

# Bias in research



Ask Mish

Type of BIAS	DEFINITION	Important associations	Solutions
SELECTION	sample not representative	Berkson's bias = using hospital data nonrespondent bias= p.included in study are different than non-includ	random, independent sample
MEASUREMENT	gathering information distorts it	Hawthorne effect= people under observation behave differently	control group / placebo group
EXPERIMENTER EXPECTANCY	researcher's beliefs affect outcome	Pygmalion effect	double-blind design
LEAD-TIME	early detection confused w/ increased survival	benefits of screening	measure "back-end" survival(back- end=age of death for the disease)
RECALL	subjects cannot remember accurately	retrospective studies	confirm association w/ other sources
LATE-LOOK	severely diseased individuals are not covered	early mortality	stratify study by severity
CONFOUNDING	A 3rd factor is involved in various proportions in exposure-disease rel.	affects result	random selection, multiple studies