

Bias	Problem	Response
1	M-bias: Over-conditioning bias. Response: do not condition on L	
2	M-bias, L is a confounder: Pre-treatment collider L is also a confounder. Response: adjust for proxies of unmeasured confounders that do not induce M-bias.	
3	Unmeasured confounding Response: unless a proxy of an unmeasured confounder is a mediator or collider, conditioning this proxy will reduce bias even if the proxy occurs after the outcome.	
4	Residual confounding Response: sensitivity analysis.	
		Sensitivity analysis
5	Treatment affects confounder of mediator/outcome path Response: special estimators	
		Special estimators
6	Treatment/confounder feedback: feedback in sequential exposures raises special problems. Here: to avoid confounding, we must condition on L ; yet doing so leads to collider confounding. Response: special estimators	
		Special estimators

Key:

- A denotes the treatment;
- Y denotes the outcome;
- U denotes an unmeasured confounder;
- L denotes a confounder;
- L' denotes a proxy for an unmeasured confounder;
- M' denotes a mediator of $A \rightarrow Y$;
- V denotes a mediator of the $A \rightarrow M$ that is also a confounder of $M \rightarrow Y$;
- \rightarrow indicates a pathway for bias linking A to Y absent causation.
- X indicates conditioning on variable X eliminates or reduces;
- X indicates that conditioning on X introduces bias.