

Desenhos de Pesquisa

Prof. Dr. Rodrigo Jensen

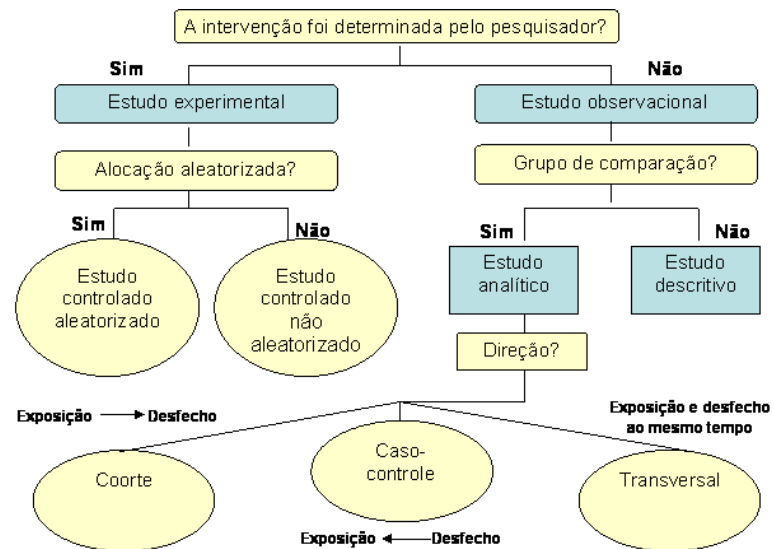


EN05860 METODOLOGIA DE PESQUISA: ABORDAGEM QUANTITATIVA
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM GERENCIAMENTO EM ENFERMAGEM
EUSP - 2024

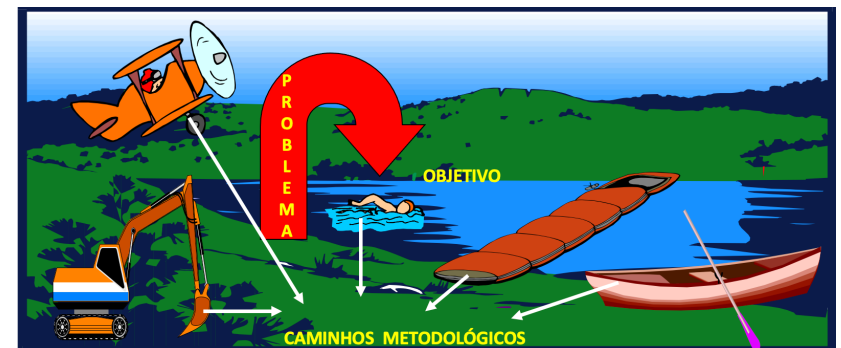
Objetivos de Aprendizagem



- 01 Conhecer os principais desenhos de pesquisa em saúde



MÉTODO: caminho para determinado fim



(Costa, 2001)

TÉCNICA: recurso capaz de viabilizar o método

Estudos Experimentais

- O pesquisador influi deliberadamente sobre o curso dos eventos e investiga os efeitos da **intervenção** em uma população ou sujeitos selecionados. Ocorre **comparação** com outros grupos e avaliação dos **desfechos**

(Johnson, LL. Principles and Practice of Clinical Research, 2012)

Estudos Experimentais

- Se propõe a determinar o quanto uma **intervenção** ou tratamento podem ser inferidas como **causa de uma modificação na saúde** dos indivíduos



The effectiveness of a **relaxation training program** for women with preterm labour on pregnancy outcomes: A controlled clinical trial

Estudos Quase-experimentais

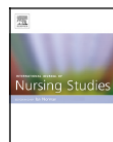
- O investigador **não controla todos os aspectos** do estudo, p.ex., a randomização



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

International Journal of Nursing Studies

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/ijns



Education and psychological support meet the supportive care needs of Taiwanese women three months after surgery for newly diagnosed breast cancer: A non-randomised quasi-experimental study



Mei-Nan Liao^a, Shin-Cheh Chen^b, Yung-Chang Lin^c, Miin-Fu Chen^b, Chao-Hui Wang^d, Sui-Whi Jane^{e,*}

Ensaio Clínico

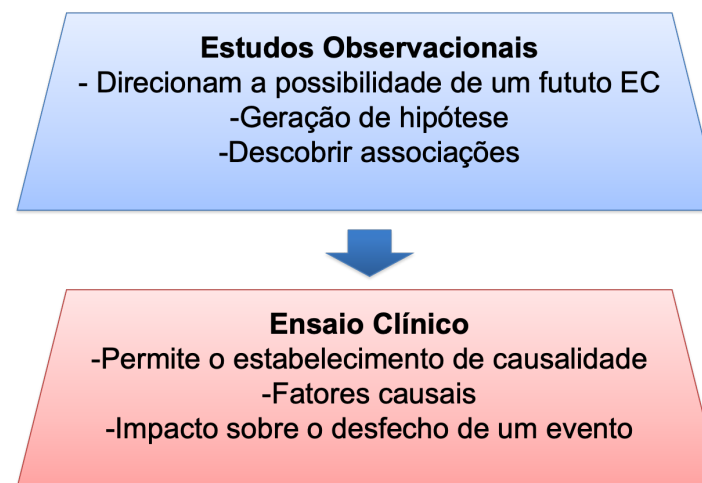
- Pesquisa que prospectivamente recruta participantes humanos ou grupos de seres humanos para uma ou mais **intervenções relacionadas à saúde para avaliar os seus efeitos**
- Intervenções: medicamentos, procedimentos, mudança no processo de cuidados, atividades preventivas, atividades educativas ...

(WHO, 2013)

Levels of Evidence for Therapeutic Studies*


Level	Type of evidence
1A	Systematic review (with homogeneity) of RCTs
1B	Individual RCT (with narrow confidence intervals)
1C	All or none study
2A	Systematic review (with homogeneity) of cohort studies
2B	Individual Cohort study (including low quality RCT, e.g. <80% follow-up)
2C	"Outcomes" research; Ecological studies
3A	Systematic review (with homogeneity) of case-control studies
3B	Individual Case-control study
4	Case series (and poor quality cohort and case-control study)
5	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal or based on physiology bench research or "first principles"

* From the Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine, <http://www.cebm.net>.



ensaiosclinicos.gov.br

BRASIL Simplifique! Comunica BR Participe



ReBEC
Registro Brasileiro de Ensaios Clínicos

Main

MELHORADO PELO Google

PRIORITY SERVICES

The Brazilian Registry of Clinical Trials (ReBEC) presents the new fast tracks for clinical research and observational studies on **INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES** and on **NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES (NTDs)**. Fast-track can reduce the normal approval period for clinical trials to less than 48 hours, if the documentation, information and any mandatory changes requested are provided by the registrant.

The already existing fast-tracks and the attendance to other studies will not be interrupted. Priority care is granted with a view to accelerating clinical research in epidemiological emergency situations and/or studies with the potential to reduce socioeconomic inequalities, keeping the perspective aligned with the forefront of ethics and transparency, diplomacy in health, scientific collaboration and diversity and specificities of recruitment and health care.

clinicaltrials.gov

An official website of the United States government [Here's how you know](#)

NIH National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

ClinicalTrials.gov

Find Studies Study Basics Submit Studies Data and API Policy About

ClinicalTrials.gov is a place to learn about clinical studies from around the world.

The U.S. government does not review or approve the safety and science of all studies listed on this website.

Read our full [disclaimer](#) for details.

Focus Your Search (all filters optional)

Condition/disease

Other terms

Intervention/treatment


Search

Ensaio Clínico

- Abordagem explanatória
- Abordagem pragmática

who.int/clinical-trials-registry-platform


Global Regions



World Health Organization

Home Countries Newsroom Emergencies Data About WHO

Home / International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP)

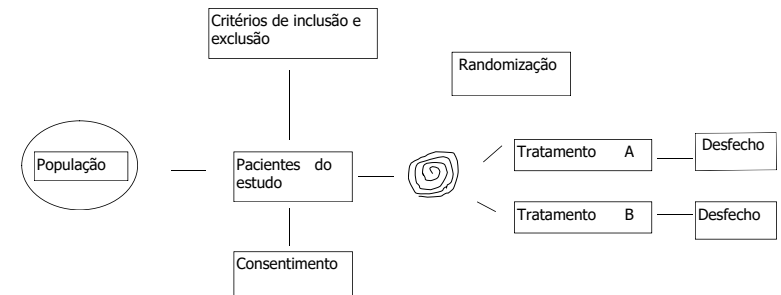


International Clinical Trials Registry Platform

Ensaio Clínico – Abordagem explanatória

- Circunstâncias ideais
- Controle rigoroso dos fatores
- Não generalizado para outras situações
- População pequena e homogênea
- Base de informação para estudos maiores

Ensaio Clínico Randomizado



Amostragem não probabilística

- Conveniência
- Consecutiva

Amostragem probabilística

- Aleatória simples
- Sistemática
- Aleatória estratificada (ex. sexo ou raça)
- Por conglomerados

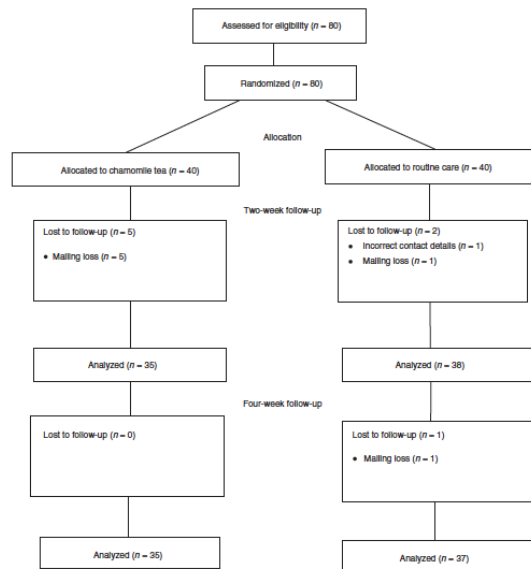


Figure 1 Flow diagram of this study.

Ensaio Clínico – Abordagem Pragmática

- O quanto uma intervenção demonstra o benefício esperado no mundo real, em populações de pacientes não selecionados
- Populações grandes e heterogêneas
- Menos controle sobre as intervenções



EDIÇÃO SUPLEMENTAR 2
MEDIDAS DE PROTEÇÃO ÀS POPULAÇÕES VULNERÁVEIS

ARTIGO ORIGINAL

Intervenção multiprofissional e telenfermagem no tratamento de obesos na pandemia de COVID-19: ensaio clínico pragmático

Mascaramento e Cegamento

- Reduz viés no desfecho
- Tipos
 - Aberto – não mascarado
 - Simples – sujeitos ou pesquisador
 - Duplo – sujeitos e pesquisador
 - Triplo – sujeitos, pesquisador e estatístico

Placebo ou Melhor Tratamento?

- Problemas de ordem ética
- VI Declaração de Helsinki (2008)
- Resolução do CNS 466/2012
- Os benefícios, riscos, dificuldades e efetividade de um novo método devem ser testados **comparando-os com os melhores métodos** profiláticos, diagnósticos e terapêuticos atuais

Tamanho amostral

- **Poder do estudo** = probabilidade de identificar uma diferença entre os tratamentos (efeito), quando esta diferença é real
- **Tamanho do efeito** = diferença entre os dois grupos
- **Perdas de seguimento** > 10% da amostra ou assimétricas podem comprometer a validade dos resultados (viés de exclusão)

Conflito de interesse

Conflict of interest

No conflict of interest has been declared by the authors.

Seguimento

- Medidas (baseline, medida 1, medida 2, ...)
- Variáveis de interesse – uso de instrumentos confiáveis (validados)
- Confiabilidade/Validade dos dados – p.ex. dupla digitação

Ensaio Controlado Randomizado

- **Vantagens**
 - Reduz risco de viés (amostragem, confusão)
 - Boa definição das características iniciais da amostra
 - Segue a direção temporal dos eventos
 - Permite o mascaramento
 - Causa definida pelo pesquisador

Ensaio Controlado Randomizado

• Desvantagens

- Aspectos éticos
- Dificuldade de generalização (muito controlada)
- Pode ser impraticável
- Caro e trabalhoso
- Risco de perdas de casos/controles (não aderência)



Enhancing the QUALity and Transparency Of health Research



- Home
- About us
- Library
- Toolkits
- Courses & events
- News
- Blog
- Librarian Network
- Contact

Your one-stop-shop for writing and publishing high-impact health research

find reporting guidelines | improve your writing | join our courses | run your own training course | enhance your peer review | implement guidelines

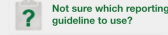


Library for health research reporting

The Library contains a comprehensive searchable database of reporting guidelines and also links to other resources relevant to research reporting.



Search for reporting guidelines



Not sure which reporting guideline to use?



Reporting guidelines under development



Visit the library for more resources



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	STARb	TRIPOD
Case reports	CARE	Extensions
Clinical practice guidelines	AGREE	RIGHT
Qualitative research	SRQR	COREQ
Animal pre-clinical studies	ARRIVE	
Quality improvement studies	SQUIRE	Extensions
Economic evaluations	CHEERS	Extensions

See all 617 reporting guidelines



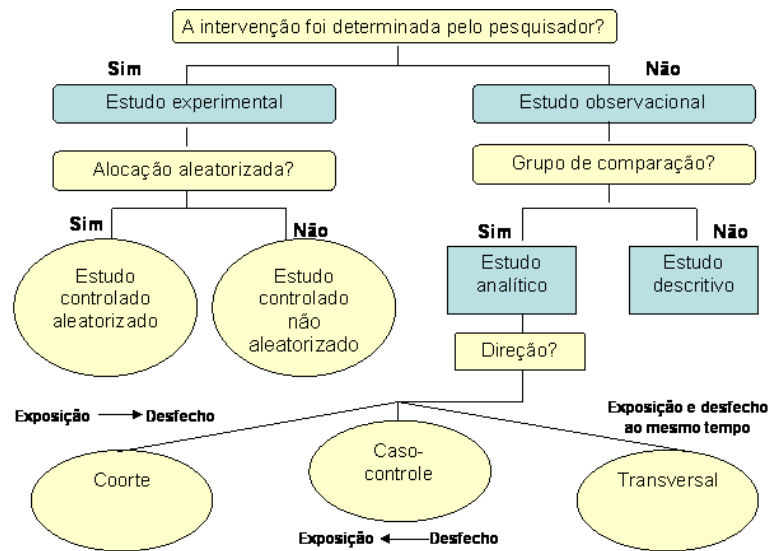
CONSORT 2010 checklist of information to include when reporting a randomised trial*

Section/Topic	Item No	Checklist item	Reported on page No
Title and abstract	1a	Identification as a randomised trial in the title	
	1b	Structured summary of trial design, methods, results, and conclusions (for specific guidance see CONSORT for abstracts)	
Introduction			
Background and objectives	2a	Scientific background and explanation of rationale	
	2b	Specific objectives or hypotheses	
Methods			
Trial design	3a	Description of trial design (such as parallel, factorial) including allocation ratio	
	3b	Important changes to methods after trial commencement (such as eligibility criteria), with reasons	
Participants	4a	Eligibility criteria for participants	
	4b	Settings and locations where the data were collected	
Interventions	5	The interventions for each group with sufficient details to allow replication, including how and when they were actually administered	
Outcomes	6a	Completely defined pre-specified primary and secondary outcome measures, including how and when they were assessed	
	6b	Any changes to trial outcomes after the trial commenced, with reasons	
Sample size	7a	How sample size was determined	
	7b	When applicable, explanation of any interim analyses and stopping guidelines	
Randomisation: Sequence generation	8a	Method used to generate the random allocation sequence	
	8b	Type of randomisation; details of any restriction (such as blocking and block size)	
Allocation concealment mechanism	9	Mechanism used to implement the random allocation sequence (such as sequentially numbered containers), describing any steps taken to conceal the sequence until interventions were assigned	
Implementation	10	Who generated the random allocation sequence, who enrolled participants, and who assigned participants to interventions	
Blinding	11a	If done, who was blinded after assignment to interventions (for example, participants, care providers, those	

		assessing outcomes) and how	
	11b	If relevant, description of the similarity of interventions	
Statistical methods	12a	Statistical methods used to compare groups for primary and secondary outcomes	
	12b	Methods for additional analyses, such as subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses	
Results			
Participant flow (a diagram is strongly recommended)	13a	For each group, the numbers of participants who were randomly assigned, received intended treatment, and were analysed for the primary outcome	
	13b	For each group, losses and exclusions after randomisation, together with reasons	
Recruitment	14a	Dates defining the periods of recruitment and follow-up	
	14b	Why the trial ended or was stopped	
Baseline data	15	A table showing baseline demographic and clinical characteristics for each group	
	16	For each group, number of participants (denominator) included in each analysis and whether the analysis was by original assigned groups	
Outcomes and estimation	17a	For each primary and secondary outcome, results for each group, and the estimated effect size and its precision (such as 95% confidence interval)	
	17b	For binary outcomes, presentation of both absolute and relative effect sizes is recommended	
Ancillary analyses	18	Results of any other analyses performed, including subgroup analyses and adjusted analyses, distinguishing pre-specified from exploratory	
Harms	19	All important harms or unintended effects in each group (for specific guidance see CONSORT for harms)	
Discussion			
Limitations	20	Trial limitations, addressing sources of potential bias, imprecision, and, if relevant, multiplicity of analyses	
	21	Generalisability (external validity, applicability) of the trial findings	
Interpretation	22	Interpretation consistent with results, balancing benefits and harms, and considering other relevant evidence	
Other information			
Registration	23	Registration number and name of trial registry	
Protocol	24	Where the full trial protocol can be accessed, if available	
Funding	25	Sources of funding and other support (such as supply of drugs), role of funders	

Citation: Schulz KF, Altman DG, Moher D, for the CONSORT Group. CONSORT 2010 Statement: updated guidelines for reporting parallel group randomised trials. BMC Medicine. 2010;8:18. © 2010 Schulz et al. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

*We strongly recommend reading this statement in conjunction with the CONSORT 2010 Explanation and Elaboration for important clarifications on all the items. If relevant, we also recommend reading CONSORT extensions for cluster randomised trials, non-inferiority and equivalence trials, non-pharmacological treatments, herbal interventions, and pragmatic trials. Additional extensions are forthcoming; for those and for up-to-date references relevant to this checklist, see www.consort-statement.org.



Classificação dos estudos observacionais

- **Estudos de prevalência** (transversal, descritivo)
- **Estudo transversal analítico**: há evidências de relações? Qual a magnitude? Justificam-se estudos mais potentes?
- **Série histórica**: ex.: transversal a cada 2 anos (não são as mesmas pessoas)

Classificação dos estudos observacionais

- **Estudo caso-control (analítico)**: desfechos raros ou que levam muito tempo para aparecer após a exposição, ou para ampliar o conhecimento antes de estudos mais caros, ou para responder rapidamente a certas questões

Classificação dos estudos observacionais

- **Estudo de coorte, de incidência ou follow-up, prospectivo**: investigam relações com alta probabilidade de serem causais. Geralmente são analíticos, múltiplas hipóteses uma vez que podem ser acompanhadas muitas exposições e desfechos
- **Estudo de coorte histórica ou retrospectiva**: montada no passado

Estudo transversal analítico

- Investiga-se ao mesmo tempo (ou quase) exposição e desfecho

Ex.: Há associação entre distúrbios do sono e Doença de Parkinson em idosos?

- O que aconteceu primeiro – a causa ou a consequência - é um problema, nem sempre possível de resolver
- Limitação do desenho

Estudo caso-controle

- Pesquisa de desenho retrospectivo
- Pessoas já apresentam o desfecho

Objetivo: verificar se existe uma relação (associação) entre a exposição a fatores de risco e um desfecho

- Analítico
- Não estima prevalência ou incidência
- Mede a força de uma associação

Estudo transversal analítico

Vantagens

- Medem prevalência
- Doenças frequentes e duradouras
- Úteis para planejamento de saúde
- Rápidos e baratos

Desvantagens

- Relação temporal entre exposição e doença é incerta

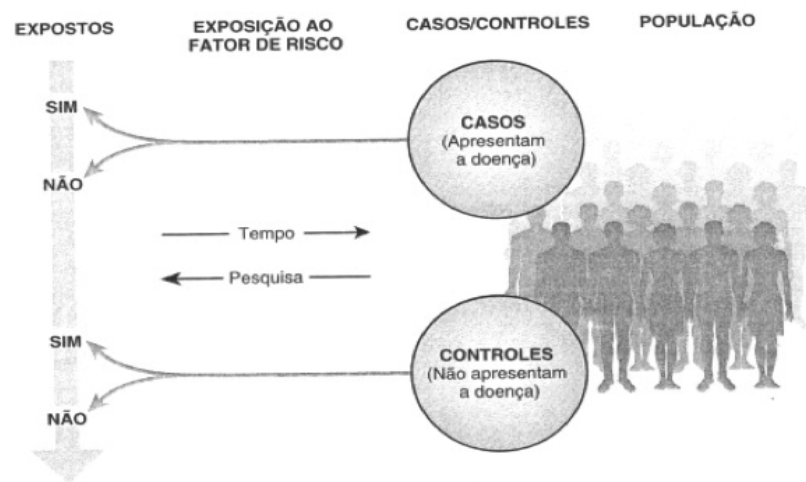


FIGURA 6.1 Delineamento de estudos de caso-controle.

Estudo caso-controle

- A análise envolve quantificar expostos e não expostos em cada grupo, já sabendo quem tem e quem não tem o desfecho
- A medida de efeito é o odds ratio
- Vantagens: baixo custo, alto potencial para análises de associação, bom para estudar desfechos raros, resultados mais rápidos do que estudos longitudinais

Estudo caso-controle

Problemas

- Sujeito a viéses:
 1. seleção (casos e controles podem diferir segundo alguma característica importante)
 2. informação/rememoração (casos e controles podem diferir na capacidade de lembrar)
 3. interpretação: difícil saber se a relação é causal, cronologia dos eventos não é clara, controle dos fatores de confundimento é mais complexo

Estudo de coorte ou longitudinal

- Os grupos com e sem a exposição e com e sem o desfecho são formados naturalmente, ao longo do tempo (prospectivo) ou com base em registros disponíveis no passado (coorte histórica)
- As perguntas costumam ser amplas
- A presença da possível causa e de seu efeito é investigada repetidas vezes
- A cronologia dos eventos pode ser conhecida.
- Os sujeitos não tinham o problema (desfecho) no início do seguimento

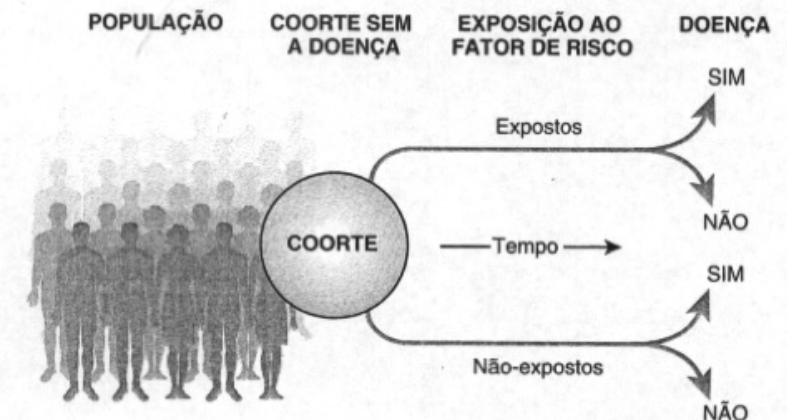


FIGURA 5.3 Delineamento de um estudo de coorte sobre risco. Os indivíduos sem a doença são divididos em dois grupos – aqueles expostos ao fator de risco e aqueles não-expostos. Ambos os grupos são acompanhados por um período de tempo, para determinar a proporção de cada grupo que desenvolve a doença.

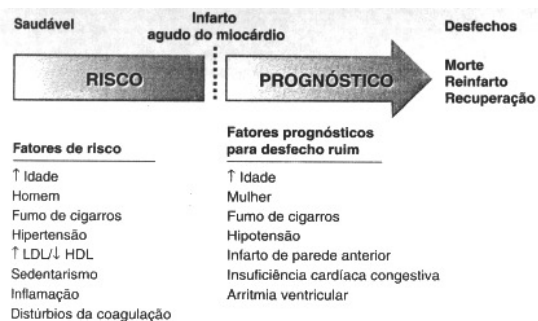


FIGURA 7.1 Fatores de risco e fatores prognósticos para infarto agudo do miocárdio. Os fatores prognósticos listados são para desfechos piores.

Results	
Participants	13* (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed (b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage (c) Consider use of a flow diagram
Descriptive data	14* (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders (b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest (c) Cohort study—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount)
Outcome data	15* Cohort study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time Case-control study—Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure Cross-sectional study—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures
Main results	16 (a) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included (b) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized (c) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period
Other analyses	17 Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses
Discussion	
Key results	18 Summarise key results with reference to study objectives
Limitations	19 Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias
Interpretation	20 Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence
Generalisability	21 Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results
Other information	
Funding	22 Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based

*Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.

STROBE Statement—checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies

	Item No.	Recommendation
Title and abstract	1	(a) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract (b) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found
Introduction		
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses
Methods		
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection
Participants	6	(a) Cohort study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up Case-control study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls Cross-sectional study—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants (b) Cohort study—For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed Case-control study—For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable
Data sources/measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at
Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why
Statistical methods	12	(a) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding (b) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions (c) Explain how missing data were addressed (d) Cohort study—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed Case-control study—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed Cross-sectional study—If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy (e) Describe any sensitivity analyses

Continued on next page