

## Prevalence and Negative Predictive Value

[diagnostic versus screening edition]

Gorka Navarrete



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## TL;DR

The Negative Predictive Value (NPV; how much can I trust a – result) of a test varies<sup>(\*)</sup> depending on the Prevalence of the condition in the population tested. Low prevalence is key!

(\*) From 100% when the prevalence is 1 in 1000[see here] to 0% when the prevalence is 1 in 1 [see here]



## Diagnostic Test

(diffusion-weighted imaging)

True negatives 97% (specificity)

False negatives: 10% (1 - sensitivity)



#### Massive screening

Stroke

### Screening context

[e.g. everyone 45-54 y.o.] 1 out of 1000

### Diagnostic context

[clear symptoms  $\rightarrow$  ER!] 868 out of 1000





#### Massive screening

Stroke

## Screening

1 out of 1000



#### Screening context

True negatives **97**% False negatives

10%

Prevalence

1 out of 1000

## p(Healthy| -)?

How much can I trust a – result?

<25%

25-49%

50%

51-75%

>75%

#### Screening context

True negatives **97%** 

False negatives

10%

Prevalence

1 out of 1000

## p(Healthy| -)?

How much can I trust a – result?

<25%

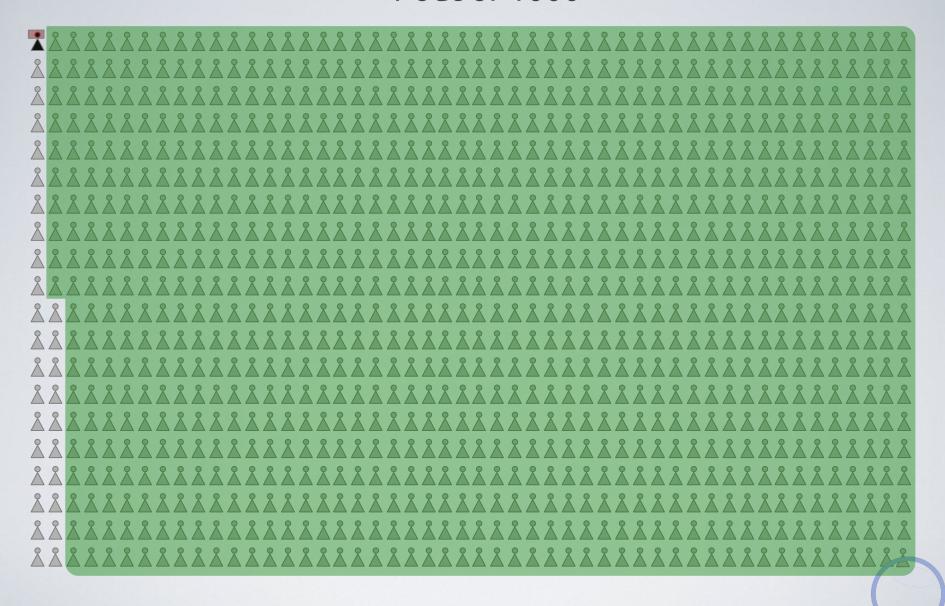
25-49%

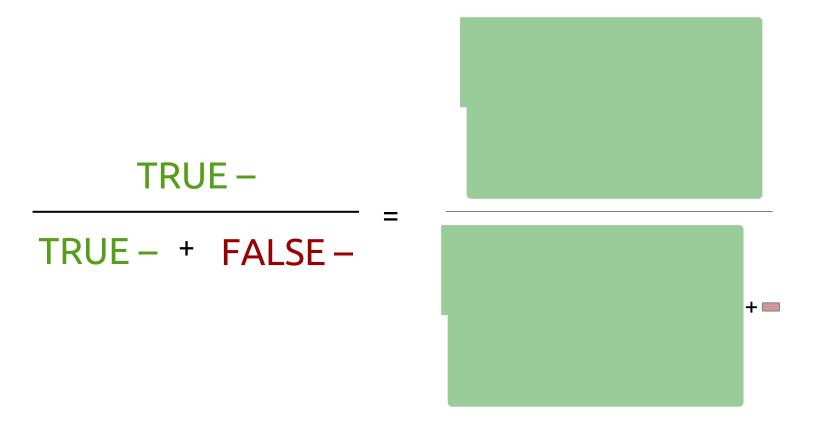
50%

51-75%

>75%

(100%)







$$p(\textit{Healthy}|-) = \frac{p(\textit{Healthy}).\,p(-|\textit{Healthy})}{p(\textit{Healthy}).\,p(-|\textit{Healthy}) + p(\textit{Sick}).\,p(-|\textit{Sick})}$$



$$p(\textit{Healthy}|-) = \frac{p(\textit{Healthy}).p(-|\textit{Healthy})}{p(\textit{Healthy}).p(-|\textit{Healthy}) + p(\textit{Sick}).p(-|\textit{Sick})}$$



#### ER diagnostic test Stroke

## Diagnostic [ER]

868 out of 1000



#### Diagnostic context

True negatives **97%**  False negatives

10%

Prevalence

868 out of 1000

## p(Disease|+)?

How much can I trust a + result?

<25%

25-49%

50%

51-75%

>75%

#### **Diagnostic context**

True negatives **97%** 

False negatives

10%

Prevalence

868 out of 1000

## p(Disease|+)?

How much can I trust a + result?

<25%

25-49%

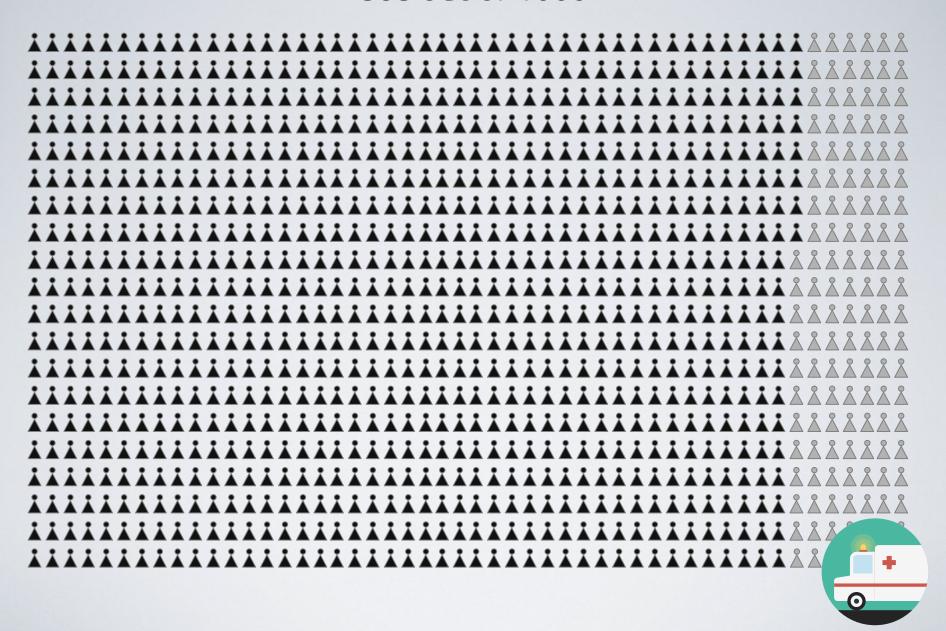
50%

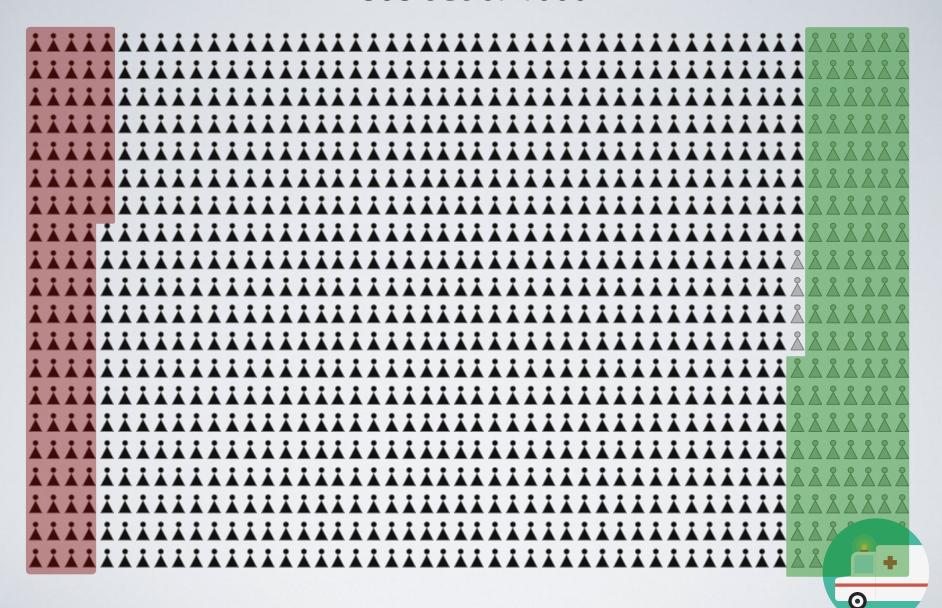
51-75%

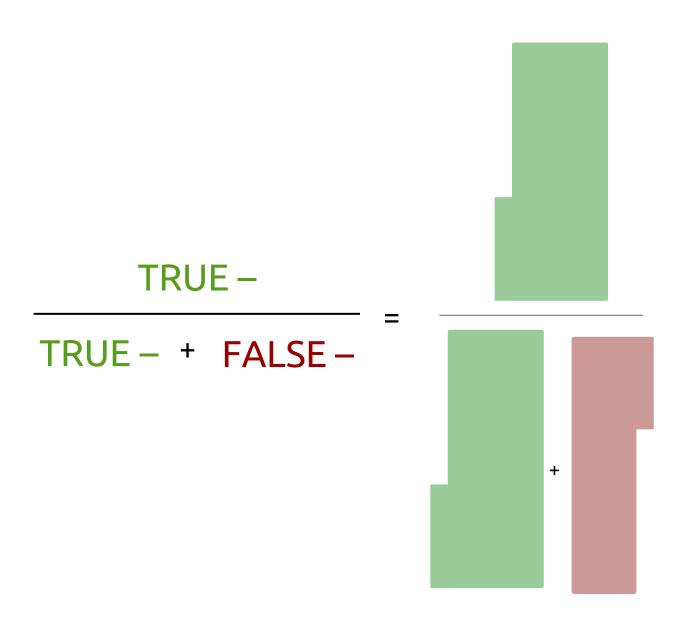
>75%

(60%)

#### 868 out of 1000









# **Screening Context** 1 out of 1000 + =

# **Diagnostic Context** 868 out of 1000 +

In screening contexts, NPV are great!
In diagnostic tests, be careful with the NPV!





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#### Presentation in:

https://github.com/gorkang/presentations

PPV or NPV depending on Sensitivity, Specificity and Prevalence: https://gorkang.shinyapps.io/BayesianReasoning/

Diagnostic context Stroke example from: Brunser, A. M., Hoppe, A., Illanes, S., Díaz, V., Muñoz, P., Cárcamo, D., Olavarria, V., Valenzuela, M., & Lavados, P. (2013).

Accuracy of Diffusion-Weighted Imaging in the Diagnosis of Stroke in Patients With Suspected Cerebral Infarct. Stroke, 44(4), 1169–1171.

https://doi.org/10.1161/STROKEAHA.111.000527

Prevalence of stroke in general population: Kissela, B. M., Khoury, J. C., Alwell, K., Moomaw, C. J., Woo, D., Adeoye, O., Flaherty, M. L., Khatri, P., Ferioli, S., De Los Rios La Rosa, F., Broderick, J. P., & Kleindorfer, D. O. (2012). Age at stroke: Temporal trends in stroke incidence in a large, biracial population. *Neurology*, *79*(17), 1781–1787. https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.0b013e318270401d



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