

TRIPOD STATEMENT

Disclaimer :

This diagram is meant only for academic reference purpose only. We acknowledge the author and the publisher



pubrica.com

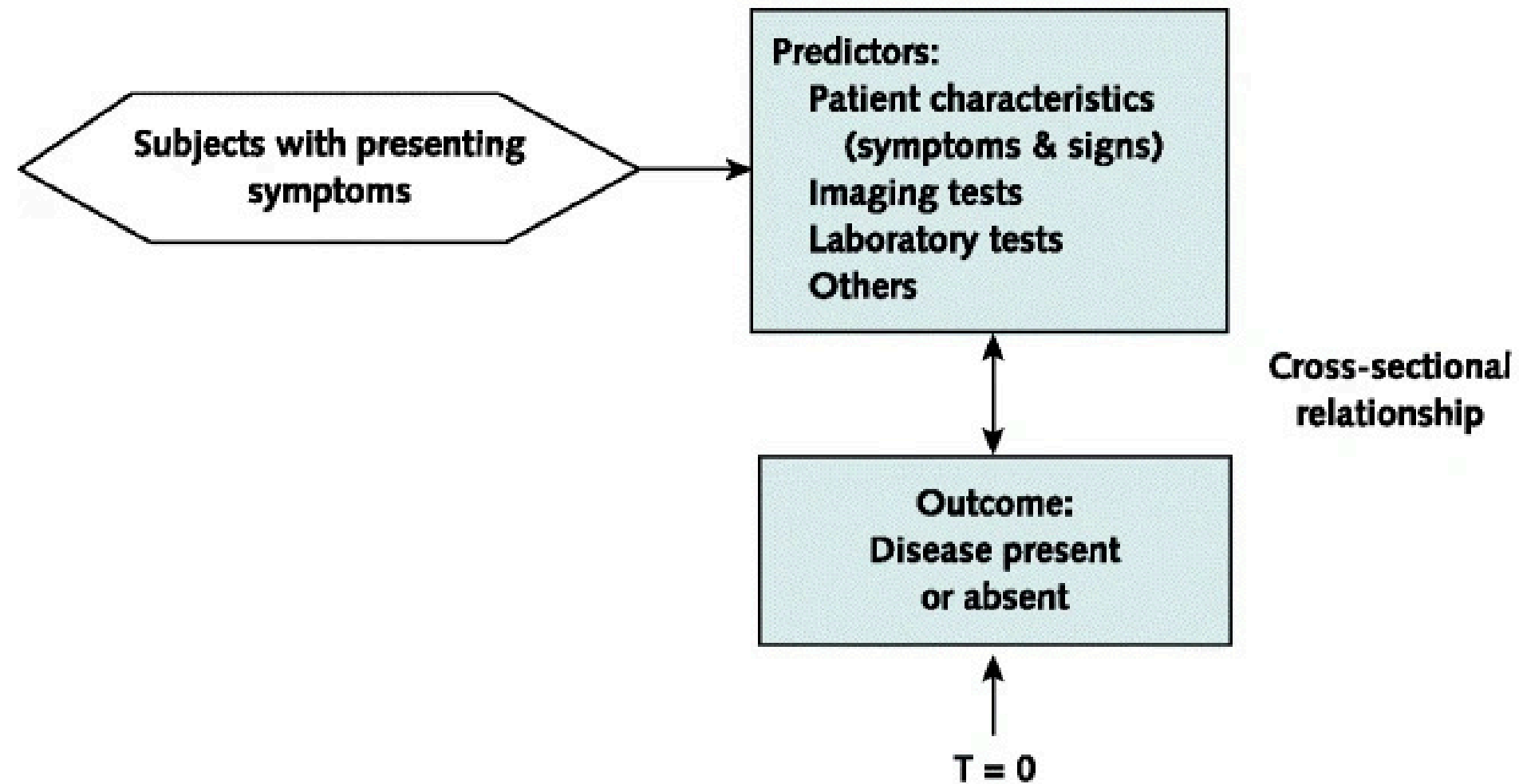


(UK) +44 161 394 0786
(IN) +91 98843 50006

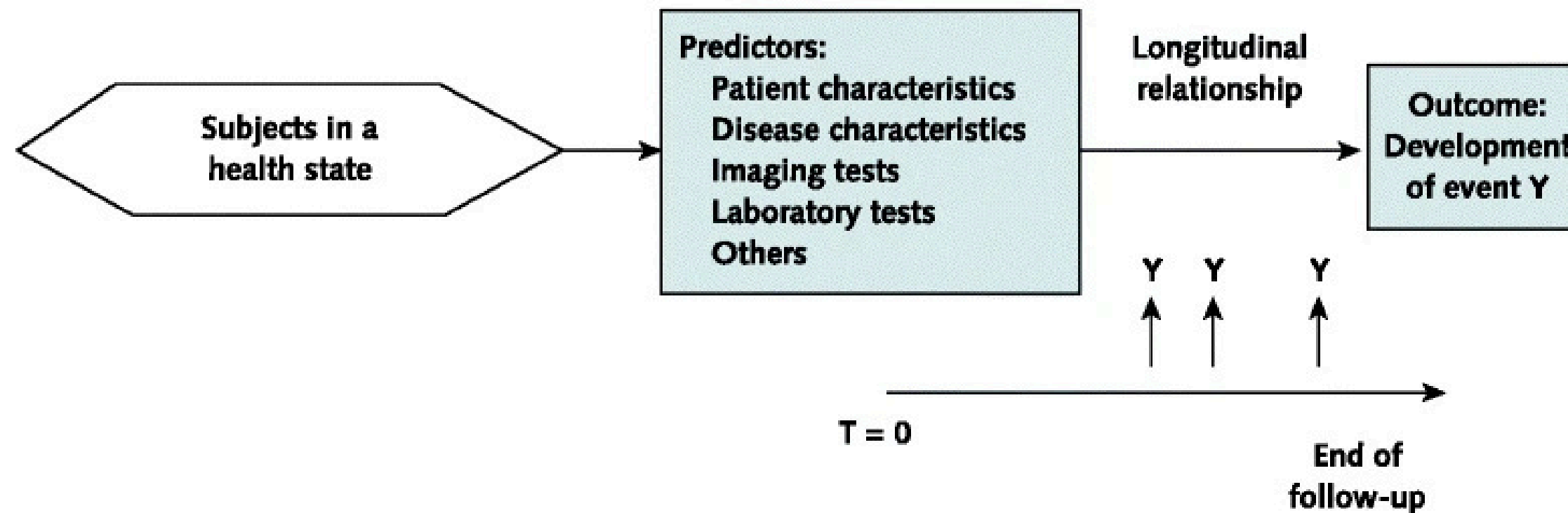


sales@pubrica.com

Diagnostic multivariable modeling study



Prognostic multivariable modeling study



Schematic representation of diagnostic and prognostic prediction modeling studies. The nature of the prediction in diagnosis is estimating the probability that a specific outcome or disease is present (or absent) within an individual, at this point in time—that is, the moment of prediction ($T = 0$). In prognosis, the prediction is about whether an individual will experience a specific event or outcome within a certain time period. In other words, in diagnostic prediction the interest is in principle a cross-sectional relationship, whereas prognostic prediction involves a longitudinal relationship. Nevertheless, in diagnostic modeling studies, for logistical reasons, a time window between predictor (index test) measurement and the reference standard is often necessary. Ideally, this interval should be as short as possible and without starting any treatment within this period.