<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4085641/>

<https://www.unm.edu/~schrader/biostat/bio2/Spr06/lec11.pdf>

i.e. β2 = log(OR). Hence e β2 is the relative increase in the odds of disease, going from x2 = k to x2 = k + 1 holding x1 fixed (or adjusting for x1). Put another way, for every increase of 1 in x2 the odds of disease increases by a factor of e β2 . More generally, if you increase x2 from k to k + ∆ then O