



Rate= Number of cases X 100

Population of the area in specific time period

Is a relative No. that express the magnitude of one occurrence in relation to the other.

(2 independents Groups)

b

Secondary attack rate =

No. of secondary cases occurring within the accepted incubation period following exposure to a primary case X 100 No. of exposed susceptible

I = incidence /D = duration / P= Prevalence

Log

Prevalence = I * D

 $P = N_2$ of existing cases of a disease X 100 total population at risk at a given point in time

Period Prevalence

No. of existing cases of a disease within time period X1000 Average study population within time period

Point Prevalence =

№. of existing cases of the disease at a point in time X1000 Total study population at a point in time

Incidence rate =

 \mathbb{N}_{2} of new cases of a disease within a population in a given time period

№ of persons exposed to risk of developing the disease in the same time period







Crude death rate: =

 N_{2} of deaths in certain population in a year & locality N_{2} of population in the same year and locality

A. Age Specific Death Rate:

No. of persons dying in a certain age and a certain year and areaX1000 Total № of the same age group in the same year and same area

B. Sex Specific Death Rate:

№ of deaths in a certain sex during a year
__in a certain locality X1000

Total № of the same sex during the same year &locality

3. Cause Specific Mortality Rate=

Total № of deaths due to a certain cause during a year and a given locality X 100

Estimated midvear population during the same year & locality

4. Case Fatality Rate=

Total №. of deaths from certain disease in specific time & place X1000

Total № of those having the same disease in the same time &place

5. Proportionate Mortality Rates=

Total № of deaths due to a certain cause during a year in given locality X1000

Total № of deaths from all causes during the same year & locality

DALY = YLL + YLD

disability-adjusted life year (DALY)

years of life lost (YLLs) years of healthy life lost due to disability (YLDs)

Relative risk = incidence a / incidence b

Attributable risk = incidence a - incidence b incidence a

$$PAR = I_T - I_0$$

I_T is the incidence rate in the population

I₀ is the incidence rate in the unexposed group

$$PAR\% = \frac{PAR}{I_{T}} \times 100$$











