measurement. Cohen's d = (mean1-mean2) / Pooled SD of the 2 groups. Cohen's d < 0.3 small effect, 0.3-0.7 (medium effect), while 0.8 and higher is a large effect.

$$Cohen's\ d = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{S_P}$$

$$S_p = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^{\ 2} + (n_2 - 1)S_2^{\ 2}}{(n_1 + n_2 - 2)}}$$

- Where $S_p$ is the pooled standard deviation
- N is the sample size
- $\underline{X}$ is the sample mean

A multiple linear regression model was used to study the net and independent effect of a set of explanatory variables, like "Day of validation", "Type of drug assessed: Candesartan drug compared to Candesartan with fruit juice" and "Target (standard) concentration" on a quantitative outcome (dependent) variable like measurement error. The linear regression model (both simple and multiple) provides the following parameters:

P (model): In order to generalize the results obtained, the model should be statistically significant.

Unstandardized partial regression coefficient: Measures the amount of change expected in the dependent variable for each unit increase in the independent variable after adjusting for other explanatory variables included in the model.

P for regression coefficient: reflects the statistical significance of the calculated partial regression coefficient of each explanatory variable included in the model.

$R^2$ (Determination coefficient): measures the overall performance of the model since it reflects the amount of variation in the dependent variable explained by the model.