

Statistički pokazatelji u sustavnim pregledima (za one koji nisu statističari)

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Statistički pokazatelji u sustavnim pregledima

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Znanstveni suradnik

Škola narodnog zdravlja “Andrija Štampar”

O čemu ćemo danas govoriti?

► Sustavni pregled:

Introduction

Method

Results

And

Discussion

Što smo htjeli?

Kako smo radili?

Što smo dobili?

Što to znači?

Znanstveni rad

- ▶ Daje informacije koje omogućuju znanstvenicima/čitateljima:
 - ▶ – ponavljanje istraživanja
 - ▶ – procjenu vrijednosti istraživanja
- ▶ Opisuje metodologiju prikupljanja podataka, odabira uzorka, te postupke analize podataka.

Metode

- ▶ Nacrt istraživanja
 - ▶ Vrijeme provođenja istraživanja
 - ▶ Detaljan opis postupaka koji su se koristili prilikom provedbe istraživanja
- ▶ Metode prikupljanja podataka:
 - ▶ Ankete
 - ▶ Promatranje
 - ▶ Analiza sadržaja
- ▶ Tip studije (istraživanja):
 - ▶ Retrospektivna
 - ▶ Presječena
 - ▶ Prospektivna

Ispitanici

- ▶ **Uzorak:**
 - ▶ Na koji način smo došli do ispitanika? Vrsta uzorka:
 - ▶ randomizirani (nasumični)
 - ▶ prigodni
 - ▶ Koji su nam bili uključni kriteriji?
 - ▶ Koji su nam isključni kriteriji?
- ▶ Opisati osnovne demografske karakteristike (primjeri):
 - ▶ Dob:
 - ▶ **Srednja vrijednost (\pm standardna devijacija)** dobi ispitanika je 27 \pm 13 godina
 - ▶ **Medijan (interkvartilni raspon)** dobi ispitanika bio je 24 (23 - 34) godina
 - ▶ Spol:
 - ▶ U ukupnom uzorku bilo je 67 (74,3%) žena

Analiza snage statističkog testa

(engl. *POWER ANALYSIS*)

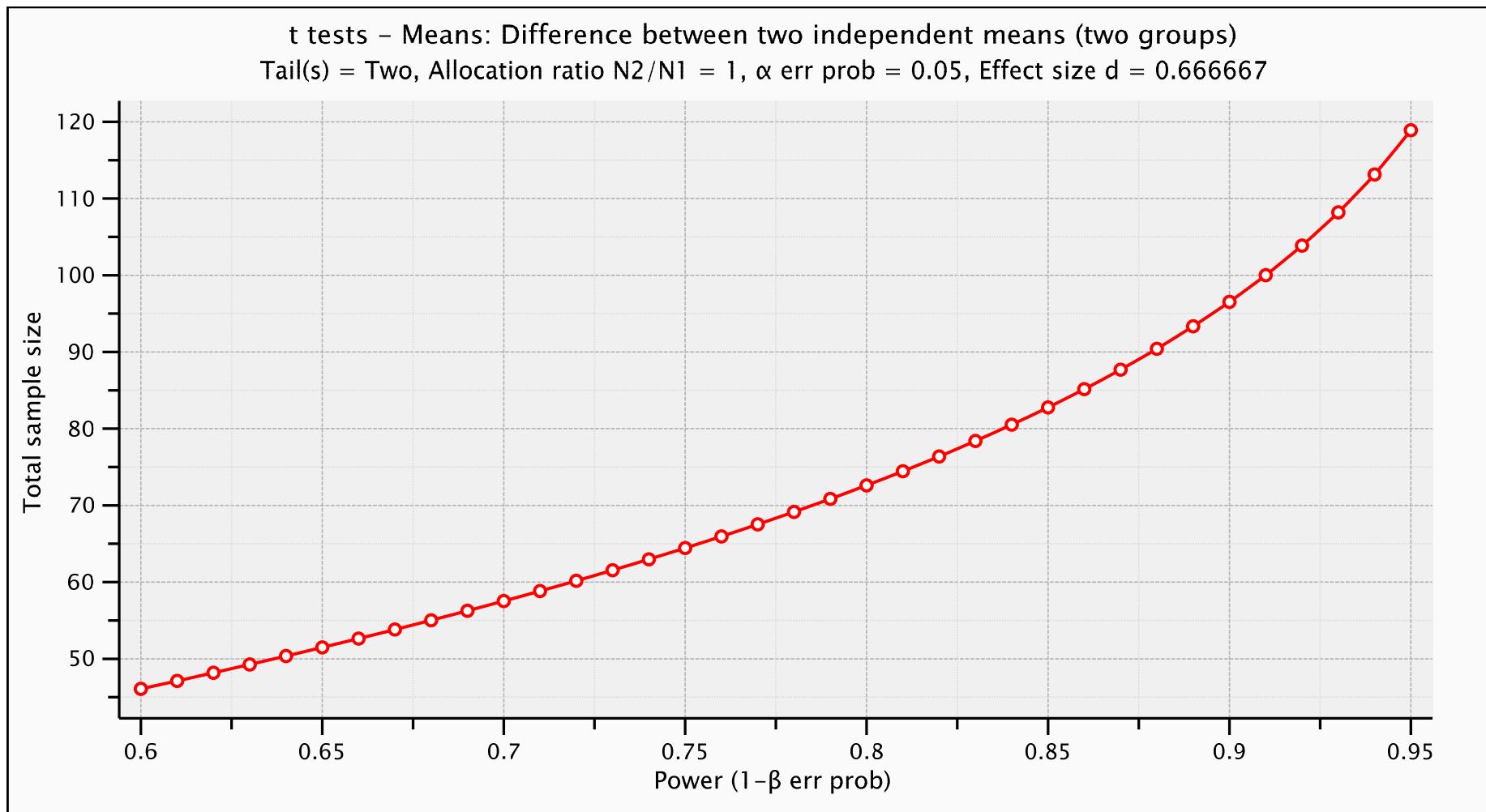
statistički dizajn studije

- ▶ Kako velik uzorak je potreban za precizan i pouzdan statistički zaključak?
- ▶ Koliko je vjerojatno da će statistički test detektirati određeni efekt u specifičnoj situaciji?

Analiza snage statističkog testa

- ▶ u stadiju planiranja istraživanja
- ▶ snaga testa (“power”) = vjerojatnost odbacivanja neistinite nul-hipoteze, tj. šansa (u %) detektiranja, kao statistički značajnog, određenog realnog efekta liječenja
- ▶ “dobar” test = snaga bi trebala biti barem **70-80%**
- ▶ etički je neprihvatljivo, a također je i gubitak vremena i sredstava, provoditi klinička istraživanja koja imaju samo 40% šanse otkrivanja realnog efekta liječenja

Ispitanici: analiza snage testa?



Prikupljanje podataka (mjerenje)

- ▶ Prikupljanje podataka → ključ uspjeha istraživanja
- ▶ Podaci → vrijednost varijabli

- ▶ Valjanost istraživanja ⇒ izbor varijabli
- ▶ Točnost zaključaka ⇒ kakvoća podataka



Jednom počinjene greške prilikom mjerjenja ne mogu se kasnije ispraviti nikakvim postupcima!

PLANIRANJE ISTRAŽIVANJA!



Flow diagram of the study selection process. The initial study numbers from each database do not represent the number of unique articles. Duplicate articles from different databases were removed in the first exclusion stage

PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (n=521)
PubMed (n=118), Embase (n=251), Web of Science (n=94), Cochrane (n=58)

References excluded (n=507)

- No original data (reviews)
- No comparison group
- Compared steroids to antivirals only
- Duplicate study
- Included children
- Included pregnant women
- Animal study

All treatment trials comparing steroids with steroids plus antivirals (n=14)

References read in detail excluded (n=8)

- Ramos Macia et al 1992²⁶: analysed time to recovery
- Antunes et al 2000¹⁵: analysed time to recovery
- Anpalahan and Redhead 2000¹⁶: not randomised
- Furuta et al 2001²⁸: descriptive, no intervention
- Hato et al 2003¹³: not randomised
- Roy et al 2005²⁷: conference abstract, no paper
- Ahangar et al 2006¹⁷: not randomised
- Kawaguchi et al 2007¹¹: used hazard ratios

Studies analysed (n=6)

Quant, E. C et al. BMJ 2009;339:b3354

BMJ

Kako ispravno unijeti podatke?

Broj	Dob	Spol	Simptomi	BMI
1	23	1	3	23,5
2	25	2	4	24,2
3	19	2	2	19,3
4	29	1	4	23,2
5	34	1	4	26,1
6	27	2	1	22,6
...

- Gdje god je moguće **koristiti brojke** (umjesto riječi ili rečenica)!
- Ne koristiti** dijakritičke znakove i nepoznate simbole!
- Imena i prezimena ispitanika **šifrirati** brojevima!
- Ako je moguće, najbolje je **pisati absolutne vrijednosti** pojedinih varijabli – grupirati se uvijek može naknadno!
- Unaprijed definirati **ŠIFRARNIK**.

Pohrana izmjerениh podataka

dvodimenzijske tablice

varijable

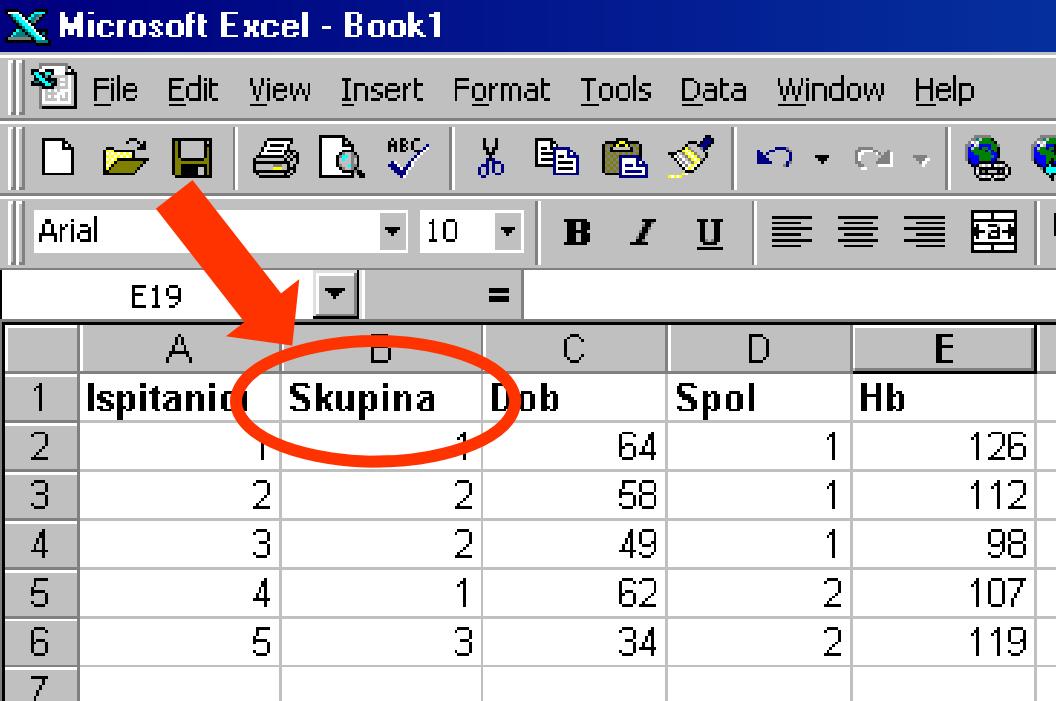


rezultati

	A	B	C	D	
1	Ispitanici	Dob	Spol	Hb	
2	1	64	1	126	
3	2	58	1	112	
4	3	49	1	98	
5	4	62	2	107	
6	5	34	2	119	

Pohrana podataka

jedno istraživanje ⇒ jedna tablica



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel window titled "Microsoft Excel - Book1". The formula bar at the top displays "E19" and an equals sign (=). Below the formula bar is the standard toolbar with icons for file operations, search, and other functions. The ribbon menu includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Format, Tools, Data, Window, and Help. The font toolbar below the ribbon shows "Arial" selected and a font size of "10". The main area contains a data table with columns labeled A through E. The first row has headers: "Ispitanici" (col A), "Skupina" (col B), "Dob" (col C), "Spol" (col D), and "Hb" (col E). The second row contains numerical values: 1, 1, 64, 1, 126. Rows 3 through 7 show similar data for other individuals. A red arrow points from the formula bar towards the table, and a red circle highlights the "Skupina" column header.

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Ispitanici	Skupina	Dob	Spol	Hb
2	1	1	64	1	126
3	2	2	58	1	112
4	3	2	49	1	98
5	4	1	62	2	107
6	5	3	34	2	119
7					

Pohrana podataka

kvantitativni vs. kvalitativni

ŠIFRIRANJE!

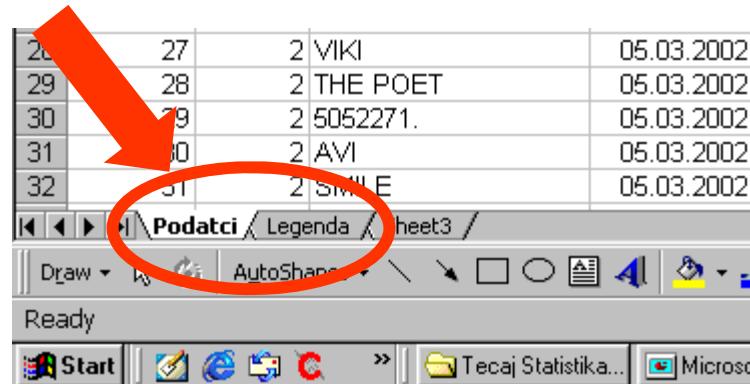
Microsoft Excel - Book1

H19					
	A	B	C	D	E
1	Ispitanici	Skupina	Dob	Spol	Hb
2	1	akutni	64	m	126
3	2	kronični	58		112
4	3	poljnički	49	n	98
5	4	akutni	62	ž	107
6	5	kontrola	34	ž	119

Microsoft Excel - Book1

H21					
	A	B	C	D	E
1	Ispitanici	Skupina	Dob	Spol	Hb
2	1	1	64	1	126
3	2	2	58	1	112
4	3	2	49	1	98
5	4	1	62	2	107
6	5	3	34	2	119

Šifriranje ⇒ šifrarnik



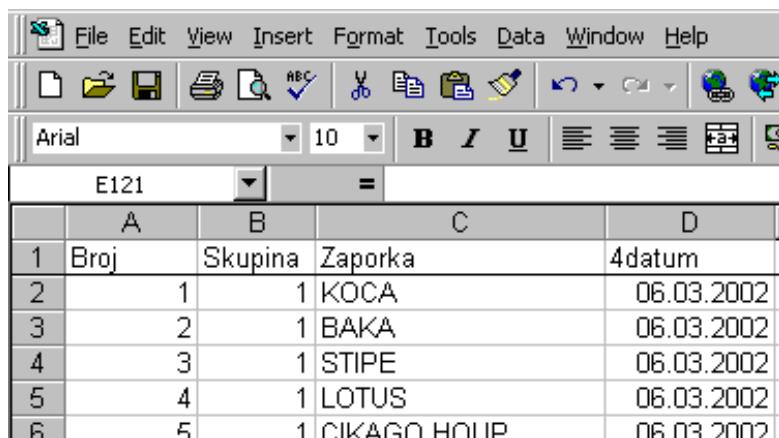
26	27	2 VIKI	05.03.2002
29	28	2 THE POET	05.03.2002
30	29	2 5052271.	05.03.2002
31	30	2 AVI	05.03.2002
32	31	2 SMILE	05.03.2002

Podatci / Legenda / sheet3 /

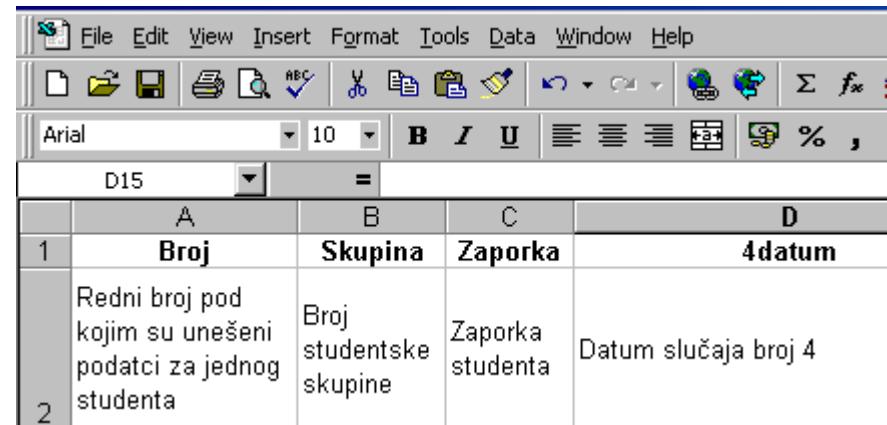
Draw AutoShape

Ready

Start Internet Explorer C Tecaj Statistika... Microsoft



	A	B	C	D
1	Broj	Skupina	Zaporka	=4 datum
2	1	1 KOCA		06.03.2002
3	2	1 BAKA		06.03.2002
4	3	1 STIPE		06.03.2002
5	4	1 LOTUS		06.03.2002
6	5	1 CIKAGO HOP IP		06.03.2002

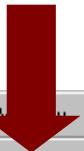


	A	B	C	D
1	Broj	Skupina	Zaporka	=4 datum
2	Redni broj pod kojim su unešeni podatci za jednog studenta	Broj studentske skupine	Zaporka studenta	Datum slučaja broj 4

Šifriranje odgovora na upitnik

5. Gdje pretežno upotrebljavate računalo?

- 1 a) ne upotrebljavam računalo
- 2 b) na radnom mjestu
- 3 c) kod kuće
- 4 d) i na radnom mjestu i kod kuće



I22								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Ispitanici	Dob	Spol	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
2	1	46	1	1	2	4	2	1
3	2	32	1	3	4	1	2	4
4	3	41	1	2	4	4	3	1
5	4	26	2	2	1	4	4	3
6	5	43	2	2	2	1	5	1

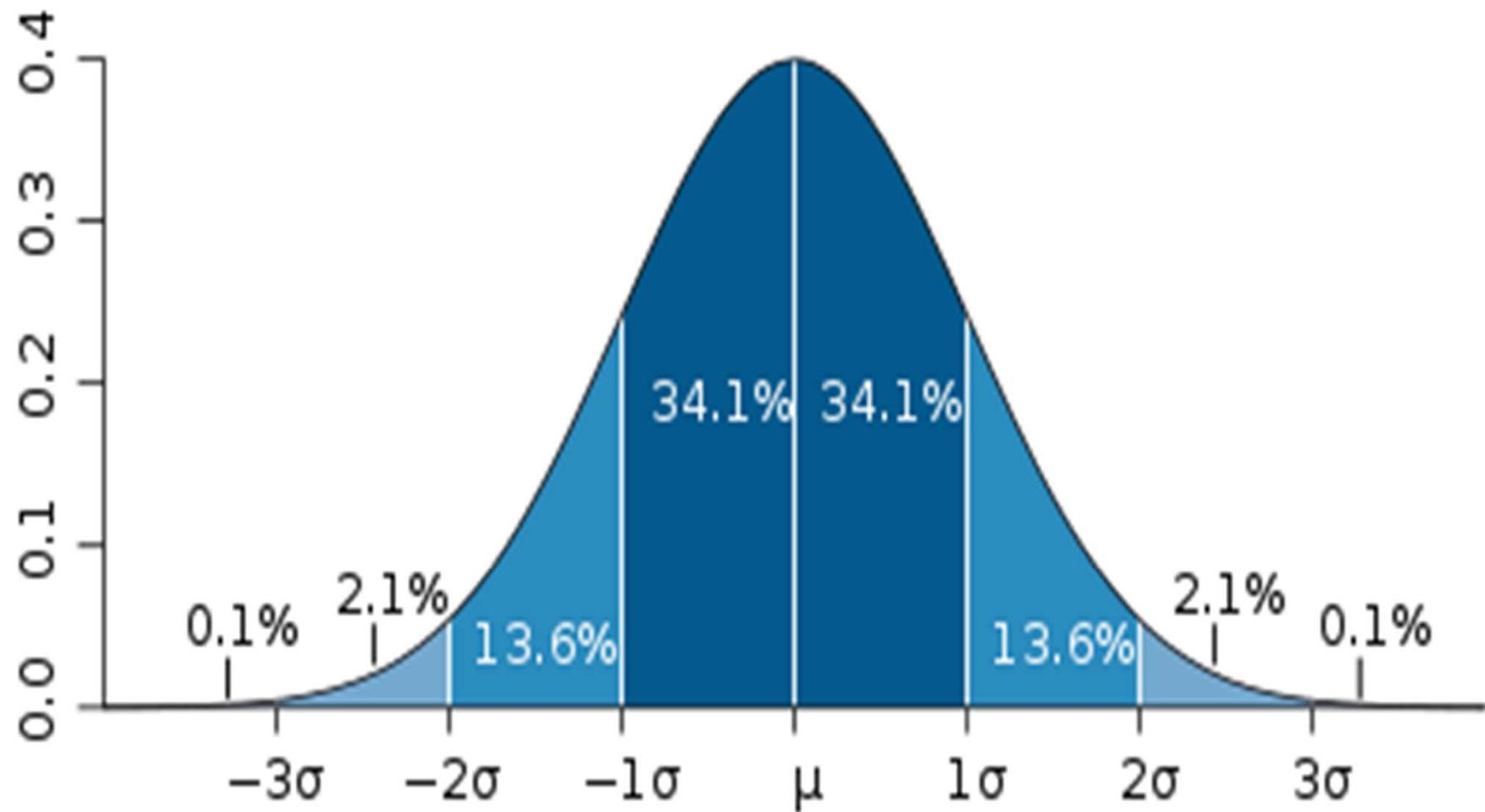
OVAKO NE!!!

	E	F	G	H	I	J	L	M	N	C
1	Bolest	Skupina	TipAF	Umrli	Nalaz					
2	H1		1	1	SAHAK(10-11) (k)ma(30x6)+AV(nek.k)[pFA](Uventr,Fe=6.8 Cyst.renes,EOsinofilia					
3	G1		3	1	SAK(9) (k)ma(15x3) [pFAacuta](hlp)					
4	H1		1	1	HSHAK(10-12) (k)AV,j=7 AO44=2.0 [pFA]					
5	H1		1	1	HSHAK(11) (k)ma(14x4)+AOV(ss=20) E=A [PAFreqid'10/01novi ec+6/02=verapIV					
6	H1		1	1	HSAK(10) (k)ma(35x3) E=A [1xPAF'9/02](HLP,BMI26)					
7	H1		1	1	SHAK(12) e<A [pFA][PLPERadhezije](Aethylismus, CArecti OP/4/2000)					
8	H2		1	2	HSHAK(10) (k)ma+AV EF=50 [FA](Cdec)					
9	G2		3	2	SAK(11) (k)ma+aov LA49=2.6 [FA'90](H<6 surd, BMI28)					
10	G2		3	2	(k)AR(68=4.4-10;S=51),j=11=46%,PGd=15,tD=10 AO=42(60=3.9) EF<50 eivs=					
11	G2		3	2	SAK(10) (k)aov PE<10 LA41 [FA](Ni,Febrilan'5/04)[RTG=corBovinum]BMI=19]					
12	L2		6	2	SAK(12) (k)ma(6)MR,V<6+aov,AR [FA](Hlctom,MAmectomDx,Ubd,HyperTH'04 Ubo					
13	H2		1	2	HSHAK(13) (k)ma(5)MR+aov(<5) TR<35 LA48=2.9 [FA](HA,UpepticumSang,BMI2					
14	L2		6	2	SAK(45=3.0-11) (k)ma(6)MR+aov(ss=8)AR,dPG4 LA50=3.3 [FA](RA,BMI=19)					
15	H2		1	2	0 HSVK(54-14) (k)ma(9)+aov(6)AS(>30) TR20 EF50 LA55 [FActAA](HA,BMI33)					
16	G2		3	2 y	SAK TR(20) MR AR EF<50 [FA](Cdec)EL=4/03					
17	G2		3	2	HSHAK(11) (k)ma(30x4)+AOV(ss=10)AR="trag" PLEdx [FA'1/02](Cdec'1/02 BMI=					
18	G2		3	2	HSHAK(10) (k)ma+AOV AO=40=2.2 eivs=10 [FA'93](Hlctm'81, H.hernia)					
19	H2		1	2	HSHAak(12) (k)AOV,AR? [FA](subsurd)					
20	H2		1	2	(k)ARK(48=3.1-13),j=6<30% AO=40=2.6 [FA] (OEP, HA? H=5.7, BMI=26)					
21	H2		1	2 y	SIHAK(57=3.0-11)h=2/3 MR(k)ma(21x4,L) eivs=15 AO=41=2.2 [FA](IM'8/98,HA3					

Statističke metode

- ▶ **Normalnost raspodjele podataka**
 - ▶ Parametrijski testovi
 - ▶ Neparametrijski testovi (kada raspodjela ne slijedi normalnu!)
- ▶ **Kako provjeriti raspodjelu?**
 - ▶ Smirnov-Kolmogorovljev test
 - ▶ histogram





Statističke metode

- ▶ Deskriptivne
 - ▶ Mjere centralne distribucije (aritmetička sredina – standardna devijacija, medijan – interkvartilni raspon)
- ▶ Koreacijske
 - ▶ Statističke mjere povezanosti – koreacijski koeficijent, regresijski modeli, predikcija
- ▶ Diskriminativne
 - ▶ Razlike između skupina

Statističke metode

- ▶ P vrijednost ili razina značajnosti:
 - ▶ Šansa da je razlika koju promatramo nastala SLUČAJNO
 - ▶ Nama je u interesu da je ta šansa što manja!
 - ▶ Ako je P vrijednost manja od 5% (**P<0,05**) razlike su **ZNAČAJNE**
 - ▶ Svaki statistički test nam govori o razini značajnosti između ispitivanih varijabli

Kako analizirati podatke?

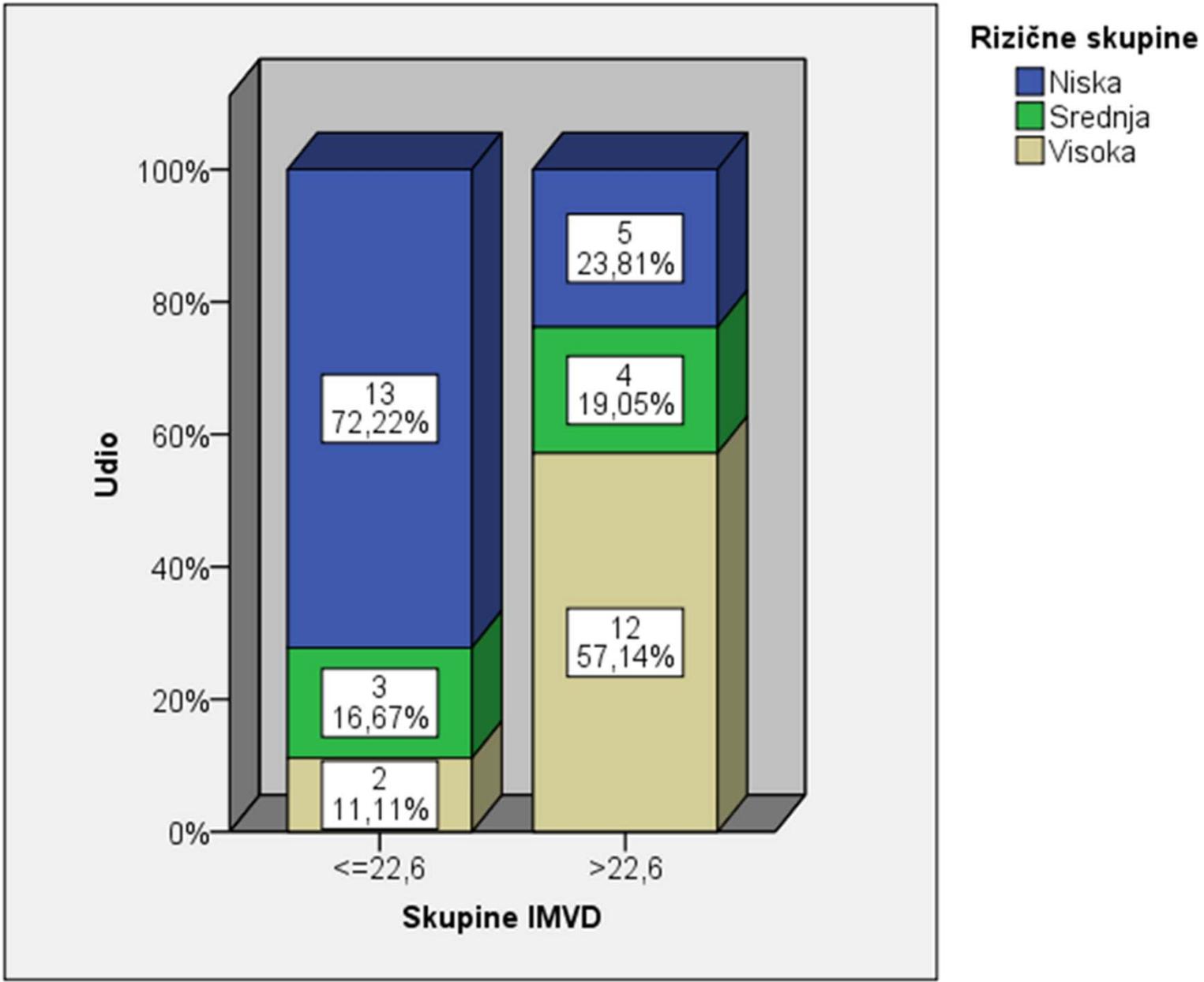
Kvalitativni i kategorijski podaci

- ▶ Spol, zanimanje, radno mjesto...
- ▶ **X² kvadrat test** razlike učestalosti (i sve njegove varijante):
 - ▶ Je li 2008. godine bilo značajno više sunčanih dana od 2007. godine?

	Sunčani dani	Oblačni dani
2007. godina	146 dana (40%)	219 dana (60%)
2008. godina	120 dana (33%)	245 dana (66%)

▶ P=0,059

NEMA ZNAČAJNE RAZLIKE!



Kako analizirati podatke?

Kvantitativni podaci

- ▶ Dob, tjelesna visina, tjelesna težina, duljina radnog staža...
- ▶ Mogu se izračunati srednje vrijednosti i medijani te njihove razlike između skupina

Broj ispitivanih skupina	Skupine statističkih testova	
	Parametrijski	Neparametrijski
2 nezavisne skupine	Nezavisni t-test	Mann-Whitney U test
2 zavisne skupine	Zavisni t-test	Wilcoxonov test
3 ili više nezavisnih skupina	ANOVA	Kruskall-Walis test
3 ili više zavisnih skupina	ANOVA za ponavljana mjerena	Friedmanov test
Korelacija	Pearsonov faktor korelacije	Spearmanov faktor korelacije

	Type of Data			
Goal	Measurement (from Gaussian Population)	Rank, Score, or Measurement (from Non-Gaussian Population)	Binomial (Two Possible Outcomes)	Survival Time
Describe one group	Mean, SD	Median, interquartile range	Proportion	Kaplan Meier survival curve
Compare one group to a hypothetical value	One-sample <i>t</i> test	Wilcoxon test	Chi-square or Binomial test**	
Compare two unpaired groups	Unpaired <i>t</i> test	Mann-Whitney test	Fisher's test (chi-square for large samples)	Log-rank test or Mantel-Haenszel*
Compare two paired groups	Paired <i>t</i> test	Wilcoxon test	McNemar's test	Conditional proportional hazards regression*
Compare three or more unmatched groups	One-way ANOVA	Kruskal-Wallis test	Chi-square test	Cox proportional hazard regression**
Compare three or more matched groups	Repeated-measures ANOVA	Friedman test	Cochrane Q**	Conditional proportional hazards regression**
Quantify association between two variables	Pearson correlation	Spearman correlation	Contingency coefficients**	
Predict value from another measured variable	Simple linear regression or Nonlinear regression	Nonparametric regression**	Simple logistic regression*	Cox proportional hazard regression*
Predict value from several measured or binomial variables	Multiple linear regression* or Multiple nonlinear regression**		Multiple logistic regression*	Cox proportional hazard regression*

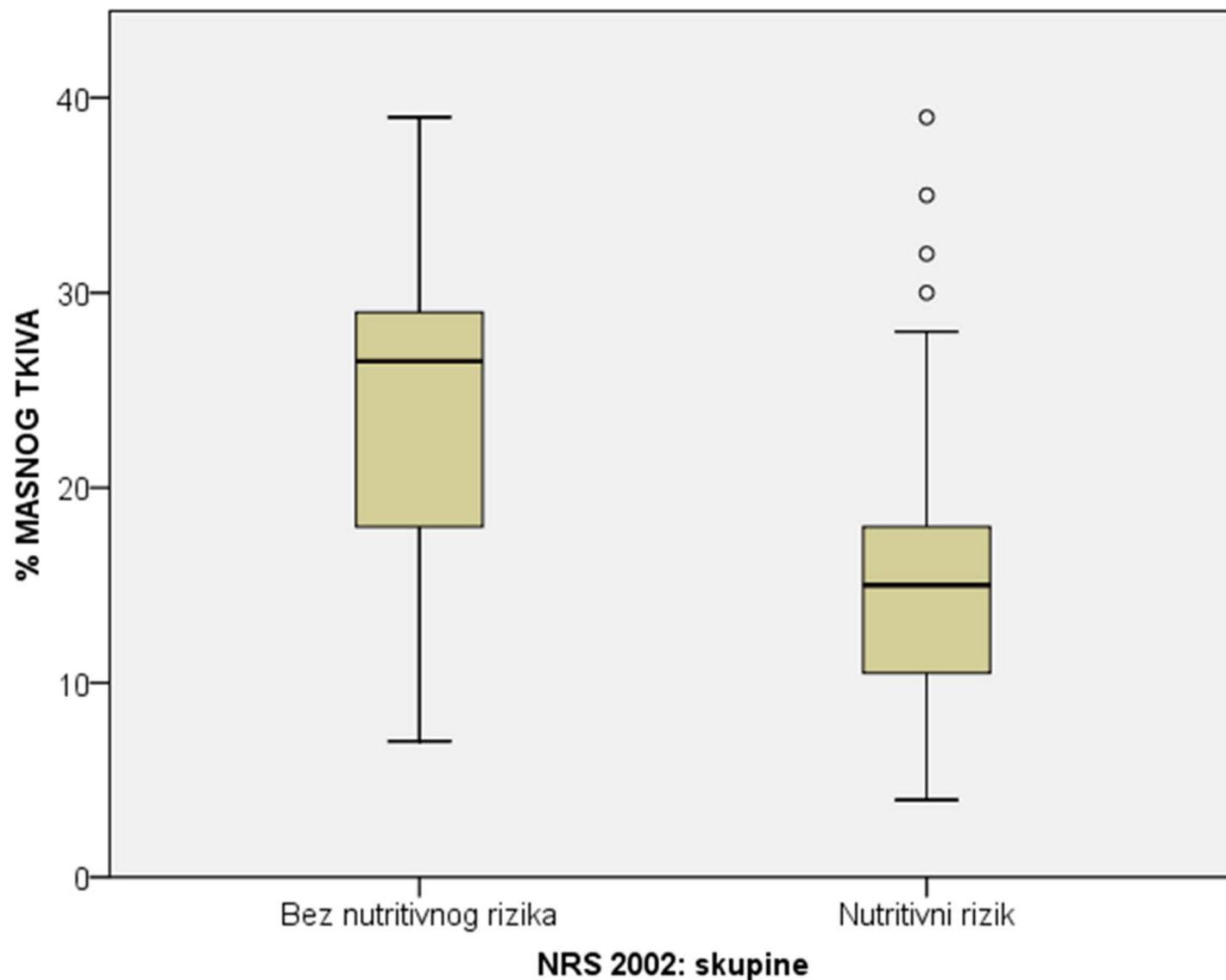
Kako analizirati podatke?

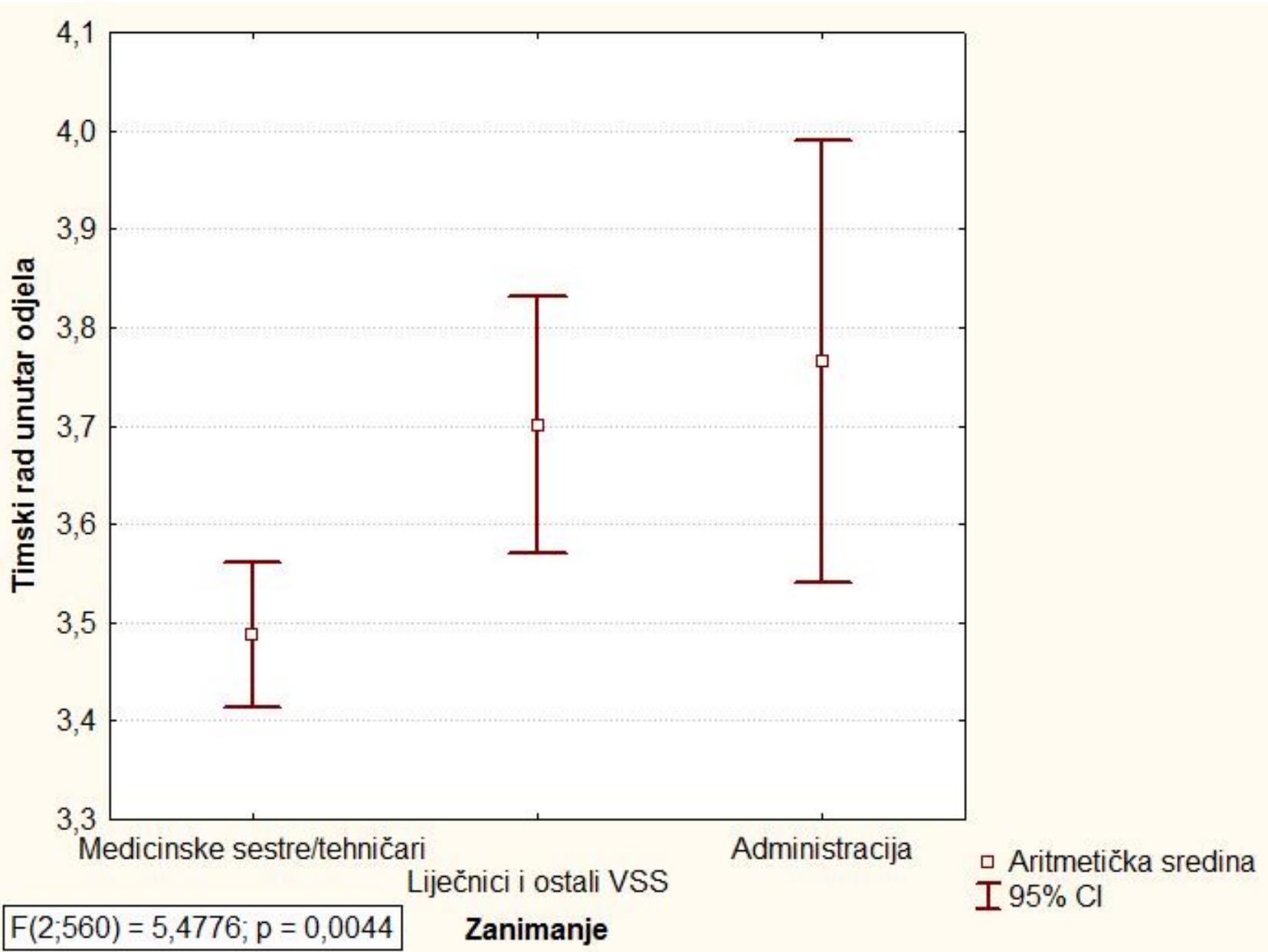
Kvantitativni podaci

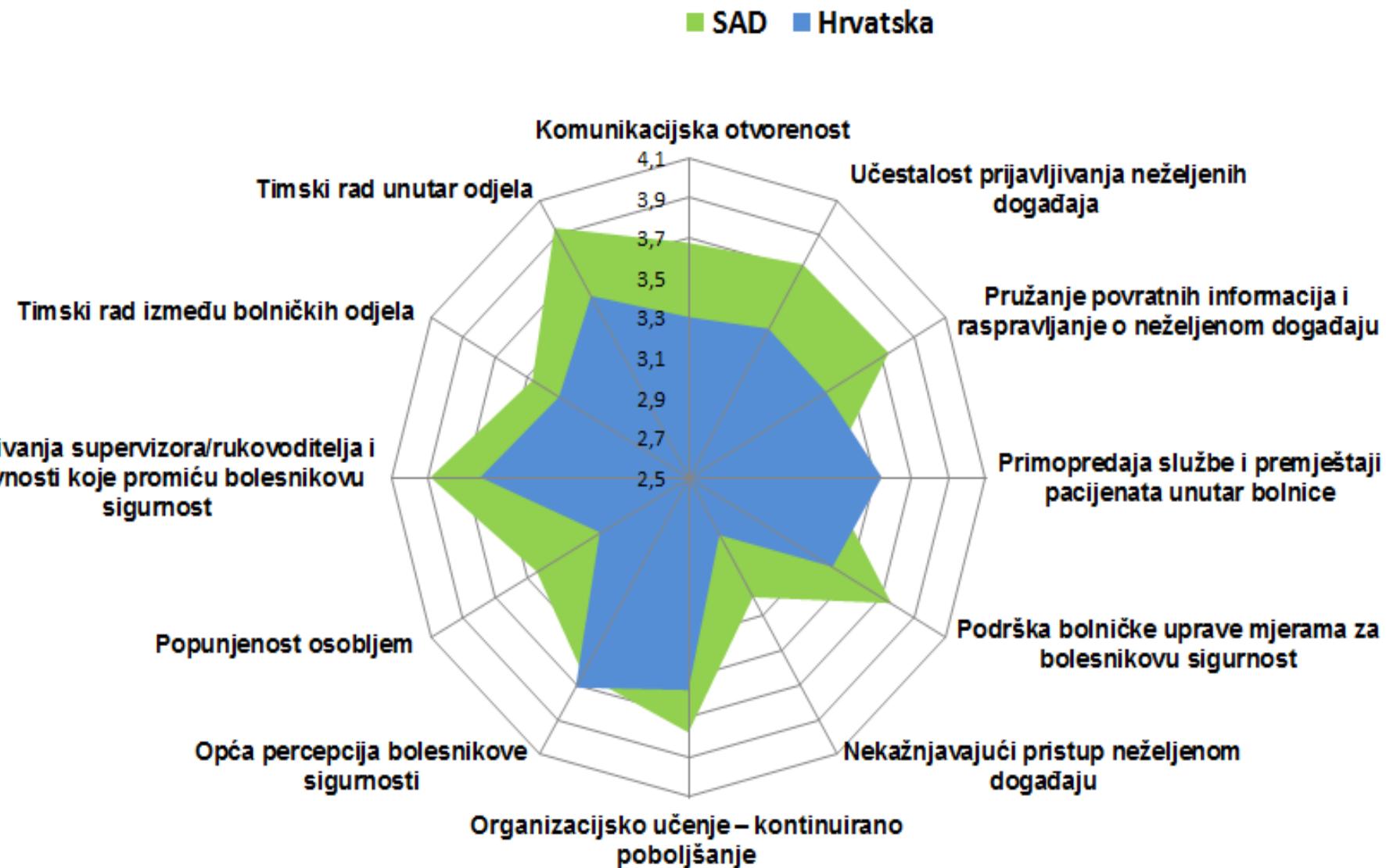
- ▶ Postoji li značajna razlika u duljini radnog staža na radnom mjestu XY između muškaraca i žena?
 - ▶ Žene (srednja vrijednost \pm SD): 21 ± 12 godina; 56 ispitanica
 - ▶ Muškarci: 28 ± 11 godina; 73 ispitanika
- ▶ Koji biste statistički test ovdje upotrijebili?
- ▶ Nezavisni t-test
- ▶ P<0,001
- ▶ Muškarci imaju značajno dulji radni staž od žena!

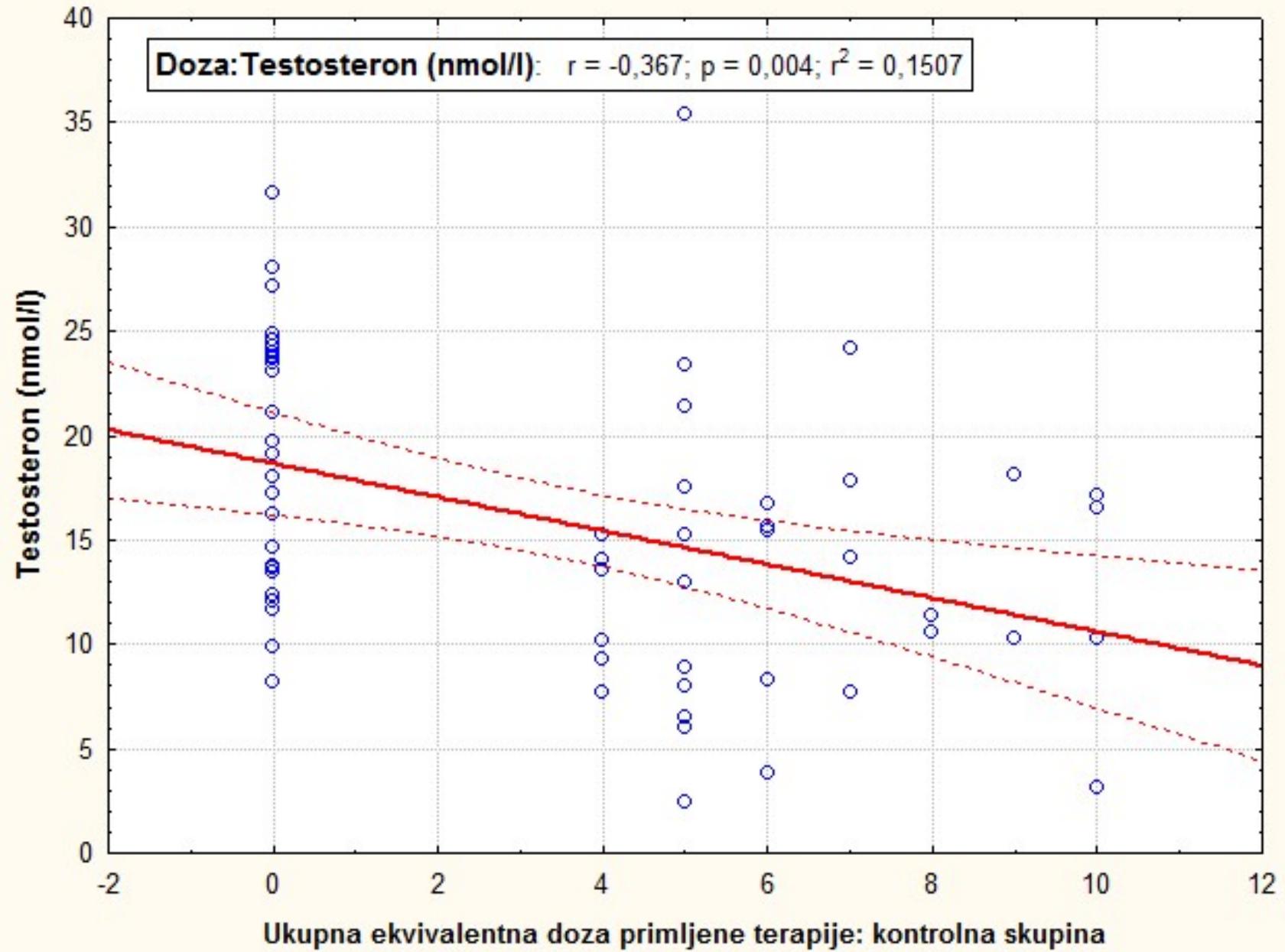
Kako ispravno prikazati rezultate?

Timski rad unutar odjela		N	Aritmetička sredina	SD	95% CI		P
					Donji	Gornji	
	Medicinske sestre/tehničari (SSS+VŠS)	408	3,49	0,75	3,41	3,56	
	Liječnici i ostali VSS	119	3,70	0,72	3,57	3,83	0,004
	Administracija	36	3,77	0,66	3,54	3,99	









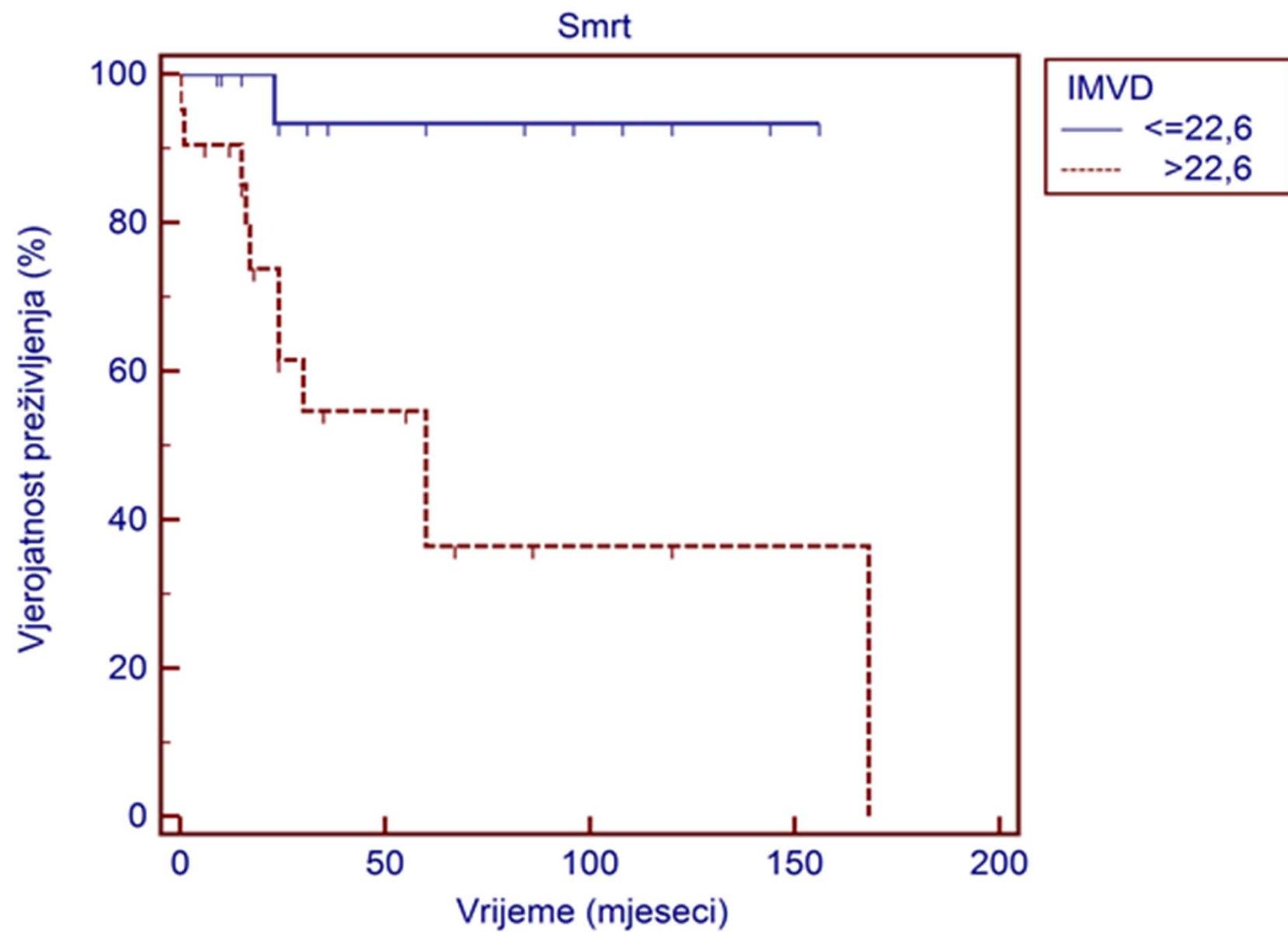


Table 2 Predictors of poor work ability (WAI <37): binary logistic regression

	B	SE	Wald	df	OR (95% CI)	p Value
Female gender	0.30	1.36	0.05	1	1.34 (0.09 to 19.22)	0.828
Total work experience (years)	0.04	0.04	0.95	1	1.04 (0.96 to 1.12)	0.329
Physical domain*	-0.25	0.07	13.60	1	0.78 (0.68 to 0.89)	<0.001
Psychological domain	0.07	0.06	1.53	1	1.07 (0.96 to 1.21)	0.216
Social relationship	-0.02	0.04	0.26	1	0.98 (0.91 to 1.06)	0.607
Environmental domain	0.10	0.05	3.45	1	1.10 (0.99 to 1.22)	0.063
Organization of work and financial issues	-0.08	0.05	2.03	1	0.93 (0.83 to 1.03)	0.154
Public criticism	0.02	0.03	0.52	1	1.02 (0.97 to 1.07)	0.471
Hazards at workplace	0.03	0.03	0.99	1	1.03 (0.97 to 1.10)	0.321
Interpersonal conflicts at workplace	-0.05	0.04	2.08	1	0.95 (0.88 to 1.02)	0.150
Shift work	0.03	0.02	1.79	1	1.03 (0.99 to 1.08)	0.181
Professional and intellectual demands*	0.09	0.04	4.10	1	1.09 (1.01 to 1.19)	0.043
Emergency physicians			3.13	2		0.209
Medical technicians	-2.00	1.50	1.77	1	0.14 (0.01 to 2.58)	0.183
Drivers	-3.53	2.01	3.10	1	0.03 (0.00 to 1.49)	0.078
Living with partner	0.98	1.95	0.25	1	2.65 (0.06 to 120.85)	0.617
Constant	5.55	3.40	2.67	1	257.99	0.102

B, Unstandardized Regression Coefficient.

*Statistically the two most significant criteria for predicting low work ability.

Table 32.1 Results of nine randomized controlled trials of diuretics in pregnancy.

First author	Pre-eclampsia/total		
	Treated patients	Control patients	Odds ratio (95% CI)
Weseley	14/131	14/136	1.043 (0.477, 2.28)
Flowers	21/385	17/134	0.397 (0.203, 0.778)
Menzies	14/57	24/48	0.326 (0.142, 0.744)
Fallis	6/38	18/40	0.229 (0.078, 0.669)
Cuadros	12/1011	35/760	0.249 (0.128, 0.483)
Landesman	138/1370	175/1336	0.743 (0.586, 0.942)
Kraus	15/506	20/524	0.770 (0.390, 1.52)
Tervila	6/108	2/103	2.971 (0.586, 15.1)
Campbell	65/153	40/102	1.145 (0.687, 1.91)

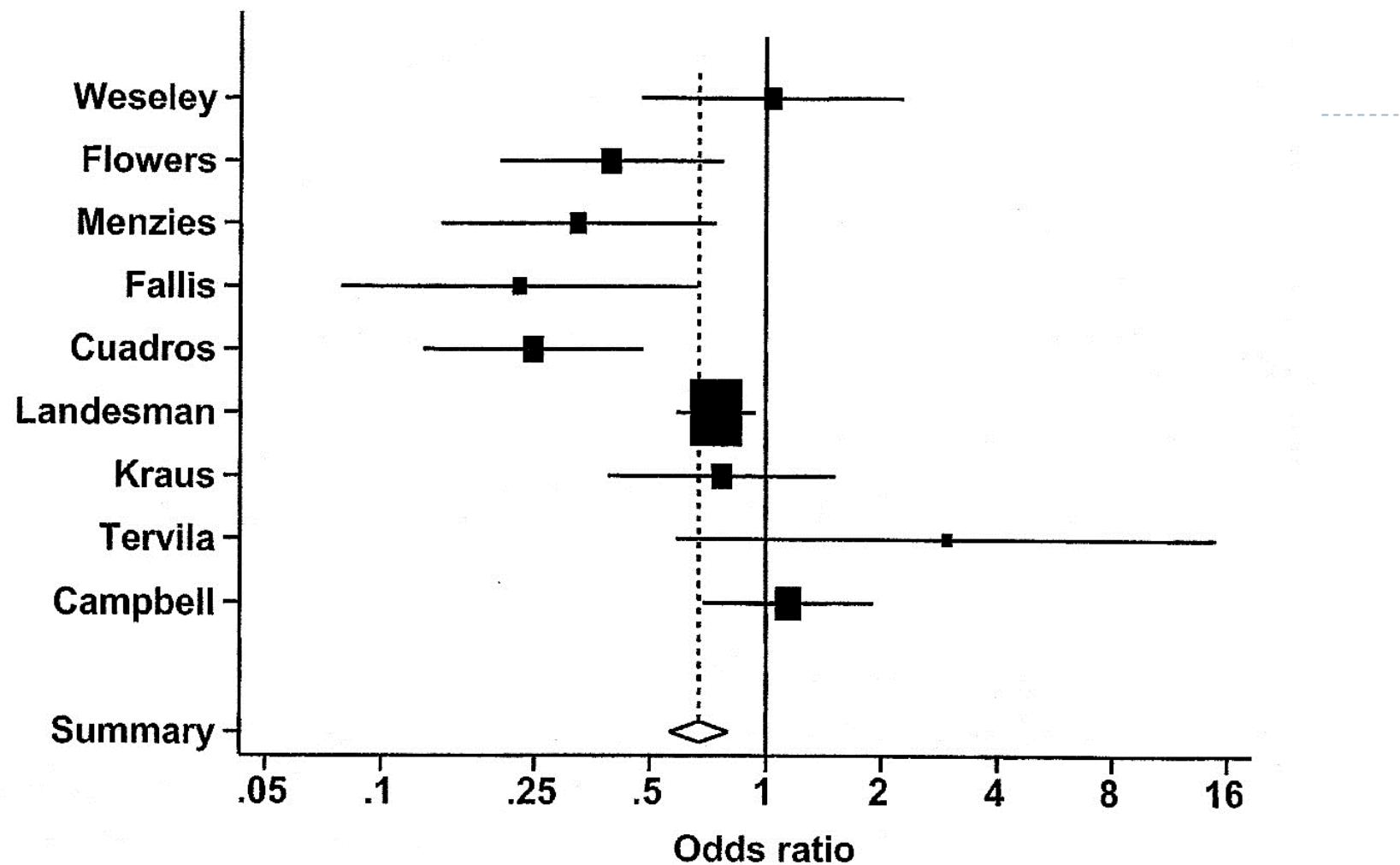
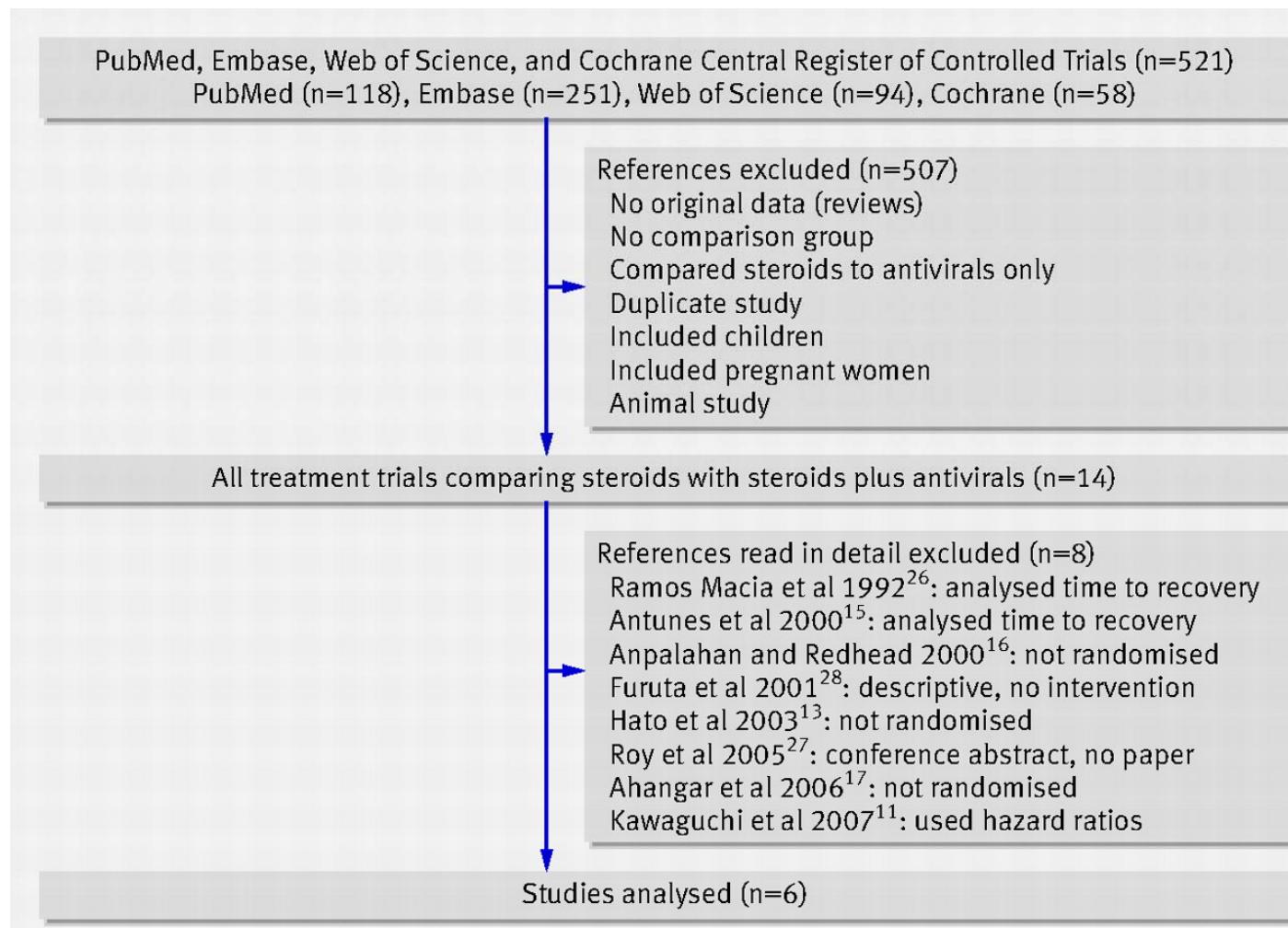


Fig. 32.1 Forest plot of the results of a fixed-effect meta-analysis of nine studies of the effect of diuretics in pregnancy.

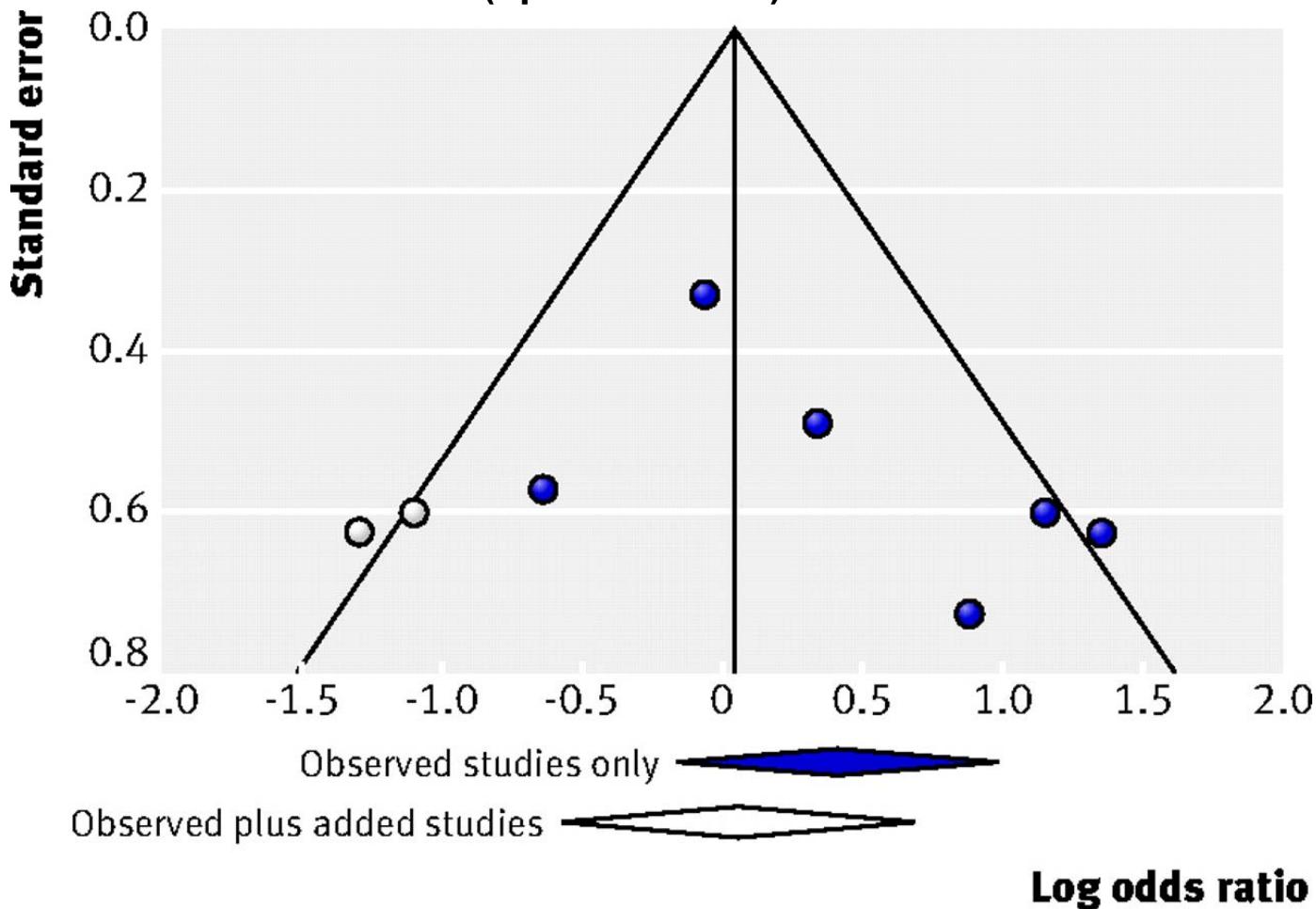
Flow diagram of the study selection process. The initial study numbers from each database do not represent the number of unique articles. Duplicate articles from different databases were removed in the first exclusion stage



Quant, E. C et al. BMJ 2009;339:b3354

BMJ

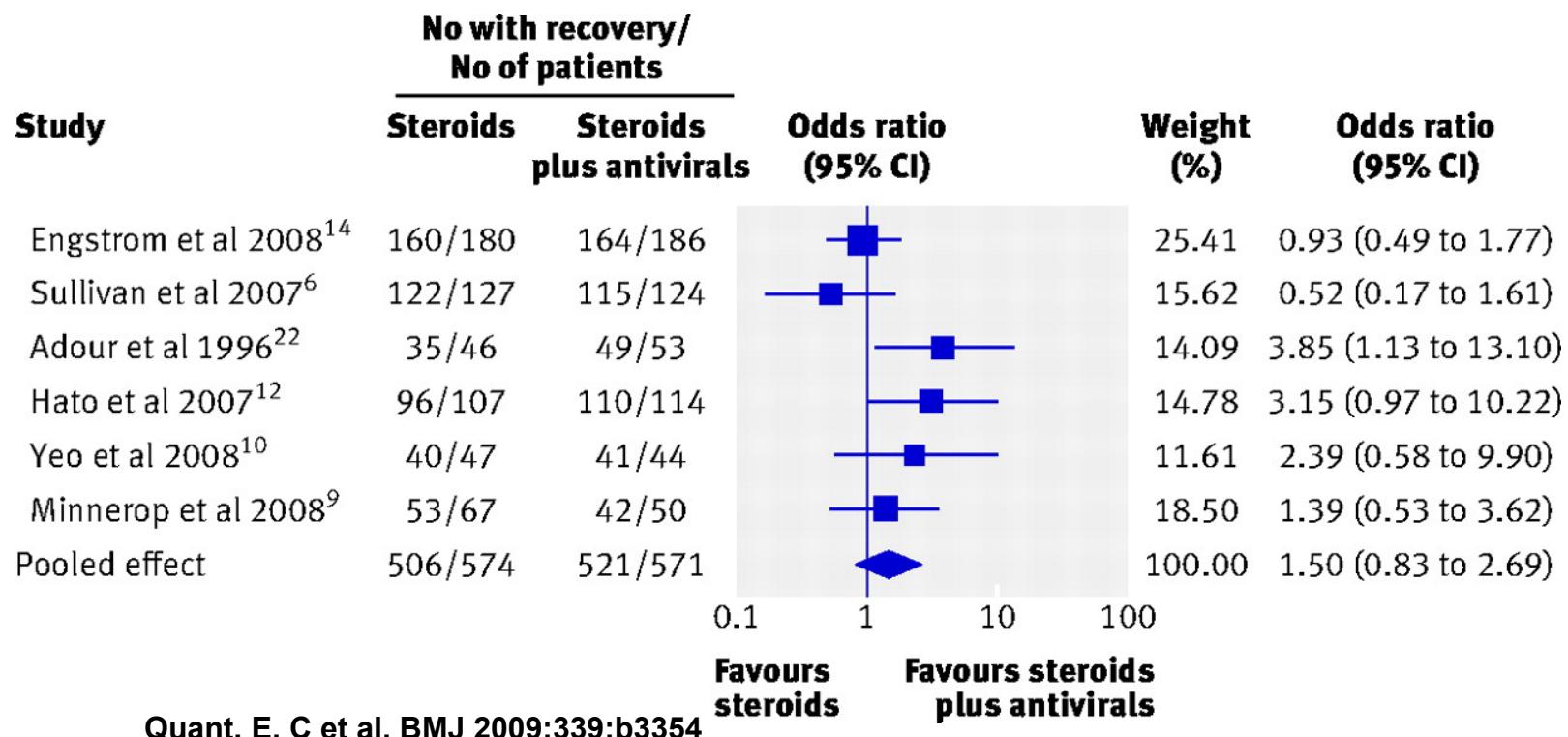
Funnel plot of the six included studies (solid circles) and two added studies (open circles) based on a trim and fill algorithm. The pooled odds ratio and 95% confidence interval based on the six included studies (solid diamond) and following the addition of the extra studies (open diamond) are shown



Quant, E. C et al. BMJ 2009;339:b3354

BMJ

Forest plot of the six included studies ordered according to Jadad score (highest quality to lowest) showing the odds ratio estimates and their 95% confidence intervals. The pooled estimate is based on a random effects model



Quant, E. C et al. BMJ 2009;339:b3354

BMJ

Meta analiza

- ▶ Izbor mjere ishoda za sintezu: relativni rizik (RR), omjer šansi (OR), razlika rizika ili njena inverzna veličina- 'broj koje treba liječiti' (NNT; number needed to treat)
- ▶ Iako su absolutni brojevi: razlika rizika i NNT najvažniji glede primjene, relativni brojevi (RR, OR) su češće stabilniji (manje heterogeni), te se njih sintetizira, a NTT se računa iz sintetiziranog RR (ili OR) i procjene rizika u vlastitoj kontrolnoj populaciji.

Kako analizirati podatke

- ▶ Većinu statističkih testova i prikaza možete napraviti u Excelu
- ▶ Postoji cijeli niz besplatnih programa na webu (R)
- ▶ Komercijalni programi
 - ▶ SPSS
 - ▶ Statistica
 - ▶ MedCalc
 - ▶ STATA
- ▶ Obavezno citirati program s kojim je napravljena analiza!

Kako napisati Rezultate?

- ▶ Jasno i precizno
- ▶ Pokraj svakog postotka pripadajući broj
 - ▶ 23 ispitanika (46%)
- ▶ Uz aritmetičku sredinu obavezno ide pripadajuća standardna devijacija
- ▶ Uz medijane obavezno ide pripadajući interkvartilni raspon
- ▶ Rezultati trebaju zorno **prikazati odgovore na postavljene ciljeve**, te potvrditi ili odbaciti hipotezu rada.

Graf ili tablica?

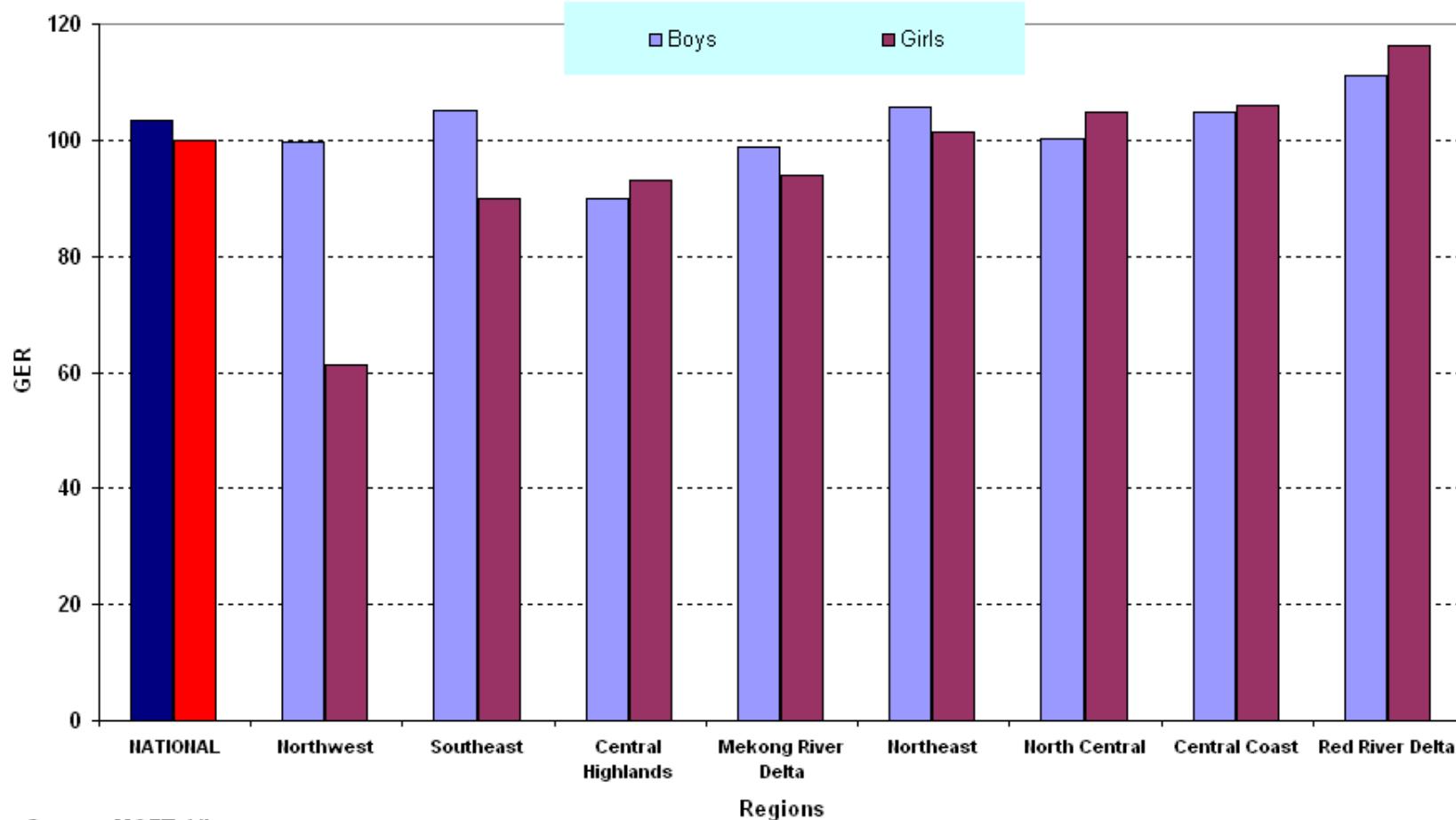
- ▶ Ovisi o podacima
 - ▶ U specijalističkom radu je dozvoljeno iste podatke prikazati i **tablično** i **grafički**.
 - ▶ U znanstvenim publikacijama preferiraju se tablice.
- ▶ Tablica i grafički prikazi trebaju govoriti “sami za sebe”: **biti jasni i razumljivi**
- ▶ U grafičkim prikazima izbjegavati:
 - ▶ previše boja,
 - ▶ nedovoljan kontrast (npr. svjetlo-žuta boja na zelenkastoj podlozi)
 - ▶ 3D prikaze

Graf ili tablica?

EFA Database (Viet Nam)

Region	Sex	1990-91											
		Enrolment ECD	ECD Population	New entrants to Grade 1	New entrants with ECD experience	School Entrance Age Population	Total enrolment (all ages) Primary	Enrolment of official primary school age	Official school age population (Primary)	Number of primary school teachers	With academic qualification	Certified to teach	
Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8	Col 9	Col 10	Col 11	Col 12	Col 13	
NATIONAL	TOTAL (MF)	1,495,912	5,595,023	2,251,540	1,245,479	1,663,770	8,862,292	7,501,199	8,722,069	252,413	146,915	242,964	
NATIONAL	Male (M)	794,024	2,786,398	1,162,120	627,993	851,051	4,533,196	3,864,255	4,389,583	65,227	41,614	63,362	
NATIONAL	Female (F)	701,888	2,808,625	1,089,420	617,486	812,719	4,329,096	3,636,944	4,332,486	187,186	105,301	179,602	
Red River Delta	TOTAL (MF)	400,229	971,464	382,958	280,860	358,193	1,787,111	1,515,030	1,571,425	47,117	33,218	46,080	
Red River Delta	Male (M)	197,760	457,158	192,687	138,971	181,671	866,016	767,056	779,760	6,031	4,644	5,965	
Red River Delta	Female (F)	202,469	514,306	190,271	141,889	176,522	921,095	747,974	791,665	41,086	28,574	40,115	
Northeast	TOTAL (MF)	193,500	837,396	307,351	195,193	203,567	1,252,199	1,095,692	1,208,930	40,012	20,886	39,092	
Northeast	Male (M)	112,271	422,492	147,455	94,988	100,816	632,293	553,622	597,909	7,442	4,890	7,301	
Northeast	Female (F)	81,229	414,904	159,896	100,205	102,751	619,906	542,070	611,021	32,570	15,996	31,791	
Northwest	TOTAL (MF)	29,793	182,231	75,947	14,211	31,148	207,215	157,663	257,208	8,419	4,234	8,310	
Northwest	Male (M)	17,905	91,264	44,253	6,962	18,687	129,305	96,515	129,887	2,181	1,247	2,157	
Northwest	Female (F)	11,888	90,967	31,694	7,249	12,461	77,910	61,148	127,321	6,238	2,987	6,153	
North Central	TOTAL (MF)	316,350	861,279	315,099	212,975	243,936	1,238,588	1,025,012	1,208,841	37,621	24,228	36,455	
North Central	Male (M)	165,523	429,185	162,795	107,765	124,990	628,663	521,863	626,316	5,831	4,018	5,703	
North Central	Female (F)	150,827	432,094	152,304	105,210	118,946	609,925	503,149	582,525	31,790	20,210	30,752	
Central Coast	TOTAL (MF)	156,040	423,568	161,208	108,542	148,010	773,179	702,337	733,954	21,839	13,125	20,550	
Central Coast	Male (M)	81,816	207,051	84,876	53,887	74,985	389,278	366,091	371,815	6,574	4,240	6,356	
Central Coast	Female (F)	74,424	216,517	76,332	54,655	73,025	383,901	336,246	362,339	15,265	8,885	14,194	
Central Highlands	TOTAL (MF)	53,300	214,535	144,896	71,924	80,449	250,783	254,090	274,571	8,404	4,211	7,959	
Central Highlands	Male (M)	29,283	105,236	79,514	37,582	41,829	133,835	137,470	148,808	2,261	1,300	2,168	
Central Highlands	Female (F)	24,017	109,299	65,182	34,342	38,620	116,948	116,620	125,763	6,143	2,911	5,791	
Southeast	TOTAL (MF)	194,400	834,413	301,496	186,040	243,184	1,272,426	1,000,802	1,309,935	33,341	18,404	31,140	
Southeast	Male (M)	106,874	428,721	155,643	95,841	123,722	660,363	518,296	628,723	8,635	5,302	8,281	
Southeast	Female (F)	87,526	405,692	145,853	90,199	119,462	612,063	482,506	681,212	24,706	13,102	22,859	
Mekong River Delta	TOTAL (MF)	152,300	1,270,136	562,785	175,734	355,283	2,080,791	1,750,573	2,157,205	55,660	28,609	53,378	
Mekong River Delta	Male (M)	82,792	645,291	294,897	91,997	184,351	1,093,443	903,342	1,106,565	26,272	15,973	25,431	
Mekong River Delta	Female (F)	69,508	624,845	267,888	83,737	170,932	987,348	847,231	1,050,640	29,388	12,636	27,947	

Graf ili tablica?



Source: MOET, Vietnam

Što ne smijete zaboraviti?

- ▶ Naziv i redni broj tablice, slike, grafikona
- ▶ Izvor – na temelju čega su tablice, slike, grafikoni... izrađeni, ili odakle su preuzeti
- ▶ Numerirati stranice rada
- ▶ Provjeriti jesu li sve reference ispravno unešene u tekst
- ▶ Odvojiti dovoljno vremena za završne prepravke i uvezivanje rada (najmanje tri dana)

Umjesto završetka...

“Zagrijte se” za problem, nađite dobar primjer iz Vaše svakodnevne prakse, prikupljajte informacije, podatke, čitajte, razgovarajte o tome s profesorima, kolegama, prijateljima...

Dodatna literatura

- ▶ Andy Field: Discovering statistics using SPSS (3rd edition, 2009.)
- ▶ Julie Pallant: SPSS Survival Manual (4th edition, 2010)
- ▶ <http://www.randomizer.org>
- ▶ BMJ: How to read a paper?
<http://dl.dropbox.com/u/26766695/BMJ.zip>

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