

### 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  $\geq$  0.05: statistically significant (high likelihood of obtaining that estimate by chance). Fail to reject the null hypothesis.

### P-value

