



ESTATÍSTICA e SAÚDE



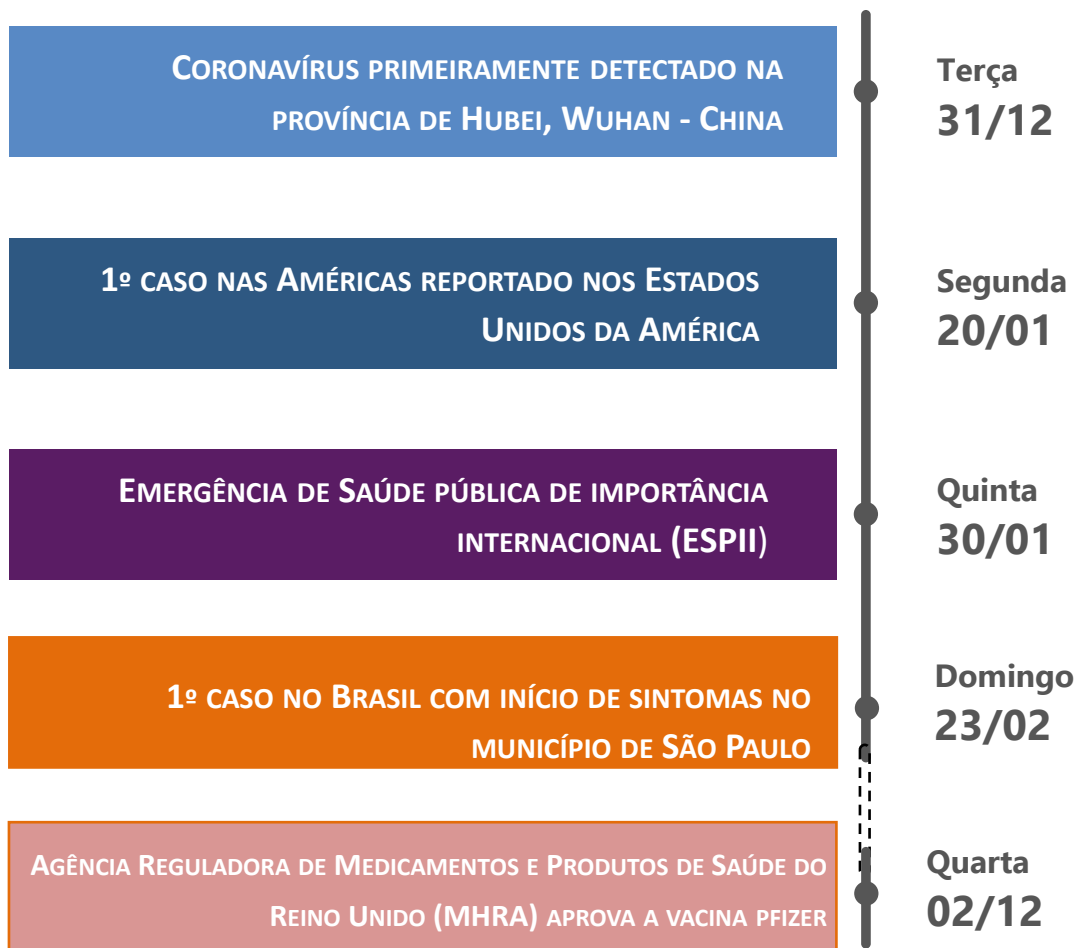
PALESTRA:

Aplicações da Estatística à saúde coletiva

Sumário

1. Contexto
2. Lacunas
3. Resposta
4. Desafios

Contexto



Janeiro 2020

| Segunda-Feira | Terça-Feira | Quarta-Feira | Quinta-Feira | Sexta-Feira | Sábado | Domingo |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |

Fevereiro 2020

| Segunda-Feira | Terça-Feira | Quarta-Feira | Quinta-Feira | Sexta-Feira | Sábado | Domingo |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | |

Contexto

Dados do boletim diário do Ministério da Saúde do Brasil **11 de março de 2020**

Perfil dos casos confirmados (N=37)

Idade

Média: 41 anos (+-15)

Faixa etária:

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| <40 anos | 15 (41%) |
| 40 - 49 anos | 10 (27%) |
| 50 - 59 anos | 07 (19%) |
| 60 - 69 anos | 04 (11%) |
| >69 anos | 01 (3%) |

Sexo:

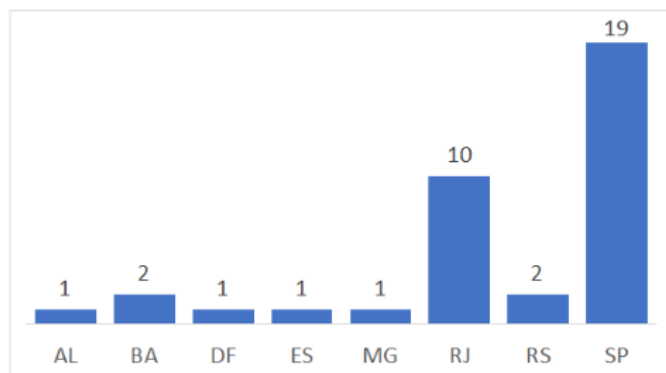
Feminino: 21 (57%)
Masculino: 16 (43%)

Hospitalizações 5 (14%)

Estados: BA (1), DF(1), ES(1), RJ(1) e SP(1)

UF com caso confirmado: 8

UF com casos confirmados (N=37)



DISQUE SAÚDE
136



MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE



REPÚBLICA FEDERAL DO BRASIL

Lacunas

- Como estimar a velocidade da transmissão da doença?
 - Como vai se comportar a doença no território?
 - Quais os cenários que teremos para o futuro em termos de casos?
 - Qual população está sob maior risco de infecção?
 - Qual população está sob maior risco de ter a forma grave?
 - Qual a prevalência da doença na população?
- Quais medidas de controle podem ser implementadas? Quando e como implementá-las? Qual o seu efeito?
 - Qual o momento da volta ao normal?
 - Atraso na notificação, como resolver?
 - Vacinas
 - Quem vacinar?
 - Qual a efetividade?
 - Qual a duração da imunidade?
 - Entre outras...

Resposta

Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of the COVID-19 epidemic in Brazil

William Marciel de Souza, Lewis Fletcher Russ, Darlan da Silva Candido, Jean Paul Carrara, Sabrina Li

Alexandre

Kris V. Pa

Sales, Pa

Gutierrez

Mayaud,

Nature H

36k Acc

Fig. 2: COVID-19 epidemiology in Brazil.

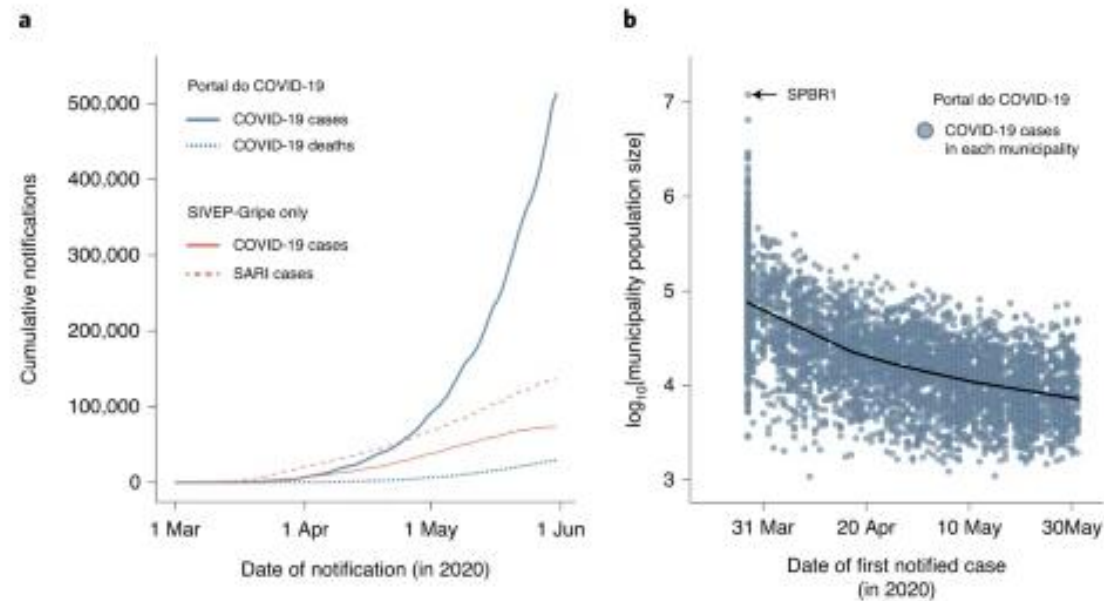
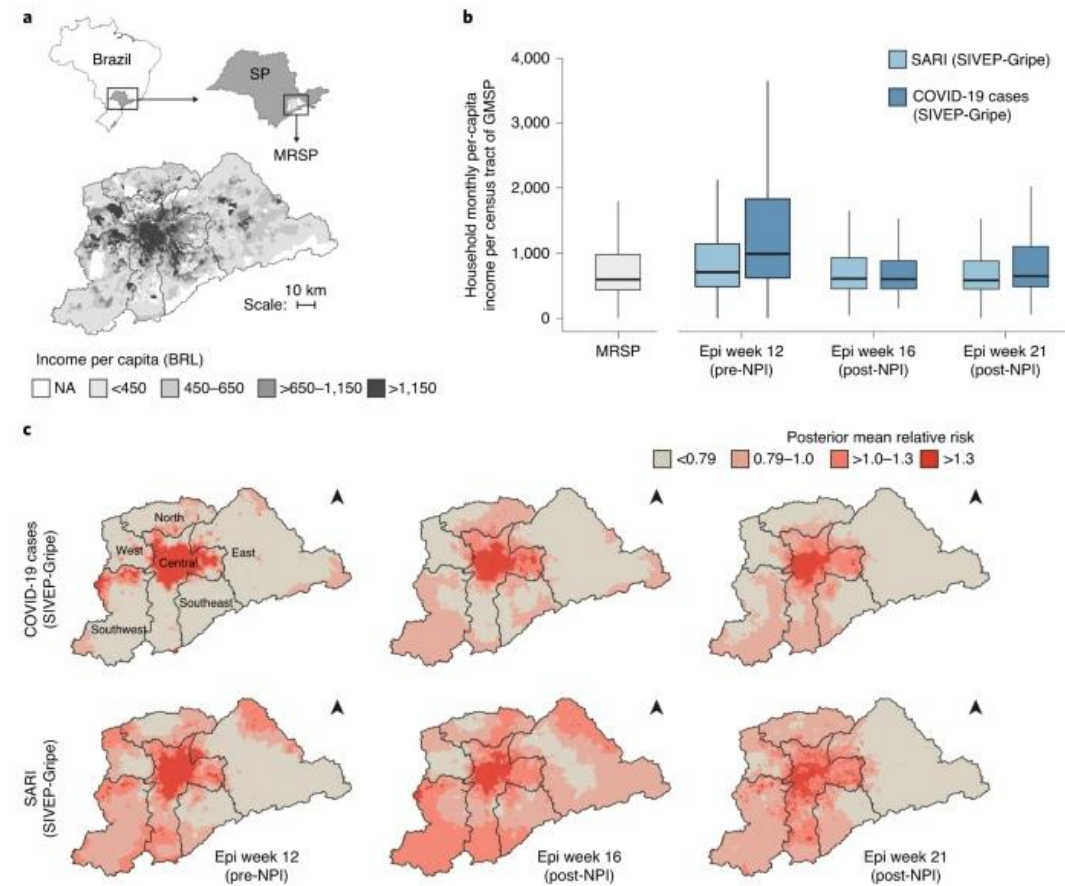


Fig. 5: COVID-19 diagnosis and socioeconomic factors in the MRSP.



Março 2020

Resposta

[J Travel Med.](#) 2020 Apr; 27(3): taaa042.

Published online 2020 Mar 23. doi: [10.1093/jtm/taaa042](https://doi.org/10.1093/jtm/taaa042)

Routes for COVID-19 importation in Brazil

[Darlan Da S Candido](#), MSc,¹ [Alexander Watts](#), PhD,^{2,3} [Leandro Abade](#), DPhil,¹ [Mo Oliver G Pybus](#), DPhil,^{1,6} [Julio Croda](#), MD, PhD,^{7,8,9} [Wanderson de Oliveira](#), PhD,⁷ [Ester C Sabino](#), PhD,¹⁰ and [Nuno R Faria](#), PhD^{1,10,11}

► [Author information](#) ► [Article notes](#) ► [Copyright and License information](#) ► [Disclaimer](#)

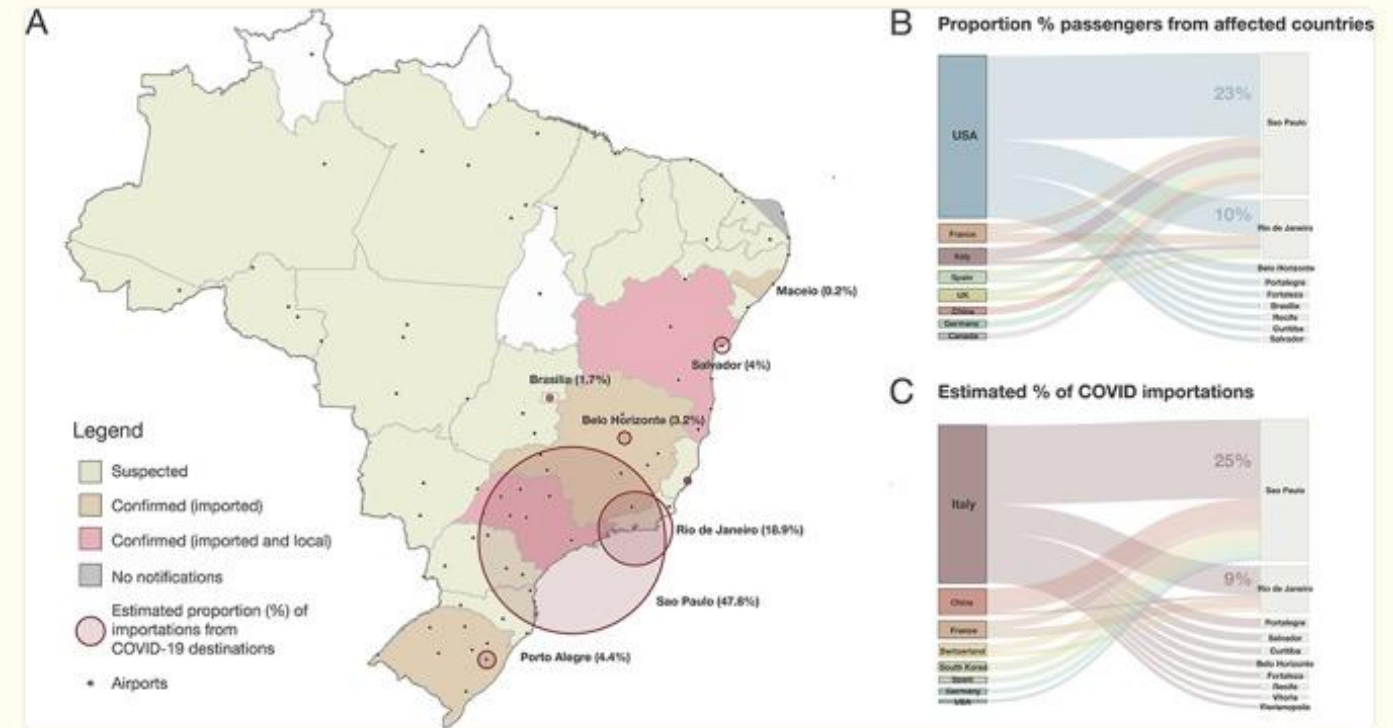


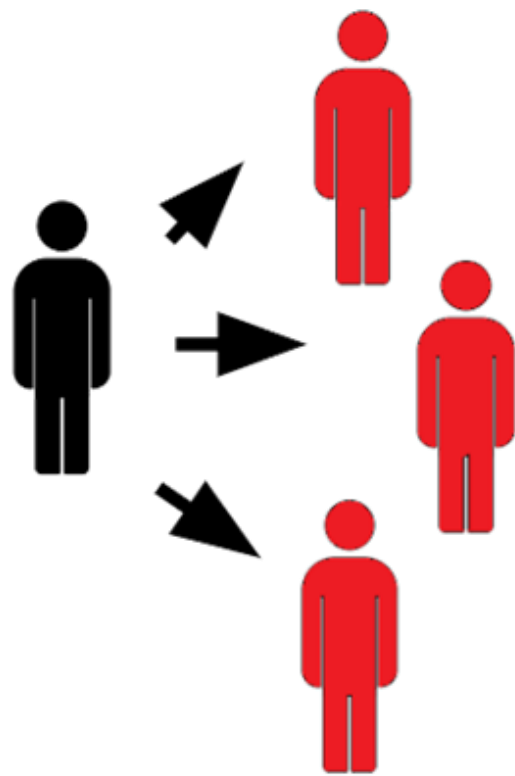
Figure 1

Potential for COVID-19 importation in Brazil. (A) Map of Brazilian federal states and federal district coloured according to COVID-19 notification status (as of 10 March 2020). Circles correspond to the estimated proportion of arrivals from the top 29 destinations (except Iran and Portugal) that had reported local COVID-19 by 5 March 2020. (B) Percentage of passengers for the top-20 routes to Brazilian airports from countries that had reported COVID-19 cases by 5 March 2020. (C) Estimated percentage of importations for the top-20 routes from countries that had reported local COVID-19 by 5 March 2020.

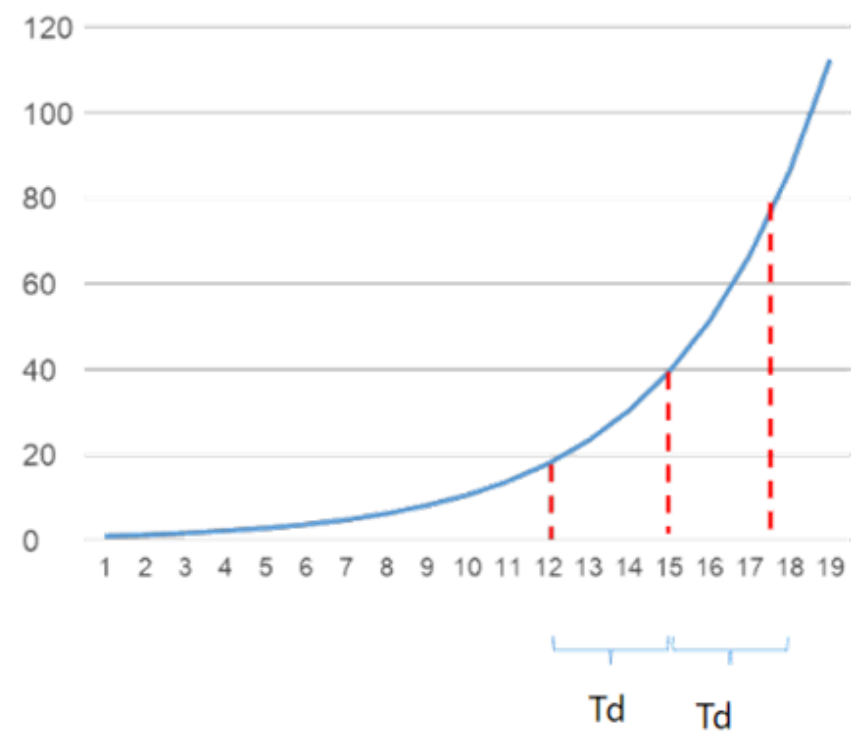
Resposta

Conceitos epidemiológicos básicos

Número básico de reprodução (R_0)



Tempo de duplicação (T_d)



Resposta

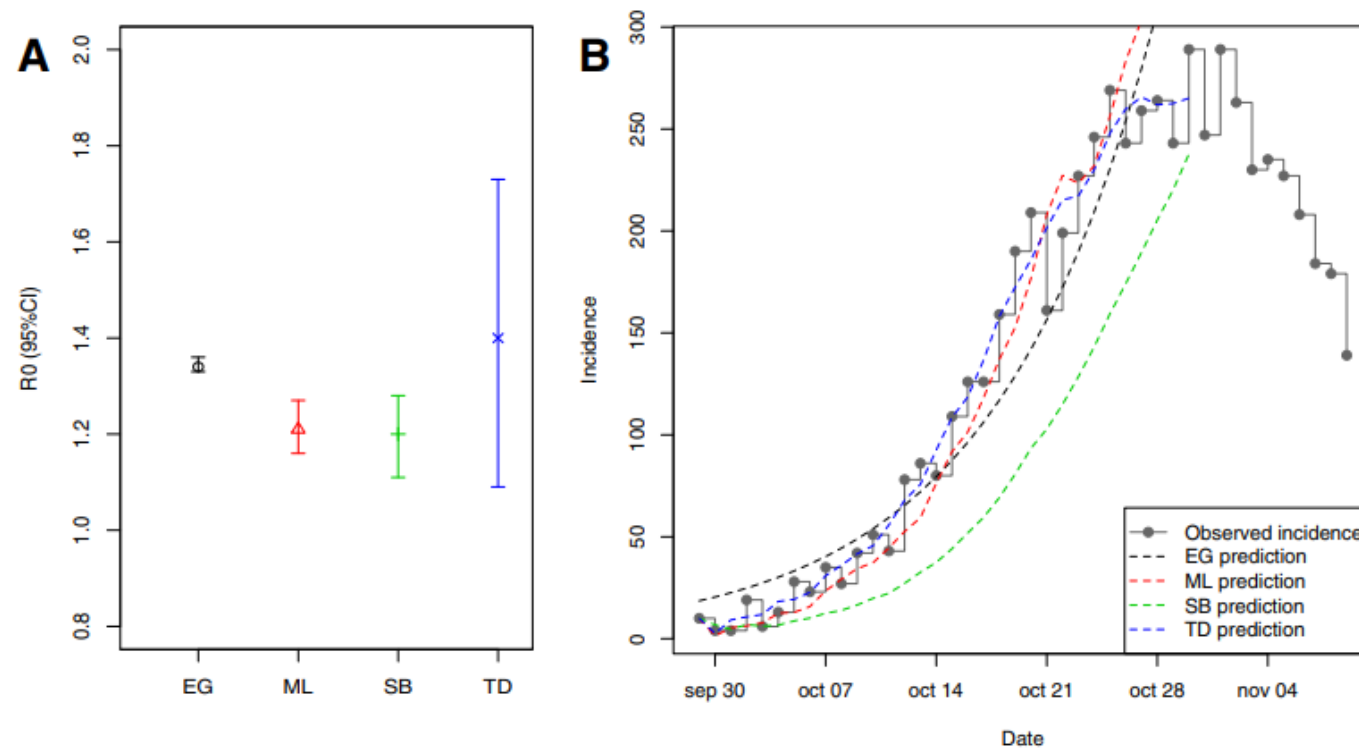


Figure 1 Estimates of the reproduction ratio and goodness of fit. **A**) Estimates of the reproduction ratio by four different methods (see text for details). **B**) Observed incidence (step function) and model predicted incidence for each method.

Metodologia
para cálculo
do $R(t)$

Resposta

Expected impact of COVID-19 outbreak in a major metropolitan area in Brazil

Tarcísio M. Rocha Filho¹, Fabiana Sherine Ganem dos Santos², Victor Bertollo Gomes², Thiago Augusto Hernandez Rocha³, Julio Henrique Rosa Croda², Walter Massa Ramalho⁴, Wildo Navegantes de Araújo^{4*},

| Variables | Definition | Value (CI 95%) [Ref] | Distribution |
|---------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| κ | Birth rate | 0.01416 [25] | – |
| μ | Overall fatality rate from other causes | 0.00608 [25] | – |
| ψ | Average recovery rate from hospital | 1/17.5 days ⁻¹ [26] | – |
| P_{sc} | Proportion of severe and critical cases | 18% [24] | – |
| μ_{COV} | Fatality rate due to the disease | 0.4% – 2.9% [24] | Uniform |
| θ | Fatality rate in hospitalized individuals | μ_{COV}/P_{sc} | – |
| σ^{-1} | Inverse of incubation rate | 5.0 (4.2, 6.0) days [27] | Log-Normal |
| γ^{-1} | Inverse of recovery rate of non-hospitalized infectious individuals | 1.61 (0.35, 3.23) days ⁻¹ [28] | Not informed. Assumed Log-Norm. |
| ζ_i | Probability of hospitalizations for age-group i | (see text) | – |
| R_0 | Basic reproduction number for COVID-19 | 2.74 (2.47, 3.03) (see supporting information) | Assumed Uniform |
| τ_1 | Median time from illness onset to hospitalization | 3.3 (2.7, 4.0) [27] | Gamma |
| τ_2 | Average time from illness onset to death | 15.0 (12.8, 17.5) [27] | Log-Normal |

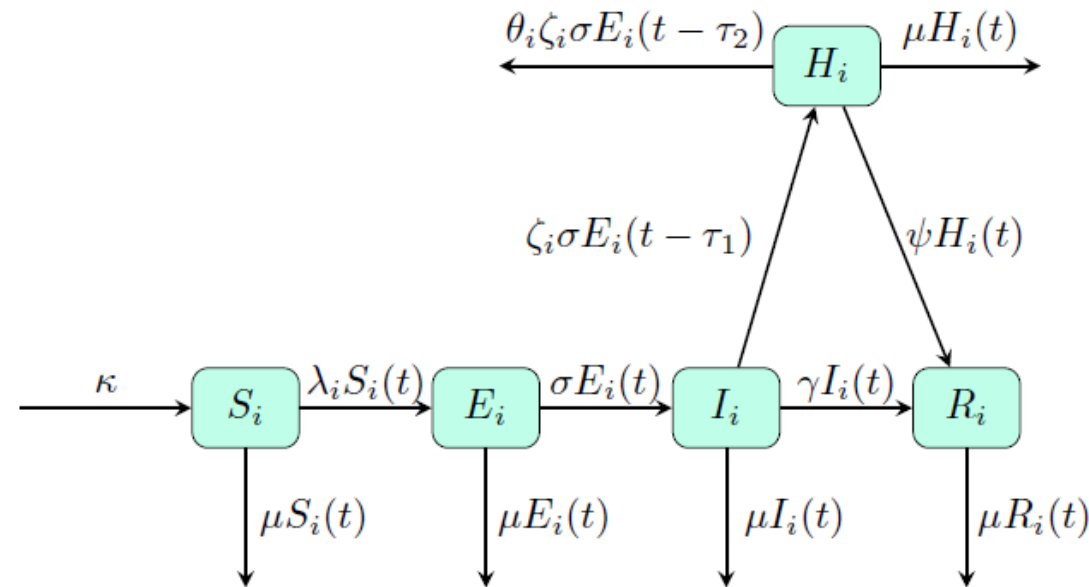
Constant parameters in the model with the average value, Confidence Interval (CI) of 95% if pertinent and statistical distribution of values.

Resposta

Expected impact of COVID-19 outbreak in a major metropolitan area in Brazil

Tarcísio M. Rocha Filho¹, Fabiana Sherine Ganem dos Santos², Victor Bertollo Gomes², Thiago Augusto Hernandez Rocha³, Julio Henrique Rosa Croda², Walter Massa Ramalho⁴, Wildo Navegantes de Araújo^{4*},









Fig 2. Diagram describing the model equations in Eq (3), constant parameters given in Table 1, and force of infection and transmission rate given in Eqs (2) and (1), respectively.



Resposta

[Comment on this paper](#)

The impact of early social distancing at COVID-19 Outbreak in the largest Metropolitan Area of Brazil.

 Fabiana Ganem,  Fabio Macedo Mendes,  Silvano Barbosa Oliveira,  Victor Bertolo Gomes Porto,  Wildo Araujo,  Helder Nakaya,  Fredi A Diaz-Quijano,  Julio Croda

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.06.20055103>

This article is a preprint and has not been certified by peer review. [What does this mean?](#)

mean
used 1

ould not be

Table 1. Parameters used in the age stratified SEIR model to forecast the ICU beds

| Parameters | Values | Source |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Incubation period | 5.1 days | Rocha-Filho et al (8) |
| infectious period | 1.61 day | Rocha-Filho et al (8) |
| Symptomatic | 50% | Ferguson et al (7) |
| Infection Fatality Rate | 0.8% | |
| Case Fatality Rate | 1.6% | |
| Reproduction number | 2.27 | |
| Imported cases rate | 24 cases/day | |

Resposta

COVID-19
Calculadora Epidêmica

Localidade

Estado

Brasil

Opções da simulação

Duração (semanas)

1 30

Início da simulação

29/04/2020

Número de casos detectados

78000

Capacidade hospitalar

Leitos clínicos

Localidade possui 467.629 leitos, mas apenas 25% estão historicamente vagos.

Leitos dedicados exclusivamente ao COVID-19

116907

Pressão hospitalar por COVID-19

Mortes

380.927 (0,18%)

Hospitalizações

1,21M (0,57%)

UTIs adicionais necessárias

78.694

Leitos clínicos adicionais necessários

50.847

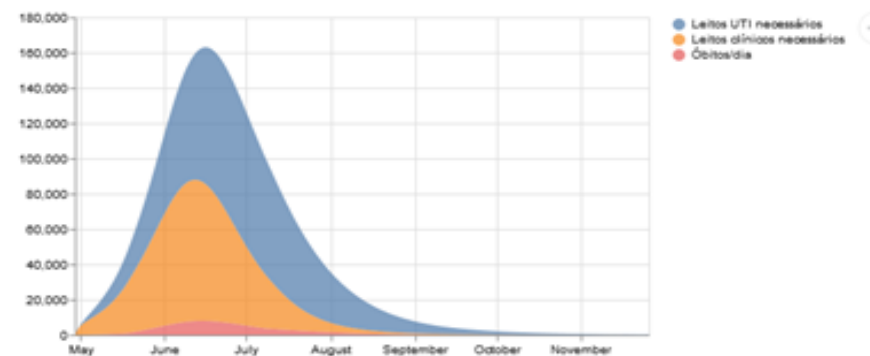
UTIs lotam em

04/05/2020

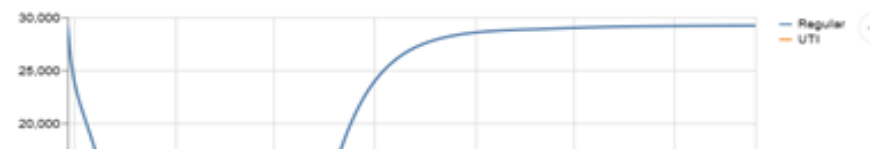
O leitos clínicos lotam em

18/05/2020

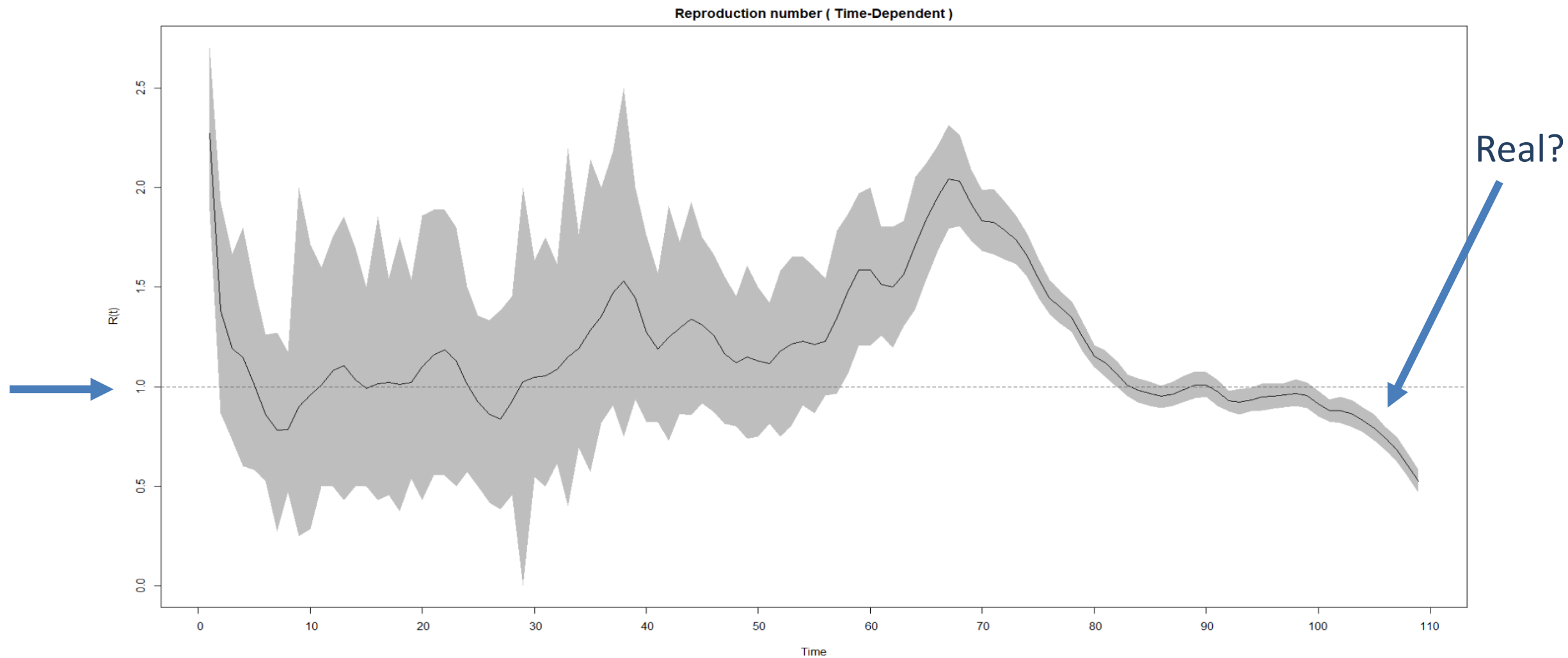
Demanda hospitalar



Leitos clínicos disponíveis



Resposta

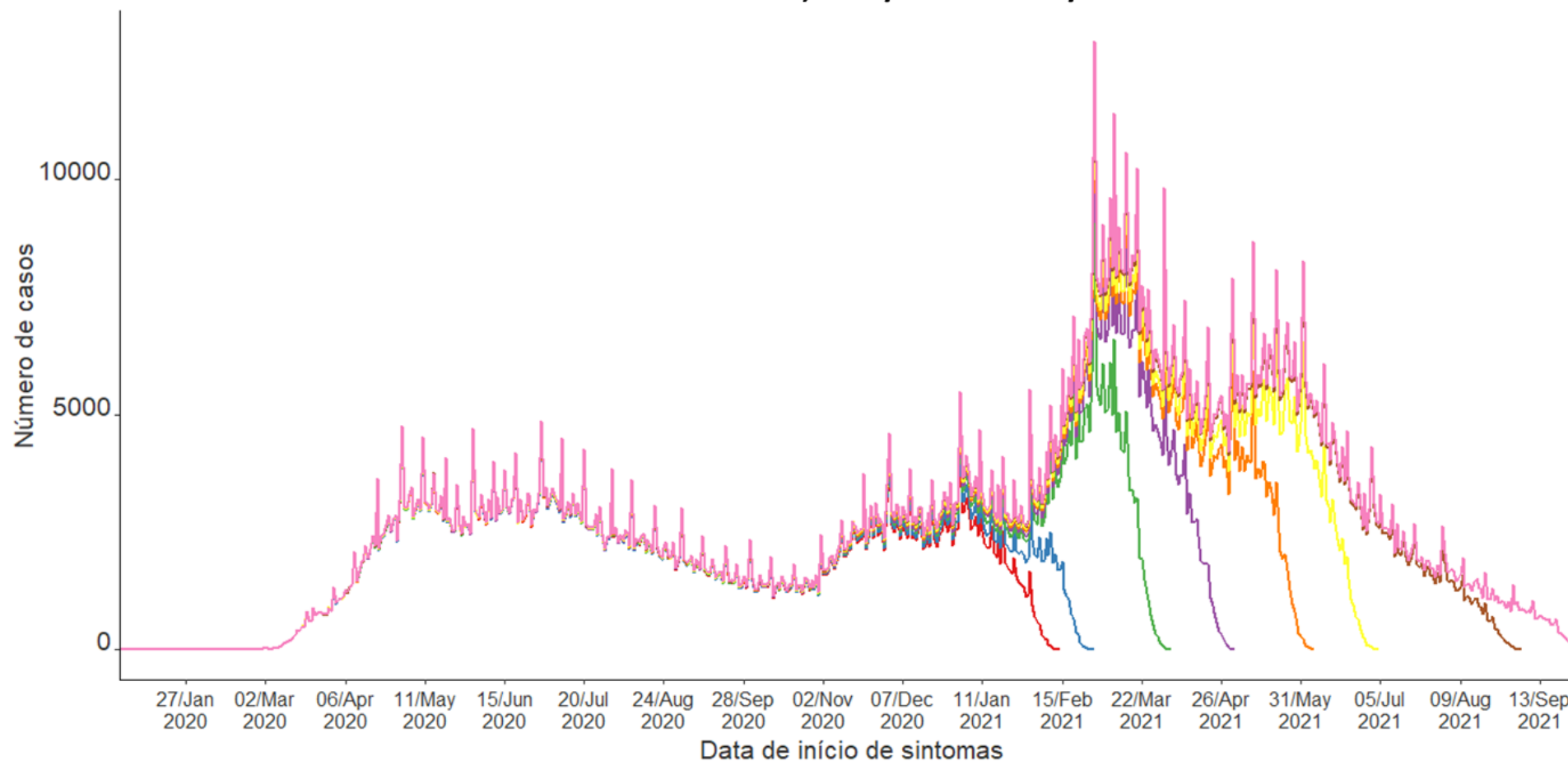


Fonte: SIVEP/SES/SP
Curva de casos suspeitos e confirmados de COVID-19

Junho 2020

Resposta

Número de casos de COVID-19 hospitalizados segundo período de extração dos dados por data de início de sintomas. Brasil, mar/2020 a out/2021.



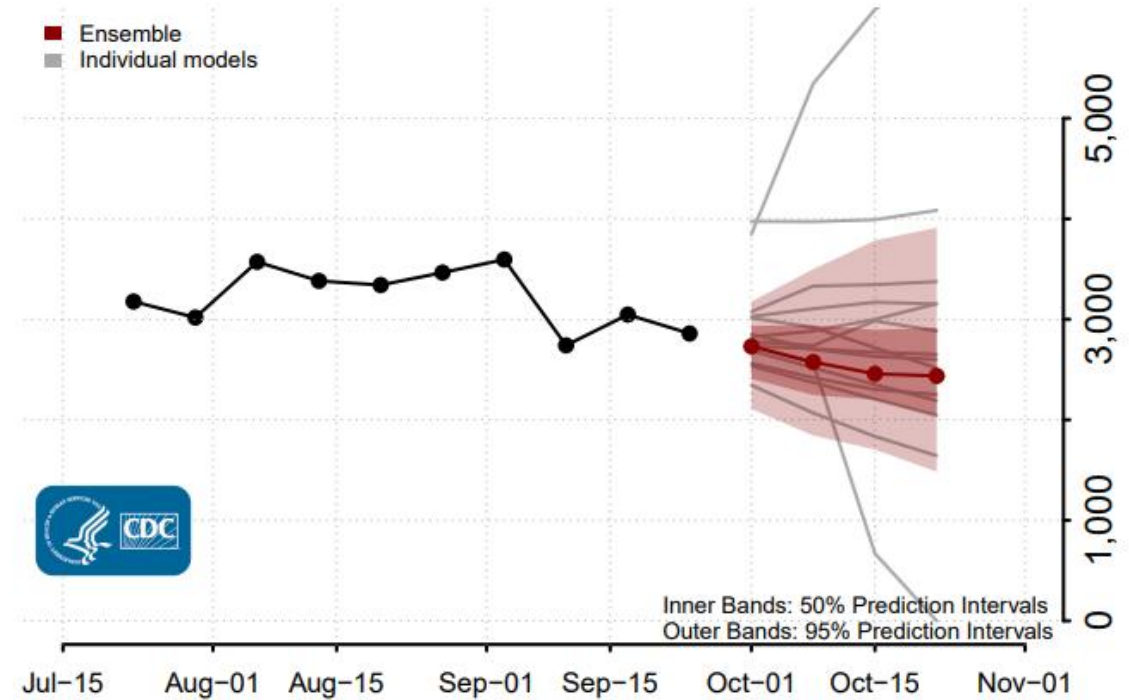
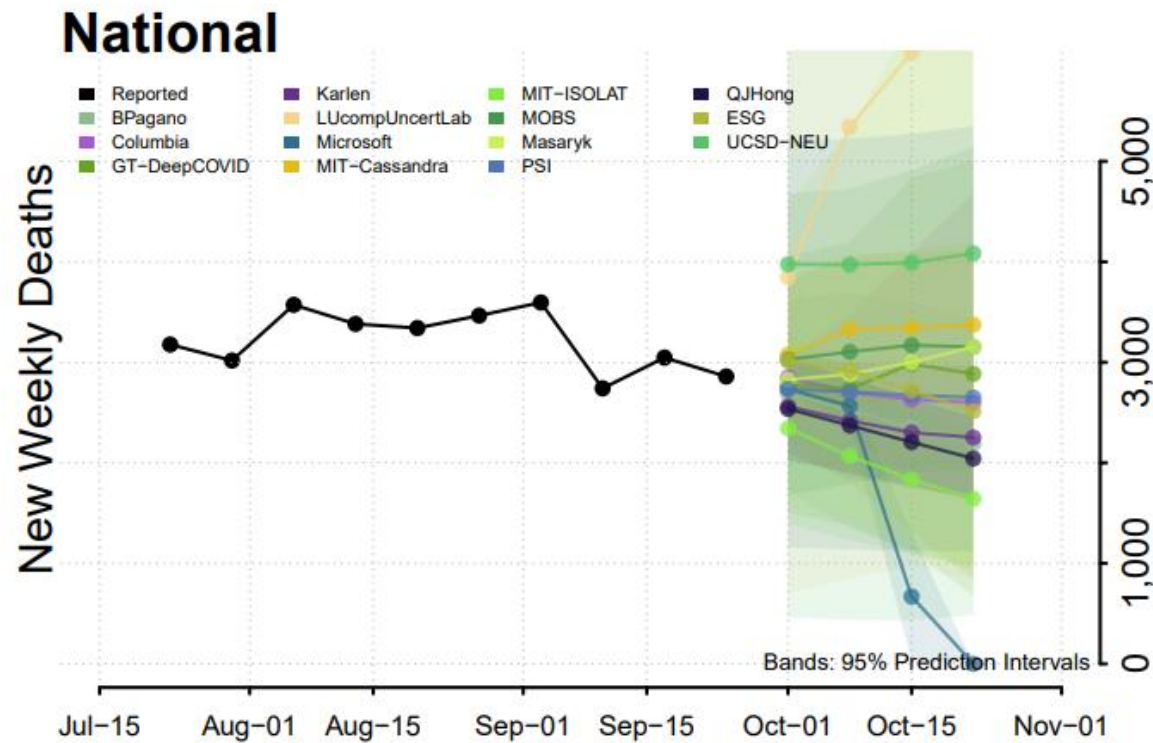
Períodos de extração

| | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| — 15.02.2021 | — 05.04.2021 | — 07.06.2021 | — 06.09.2021 |
| — 01.03.2021 | — 03.05.2021 | — 05.07.2021 | — 04.10.2021 |

Resposta

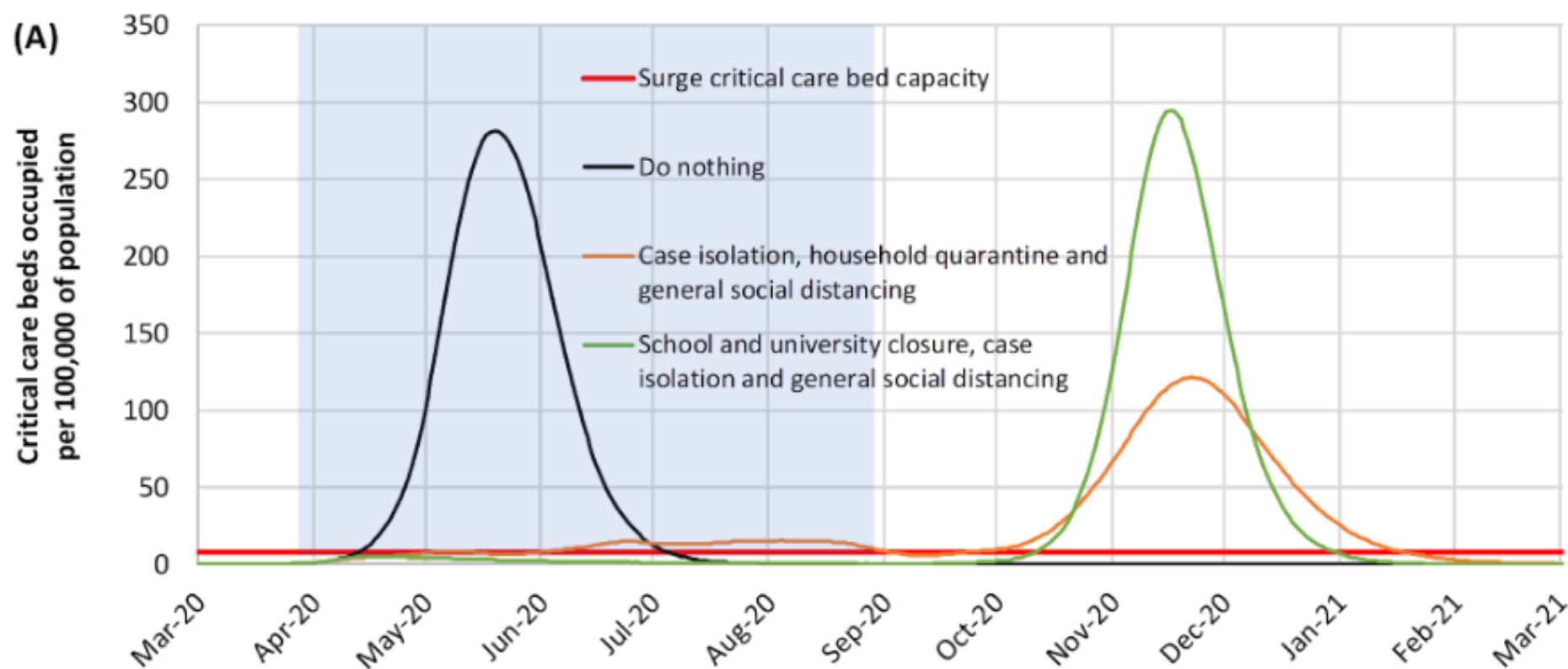
Update: 2022-09-26

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/science/forecasting/forecasting-us.html>



Resposta

Isolamento de casos, quarentena domiciliar de contatos, distanciamento social geral controlam a epidemia, mas observa-se ressurgência após interrupção



Junho 2020

Ferguson, N. M., et al (2020). *Impact of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) to reduce COVID- 19 mortality and healthcare demand.* (March)

Resposta


Óbitos por SRAG segundo classificação por UF. Brasil, Jan-Jul2020

| UF | Total | | COVID-19 | | Other respiratory viruses | | Missing ^a | |
|--------|-------|---|----------|-----|---------------------------|----|----------------------|-----|
| | n° | % | n° | % | n° | % | n° | % |
| Brasil | 84449 | | 42981 | 51% | 2340 | 3% | 39128 | 46% |
| AC | 203 | | 184 | 91% | 4 | 2% | 15 | 7% |
| AL | 1234 | | 618 | 50% | | | | |
| AM | 4144 | | 1829 | 44% | | | | |
| AP | 191 | | 94 | 49% | | | | |
| BA | 2824 | | 1472 | 52% | | | | |
| CE | 7579 | | 3683 | 49% | | | | |
| DF | 902 | | 486 | 54% | | | | |
| ES | 1321 | | 880 | 67% | | | | |
| GO | 940 | | 401 | 43% | | | | |
| MA | 2530 | | 944 | 37% | | | | |
| MG | 3133 | | 688 | 22% | | | | |
| MS | 345 | | 66 | 19% | | | | |
| MT | 311 | | 99 | 32% | | | | |
| PA | 5825 | | 3124 | 54% | | | | |
| PB | 1470 | | 557 | 38% | | | | |
| PE | 5243 | | 3834 | 73% | | | | |
| PI | 665 | | 346 | 52% | | | | |
| PR | 2169 | | 530 | 24% | | | | |
| RJ | 13019 | | 7514 | 58% | | | | |
| RN | 1005 | | 509 | 51% | | | | |
| RO | 247 | | 135 | 55% | | | | |
| RR | 337 | | 134 | 40% | 3 | 1% | 200 | 59% |
| RS | 2009 | | 530 | 26% | 6 | 0% | 1473 | 73% |
| SC | 811 | | 243 | 30% | 12 | 1% | 556 | 69% |
| SE | 302 | | 168 | 56% | 18 | 6% | 116 | 38% |
| SP | 25411 | | 13754 | 54% | 406 | 2% | 11251 | 44% |
| TO | 265 | | 151 | 57% | 3 | 1% | 111 | 42% |

Óbitos por SRAG reclassificados após imputação por UF. Brasil, Jan-Jul2020

| UF | Total | COVID-19 | | Outros vírus respiratórios | |
|--------|-------|----------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| | n° | n° | % | n° | % |
| Brasil | 84449 | 80022 | 95% | 4427 | 5% |
| AC | 203 | 198 | 98% | 5 | 2% |
| AL | 1234 | 1134 | 92% | 100 | 8% |
| AM | 4144 | 3956 | 95% | 188 | 5% |
| AP | 191 | 187 | 98% | 4 | 2% |
| BA | 2824 | 2729 | 97% | 95 | 3% |
| CE | 7579 | 7382 | 97% | 497 | 7% |
| DF | 902 | 874 | 97% | 28 | 3% |
| ES | 1321 | 1253 | 95% | 68 | 5% |
| GO | 940 | 878 | 93% | 62 | 7% |
| MA | 2530 | 2347 | 93% | 183 | 7% |
| MG | 3133 | 2948 | 94% | 185 | 6% |
| MS | 345 | 301 | 87% | 44 | 13% |
| MT | 311 | 270 | 87% | 41 | 13% |
| PA | 5825 | 5494 | 94% | 331 | 6% |
| PB | 1470 | 1334 | 91% | 136 | 9% |
| PE | 5243 | 5003 | 95% | 240 | 5% |
| PI | 665 | 614 | 92% | 51 | 8% |
| PR | 2169 | 2022 | 93% | 147 | 7% |
| RJ | 13019 | 12512 | 96% | 507 | 4% |
| RN | 1005 | 948 | 94% | 57 | 6% |
| RO | 247 | 231 | 93% | 16 | 6% |
| RR | 337 | 326 | 97% | 11 | 3% |
| RS | 2009 | 1924 | 96% | 85 | 4% |
| SC | 811 | 770 | 95% | 41 | 5% |
| SE | 302 | 281 | 93% | 21 | 7% |
| SP | 25411 | 24409 | 96% | 1002 | 4% |
| TO | 265 | 260 | 98% | 5 | 2% |

Revista da Sociedade Brasileira de Medicina Tropical
Journal of the Brazilian Society of Tropical Medicine
Vol.:53:(e20200528): 2020
<https://doi.org/10.1590/0037-8682-0528-2020>




Short Communication


Imputation method to reduce undetected severe acute respiratory infection cases during the coronavirus disease outbreak in Brazil


Silvano Barbosa de Oliveira^[1], Fabiana Ganem^[2], Wildo Navegantes de Araújo^[1], Jordi Casabona^{[2],[3],[4]}, Mauro Niskier Sanchez^[1] and Julio Croda^{[5],[6],[7]}

Resposta

RESEARCH

 OPEN ACCESS

 Check for updates

 **FAST TRACK**

Effectiveness of the CoronaVac vaccine in older adults during a gamma variant associated epidemic of covid-19 in Brazil: test negative case-control study

Otavio T Ranzani,^{1,2} Matt D T Hitchings,³ Murilo Dorion,⁴ Tatiana Lang D'Agostini,⁵ Regiane Cardoso de Paula,⁵ Olivia Ferreira Pereira de Paula,⁵ Edlaine Faria de Moura Villela,⁶ Mario Sergio Scaramuzzini Torres,⁶ Silvano Barbosa de Oliveira,^{7,8} Wade Schulz,⁹ Maria Almiron,⁷ Rodrigo Said,⁷ Roberto Dias de Oliveira,¹⁰ Patricia Vieira da Silva,¹¹ Wildo Navegantes de Araújo,^{7,8,12} Jean Carlo Gorinchteyn,¹³ Jason R Andrews,¹⁴ Derek A T Cummings,^{15,16} Albert I Ko,^{4,17} Julio Croda^{4,11,18}

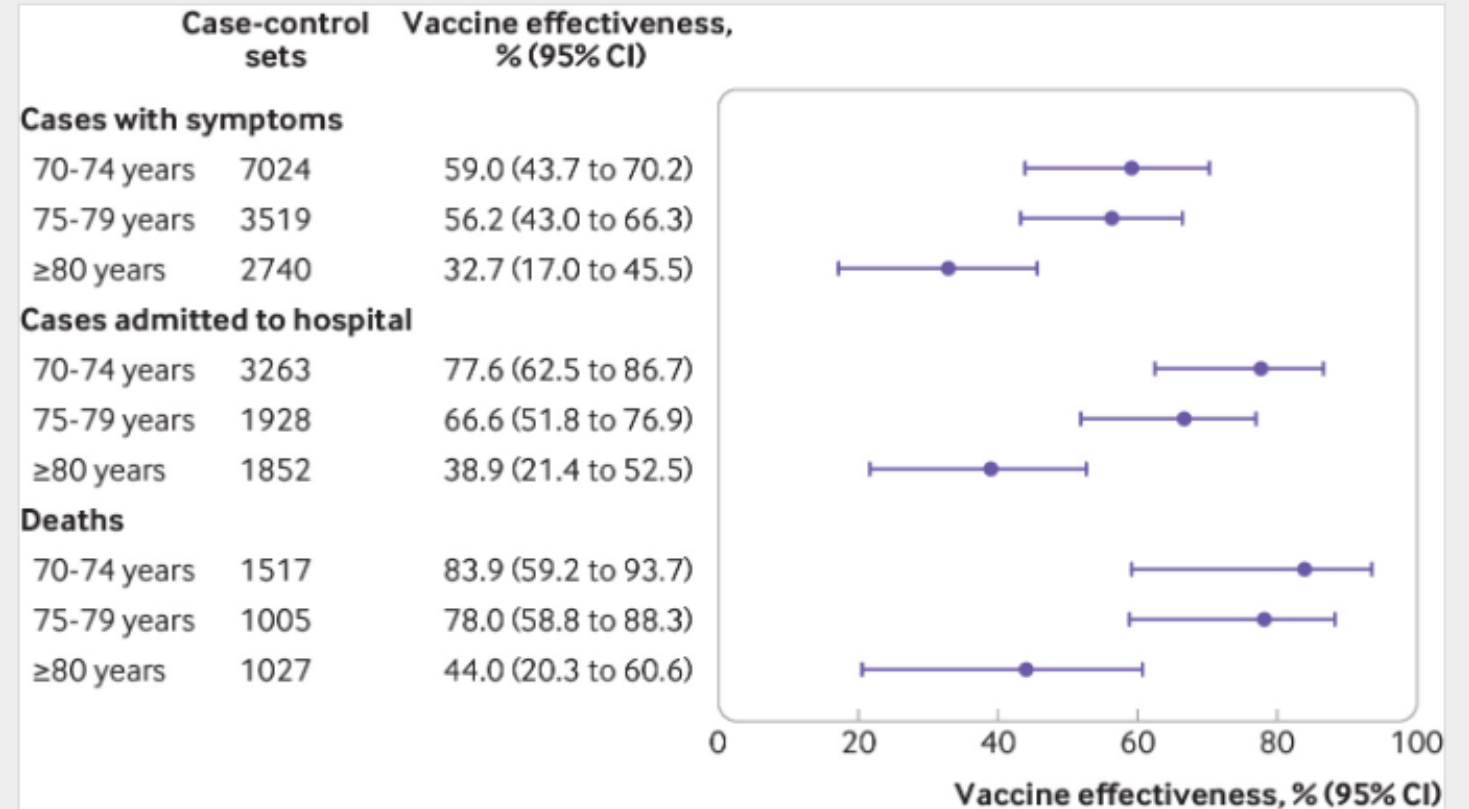


Fig 3

Adjusted vaccine effectiveness ≥ 14 days after the second dose of CoronaVac (Sinovac Biotech) for subgroups of adults aged ≥ 70 years. Estimates of vaccine effectiveness were obtained from a conditional logistic regression model that included covariates of age and number of comorbidities and incorporated an interaction term between the category of interest and the period ≥ 14 days after the second dose

Resposta

> [Nat Commun.](#) 2021 Oct 28;12(1):6220. doi: 10.1038/s41467-021-26459-6.

Effectiveness of ChAdOx1 vaccine in older adults during SARS-CoV-2 Gamma variant circulation in São Paulo

Matt D T Hitchens¹, Otavio T Ranzani^{2,3}, Murilo Dorion⁴, Tatiana Lang D'Agostini⁵, Regiane Cardoso de Paula⁵, Olivia Ferreira Pereira de Paula⁵, Edlaine Faria de Moura Villela⁵, Mario Sergio Scaramuzzini Torres⁶, Silvano Barbosa de Oliveira^{7,8}, Wade Schulz⁹, Maria Almiron⁷, Rodrigo Said⁷, Roberto Dias de Oliveira¹⁰, Patricia Vieira da Silva¹¹, Wildo Navegantes de Araújo^{7,8,12}, Jean Carlo Gorinchteyn¹³, Jason R Andrews¹⁴, Derek A T Cummings^{15,16}, Albert I Ko^{4,17}, Julio Croda^{18,19,20}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 34711813 PMCID: PMC8553924 DOI: 10.1038/s41467-021-26459-6

[Free PMC article](#)

> [Lancet Reg Health Am.](#) 2021 Sep;1:100025. doi: 10.1016/j.lana.2021.100025. Epub 2021 Jul 25.

Effectiveness of CoronaVac among healthcare workers in the setting of high SARS-CoV-2 Gamma variant transmission in Manaus, Brazil: A test-negative case-control study

Matt D T Hitchens^{1,2}, Otavio T Ranzani^{3,4}, Mario Sergio Scaramuzzini Torres⁵, Silvano Barbosa de Oliveira^{6,7}, Maria Almiron⁶, Rodrigo Said⁶, Ryan Borg⁸, Wade L Schulz^{9,10}, Roberto Dias de Oliveira¹¹, Patricia Vieira da Silva¹², Daniel Barros de Castro¹³, Vanderson de Souza Sampaio¹³, Bernardino Cláudio de Albuquerque¹³, Tatyana Costa Amorim Ramos¹³, Shadia Hussami Hauache Fraxe⁵, Cristiano Fernandes da Costa¹³, Felipe Gomes Naveca¹⁴, Andre M Siqueira¹⁵, Wildo Navegantes de Araújo^{6,7,16}, Jason R Andrews¹⁷, Derek A T Cummings^{1,2}, Albert I Ko^{8,18}, Julio Croda^{8,12,19}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 34386791 PMCID: PMC8310555 DOI: 10.1016/j.lana.2021.100025

[Free PMC article](#)

> [BMJ.](#) 2022 Jun 13;377:e070102. doi: 10.1136/bmj-2022-070102.

Change in covid-19 risk over time following vaccination with CoronaVac: test negative case-control study

Matt D T Hitchens¹, Otavio T Ranzani^{2,3}, Margaret L Lind⁴, Murilo Dorion⁴, Tatiana Lang D'Agostini⁵, Regiane Cardoso de Paula⁵, Olivia Ferreira Pereira de Paula⁵, Edlaine Faria de Moura Villela⁵, Mario Sergio Scaramuzzini Torres⁶, Silvano Barbosa de Oliveira^{7,8}, Wade Schulz⁹, Maria Almiron⁷, Rodrigo Said⁷, Roberto Dias de Oliveira¹⁰, Patricia Vieira da Silva¹¹, Wildo Navegantes de Araújo^{7,8,12}, Jean Carlo Gorinchteyn¹³, Natalie E Dean¹⁴, Jason R Andrews^{15,16}, Derek A T Cummings^{17,18,16}, Albert I Ko^{4,19,16}, Julio Croda^{4,11,20,16}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 35697361 PMCID: PMC9189440 DOI: 10.1136/bmj-2022-070102

[Free PMC article](#)

> [BMJ.](#) 2021 Aug 20;374:n2015. doi: 10.1136/bmj.n2015.

Effectiveness of the CoronaVac vaccine in older adults during a gamma variant associated epidemic of covid-19 in Brazil: test negative case-control study

Otavio T Ranzani^{1,2}, Matt D T Hitchens³, Murilo Dorion⁴, Tatiana Lang D'Agostini⁵, Regiane Cardoso de Paula⁵, Olivia Ferreira Pereira de Paula⁵, Edlaine Faria de Moura Villela⁶, Mario Sergio Scaramuzzini Torres⁶, Silvano Barbosa de Oliveira^{7,8}, Wade Schulz⁹, Maria Almiron⁷, Rodrigo Said⁷, Roberto Dias de Oliveira¹⁰, Patricia Vieira da Silva¹¹, Wildo Navegantes de Araújo^{7,8,12}, Jean Carlo Gorinchteyn¹³, Jason R Andrews¹⁴, Derek A T Cummings^{15,16}, Albert I Ko^{4,17}, Julio Croda^{18,11,19}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 34417194 PMCID: PMC8377801 DOI: 10.1136/bmj.n2015

[Free PMC article](#)

> [Virus Evol.](#) 2022 Mar 18;8(1):veac024. doi: 10.1093/ve/veac024. eCollection 2022.

Replacement of the Gamma by the Delta variant in Brazil: Impact of lineage displacement on the ongoing pandemic

Marta Giovanetti, Vagner Fonseca¹, Eduan Wilkinson², Houriiyah Tegally², Emmanuel James San², Christian L Althaus³, Joilson Xavier¹, Svetoslav Nanev Slavov⁴, Vincent Louis Viala⁵, Alex Ranieri Jerônimo Lima⁵, Gabriela Ribeiro⁵, Jayme A Souza-Neto⁶, Heidge Fukumasu⁷, Luiz Lehmann Coutinho⁸, Rivaldo Venancio da Cunha⁹, Carla Freitas¹⁰, Carlos F Campelo de A E Melo¹¹, Wildo Navegantes de Araújo¹¹, Rodrigo Fabiano Do Carmo Said¹¹, Maria Almiron¹¹, Tulio de Oliveira², Sandra Coccuzzo Sampaio⁵, Maria Carolina Elias¹², Dimas Tadeu Covas⁴, Edward C Holmes¹³, José Lourenço¹², Simone Kashima⁴, Luiz Carlos Junior de Alcantara¹⁴

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 35371559 PMCID: PMC8971541 DOI: 10.1093/ve/veac024

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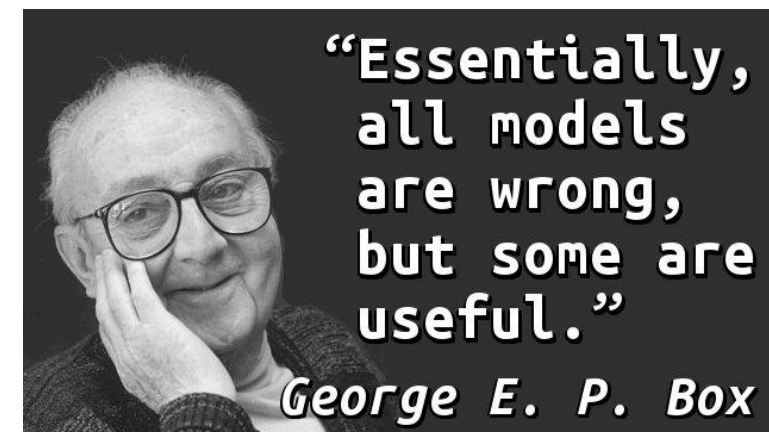
> [medRxiv.](#) 2022 Mar 28;2021.10.07.21264644. doi: 10.1101/2021.10.07.21264644. Preprint

Genomic epidemiology reveals the impact of national and international restrictions measures on the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic in Brazil

Marta Giovanetti, Svetoslav Nanev Slavov, Vagner Fonseca, Eduan Wilkinson, Houriiyah Tegally, José Salvatore Leister Patané, Vincent Louis Viala, James Emmanuel San, Evandra Strazza Rodrigues, Elaine Vieira Santos, Flavia Aburjaile, Joilson Xavier, Hegger Fritsch, Talita Emile Ribeiro Adelino, Felicidade Pereira, Arabela Leal, Felipe Campos de Melo Iani, Glauco de Carvalho Pereira, Cynthia Vazquez, Gladys Mercedes Estigarribia Sanabria, Elaine Cristina de Oliveira, Luiz Demarchi, Julio Croda, Rafael Dos Santos Bezerra, Loyze Paola Oliveira de Lima, Antonio Jorge Martins, Claudia Renata Dos Santos Barros, Elaine Cristina Marqueze, Jardeina de Souza Todao Bernardino, Debora Botequiro Moretti, Ricardo Augusto Brassaloti, Raquel de Lello Rocha Campos Cassano, Pilar Drummond Sampaio Corrêa Mariani, João Paulo Kitajima, Bibiana Santos

Desafios

- Vincular o conhecimento teórico com as necessidades práticas
- Envolvimento maior dos estatísticos (maioria são epidemiologistas)
- Aplicação de técnicas corretas
- Disseminação de resultados (publicações em periódicos)
- Disponibilidade computacional
- Ampliação do conhecimento em metodologias de pesquisa



“Modelos são aproximações — em essência, todos os modelos estão errados, apesar de alguns serem úteis.”

George E. P. Box

