Calculator

A calculator is a device or tool used for performing mathematical calculations and computations. It typically consists of a set of buttons or keys, a numeric display, and internal electronics that can handle various mathematical operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, square roots, and more. Calculators are widely used in various fields, including mathematics, science, engineering, finance, and everyday life.

There are several types of calculators, each designed for specific purposes:

Basic Calculators: These are simple calculators designed for general arithmetic calculations. They usually feature basic mathematical functions and a numeric keypad.

Scientific Calculators: Scientific calculators are more advanced and include functions for trigonometry, logarithms, exponents, and other complex mathematical operations. They are commonly used by students, scientists, and engineers.

Graphing Calculators: Graphing calculators are often used in mathematics and science education. They can create graphs and perform advanced mathematical functions. Examples include the Texas Instruments TI-83 and TI-84 series.

Financial Calculators: These calculators are specialized for financial and business calculations, such as interest, annuities, and loan amortization. The HP 12C is a well-known financial calculator.

Programming Calculators: These calculators can be programmed to perform custom calculations and are used in computer science and engineering.

Online and Software Calculators: With the advancement of technology, many people use software or online calculator applications on computers, smartphones, and tablets.

Calculators have greatly simplified the process of performing mathematical computations, making them faster and more accurate. They are commonly used in education, professional work, and everyday tasks like budgeting, cooking, and converting measurements.

A study aimed to validate the efficacy the multiplication of neutrophils and monocytes (MNM) and a novel dynamic nomogram for predicting in-hospital death in patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (aSAH).

Methods: Retrospective study was done on 986 patients with endovascular coiling for aSAH. Independent risk factors associated with in-hospital death were identified using both univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis. In the development cohort, a dynamic nomogram of in-hospital deaths was introduced and made available online as a straightforward calculator. To predict the in-hospital death from the external validation cohort by nomogram, calibration analysis, decision curve analysis, and receiver operating characteristic analysis were carried out.

Results: 72/687 patients (10.5%) in the development cohort and 31/299 patients (10.4%) in the validation cohort died. MNM was linked to in-hospital death in univariate and multivariate regression studies. In the development cohort, a unique nomogram demonstrated a high prediction ability for in-hospital death. According to the calibration curves, the nomogram has a reliable degree of

consistency and calibration. With threshold probabilities between 10% and 90%, the nomogram's net benefit was superior to the basic model. The MNM and nomogram also exhibited good predictive values for in-hospital death in the validation cohort.

Conclusions: MNM is a novel predictor of in-hospital mortality in patients with aSAH. For aSAH patients, a dynamic nomogram is a useful technique for predicting in-hospital death [1)]

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see Glioblastoma Survival Calculator

IMPACT prognostic calculator.

1)
Li T, Zhuang D, Xiao Y, Chen X, Zhong Y, Ou X, Peng H, Wang S, Chen W, Sheng J. A dynamic online nomogram for predicting death in hospital after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. Eur J Med Res. 2023 Oct 12;28(1):432. doi: 10.1186/s40001-023-01417-8. PMID: 37828549.