# Prevalent New-User Design References

For more information about the prevalent new-user design (PNUD) see the following.

**Original paper describing the design:**

Suissa S, Moodie EEM, Dell’Aniello S. Prevalent new-user cohort designs for comparative drug effect studies by time-conditional propensity scores: Prevalent New-user Designs. *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf*. 2017;26(4):459-468. doi:10.1002/pds.4107

**Literature review of use of the PNUD:**

Tazare J, Gibbons DC, Bokern M, et al. Prevalent new user designs: A literature review of current implementation practice. *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf*. 2023;32(11):1252-1260. doi:10.1002/pds.5656

**Simulation study that showed that conditioning on time alone can result in a biased estimate (in the scenario of a single switch):**

Webster-Clark M, Ross RK, Lund JL. Initiator Types and the Causal Question of the Prevalent New-User Design: A Simulation Study. Am J Epidemiol. 2021 Jul 1;190(7):1341-1348. doi: 10.1093/aje/kwaa283.

**Description of the different types of new-user studies used in pharmacoepidemiology:**

Her QL, Rouette J, Young JC, Webster-Clark M, Tazare J. Core Concepts in Pharmacoepidemiology: New-User Designs. Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf. 2024 Dec;33(12):e70048. doi: 10.1002/pds.70048.

**Example of use of the PNUD for patients with more complex treatment histories:**

Faquetti ML, Vallejo-Yagüe E, Cordtz R, Dreyer L, Burden AM. JAK-inhibitors and risk on serious viral infection, venous thromboembolism and cardiac events in patients with rheumatoid arthritis: A protocol for a prevalent new-user cohort study using the Danish nationwide DANBIO register. PLoS One. 2023 Jul 27;18(7):e0288757. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0288757.