

Epidemiological studies

- How were they performed?
- What similarities do they have with our clinical practice?
- How to interpret them?

then ...

How to screen

what **is true** and

what **is not** ?...

The “language” of the results

- . Absolute risks
- . Relative risks
- . Number needed to treat (NNT)
- . Number needed to harm (NNH)
- . Number needed to screen (NNS)
- . Events per woman / years
- . Events per total number of women

Relative Risk

The risk of an event occurring under certain circumstances compared to the risk under other circumstances

Example of Relative Risk

If you buy 5 lottery tickets, you will have a five fold greater chance of winning the lottery

Example of Absolute Risk

- If you buy one lottery tickets you will have a one in 1 million chance of winning
- If you buy five lottery your chances are five fold higher or 5 in one million
- Your chances of winning are increased by five fold (relative risk)

Attributable or Excess Risk

The difference between underlying risk and risk when receiving HT is called the attributable or excess risk.

Conclusion

- **Relative risk is an confusing word and is only important if the absolute chances of an event are high**
- **Attributable or excess risk is the thing that one should be most concerned about**

Do not confuse...

Relative Risk

with

Absolute Risk!

What is

a woman /year ?!

100 woman/years = 100 women treated during 12 months

is it the same as

100 woman/years = 400 women treated during 3 months

?

Do not confuse...

Morbidity

with

Mortality

To Know ...

What is it?

It is the **selective** and **critical** acquisition of information and its **concerted integration** in our mind.