checklist: combined [Word](#) / [PDF](#)

STROBE checklist: cohort studies [Word](#) / [PDF](#)

STROBE checklist: case-control studies [Word](#) / [PDF](#)

STROBE checklist: cross-sectional studies [Word](#) / [PDF](#)



Reporting guidelines for main study types

Randomised trials	CONSORT	Extensions
Observational studies	STROBE	Extensions
Systematic reviews	PRISMA	Extensions
Study protocols	SPIRIT	PRISMA-P
Diagnostic/prognostic studies	STARD	TRIPOD
Case reports	CARE	Extensions
Clinical practice guidelines	AGREE	RIGHT
Qualitative research	SRQR	COREQ
Animal pre-clinical studies	ARRIVE	
Quality improvement	SQUIRE	



www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/strobe/

The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies



Enhancing the Quality of Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: Guidelines for Reporting Observational Studies

Abubakar I. Strengthening the Reporting of Molecular Epidemiology for Infectious Diseases (STROME-ID): an extension of the STROBE statement. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2014. pii: S1473-3099(13)70324-4. doi: 10.1016/S1473-3099(13)70324-4. PMID: 24631223

Stewart A, Birkett N; STrengthening the Reporting of Genetic Association Studies (STREGA): An Extension of the STROBE Statement.

Committee. CONsISE statement on the reporting of Seroepidemiologic Studies for influenza (ROSES-I statement): an extension of the STROBE statement. *Influenza Other Respir Viruses.* 2016 Jul 15. PMID: 27417916

STROBE checklist: cohort studies [Word](#) / [PDF](#)

STROBE checklist: case-control studies [Word](#) / [PDF](#)

STROBE checklist: cross-sectional studies [Word](#) / [PDF](#)

Porta M, Vineis P. Strengthening the Reporting of Observational studies in Epidemiology - Molecular Epidemiology (STROBE-ME): An extension of the STROBE statement. *Eur J Clin Invest.* 2012;42(1):1-16. PMID: 22023344

Benchimol EI. The reporting of studies conducted using observational routinely collected health data statement for pharmacoepidemiology (RECORD-PE). *BMJ* 2018;363:k3532.

Cookson B. STROBE-AMS: recommendations to optimise reporting of epidemiological studies on antimicrobial resistance and informing improvement in antimicrobial stewardship. *BMJ Open.* 2016;6(2):e010134. PMID: 26865985

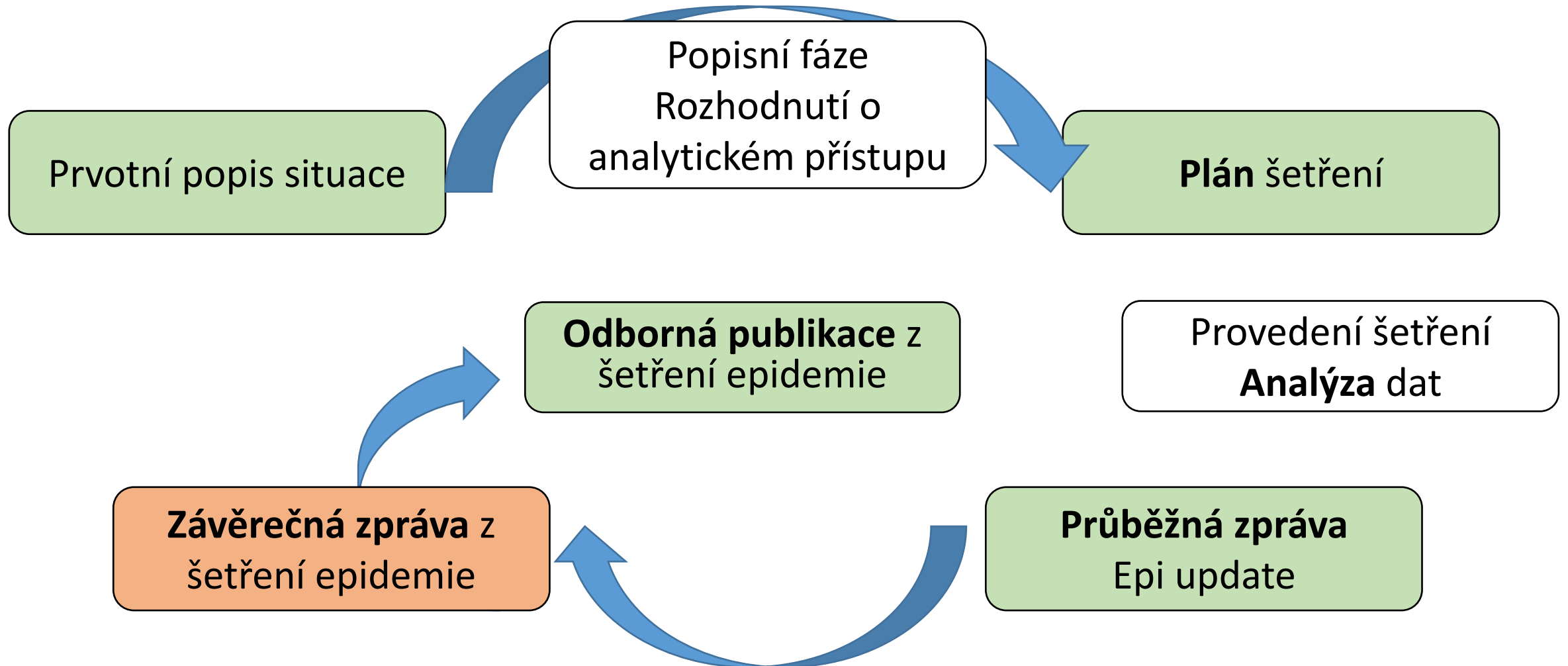
STROBE checklist for conference abstracts

First draft of the STROBE checklist of items to be included when reporting observational studies in conference abstracts. [Link to full text pdf](#)

www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/strobe

Shrnutí

Řetěz dokumentů v šetření epidemie a jejich formáty



Děkujeme za
pozornost

