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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS / ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

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Table S1. **Selected effect size calculation methods for assessment of the difference between statistics**

Name	Description	Standardized method	Formula
Mean	Arithmetic mean value	No	μ
Delta of means	Delta (difference) between two means	No	$\Delta = \mu_1 - \mu_2$
Ratio of means	Ratio of means, ROM. Mean of group 1 divided by mean of group 2	Yes	$RoM = \mu_1 / \mu_2$
Cohen's d (standardized mean difference)	Difference of two means divided by pooled SD	Yes	$d = (\mu_1 - \mu_2) / s_{pooled}$
Cohen's d for paired samples	Cohen's d value adjustment taking into account correlation coefficient	Yes	$d = d' / \sqrt{(1 - r)}$
Glass` Δ	Difference of two means divided by SD of the second group	Yes	$\Delta = (\mu_1 - \mu_2) / s_2$
Risk difference	Risk difference, RD. Difference between effect proportions (p_1, p_2) in two groups	Yes	$RD = p_1 - p_2$

Note: μ – arithmetic mean; μ_i – arithmetic mean in group i; s_i – standard deviation in group i; p_i – outcome proportion in group i; r – correlation coefficient.

Table S2. **Selected effect size calculation methods for assessment of the connections between numeric variables' distributions**

Name	Description	Formula
Pearson correlation coefficient	Correlation of two variables	$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \bar{x})^2}\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$
Coefficient of determination	Proportion of variation in the dependent variable predictable from the independent one	$R^2 = r^2$

Note: x_i, y_i – parameters values x, y for a patient i; n – a total number of patients in a group; r_{xy} – correlation coefficient between variables x, y; R^2 – coefficient of determination; $\bar{x}$, $\bar{y}$ – x and y mean values.

Table S3. **2x2 contingency table for risk estimation**

	Disease	No disease	Total number
Risk factor	D_N	H_N	$D_N + H_N = T_N$
No risk factor	D_E	H_E	$D_E + H_E = T_E$

Примечание: D_N – количество пациентов с фактором риска среди больных; D_E – количество пациентов без фактора риска среди больных; H_N – количество пациентов с фактором риска среди здоровых; H_E – количество пациентов без фактора риска среди здоровых.

Note: D_N – number of subjects with disease who have a risk factor; D_E – number of subjects with disease without a risk factor; H_N – number of subjects without disease who have a risk factor; H_E – number of subjects without disease who do not have a risk factor.

Table S4. **Selected standardized effect size calculation methods assessing connections between categorical variables**

Name	Description	Formula
Cohen's h	Measure of distance between two proportions or probabilities	$h = 2 \times (\arcsin\sqrt{p_1} - \arcsin\sqrt{p_2})$
Odds ratio	Odds ratio, *OR*. Shows the probability (N / 1) of outcome in exposed group compared to the probability in the not exposed group	$OR = (D_E / H_E) / (D_N / H_N)$
Relative risk	Relative risk (risk ratio), *RR*. Shows outcomes' ratio during a certain period of time in exposed group compared to the group without exposure	$RR = (D_E / T_E) / (D_N / T_N)$