

Sheet1

Author	Year	Edition	Subject	Title	Page	Definition of p value	Correct	Error Category
Altman,D	1991	1 st	Statistics	Practical statistics for medical research	167	probability of having observed our data (or more extreme data) when the null hypothesis is true	1	0
Kirkwood B, Sterne A	2003	2 nd	Statistics	Essential medical statistics	73	The test statistic is used to derive a P-value, which is defined as the probability of getting a difference at least as big as that observed if the null hypothesis is true	1	0
Bowers D	2002	1 st	Statistics	Medical statistics from scratch	127	A p-value is the probability of getting the output observed (or one more extreme), assuming the null hypothesis is true	1	0
Bannerjee A	2003	1 st	Statistics	medical statistics made clear	xi	the probability that the difference between the two samples being greater than, or equal to, the observed difference, is due to chance alone in the absence of a real difference between the populations. Put otherwise, it is the probability that the test statistic would be as extreme or more extreme than the observed value if the null hypothesis were true.	1	0
Ajetunmbi,O	2002	1 st	Research	Making sense of critical appraisal	12	probability figures that express the chance of observing a given result in the light of a true null hypothesis ... If the null hypothesis was true p<0.05 means the probability of obtaining a given test result by chance is less than 1 in 20	1	0
Aveyard,H Sharp,P	2013	2 nd	Research	A beginner's guide to evidence based practice	71	P-value expresses the probability of the difference shown between groups being due to chance	0	1
Badenoch,D Heneghan C	2002	1 st	Research	Evidence based toolkit	14	a measure of the likelihood that this result could have occurred if the treatment was no better than the control	1	0
Patel,H Arya,M Shergill,I	2007	1 st	Research	Basic science techniques in clinical practice	130	P values are the probability of observing similar or more unlikely data when the null hypothesis is true	1	0
Greenhalgh,T	2010	4 th	Research	How to read a paper	72	-that is the probability that any particular outcome would have arisen by chance	0	1
Bland,M Peacock, J	2002	1 st	Research	Statistical questions in evidence based medicine	93	The null hypothesis is stated, that there is no relationship or difference in the population from which the sample is drawn. A test statistic is found which would follow a known distribution if the null hypothesis were true. P is the probability of a test statistic as far from what would be expected as that observed, if the null hypothesis were true	1	0
Bowers, Howe, Owens	2006	2 nd	Research	Understanding clinical papers	136	the p value is the probability of getting the outcome you got, or one more extreme, if H0 is true	1	0
Bowers, Howe, Owens	2006	2 nd	Research	Understanding clinical papers	136	P<0.05 .. means that there is only a 5% likelihood of a result being due to chance, that is 1 in 20	0	1
Pandit,J	2012	Vol 67	Research	On statistical methods to test if sampling in trials is genuinely random	455-473	P<0.05 implies that the observed difference has a 5% probability or less of occurring by chance	0	1
Foster C	2001	1 st	Research	The ethics of medical research on humans	22	The p-value is "the probability that a difference at least as large as that seen in the data would occur by chance, if the true difference between the treatments is zero"	1	0
Hulley S, Cummings S, Browner W, et al	2001	2 nd	Research	Designing clinical research	57	the probability of seeing an effect as big or bigger than that in the study by chance if the null hypothesis actually were true	1	0
Machin D, Fayers P	2010	1 st	Research	Randomized clinical trials	148	A p-value<0.05 would indicate that so extreme (or greater) an observed difference could only be expected to have arisen only by chance 5% of the time or less	0	1

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Ray, Fitzpatrick, Golubic, Fisher	2016 1 st	Research	Oxford handbook of clinical and healthcare research	the probability of obtaining the observed data (or more extreme data) if the null hypothesis were true 25 P value: the likelihood of the observed value being the result of chance alone.	1	0
Cross, Plunkett	2014 2 nd	FRCA	Physics, pharmacology and physiology for anaesthetists. Key concepts for the FRCA	Conventionally a p value of <0.05 is taken to mean statistical significance. This means that if p=0.05 then the observed difference could occur by chance on 1 in 20 (5%) of 357 occasions. In effect this means a 5% chance of a false result	0	1
Yentis, Hirsch, Smith	2013 5 th	FRCA	Anaesthesia and intensive care A-Z	A p-value <0.05 indicating the observed result might be expected to occur by chance alone< /= 5 times in 100 occasions	0	1
Smith, Pinnock, Lin	2009 3 rd	FRCA	Fundamentals of anaesthesia	Statistical testing is performed to determine the probability of the null hypothesis being true. This is called the p-number. 866	0	1
Hooper, Nickells Payne, Pearson, Walton	2013 1 st	FRCA	Graphic Anaesthesia	A significance test, or statistical hypothesis test, uses the sample data to assess the probability (p-value) of a specified null hypothesis being correct 243 The probability that a result is due to chance depends on both the value of t and the number of results and, consequently, tables must be consulted after the value of t is known	0	1
Davis P, Kenny G	2003 5 th	FRCA	Basic physics and measurement in anaesthesia	Expressed as P-values e.g. p=0.01 means 1 chance in 100 that the results occurred 281	0	1
Deakin C	2000 3 rd	FRCA	Clinical notes for the FRCA	233 by chance.	0	1
Middleton B, Phillips J, Thomas R, Stacey S	2012 1 st	FRCA	Physics in anaesthesia	A confidence level is normally set at 5% or p<0.05; in other words, there is less than a 346 5% possibility that this result could have occurred by chance alone	0	1
Huutton, Cooper, James, Butterworth	2002 1 st	FRCA	Fundamental principles and practice of anaesthesia	All tests of significance seek to disprove the null hypothesis at a level of probability..... As outlined above, significance is assumed if the observed result could occur by 754 chance less than one time in 20. i.e. P<0.05	0	1
Rebecca Leslie, Emily Johnson, Alexander Goodwin	2011 1 st	FRCA	Dr Podcast Scripts for the Primary FRCA	Definition - The p stands for probability, and it represents the probability of an event occurring. Therefore, if p = 1 the event always occurs and if p = 0 the event never occurs. We use p values when we are comparing the difference between a sample population and the true population. In general the sample size is normally significantly smaller than the true population size, and we need to determine that any difference between the two groups has not occurred purely by chance. It is accepted that if there is only a probability of 1 in 20 (which equates to p = 0.05) that the difference between the two groups has occurred by chance. This is considered to be small enough to be disregarded and therefore the difference between the two groups is statistically different. If the p > 0.05 then the difference between the two groups is not statistically significant and it occurred purely by chance. 263	0	1
Magee P, Tooley M	2011 2 nd	FRCA	The physics, clinical measurement and equipment of anaesthetic practice	The P-value is the probability of getting a difference between the two samples as large 34 or larger as is observed, if the null hypothesis is true	1	0
Spooks C, Kiff K	2010 1 st	FRCA	Training in anaesthesia	A p-value is the probability of a result occurring by chance, provided that the null hypothesis is true 564	1	0
Spooks C, Kiff K	2010 1 st	FRCA	Training in anaesthesia	a p-value of 0.05 indicates that there is a 5 % chance that the result observed was 564 obtained by chance	0	1
Arthurs G, Elifituri K	2002 2 nd	FRCA	Anaesthesia OSCE	P value 0.05 – there is a 5% chance of detecting a difference and rejecting the null 348 hypothesis when the treatments are actually the same	1	0
Arthurs G, Elifituri K	2002 2 nd	FRCA	Anaesthesia OSCE	348 One out of 20 times the result would occur by chance	0	1

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MacLennan K	2007 1 st	FRCA	Access to anaesthetics primary FRCA book 2	A P value of 0.001 implies that if the test were performed 1000 times, only once would it reveal a positive result by chance	0	1
Bricker S	2004 1 st	FRCA	The anaesthesia viva book	This is usually 0.05 (which means that there is a 5% likelihood of the difference occurring purely due to chance)	0	1
Aitkenhead A, Rowbotham D, Smith, Smith G	2001 4 th	FRCA	Textbook of Anaesthesia	The convention for statistical significance is $p < 0.05$. If the likelihood is less than 1 in 20 that the findings of a clinical trial occurred by chance, then by convention we are prepared to accept that the findings did not occur by chance, but occurred because of 5 whatever intervention we made in the clinical trial.	0	1
Harris M, Taylor G, Jackson D	2014 1 st	EBM	Clinical evidence made easy	38 The p value is the probability of an observed difference having happened by chance	0	1
Heneghan C, Badenoch D	2006 2 nd	EBM	Evidence -based medicine toolkit	a p value of 0.01 means that there is a 1 in 100 probability of the result occurring by chance; $p = 0.05$ means this is a 1 in 20 probability	0	1
Gosall N, Gosall G	2015 4 th	EBM	The doctor's guide to critical appraisal	179 P values express the probability of getting the observed results by chance	0	1
Glasziou P, Del Mar C, Salisbury J	2007 2 nd	EBM	Evidence -based practice workbook	91 P-values are a measure of the probability that a result is purely due to chance.	0	1
Dawes M, Davies P, Gray A, Mant J, Seers K, Snowball R	2005 2 nd	EBM	Evidence-based practice. A primer for health care professionals	196 The p level is the probability of the result occurring purely by chance	0	1
Slawson D, Shaughnessy A, Ebell M, Barry H	2007 1 st	EBM	Essential evidence	P stands for probability – the likelihood that the difference observed between two groups could have arisen by chance the level of significance is used to indicate how confident the researchers can be that the results are not due to chance. Convention usually means that the level of significance used is 0.05. This means that if you were to draw a number of samples for the population you would find similar results 95 times out of 100.	0	1
Bury T, Mead J	1998 1 st	EBM	Evidence-based Healthcare. A practical guide for therapists	148	0	1
McGovern, D, Valori R, Summerskill W, Levi M	2001 1 st	EBM	Key topics in evidence based medicine	The p-value represents the risk that the observed difference is caused by chance alone	0	1
Mayer D	2010 2 nd	EBM	Essential evidence-based medicine	The probability that the difference(s) observed between two or more groups in a study occurred by chance if there really was no difference between the groups .it is not the probability that the null hypothesis is true. What it tells us is the probability of the data, given the truth of the null hypothesis – which is not the same thing, as much as it may sound like it.	1	0
Kazdin A	2003 3 rd	EBM	Methodological issues and strategies in clinical research	414	1	0
Marchevsky D	2000 1 st	EBM	Critical appraisal of medical literature	The p-value indicates the probability of the difference between the expected and the obtained values under the null hypothesis It must be pointed out that a p value expresses the probability of events occurring by chance alone	1	0
Marchevsky D	2000 1 st	EBM	Critical appraisal of medical literature	91 chance alone	0	1
Moore A, McQuay H	2006 1 st	EBM	Bandolier's little book of making sense of the medical evidence	A p-value is the probability (ranging from 0 to 1) that the results observed in a study could have occurred by chance	0	1

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Kulkarni, Harrison, Baguneid, Prendergast	2017 2 nd	EBM	Oxford handbook of key clinical evidence	48 a p-value is the probability of the observed difference being due to chance a p-value just tells us whether the difference between treatment and control occurred	0	1
Dans, Dans, Silvestre	2017 2 nd	EBM	Painless evidence-based medicine	16 by chance	0	1 31
					18	