

The number of subjects treated per subject with a favourable outcome.

Note: It is the inverse of absolute risk reduction ($1 \div \text{absolute risk reduction}$). Thus, if the results of a study indicate that the probability of death in a control group is 25% and the probability of death in a treatment group is 10%, the number needed to treat would be $1.0 \div (0.25 - 0.10) = 6.7$, therefore 7 subjects.

Related concepts: [risk difference](#), [absolute risk reduction](#), [relative risk reduction](#) and [odds ratio](#)