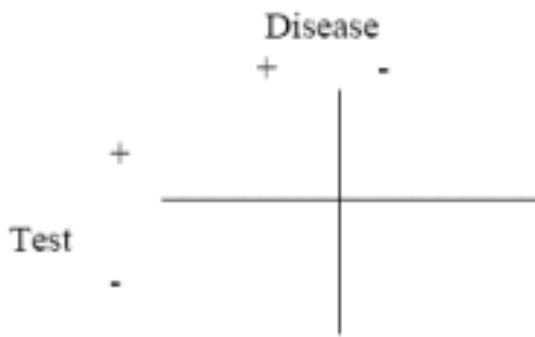
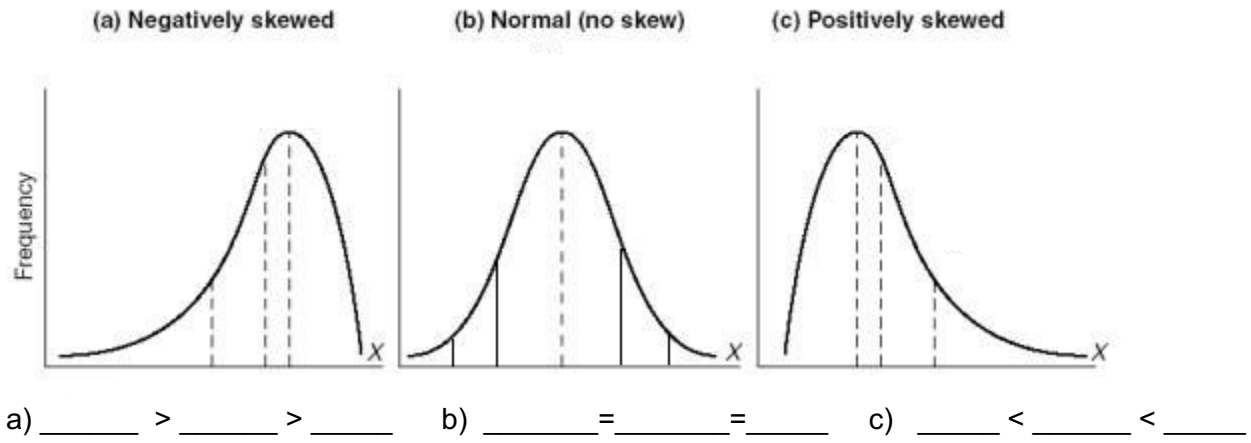


Statistics for the ABSITE



Sensitivity: _____ / (_____ + _____)

Specificity: _____ / (_____ + _____)

PPV: _____ / (_____ + _____)

NPV: _____ / (_____ + _____)

	Cohort Study		Case Control Study	
	Disease		Disease	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
+ <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td>	A	B	A	B
- <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td>	C	D	C	D
	Relative Risk $\frac{A}{A+B}$		Odds Ratio $\frac{A}{C} = \frac{B}{D}$	

$$\frac{A/C}{B/D} = \frac{A \times D}{B \times C}$$

$$\frac{A/(A+B)}{C/(C+D)}$$

ARR = CER - EER

NNT = 1/ARR

_____ : Rejecting the null hypothesis tested when it is true (α)

_____ : Failing to reject the null hypothesis when a given alternative hypothesis was true (β)

_____ : The probability that the test will reject the hypothesis tested when a specific alternative hypothesis is true: $(1 - \beta)$

_____ : Observational retrospective study to study risk factors and causation for desired/predefined cases (outcome). Good for rare diseases.

_____ : the number of new cases within a specified time period divided by the size of the population initially at risk

_____ : is the proportion of disease found to have been affecting a particular population

_____ : Prevalence is directly proportional to this

_____ : Test for two independent groups with a quantitative variable

_____ : Test for quantitative variable on the same population (before and after studies)

_____ : Test for quantitative variables for more than 2 groups/treatments

_____ : Test for two or more unpaired treatment groups with categorical or nominal variables

B. Type I error

C. Prevalence

D. ANOVA

E. Paired t test

F. Case-Control Study

G. Power

H. Student's t test

I. Type II error

J. Chi-squared

K. Positive predictive value

A. Incidence

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