

Case-Crossover

rezamajd@tums.ac.ir

Case-Crossover

% /

Case-Crossover

/

// : // :

/ /

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

:

-

.()

.()

%

.()

.()

Case-Crossover

.()

Case-

Crossover

(Wisconsin

Card

Sorting Test
(WCST))

(

)

)

(

.()

:

(

)

M.Maclure

, ()

"

(Usual Frequency)

(Risk " " Mantel-Haenszel
Ratio)

/

/ /

%

(effect modifier)"

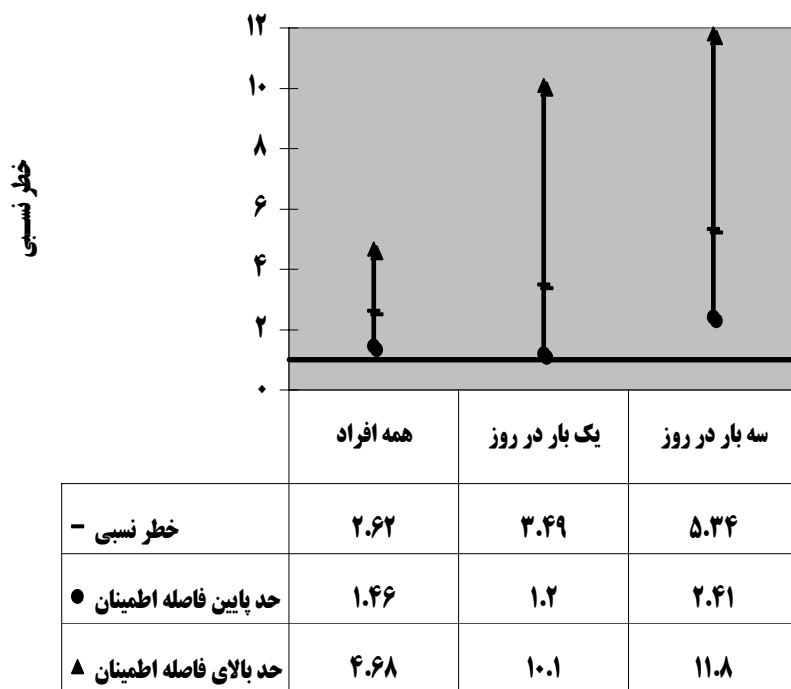
(:)

(regional " cerebral blood flow(rCBF))
(Naltroxone)

()



				:
p.value				
	()	()	()	
/				:
	(% /)	(% /)	(% /)	
	(% /)	(%)	(% /)	
	(%)	(% /)	(% /)	
	(% /)	(%)	(% /)	> =
/				:
	(% /)	(% /)	(%)	
	(% /)	(% /)	(%)	
/				:
	(%)	(%)	(%)	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	
/				:
	(% /)	(%)	(% /)	
	(%)	(% /)	(% /)	
	(% /)	(% /)	(%)	
	(% /)	(% /)	(%)	
/				:
	(% /)	(% /)	(% /)	
	(% /)	(% /)	(%)	
	(%)	(% /)	(% /)	
/				:
	(% /)	(% /)	(% /)	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	
	(% /)	(% /)	(% /)	
/				:
	(% /)	(% /)	(%)	
	(% /)	(% /)	(%)	



:

References

2. Peden M. et al., eds. The world report on road traffic injury prevention. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2004.
3. Krystal JH, Woods SW, Kosten TR, Rosen MI, Seibyl JP, van Dyck CC, Price LH, Zubal IG, Hoffer PB, Charney DS.(1995). Opiate dependence and withdrawal: preliminary assessment using single photon emission computerized tomography (SPECT). Am J Drug Alcohol Abuse. Feb;21(1):47-63.
4. Van Dyck CH, Rosen MI, Thomas HM, McMahon TJ, Wallace EA, O'Connor PG, Sullivan M, Krystal JH, Hoffer PB, Woods SW. SPECT regional cerebral blood flow alterations in naltrexone-precipitated withdrawal from buprenorphine. Psychiatry Res.1994 Dec;55(4):181-91.
5. Michael Lyvers, Michael Yakimoff. Neuropsychological correlates of opioid dependence and withdrawal. Addictive Behaviors,28 (2003) 605-611.
6. David A. Fishbain, R. Brain Cutler, Hubert L. Rosomoff, Are Opioid-Dependent/Tolerant patients Impaired in driving-related skills? A structured evidence-based review. J Pain and Symptom Manage, vol. 25, No. 6, June 2003, 559-577.
7. Maclure M. 1991. The case-crossover design: a method for studying transient effects on the risk of acute events. American J. Epidemiology. 133:144-53.