

# Quantitative Methods Cheat Sheet by ellaBem via cheatography.com/214307/cs/46642/

### Relative Risk (RR)

#### What is it?

It measures the ratio of risk of outcome in exposed group to the risk in the unexposed group.

#### Study type

Cohort or Observational studies

#### Formula

[A/(A+B)]/[C/(C+D)]

### Interpretation

The risk of the outcome is X times higher/lower in those exposed than the risk in those unexposed.

### Example

RR= 1.5

Unvaccinated children were 1.5 times more likely to develop chickenpox than children who were vaccinated

### Odds Ratio (OR)

Compares odds of an outcome in exposed vs unexposed group.

#### Study type

Case-Control

#### Formula

 $(A \times D)/(B \times C)$ 

### Interpretation

The odds of the outcome in those exposed is X times the odds in those unexposed.

## Example

OR =2.5

The odds of hypertension among adults who consume a lot of salt is 2.5 times the odds of hypertension among those who do not take in salt.

#### P-Value

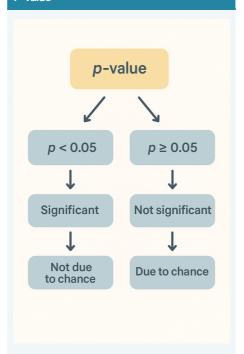
It is the probability that the observed test statistic would have occurred due to chance if, truly, the null hypothesis were true.

Typically set to an alpha of 0.05.

p-value <0.05: statistically significant (the estimate was less likely obtained by chance alone). Reject the null hypothesis.

p-value >/= 0.05: statistically significant (high likelihood of obtaining that estimate by chance). Fail to reject the null hypothesis.

### P-value





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