

Take home messages for the participants of trainers A/B

4/11/16

- 1) Make dependent, independent and confounding variables explicit.
- 2) Make more use of literature on risk factors, outcome variables + instruments, used confounders (age, smoking, gender, education). Aim for 10-15 international and 5 Turkish references.
- 3) make sure to incorporate risk factors in research proposal in order to give proper advises after research is over.
- 4) in addition to 3), this is especially important when aiming for specific objectives.
- 5) aim for objective measurements, also in exposure rate. What is the difference between hazard and risk? Are their objective measures?
- 6) Use of PPE? With superficial survey (e.g. do you wear PPE yes/no) there is chance on information bias. Instead, make for example use of observations or numbers from purchases.
- 7) Aim for a high response/participate rate: like 70/80%, work with reminders. When study population is 200, invite 2x200.
- 8) Use pilotstudy and questionnaires and instruments to test unforeseen circumstances (mainly practical hick-ups) and new risks. E.g. hold focus groups.
- 9) Make decision before on how to go about the confidentiality of the interviews/data. For example; what will you do with data from a worker who has cancer, which you found out through your study?
- 10) Train interviewers to ask open questions. Check their quality regularly.
- 11) Aspects to consider are: gender issues, informal sector/subcontractors, young people, SME's, healthy worker effect.
- 12) Make titles short and powerful: running titles.