

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.

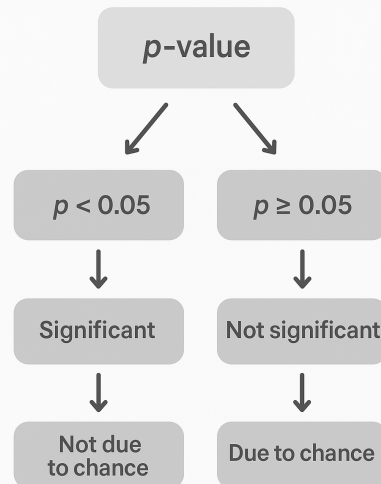
Example

RR= 1.5

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

P-Value

P-value



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.