

Measures of Morbidity and Mortality

Prevalence: the number of people with the outcome at a specified time; Number of Prevalent cases/ Size of population
Incidence: new cases during a time period of interest
Incidence Proportion: New cases observed during a time period/ People at risk at the start of the time period -at risk meaning you can't already have the disease
Incidence Rate: New cases observed during a time period/ Total Person-time AT RISK
Case Fatality: Number of people who have died from a disease/ Number of people in the population at midyear with the disease
Mortality Rate: Number of people who have died from all causes/ Number of people in the population at midyear

Measures of Association

Odds Ratio: Prevalence ratio, prevalences odd ratio $OR = A/B / C/D$ - Prevalence is snapshot in time
Interpretation: The odd of [disease] was [OR] times as likely in [exposed] compared to [unexposed] [over x days/months/years]

Incidence proportion among whole sample: $A+C / A+B+C+D$
 Incidence proportion among exposed: $A / A+B$
 Incidence proportion among unexposed: $C / C+D$

Risk Ratio: $A/A+B / C/C+D$

Ratio Ratio: Incidence rates using person-time $A / (person\ time\ E+) / C / (person\ time\ E-)$
Interpretation: The rate of [disease] was [rate ratio] times as likely in [exposed] compared to [unexposed] over [x] days/ months/years

Study Designs (cont)

Case Series- Strengths: Cheap, good first report but focused on more than one patient
 Strengths: Cheaper than cohort, good for rare disease
 Strengths: temporality can be determined prospectively

Limitation: Temporal Bias, Survival/- Selection Bias, Recall Bias
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 Limitation: Take a long time, nonparticipation/n-onr- esponse includes major biases

Study Designs (cont)

Good for initial investigation of association between a specific exposure and disease
 Measure of Association : Reverse Odds Ratio $(A/C)/(B/D)$
 Measure of Association: Risk/Rate Ratio

Interpretation: The odds of [EXPOSURE] was [OR] times as high in [cases] compared to [controls] over [time period]

Study Designs

Case Report- individual level observations by healthcare providers of what they see during clinical practice	Cross Sectional- slice of time "snapshot" through population capturing exposure and outcome at same time	Case-C-ontrol - Calculates odds of exposure, rather than odds of disease	Cohort Studies- (can be retrospective or prospective) 1. Begins w target population 2. Assess the exposure status of sample 3. Follow participants for some length of time and observe incident cases
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