



Este plagiat?

citesti:

- “Enuntul intrebarii studiului contine patru elemente pe care le regasim in acronimul PICO: Pacienti, Interventie (numai pentru studiile interventionale), grupul de Comparat si efect (Outcome). ”

Din: Haynes, Sackett, Guyatt, Tugwell.
Clinical Epidemiology: How to Do Clinical Practice Research. Little, Brown, 2006.

**DA! Trebuie folosite
ghilimelele si citata sursa**

scrii:

Enuntul intrebarii studiului contine patru elemente pe care le regasim in acronimul PICO: **P**acienti, **I**nterventie (numai pentru studiile interventionale), grupul de **C**omparat si efect (**O**utcome).



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Citesti:

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Din: Haynes, Sackett, Guyatt, Tugwell. *Clinical Epidemiology: How to Do Clinical Practice Research.* Little, Brown, 2006.

Da! Trebuie sa creditezi sursa daca parafrizezi textul.

Scii:

Atunci cand formulam problema careia i se adreseaza studiul, trebuie ca aceasta sa contina patru elemente (pacienti, interventie – pentru studiile interventionale – control si efectul studiat).



Este plagiat?

Citesti:

“Kirsh si colaboratorii au observat ca, desi diferenta dintre tratamentul cu medicatie antidepresiva si grupul placebo este semnificativa statistic, diferenta clinica este scazuta, mai precis peste 80% din efectul medicatiei a fost gasit si in grupul placebo; diferenta dintre grupuri a fost de 2 puncte pe Scala de Depresie Hamilton, efect clinic neglijabil”.

Din:

D David. Metodologia cercetarii clinice. Ed. Polirom, 2006.

Nu. Cat timp a fost inclusa cartea lui David in bibliografie, sursa a fost citata corespunzator.

Scrii:

Potrivit lui Kirsh, diferenta dintre efectul medicatiei anidepresive si cel al placebo este, desi semnificativ statistic, neglijabil din punct de vedere clinic (David, 2006).



Este plagiat?

Citesti:

“*Pragul de semnificatie.* Din pacate, multi cercetatori considera ca el ne arata care este probabilitatea ipotezei nule, considerand datele obtinute in cercetare. De fapt, pragul de semnificatie ne spune care este probabilitatea de a obtine rezultatele, considerand ipoteza nula adevarata.”

Din:

D David. Metodologia cercetarii clinice. Ed. Polirom, 2006.

Nu. Lucrurile general cunoscute nu trebuie sa fie citate. (poti gasi informatia asta in cel putin cinci surse?)

Scrii:

P ne arata care este probabilitatea de a obtine rezultatele, daca ipoteza nula ar fi adevarata.

Este plagiat?

Gasesti:



Michael Jackson a fost diagnosticat cu lupus.

<http://threebrothersandasister.blogspot.com/2007/10/michael-jackson-has-new-health.html>

Da! Trebuie sa spui sursa imaginilor sau a altor elemente media ca si in cazul textului.

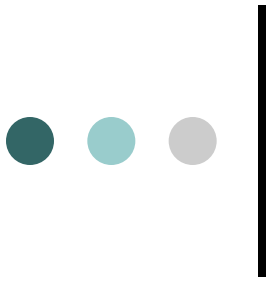
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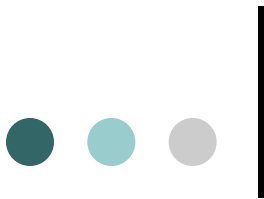
Lupus eritematos cronic (Michael Jackson)

● ● ● | Este plagiat?





bibliografia




Towards Complete and Accurate Reporting of Studies of Diagnostic Accuracy: The STARD Initiative

Patrick M. Bossuyt, Johannes B. Reitsma, David E. Bruns, Constantine A. Gatsonis, Paul P. Glasziou, Les M. Irwig, Jeroen G. Lijmer, David Moher, Drummond Rennie, and Henrica C.W. de Vet, for the STARD Group*

Background: To comprehend the results of diagnostic accuracy studies, readers must understand the design, conduct, analysis,

Results: The search for published guidelines on diagnostic research yielded 33 previously published checklists, from which we



- 21:** [Bossuyt PM, Reitsma JB, Bruns DE, Gatsonis CA, Glasziou PP, Irwig LM, Moher D, Rennie D, de Vet HC, Lijmer JG: Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy.](#) [Related Articles, Links](#)
-  The **STARD** statement for reporting studies of diagnostic accuracy: explanation and elaboration.
Ann Intern Med. 2003 Jan 7;138(1):W1-12.
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Towards Complete and Accurate Reporting of Studies of Diagnostic Accuracy: The STARD Initiative

Patrick M. Bossuyt, Johannes B. Reitsma, David E. Bruns, Constantine A. Gatsonis, Paul P. Glasziou, Les M. Irwig, Jeroen G. Lijmer, David Moher, Drummond Renne, and Henrica C.W. de Vet, for the STARD Group*

Background: To comprehend the results of diagnostic accuracy studies, readers must understand the design, conduct, analysis, and results of such studies. That goal can be achieved only through complete transparency from authors.

Objective: To improve the accuracy and completeness of reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy in order to allow readers to assess the potential for bias in the study and to evaluate its generalizability.

Methods: The Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy (STARD) steering committee searched the literature to identify publications on the appropriate conduct and reporting of diagnostic studies and extracted potential items into an extensive list. Researchers, editors, methodologists and statisticians, and members of professional organizations shortened this list during a 2-day consensus meeting with the goal of developing a checklist and a generic flow diagram for studies of diagnostic accuracy.

Results: The search for published guidelines on diagnostic research yielded 33 previously published checklists, from which we extracted a list of 75 potential items. The consensus meeting shortened the list to 25 items, using evidence on bias whenever available. A prototypical flow diagram provides information about the method of patient recruitment, the order of test execution, and the numbers of patients undergoing the test under evaluation, the reference standard, or both.

Conclusions: Evaluation of research depends on complete and accurate reporting. If medical journals adopt the checklist and the flow diagram, the quality of reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy should improve to the advantage of the clinicians, researchers, reviewers, journals, and the public.

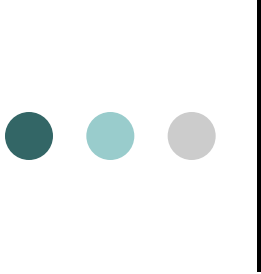
Ann Intern Med. 2003;138:40-44.

For author affiliations, see end of text.

*For members of the STARD Group, see Appendix.

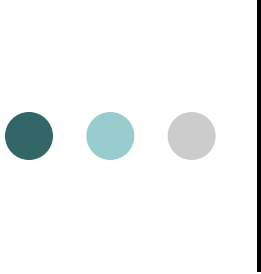
See related article, available only at www.annals.org.

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records of all patients with involuntary weight loss were selected for further study. Weight loss was defined as a loss of more than 5% of the initial weight [18] and it was among the three most important reasons for admission. For those records where exact data concerning weight loss were missing (unknown initial weight in 137 cases, 32%), the inclusion criterion was only the presence of weight loss

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scientific evidence about safety or effectiveness. Scientists have studied spirulina for the following health problems: high cholesterol (Ionov and Basova, 2003; Samuels *et al.*, 2002), diabetes (Mani *et al.*, 2000), oral leucoplakia (Mathew *et al.*, 1995), chronic viral hepatitis (Baicus and Tanasescu, 2002) and malnutrition (Branger *et al.*, 2003).

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