

University of Groningen

Estimating transition rates for multistate models from panel data and repeated cross-sections

Ogurtsova, Ekaterina

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:

2014

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Ogurtsova, E. (2014). *Estimating transition rates for multistate models from panel data and repeated cross-sections*. [S.n.].

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Stellingen behorende by het proefschrift

Estimating Transition Rates for Multistate Models from Panel Data and Repeated Cross-Sections

Ekaterina Ogurtsova

1. Microsimulation is used in this dissertation for evaluating accuracy of different multistate model parameters estimation methods. This tool possesses all necessary characteristics to substitute conventional population projection methods in demography and epidemiology.
2. Difference between panel observations and Interval censored observations is considered in this dissertation. Assumptions about nonlethal events that occurred between panel observations but were not directly observed, should be avoided.
3. In this dissertation, the Markov model is used to describe disability dynamics at advanced ages. Semi-Markov models should be used instead because the duration of disability is an important determinant of recovery.
4. Using covariates in multistate analysis, as was done in this dissertation, allows a more detailed description of associations in the life-course.
5. Diabetes, type 2, is a growing problem worldwide. Epidemiological studies on causes and risk factors of diabetes should define the disease as a continuous variable that is based on glucose blood tests, rather than discrete or even binary variables.
6. ‘Crowdsourcing’ statistical software, as R-project, strengthens and broadens interdisciplinary collaboration and knowledge sharing.
7. The common metaphor that views human memory as a vast library storing volumes of information is wrong. The human memory is more like a compost heap in a constant state of reorganization. (The idea is published in the book: Bruce Hood. “The Self Illusion: How the Social Brain Creates Identity”, Oxford University Press, 2012)