



Key evaluation metrics

- ✓ **Video:** Sensitivity, Specificity, and Evaluation Metrics
2 min
- ✓ **Video:** Accuracy in terms of conditional probability
1 min
- ✓ **Video:** Sensitivity, Specificity and Prevalence
4 min
- ✓ **Video:** PPV, NPV
2 min
- ✓ **Video:** Confusion matrix
2 min
- ✓ **Reading:** Calculating PPV in terms of sensitivity, specificity and prevalence
10 min

How does varying the threshold affect evaluation metrics?

Interpreting confidence intervals correctly

Quiz week 2

Programming: Evaluation metrics



Calculating the PPV in terms of sensitivity, specificity, and prevalence

In some studies, you may have to compute the Positive predictive value (PPV) from the sensitivity, specificity and prevalence. Note that reviewing this reading will help you answer one of the quizzes at the end of this week!

Rewriting PPV

$$PPV = P(pos|\hat{pos}).$$

(*pos* is "actually positive" and \hat{pos} is "predicted positive").

By Bayes rule, this is

$$PPV = \frac{P(\hat{pos}|pos) \times P(pos)}{P(\hat{pos})}$$

For the numerator:

Sensitivity = $P(\hat{pos}|pos)$. Recall that sensitivity is how well the model predicts actual positive cases as positive.

Prevalence = $P(pos)$. Recall that prevalence is how many actual positives there are in the population.

For the denominator:

$P(\hat{pos}) = TruePos + FalsePos$. In other words, the model's positive predictions are the sum of when it correctly predicts positive and incorrectly predicts