***Module overview***

“A study that includes as subjects all persons in the population at the time of ascertainment or a representative sample of all such persons, selected without regard to exposure or disease status, is usually referred to as a cross-sectional study. A cross-sectional study conducted to estimate prevalence is called a prevalence study. Usually, exposure is ascertained simultaneously with the disease, and different exposure subpopulations are compared with respect to their disease prevalence.”

* Rothman K, Greenland S, & Lash T. Modern Epidemiology (p. 97).

***Module topics / Key Concepts***

* Overview of cross-sectional study design
* Sampling in cross-sectional study design
* Bias in cross-sectional studies

***Required videos***

Please view the following presentations **before** our next in-class lab session:

* Cross-sectional Studies I (Harrell, 2020)
  + Original powerpoints are also posted, as each presentation is scripted out. Some students find it useful to print out the “notes pages” from them to create a binder of the materials.
* [Sampling in cross-sectional studies](http://video.sph.uth.tmc.edu/media/camtasia/Caetano4/cross_sectional_produced.html) (Caetano, Unknown)

***Required Readings***

Please read the following textbook chapters and articles **before** our next in-class lab session:

* Szklo, M., & Nieto, F. J. (2019). *Epidemiology: Beyond the Basics*. Burlington: Jones & Bartlett Learning.
  + Szklo & Nieto: Chapter 1, part 1.4.3 (p.32-34)
  + Szklo & Nieto: Chapter 3, part 3.3 (p.102-103)
  + Szklo & Nieto: Chapter 4, part 4.4.2 (p.154-159)
* Pearl J., & Mackenzie D. (2018). *The Book of Why: The New Science of Cause and Effect*. Basic Books.
  + Chapter 10. Big Data, Artificial Intelligence, and the Big Questions

***Optional supplemental material***

* None

***Assignments***

1. Check on learning quiz
2. Lab
3. Module quiz