**Notes**

**Measures of Effect and Precision: an Introduction**

**Measures of Effect**

Absolute measures of effect

* + Absolute risk reduction (ARR): the difference in absolut risk between groups
	+ Number needed to treat (NTT): the number of patients that need to be treated to prevent one outcome (can be calculated as 1/ARR or 100/ARR%)

Relative measures

* + Relative risk (RR): the relative change of risk to experience the outcome between the two groups (usually intervention and control)
	+ Relative risk reduction: the reduction in risk from administering the intervention (compared to control), can be calculated as 1-RR
	+ Odds ratio (OR): the relative change of odds to experience the outcome between the two groups (usually intervention and control)



**Measures of Precision**

**P-value**

* Probability of observing a difference by chance alone

**Confidence interval**

* When using a 95% confidence interval, we can be 95% confident that the true effect lies within the given interval (in the absence of bias).

