

Web-only References

On causes:

Neyman J. Sur les applications de la théorie des probabilités aux expériences Agricoles: essai des principes. Transl. D Dabrowska, T Speed in *Statistical Sciences* 1990;5:463-472.

Lewis D. Causation. *J Philos* 1973; 70:556-67.

Rubin DB. Estimating causal effects of treatments in randomized and non-randomized studies. *J Educ Psych* 1974;66:688-701.

Rothman KJ. Causes. *Am J Epidemiology* 1976;104:587-92.

Sobel MS. Causal inference in the social sciences. *J Am Statist Assoc* 2000; 95:647-651.

On adjusting for pregnancy history:

Nurminen T. On adjusting for the outcome of previous pregnancies in epidemiologic reproductive studies. *Epidemiology* 1994;6:84-86.

Weinberg C. Should we adjust for pregnancy history when the exposure effect is transient? (Letter) *Epidemiology* 1995;6:335-336.

Nurminen T. Should we adjust for pregnancy history when the exposure effect is transient? (Reply) *Epidemiology* 1995;6:336-337.

On selection effects in occupational cohorts:

Fox AJ, Collier PF. Low mortality rates in industrial cohort studies due to selection for work and survival in the industry. *Br J Prev Soc Med* 1976;30:225-230.

McMicheal AJ. Standardised mortality ratios and the “healthy worker effect”: scratching beneath the surface. *J Occup Med* 1976;18:165-168.

Wen CP, Tsai SP, Gibson RL. Anatomy of the healthy worker effect: a critical review. *J Occup Med* 1983;25:283-289.

Sterling TD, Weinkam JJ. Extent, persistence and constancy of the healthy worker or healthy person effect by all and selected causes of death. *J Occup Med* 1986;28:348-353.

Monson RR. Observations on the healthy worker effect. *J Occup Med* 1986;28:425-433.

On collapsibility definition of a confounder:

Whittemore AS. Collapsing multidimensional tables. *J R Stat Soc B* 1978;40:328-340.

Boivin JF, Wacholder S. Conditions for confounding of the risk ratio and of the odds ratio. *Am J Epidemiology* 1985;121:152-158.

Grayson DA.. Confounding confounding. *Am J Epidemiology* 1987;126:546-63.

Greenland S, Morgenstern H, Poole C, Robins JM. Re: "confounding confounding". (Letter). *Am J Epidemiology* 1989;129:1086-9.

Grayson DA.. Re: "confounding confounding". (Reply). *Am J Epidemiology* 1989;129:1089-1091.

On control of the healthy (shift)worker hire effect in case-control studies:

McNamee R, Binks K, Jones S, Slovak A, Cherry NM. Shiftwork and mortality from ischaemic heart disease. *Occupational and Environmental Medicine* 1996;53:367-373.

On control of the healthy worker survivor effect and similar problems:

Hertz-Pannier, Michael Arrighi H, Suh-Woan H. Does arsenic exposure increase the risk of circulatory disease? *Am J Epidemiology* 2000;151:174-181.

Steenland K, Deddens J, Salvan A, Staynew L. Negative bias in exposure-response trends in occupational studies: modelling the healthy worker survivor effect. *Am J Epidemiology* 1996;143:202-210.

Robins JM, Blevins D, Ritter G, Wulfson M. G-estimation of the effect of prophylaxis therapy for pneumocystis carinii pneumonia on the survival of AIDS patients. *Epidemiology* 1992;3:319-336.

Robins J. A new approach to causal inference in mortality studies with a sustained exposure period: application to control of the healthy worker effect. *Math Modelling* 1986;7:1393-1512.

Sterne J, Tilling K. G-estimation of causal effects, allowing for time-varying confounding. *The Stata Journal* 2002;2:164-182