

## Quick Start Guide for Statistical Testing

### Statistical Testing using [www.graphpad.com](http://www.graphpad.com)

Web address: <http://www.graphpad.com/quickcalcs/contingency1.cfm>

#### Input–Enter the Data

##### Example data

Baseline rate: 38.27% -  $(155 \div 405 = 38.27\%)$   
 Remeasurement 1: 41.41% -  $(205 \div 495 = 41.41\%)$

Enter the numerator (NUM), the denominator minus the numerator (DEN – NUM) for the measurement periods (baseline and Remeasurement 1).

	NUM	DEN - NUM
Baseline	155	250
Remeasurement 1	205	290

#### Which Test?

Select the Fisher's exact test.

- Fisher's exact test (recommended)
- Chi-square with Yates' correction
- Chi-square without Yates' correction

Always select two-tailed (also called two-sided).

- Two-tailed (required)
- One-tailed

Calculate

#### Output–Statistical Test Results

The *p* value and statistical interpretation are output below.

	NUM	DEN - NUM	Total
<b>Baseline</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>405</b>
<b>Remeasurement 1</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>495</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>900</b>

##### Fisher's exact test

The two-tailed *p* value equals 0.3740

The association between rows (groups) and columns (outcomes) is considered to be ***not statistically significant***.

#### Additional Guidance

If Graphpad doesn't calculate the Fisher's exact test (numerator and denominator are too large), then select the Back button on your Web browser and select the Chi-square without Yates' correction.

- Fisher's exact test (recommended)
- Chi-square with Yates' correction
- Chi-square without Yates' correction

**End**