

## Research of Clinical Epidemiology

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Received date: July 19, 2021; Accepted date: August 03, 2021; Published date: August 10, 2021

Citation: Yu P (2021) Research of Clinical Epidemiology. *Epidemiol Sci* 11: e002.

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### Editorial Note

Clinical the study of disease transmission is the investigation of the examples, causes, and impacts of wellbeing and sickness in understanding populaces and the connections between openings or therapies and wellbeing results. Spaces of examination incorporate infection screening and counteraction, deliberate audit philosophy, near adequacy research, creating proof based practice and strategy rules, execution of practices and rules in wellbeing frameworks, advancement of patientcentered libraries and information stores inside wellbeing data frameworks, making and testing patient choice guides, and utilizing patient information for quality improvement and exploration projects.

The term "clinical epidemiology" was first used 50 years ago by John. Paul, who defined it as "a marriage between quantitative concepts used by epidemiologists to study disease in populations and decision- making in the individual case which is the daily fare of clinical medicine.

In the mid-1800s, an anesthesiologist named John Snow was conducting a series of investigations in London that warrant his being considered the "father of field epidemiology." Twenty years before the development of the microscope, Snow conducted studies of cholera outbreaks both to discover the cause of disease. In recent years, clinical epidemiology has become important for the health care system because of the need for assessments in the areas of quality of care, patient safety, health economics, and use of resources, all of which are based on clinical epidemiology thinking. Clinical epidemiology has its application peak in the solution of treatment and management of diseases, contributing the identification of risk factors to certain illnesses and being to date the fundamental part of Evidence Based Medicine, and for that it becomes important the teaching of clinical epidemiology, for it.

### Among the areas of research expertise include

- Evidence-based medicine
- Systematic reviews and meta-analysis
- Screening and prevention
- Clinical practice guidelines

### Aims and Scope

Clinical Epidemiology is an international, peer reviewed, open access journal. Clinical Epidemiology is primarily focused on research on clinical questions, and on the application of epidemiological principles and questions relating to patients and clinical care in terms of prevention, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment.

### Specific topics covered in the journal include

- Use of electronic medical patient records
- Routine health care data, especially as applied to the safety of medical interventions
- Clinical utility of diagnostic procedures and screening
- Understanding short- and long-term clinical course of diseases
- Prognostic and predictive markers
- Clinical epidemiological and biostatistical methods
- Systematic reviews
- Secondary and tertiary prevention
- Clinical Epidemiology welcomes papers covering these topics in the form of original research, reviews, and descriptions of international databases.

When considering submission of a paper utilizing publicly available data, authors should ensure that such studies add significantly to the body of knowledge and that they use appropriate validated methods for exposures and health outcomes. In western nations, numerous clinical data sets of clinical the study of disease transmission are available for use. Clinical epidemiological examination utilizing this information in western nations establishes the greater part around the world. Be that as it may, on the grounds that race, way of life, culture, and so on, vary among western nations and Japan, it is hard to apply the aftereffects of clinical epidemiological examination got in Japan to western nations. Lamentably, there is no huge scope information base for respiratory illnesses common in Japan. Numerous experts concur with the assessment that it is important to gather clinical data explicit to the Japanese populace and dissect the clinical information.