

Internal validity

The internal **validity** or **credibility** of the **study** is the capacity of the **results** to support a **causality**. In other words, the observed difference in outcome between groups is attributable only to the effect of the **intervention** under **investigation**. The internal validity is assessed by adequacy of **allocation** sequence, concealment of **allocation** sequence, **blinding**, the balance of prognostic factors, **inten-to-treat** analysis, and completeness of follow-up. The reviewers need to have the ability to recognize the relationship between an explanatory factor and an outcome and to identify other variables (**confounding factors**) or **systematic error** (bias) that can distort the results. **Confounding factors** and study **bias** are different problems in the study that lead to an inaccurate estimate (underestimate or overestimate) of the true association between exposure and an outcome ¹⁾.

1)

Falavigna A, Blauth M, Kates SL. Critical review of a scientific manuscript: a practical guide for reviewers. J Neurosurg. 2018 Jan;128(1):312-321. doi: 10.3171/2017.5.JNS17809. Epub 2017 Oct 20. PubMed PMID: 29053077.

From:

<https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/> - **Neurosurgery Wiki**

Permanent link:

https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=internal_validity

Last update: **2024/06/07 02:56**

