Πρόσκληση

ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΗ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΑΤΡΙΒΗΣ ΣΕ ΑΝΟΙΧΤΗ ΔΙΑΛΕΞΗ: «THE USE OF META-RESEARCH TO EVALUATE THE ROBUSTNESS OF EVIDENCE IN PERINATAL EPIDEMIOLOGY»

Δευτέρα
21 Μαΐου 2018
ώρα 10:00 πμ

Κτήριο CII, 1ος όροφος,
Αίθουσα διδασκαλίας
Ειρήνης 95
Λεμεσός

Τεχνολογικό
Πανεπιστήμιο
Κύπρου

Πρόσκληση

Η Σχολή Επιστημών Υγείας και το Διεθνές Ινστιτούτο Κύπρου για την Περιβαλλοντική και Δημόσια Υγεία του Τεχνολογικού Πανεπιστημίου Κύπρου, σας προσκαλούν στη διάλεξη που θα πραγματοποιηθεί στο πλαίσιο της υποστήριξης της Διδακτορικής Διατριβής του κυρίου Κωνσταντίνου Γιαννακού με θέμα:

«THE USE OF META-RESEARCH TO EVALUATE THE ROBUSTNESS OF EVIDENCE IN PERINATAL EPIDEMIOLOGY»

Περίληψη

Currently, biomedical and public health research is conducted on a massive scale, where nearly one million articles on humans are published each year. With the ever-increasing of published studies, scientists turn into systematic reviews and meta-analyses to summarize the evidence, using multiple related studies for a single research question. There are tens of thousands of systematic reviews already published, and their production is still increasing at a phenomenal rate. Although systematic reviews and meta-analyses are considered the highest level of evidence and may accelerate evidence uptake, their credibility is under threat as most of them appear to be either not useful or of uncertain utility. The problem is that the majority are unnecessary, inaccurate or misleading due to biases in the methodology and selective reporting of results, or they address questions that have no clinical value. The increase in the number of systematic reviews, along with escalating demand from policy makers for rapid reviews of research, has emerged an evolving scientific discipline, meta-research, and a newer form of evidence synthesis, umbrella reviews. An umbrella review can provide an overall assessment of the body of evidence that is available on a given topic using the data from multiple systematic reviews and meta-analyses. Towards further expand the mapping and the critical evaluation of research evidence across published literature of clinical identities with a large impact on the perinatal epidemiology field, this study aims to systematically assess the evidence across published systematic reviews and meta-analyses on the risk factors and/or interventions for preeclampsia and gestational diabetes and identify whether any fields of risk factors or interventions include epidemiological credible evidence. This assessment is fundamental not only for understanding the reliability of an evidence-base but also serves as the foundation for clinical and public health recommendations.

Πληροφορίες:
Τηλ. 25002246
www.cut.ac.cy