

Retrospective study

- Letter to the Editor 'Nomogram for Deep Vein Thrombosis Prediction Post-Endovascular Thrombectomy in Acute Ischemic Stroke: A Retrospective Multicenter Observational Study'
- Prevalence and antibiotic resistance of pathogens isolated from neurosurgical patients with postoperative central nervous system infections in a tertiary hospital in North China
- Evaluation of the clinical effectiveness of bundled care interventions on pressure ulcer incidence in neurosurgical patients
- Comparison of endoscopic versus microscopic transsphenoidal surgery in patients with pituitary adenomas: a propensity score matched study
- Multimodal Model for Non-Invasive Detection of DRD2, SSTR2 and ESR1 Receptor Profiling in Pituitary Neuroendocrine Tumors: A Retrospective Study
- A Data-Centric Approach to Deep Learning for Brain Metastasis Analysis at MRI
- Depression after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage: development of a screening tool and discharge user interface
- A Comparative Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Amitriptyline with Propranolol and Flunarizine for the Prophylaxis of Migraine Headache

There are different types of retrospective studies, and they are generally classified based on their specific objectives and methodologies. Here are some common classifications of retrospective studies:

Retrospective Controlled Cohort Study

Retrospective Cohort Study:

Objective: To compare the incidence of a particular outcome in a group of individuals with a specific exposure or risk factor and a group without that exposure. Methodology: Researchers identify individuals with a known exposure and a comparable group without the exposure, then follow them backward in time to assess outcomes.

Retrospective Case-Control Study:

Retrospective Cross-Sectional Study:

Objective: To examine the relationship between various factors and the prevalence of a specific outcome at a specific point in time. Methodology: Researchers collect data on both exposure and outcome variables at the same point in the past.

Retrospective Longitudinal Study:

Objective: To analyze trends or changes over time by examining data collected at different points in the past. Methodology: Researchers collect data at multiple time points in the past to observe changes or trends over an extended period.

Medical Record Review:

Objective: To analyze existing medical records or databases to extract information about patient characteristics, treatment outcomes, or disease patterns.

Methodology: Researchers review medical records or databases to gather relevant data.

Chart Review Study:

Objective: To evaluate specific aspects of patient care or outcomes by reviewing individual medical charts.

Methodology: Researchers examine patient charts to collect data on particular variables of interest.

Each type of retrospective study has its own strengths and limitations, and the choice of study design depends on the research question, available data, and resources. Retrospective studies are often used when conducting a prospective study (where data is collected moving forward in time) is impractical, costly, or ethically challenging

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