การแปลผลและ การเขียนผลทางสถิติ

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Study designs

Observational study

- Cohort study
- Case-control study
- Cross-sectional study
- Longitudinal study

Possible bias or confounding

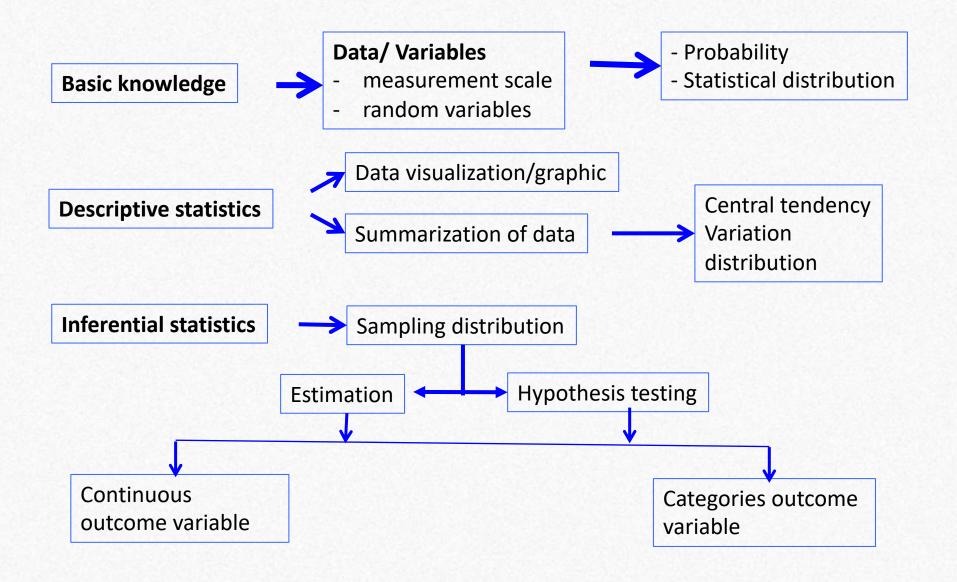
Experimental study

- True experiment
- Clinical experiment
- Quasi experimental
- Longitudinal study

Control bias by study design, some bias still.

What do we learn from statistics class?

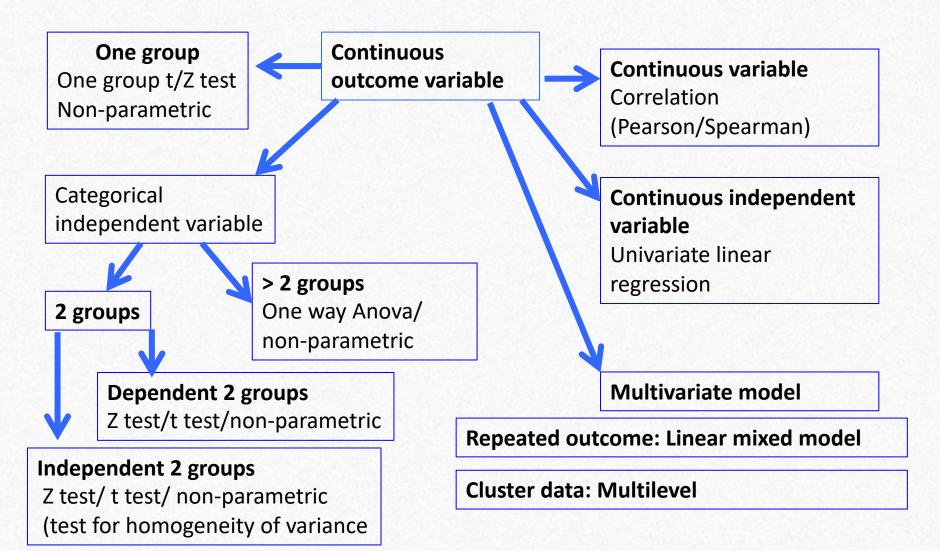
Topics in Biostatistics



Continuous outcome/primary outcome

- Identify association/correlation
 - Pearson/Spearman correlation
- Categorical independent variable (compare means),
 - 2 groups: t-test/Z-test (how to control bias?)
 - Categorical independent, >2 groups: ANOVA/ Linear Regression
- Continuous independent variable(s)
 - Linear regression (put confounding factors into the model)

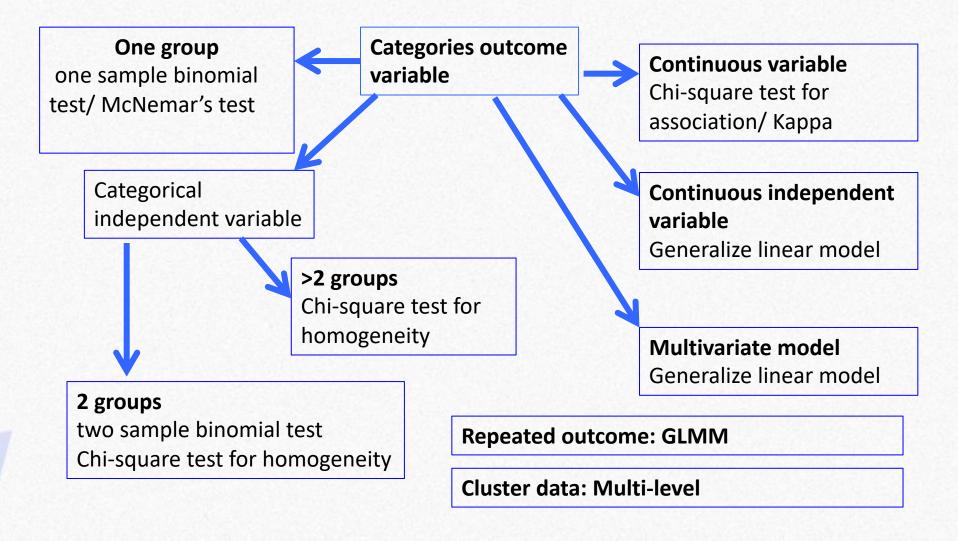
Topics in Biostatistics (cont.)



Continuous outcome/primary outcome

- Identify association/correlation
 - Chi-Square test
- Categorical independent variable,
 - 2 groups or more: Chi-square test(how to control bias?)
- Continuous independent variable(s)
 - Logistics regression (put confounding factors into the model)
 - Multinomial logistic regression (ordinal/nominal logistic regression)

Topics in Biostatistics (cont.)



Topics in Biostatistics (cont.)

- Counting outcome variable

 Poisson Model/Negative binomial model
- Time to event outcome variable → Survival analysis/Cox Model
- Time series

Add up topics

- Power/ Sample size estimation
- Method to control confounding: such as Propensity score/ Matching/Cluster/stratification etc

Descriptive and inferential statistics

- Descriptive statistics are concerned about presentation, organization and summarization of data.
 - Indices to summarize the data
 - Organizing and graphing the data
- Inferential statistics allow us to generalized from sample to population.
 - What was the design?
 - Guard against bias: comparability, representative of target population,...
 - Source/controlling/quantification of uncertainty/variation

Measurement scale

- Nominal scale
- Ordinal scale
- Interval scale
- Ratio scale

Descriptive Statistics

- Measures of location
- measures of spread
- Describe shape

Measurement of location

- ♦Mean
- ♦ Median
- **♦** Percentile
- ♦Mode
- **♦ Minimum**
- ♦ Maximum
- ♦ Percent/proportion

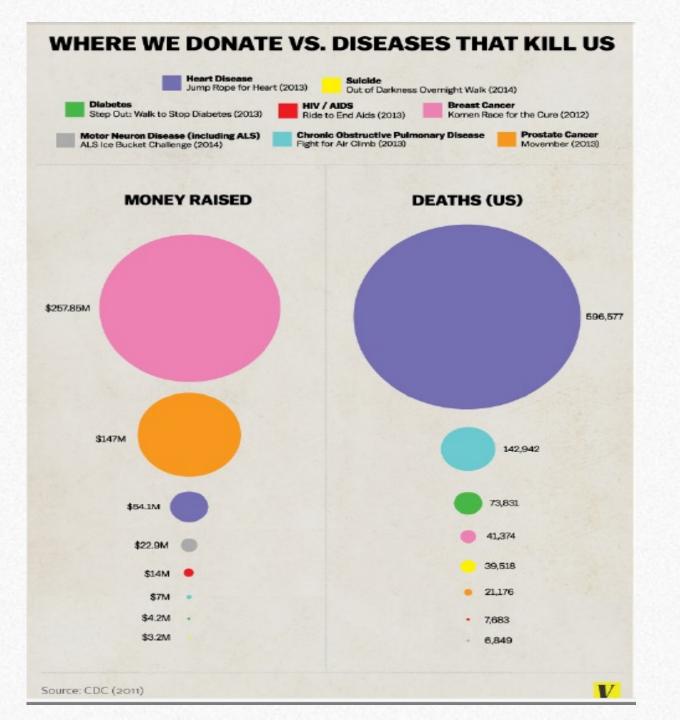
- Measurement of spread
- **♦** Range
- ♦ Interquartile range
- ♦ Variance

Measurement of location

Rate/proportion/ratio

Rate is a measure of the frequency with which an event occurs in a defined population in a defined time, e.g., number of deaths per hundred thousand Thai in one year. It has a time dimension, whereas a proportion does not, e.g., number of Thai with cancer divided by the total population.

Ratios. The value obtained by dividing one quantity by another: the male to female ratio. A ratio often compares two rates (the 'rate ratio'), for example comparing death rates for women and men at a given age.



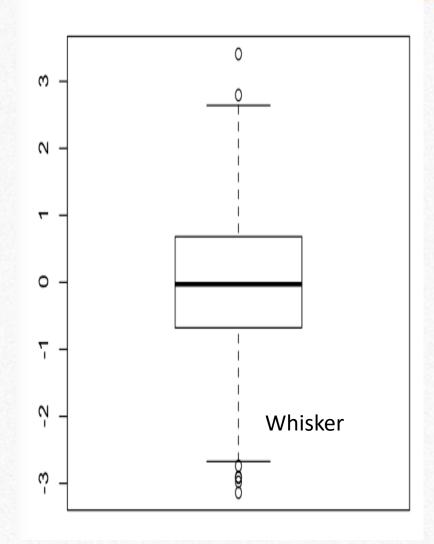
It is supposed to compare the relative amounts of funds raised for "disease research" vs. the relative number of deaths.

Boxplots

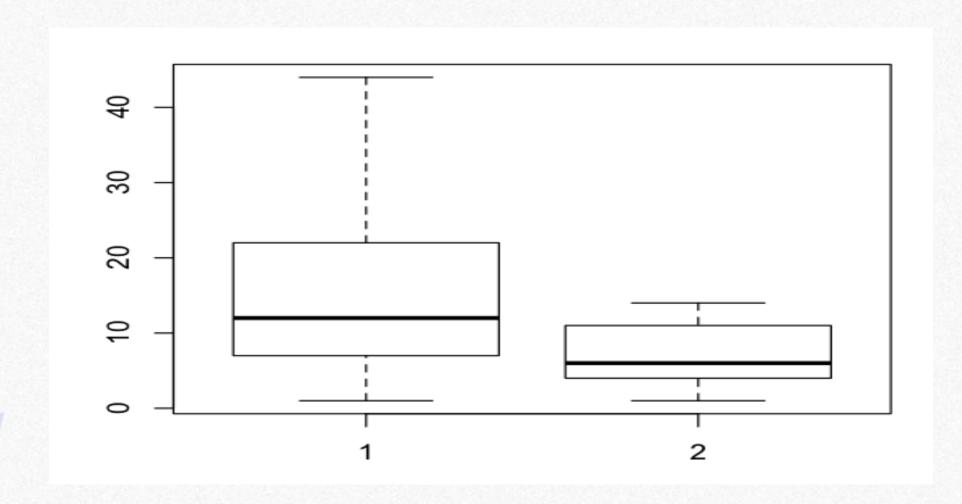
Whiskers: range of values that are not outliners

Outliner = Q1- 1.5 IQR and Q3 +1.5 IQR

Extreme = Q1 -3 IQR and Q3+3 IQR



Boxplot



Displaying data well การนำเสนอที่ดี

- Be accurate and clear ชัดเจน
- Let the data speak ให้ข้อมูลอธิบายตัวเอง
 - Show as much information as possible, taking care not to obscure the message.
- Science no sales.เป็นวิทยาศาสตร์
 - Avoid unnescessary frills- esp. gratuitous 3D
- In tables, every digit should be meaningful. Don't drop ending 0's. ทุกทศนิยม มีความหมาย

 Source: H Wainer, How to display data badly, American Statistician, 1984, 38(2):137-147

Guidelines for tabular presentation การนำเสนอตาราง

- ชื่อตารางชัดเจน
- หัวตารางทั้งแนว row/column ชัดเจน
- การเรียบลำดับตัวแปร ตามความมากน้อย/พื้นที่/ตัวอักษร
- ตารางไม่ซับซ้อนเกินไป
- ไม่ทับซ้อนกันของตัวแปร
- จำนวนกลุ่มตัวแปรไม่มากหรือน้อยไป

Guideline for diagram presentation การนำเสนอด้วยแผนภาพ

- Simple เรียบง่าย
- Easy to understand เข้าใจง่าย
- Save a lot of words ประหยัดคำพูด
- Self explanatory อธิบายตัวเองได้
- Clear title indicating its content มีชื่อแผนภาพที่ชัดเจน
- Fully labeled อธิบายทุกตัวแปร
- Use a good scale การใช้แกนของกราฟที่เหมาะสม

Table

Table 4. Population variation in hatch success (mean percent) of unfertilized eggs for females from populations sampled in 1997. N = number of females tested.

| Population | mean (%) | Standard deviation | Range | N | <column th="" title<=""></column> |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|----|---------------------------------------|
| Beaver Creek ^T | 7.31 | 13.95 | 0-53.16 | 15 | |
| Honey Creck T | 4.33 | 7.83 | 0-25.47 | 11 | |
| Rock Bridge Gans Creek ^T | 5.66 | 13.93 | 0-77.86 | 38 | |
| Cedar Creek ^P | 6.56 | 9.64 | 0-46.52 | 64 | |
| Grindstone Creek ^P | 8.56 | 14.77 | 0-57.32 | 19 | |
| Jacks Fork River P | 5.28 | 8.28 | 0-30.96 | 28 | <table body<="" td=""></table> |
| Meramec River P. | 5.49 | 10.25 | 0-45.76 | 45 | (data) |
| Little Dixic Lake ^L | 7.96 | 14.54 | 0-67.66 | 71 | |
| Little Prairie Lake ^L | 6.86 | 7.84 | 0-32.40 | 36 | |
| Rocky Forks Lake ^L | 3.31 | 4.12 | 0-16.14 | 43 | |
| Winegar Lake ^L | 10.73 | 17.58 | 0-41.64 | 5 | |
| Whetstone Lake ^L | 7.36 | 12.93 | 0-63.38 | 57 | <lines demarcatina<="" td=""></lines> |

^{* =} temporary stream, * = permanent streams, * = lakes. < --footnotes

the different parts of the table

Table 1 Number and Percentage of General Data among Female Academic University Employees (N= 2,000).

| Data | Number | Percentage |
|--|--------|------------|
| Number of female academic university: Groups of new university | 1,000 | 50.00 |
| : Groups of old university | 1,000 | 50.00 |
| Age (years): 24-33 | 396 | 19.80 |
| : 34-43 | 938 | 46.90 |
| : 44-53 | 746 | 37.30 |
| Sex : Female | 2,000 | 100.00 |
| Education : Master degree | 1,800 | 90.00 |
| : Doctoral degree | 200 | 10.00 |
| Periods of duty (year): 0-1 | 80 | 4.00 |
| : 2-3 | 120 | 6.00 |
| : 4-5 | 400 | 20.00 |
| : 6-7 | 800 | 40.00 |
| : 8-9 | 300 | 15.00 |
| : 10-11 | 200 | 10.00 |
| : 12-13 | 100 | 5.00 |
| : 14-15 | 0 | 0 |
| Wages (baht): 15,001-20,000 | 200 | 10.00 |
| : 20,001-25,000 | 1,600 | 80.00 |
| : 25,001-30,000 | 100 | 5.00 |
| : 30,001-35,000 | 100 | 5.00 |

Table 2 Statistic Analysis among Female Academic University Employees (N= 2,000).

| Variable | Mean | Minimum | Maximum | SD | Skewedness | Kurtosis |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|----------|
| 1. Age (year) | 40 | 24 | 53 | 7.040 | -0.086 | -0.740 |
| 2. Periods of duty | | | | | | |
| (year) | 6.10 | 1 | 14 | 1.340 | 0.090 | 0.139 |
| 3. Wages (Baht) | 20,001-25,000 | 15,001 | 35,000 | 0.589 | 1.456 | 4.358 |
| 4. Job and environ- | | | | | | |
| mental conditions | 2.55 (more) | 1 (least) | 4 (most) | 0.447 | 0 | 2.016 |
| 5. Family support | 1 (Some of | 0 (Hardly | 2 (Almost | | | |
| | the time) | ever) | always) | 0.472 | -0.891 | -0.256 |
| 6. Stress level | 39 (Moderate) | 22 (Low) | 65 (Severe) | 0.622 | 1.012 | 1.389 |

table

Table 2a: Mean intakes of milk, supplement and water and mean growth rates for four diets (artificial data). The table is poorly presented.

| | Diet ¹ | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| Variable | I | II | III | IV | |
| Milk Intake | 9.82 | 10.48 | 8.9 | 9.15 | |
| Supplement intake | 0 | 449.5 | 363.6 | 475.6 | |
| Growth rate | 89 | 145.32 | 127.8 | 131.5 | |
| Water intake | 108.4 | 143.6 | 121.29 | 127.8 | |

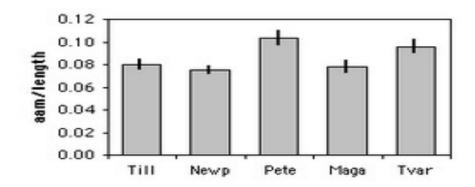
¹ Diet I = Control; Diet II = Lucerne supplement;

Diet III = Leucaena; Diet IV Sesbania.

Table 2b: Mean growth rate and intakes of supplement, milk and water for four diets.

| Supplement | Growth rate (g/day) | Supplement intake (g/day) | Milk intake (ml/kg ^{0.75}) | Water intake (ml/kg ^{0.75}) |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Lucerne | 145 | 450 | 10.5 | 144 |
| Sesbania | 132 | 476 | 9.2 | 128 |
| Leucauna | 128 | 364 | 8.9 | 121 |
| None | 89 | 0 | 9.8 | 108 |

Graph or table

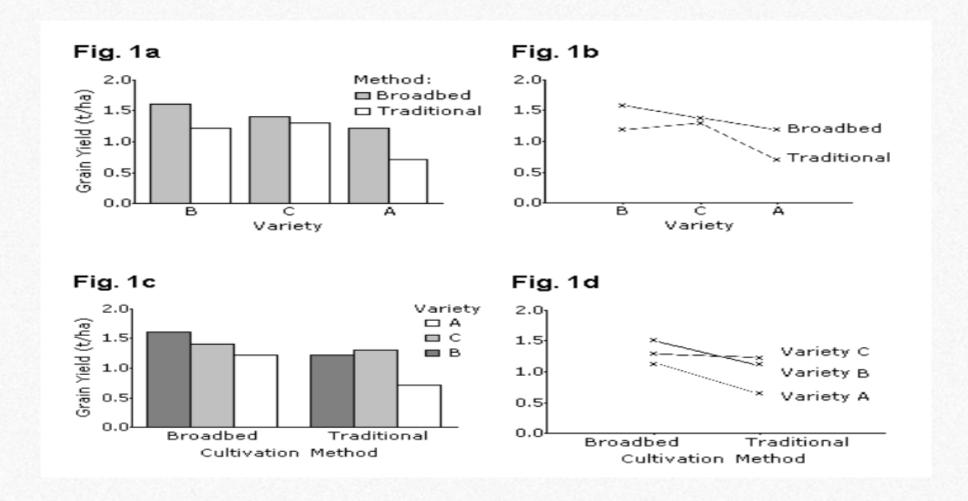


Length of the anterior adductor muscle scar divided by total length in Mytilus trossulus. Means ±one standard error are shown for five locations.

Length of the anterior adductor muscle scar divided by total length in *Mytilus trossulus*. SE: standard error. N: sample size.

| Location | Mean AAM/ length | SE | N |
|------------|------------------------|--------|----|
| Tillamook | 0.080 | 0.0038 | 10 |
| Newport | 0.075 | 0.0030 | 8 |
| Petersburg | 0.103 | 0.0061 | 7 |
| Magadan | 0.078 | 0.0046 | 8 |
| Tvarminne | 0.096 | 0.0053 | 6 |

chart



Qualitative data (categories data)

Percent/rate/proportion

| Α | Gro | up A | Gro | ир В |
|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| total | 30 | 100 | 80 | 100 |
| Knowledge | | | | |
| Good | 25 | 32.5 | 52 | 67.5 |
| Modera | 3 | 13.0 | 20 | 87.0 |
| Poor | 2 | 20.0 | 8 | 80.0 |

| В | Group A | | Group B | |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| total | 30 | 100 | 80 | 100 |
| Knowledge | | | | |
| Good | 25 | 83.3 | 52 | 65.0 |
| Modera | 3 | 10.0 | 20 | 25.0 |
| Poor | 2 | 6.7 | 8 | 10.0 |

A cross-sectional study of exposure to mercury in schoolchildren living near the eastern seaboard industrial estate of Thailand

Punthip Teeyapant, Siriwan Leudang, Sittiporn Parnmen

The study was carried out in four senior schools at four sites (S1 to S4) near the MTPIEs in the Rayong province of Thailand. Sites S1 and S2 are located closer to the petrochemical and chemical industrial plants than sites S3 and S4.

The 873 schoolchildren (405 boys and 468 girls) aged 6–13 years (grades 1 to 6). The participants were divided into two different age groups, with 327 children in the younger age group (6–9 years) and 546 children in the older age group (10–13 years).

| Table 1: Whole blood total Thailand | mercury | levels (Hg-B) from scl | noolchildren living ard | ound Map Ta Phut Indus | trial Estate, |
|-------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Site, sex and age | n | Mean ± SD (μg/L) | 95% CI | Median ^a (IQR) | <loq<sup>b,c (n)</loq<sup> |
| S1 | | | | | |
| Boys | | | | | |
| 6-9 years | 39 | 1.5 ± 0.9 | 1.17 to 1.75 | 0.75 (0.75 to 2.17) | 22 |
| 10-13 years | 61 | 2.3 ± 2.0 | 1.76 to 2.92 | 1.80 (0.75 to 2.80) | 21 |
| Girls | | | | | |
| 6-9 years | 36 | 2.7 ± 2.6 | 1.79 to 3.57 | 2.05 (1.55 to 2.65) | 8 |
| 10-13 years | 82 | 2.5 ± 1.2 | 2.17 to 2.73 | 2.20 (1.80 to 3.00) | 11 |
| S2 | | | | | |
| Boys | | | | | |
| 6–9 years | 30 | 1.9 ± 1.3 | 1.47 to 2.41 | 1.80 (0.75 to 2.50) | 11 |
| 10-13 years | 59 | 2.7 ± 2.9 | 1.96 to 3.46 | 2.30 (1.60 to 3.00) | 8 |
| Girls | | | | | |
| 6-9 years | 32 | 2.0 ± 1.0 | 1.66 to 2.35 | 1.95 (1.50 to 2.55) | 7 |
| 10-13 years | 72 | 2.3 ± 1.0 | 2.04 to 2.53 | 2.20 (1.65 to 2.80) | 8 |
| | | | | | |

- 1. อธิบายและเปรียบเทียบค่า median and IQR ของเด็กจากโรงเรียน S1
- 2. เด็กชาย อายุ 10-13 ปี ของโรงเรียน S1 มีปริมาณสารปรอทต่างจากเด็กชาย อายุ 10-13 ปี ของโรงเรียน S2 หรือไม่
- 3. เด็กหญิง อายุ 6-9 ปี กับเด็กชายอายุ 6-9 ปี ของโรงเรีย S1 มีปริมาณสารปรอทต่างกันหรือไม่

Prevalence of household drinkingwater contamination and of acute diarrhoeal illness in a periurban community in Myanmar

Su Latt Tun Myint, Thuzar Myint, Wah Wah Aung, Khin Thet Wai

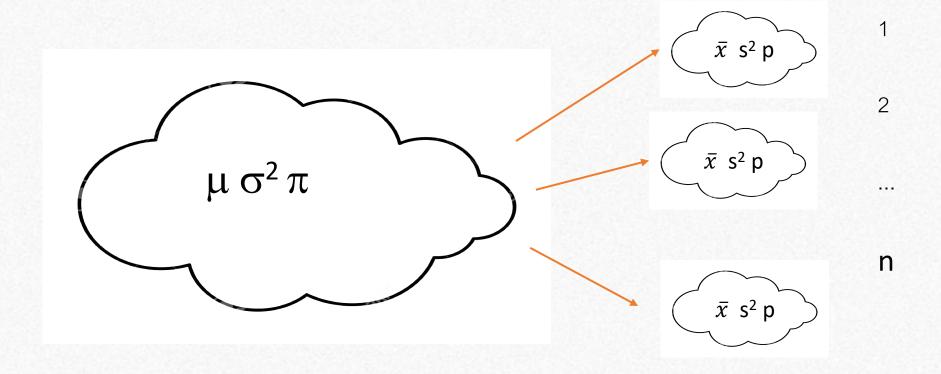
| Characteristic | Number | Percentage |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Source of drinking water | (n = 211) | |
| Reservoir | 74 | 35 |
| Tube well only | 58 | 27.5 |
| Purified bottled water only | 78 | 37.0 |
| Tube well and bottled water | 1 | 0.5 |
| Storage of drinking water | (n = 211) | |
| Clay pots | 59 | 28.0 |
| Large plastic bottles (20 litre) | 93 | 44.1 |
| Ceramic jars | 50 | 23.7 |
| Small plastic bottles (1 litre) | 17 | 8.1 |
| Steel pots | 2 | 0.9 |
| Drinking-water purification | (n = 211) | |
| No | 52 | 24.6 |
| Yes | 159 | 75.4 |
| Households with drinking-water purification | (n = 159) | |
| Cloth filter | 131 | 82.4 |
| Boiling | 53 | 33.3 |
| Ceramic filter | 24 | 15.0 |
| Sedimentation | 26 | 16.4 |
| Chlorine products | 4 | 2.5 |

Some households used more than one type of storage vessel.

จากตาราง

- 1. จากการสำรวจพบว่าครัวเรือนที่มี น้ำดื่มที่ผ่านการกรองเท่ากับร้อยละ 75.4 หากเกณฑ์ของประเทศ กำหนดให้ครัวเรือนมากกว่าร้อยละ 80 มีน้ำสะอาดดื่ม จากข้อมูล สามารถสรุปได้หรือไม่ว่าชุมชนที่ สำรวจผ่านเกณฑ์
- 2. คำนวณค่า 95% CI ชองสัดส่วน การมีน้ำสะอาดดื่มในครอบครัว

Sampling



Confidence Interval for μ

• $100(1-\alpha)\%$ CI for μ

$$\bar{Y} \pm z_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

or

$$(\bar{Y} - z_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}, \ \bar{Y} + z_{1-\alpha/2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}})$$

 \bullet Values of $z_{1-\alpha/2}$

| α | $z_{1-\alpha/2}$ |
|----------|------------------|
| 0.10 | 1.645 |
| 0.05 | 1.960 |
| 0.01 | 2.576 |

Confidence Interval for μ

- If we draw 100 different random samples, on average 100(1- α)% of them will contain μ .
- To decrease the width of CI decrease α
 - increase sample size

Why we need to show sample size in ethical document?

Confidence Interval for mean

| Normal | σ^2 known | n large | Confidence Interval |
|----------|------------------|----------|---|
| √ | > | - | $Y \pm z_{1-\alpha/2}(\sigma/\sqrt{n})$ |
| | √ | √ | $\bar{Y} \pm z_{1-\alpha/2}(\sigma/\sqrt{n})$ |
| √ | | _ | $\bar{Y} \pm t_{n-1,1-\alpha/2}(s/\sqrt{n})$ |
| - | | √ | $ar{Y} \pm z_{1-lpha/2}(s/\sqrt{n})$ |
| _ | <u></u> | | Transform; nonparametrics |

Hypothesis testing

- Estimation is a sample statistics and make a statement about the population parameter. The confidence interval make probabilistic about an uncertain of parameter.
- Hypothesis testing, starting with assuming a value for a parameter and probability statement is made about the value of the corresponding statistics

Introduction to hypothesis testing

- A hypothesis may be defined as a statement about one or more population.
- The hypothesis is frequently concerned with the parameters of the populations about which statement is made.
- Ex.
 - The average length of stay of patients admitted to the hospital is 5 days.
 - The education program associated with healthy lifestyle profile.

Null hypothesis

• Null hypothesis, H_0 , the hypothesis to be tested.

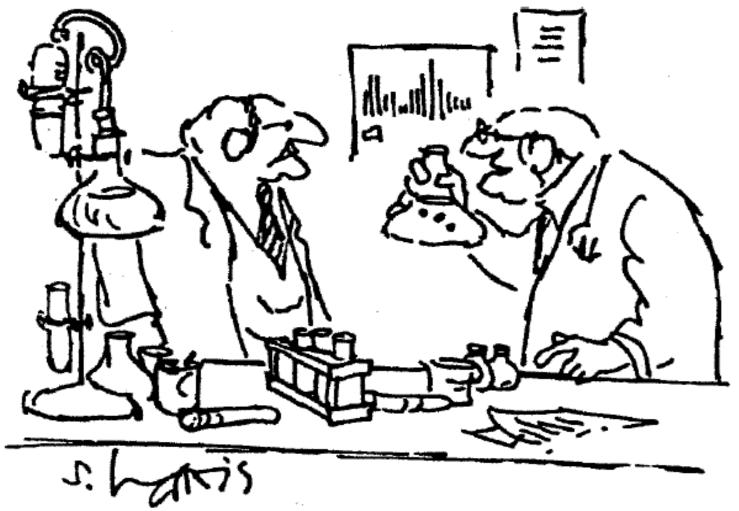
How do you decide which of two hypotheses is the null?

 The null hypothesis the hypothesis of "indifference" — which is a poor scientific attitude

Interpretation

- Usually if the probability is small, we conclude H_0 is not true—we 'reject' H_0
- If the probability is large, we have not proved H_0 we 'failed to reject H_0 '

We can never prove H_0 is true and we never accept the alternative hypothesis.



"It may very well bring about immortality, but it will take forever to test it."

© 1976 by Sidney Harris — American Scientist Magazine

Cartoon 4.1 Testing some hypotheses can be tricky. (From *American Scientist*, March–April 1976.)

How to report results?

- Descriptive statistics make reader to understand your sample or population of study.
- Inferential statistics: apply estimation or hypothesis testing to infer statistics to parameter.

How to select type of statistics

- fit to measurement scale of outcome variable
- achieved goal/objective of study or can answer research questions

- garbage in garbage out: statistics cannot improve quality of data.
- The strong research methodology is important!

Example

วัตถุประสงค์การวิจัย

- เพื่อประมาณระยะเวลาการเข้ารับ บริการในแผนกผู้ป่วยนอกของรพ.แห่ง หนึ่ง
- เพื่อหาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างระยะเวลา การเข้ารับบริการ กับ ปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ปัจจัยและด้านการแพทย์

• เพื่อทำนายระหว่างระยะเวลาการเข้า รับบริการ

สถิติที่ใช้

Mean/SD/median...etc

ตัวแปรต้นเป็น continuous Correlation/univariate linear regression ตัวแปรต้นเป็น categories

T-test/z-test/one-way anova

multivariate linear regression (confounding control)

+show percent prediction or model fit/ sensitivity analysis...etc

Example

วัตถุประสงค์การวิจัย

• เพื่อประมาณร้อยละของเจ้าหน้าที่หน้า ด่านโควิด19ที่เกิดภาวะ Burnout

• เพื่อหาความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างการเกิด ภาวะ burnout กับปัจจัยส่วนบุคคล ปัจจัยการทำงานและปัจจัยสิ่งแวดล้อม

• เพื่อทำนายการเกิดburnout ของ เจ้าหน้าที่หน้าด่าน

สถิติที่ใช้

ร้อยละ (#burnout/#total)

Chi-square/univariate logistics

multivariate logistic (confounding control)

+show percent prediction or model fit/ sensitivity analysis...etc

Confounding control methods

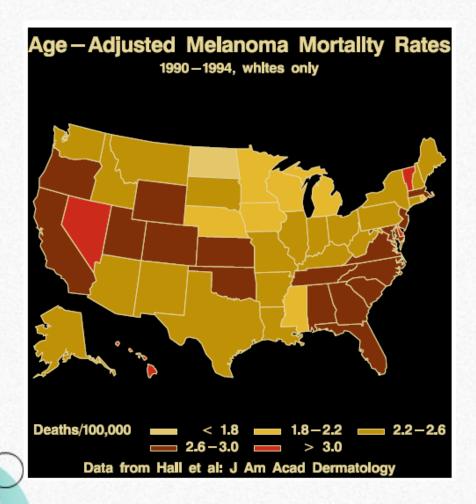
- Put variable into the model
- Stratification
- matching

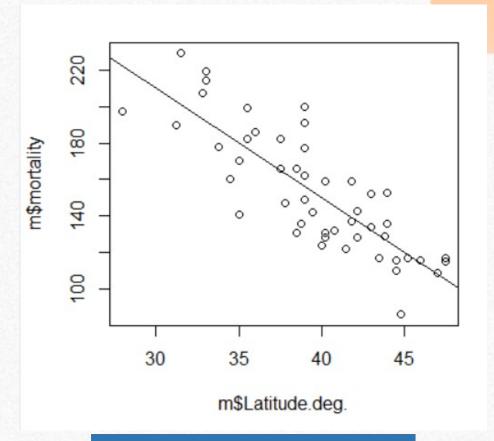
Assumption Checking

- Normality
- Equality of variance
- Etc...

P-value

- Probability of obtaining test statistic as unlikely or more unlikely than the observed test statistics if the null hypothesis is true.
- The probability of an observed result assuming that the null hypothesis is true





Guess! How to interprete?

Mortality = 389.189 -5.978 Latitude

Mortality - 360.690 -5.489latitude+ 20.430 Ocean

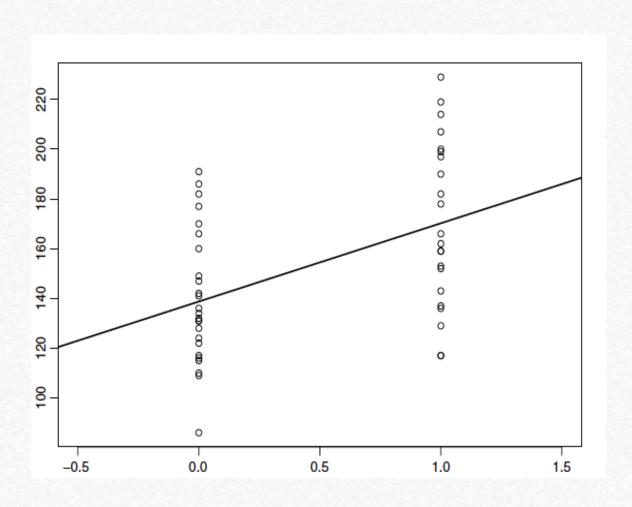
| Dayamakaya | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|---------|
| Parameters | parameter | SE | p-value |
| Intercept | -23.51 | 10.63 | 0.029 |
| Sex (Ref : Male) | | | |
| Female | 3.95 | 1.39 | 0.005* |
| Marital status (Ref : Widow Divorced Separated) | | | |
| Single | -5.84 | 2.63 | 0.028* |
| Marital | -0.19 | 1.76 | 0.910 |
| Income sufficiency (Ref : Not enough) | | | |
| Sometimes enough | 6.72 | 1.55 | 0.001* |
| Enough to save money | 9.81 | 1.77 | 0.001* |
| Family relationship | 0.38 | 0.15 | 0.015* |

Outcome = score of knowledge about liver cancer

Female showed the significant higher average score of knowledge about liver cancer around 4 score compare to male .

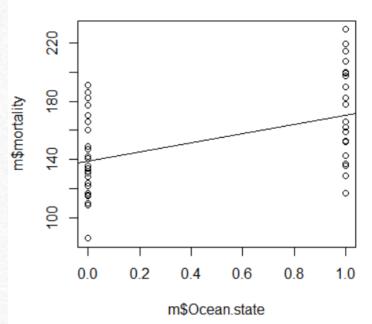
Increasing one score of family relationship, the average knowledge about liver cancer increased 0.38 score.

Linear regression and two sample ttest



By linear regression Mortality = 138.74 + 31.49 Ocean





Welch Two Taster t-test

data: m\$Ocean.state and m\$mortality

t = -31.916, df = 48.022, p-value < 2.2e-16

alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0 95 percent confidence interval:

-162.0312 -142.8259

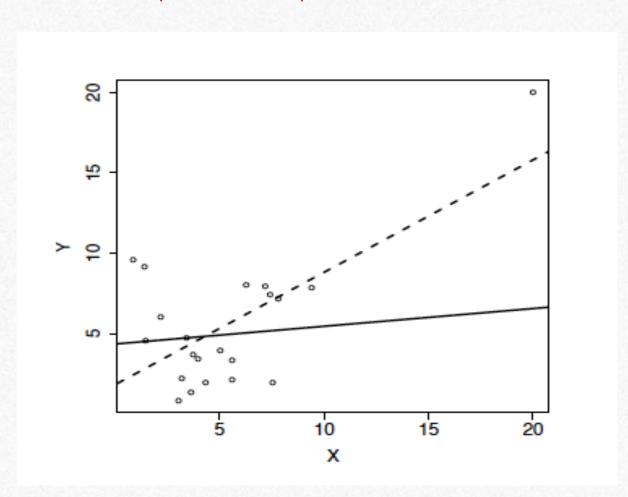
sample estimates:

mean of x mean of y

0.4489796 152.8775510

Diagnostics

Example of data with possible extreme data.



Multiple selection strategy overview

Goal: to use purely exploratory analysis to find the best fitting model.

- 1) Specify the maximum model under consideration.
- 2) Specify criteria for model selection.
- R², adjustedR², F-test, AIC, BIC, Mallow Cp
- 3) Specify a strategy for applying the criterion.
- All possible model, Backward elimination, Forward selection, Stepwise selection.
- 4) Conduct the analysis.

ตารางที่ 4.23 เปรียบเทียบความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างปฏิสัมพันธ์ระหว่างบุคคล กับพฤติกรรมการกิน อาหารเสี่ยง

| ปฏิสัมพันธ์ระหว่างบุคคล | พฤติกรรมเลี่ยงสูง n | | | Sig. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| ~ 4 | | จำนวน | ร้อยละ | _ |
| อิทธิพลจากครอบครัว | | | | |
| ត្បូง | 156 | 124 | 64.2 | |
| ปานกลาง | 69 | 60 | 31.1 | 0.003 |
| ต่ำ | 18 | 9 | 4.7 | |
| อิทธิพลจากเพื่อน | • | • | | · |
| ត្តូง | 57 | 50 | 26.0 | |
| ปานกลาง | 94 | 72 | 37.5 | 0.202 |
| ต่ำ | 91 | 70 | 36.5 | |

อิทธิพลจากครอบครัวมีความสัมพันธ์กับพฤติกรรมเสี่ยงในการกินอาหารสุกๆ ดิบๆ อย่างมีนัยสำคัญทางสถิติ โดยนักเรียนที่ได้รับ อิทธิพลจากครอบครัวสูง ร้อยละ 64.2 มีพฤติกรรมเสี่ยงในการกินอาหาร ในขณะที่นักเรียนที่ได้รับอิทธิพลจากครอบครัวต่ำเพียงร้อย ละ 4.7 ที่มีพฤติกรรมเสี่ยงในการกินอาหาร

ตารางที่ 4.6 ค่าสัมประสิทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์ระหว่างการรับรู้ความสามารถในการคูแลตนเอง การสนับสนุนทางสังคมของผู้ป่วยโรคมะเร็งตับ กับพฤติกรรมการคูแลตนเองระหว่างได้รับการ รักษา

| ทธิ์สหสัมพันธ์(r) | P-value | |
|---|---|--|
| การรับรู้ความสามารถในการดูแลตนเองกับพฤติกรรมการดูแลตนเองระหว่างได้รับการรักษา | | |
| 0.378 | < 0.01 | |
| 0.259 | < 0.01 | |
| 0.119 | 0.114 | |
| 0.094 | 0.212 | |
| 0.276 | < 0.01 | |
| , | กิกรรมการดูแลตนเองระห 0.378 0.259 0.119 0.094 | |

การรับรู้ด้านการรับประทานมีความสัมพันธ์กับความสามารถในการดูแลตนเอง ร้อยละ 37.8

Table 4.4.1 Statistics of the Logistic Regression model for the level of low compliance

| | OR | LB | UB | p-value |
|---|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| Gender (Ref.=Female) | 1.585 | 0.200 | 1.986 | 0.431 |
| Age | 3.716 | 0.764 | 18.081 | 0.104 |
| Marital status(Ref.= Married) | 1.147 | 0.435 | 1.748 | 0.699 |
| Education level (Ref.= high school and lower) | 1.166 | 0.406 | 1.816 | 0.690 |

Male showed the higher risk of low compliance 1.6 times higher than female but the higher risks did not present the statistically significant (p-value=0.431).

Increasing one year of age, the risk of low compliance increased 3.716 times.

Logistic model

• the study population consists of people who visited a clinic on a walkin basis and required a catheterization. The response, presence of coronary artery disease (CA), is dichotomous, as are the explanatory variables, sex and ECG (<0.1 ST segment depression/ other).

These data were analyzed were analyzed by Mantel-Haenzel method, ECG was clearly associated with disease status (CA) adjusted for sex.

CA data

| Sex | ECG | Disease | No Disease | Total |
|--------|----------------------------------|---------|------------|-------|
| Female | < 0.1 ST segment depression | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| Female | ≥ 0.1 ST segment depression | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| Male | < 0.1 ST segment depression | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Male | ≥ 0.1 ST segment depression | 21 | 6 | 27 |

h=0 for females, h=1 for males; i=0 for ECG < 0.1, i=1 for ECG 0.1; j=1 for disease, j=0 for no disease

Model fitting

For CA data, main effect is sex and ECG

$$\begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{logit}(\theta_{11}) \\ \operatorname{logit}(\theta_{12}) \\ \operatorname{logit}(\theta_{21}) \\ \operatorname{logit}(\theta_{22}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \\ \alpha + \beta_1 \\ \alpha + \beta_1 + \beta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- α is log odds of CA for females with ECG <0.1 (reference)
- β1 is the increment in log odds for male
- β2 is in increment in log odds for ECT<=0.1

Model predicted probability and Odds

| Sex | ECG | $Pr\{CA \ Disease\} = \theta_{hi}$ | Odds of CA Disease |
|---------|------------|---|------------------------------|
| Females | < 0.1 | $e^{\alpha}/(1+e^{\alpha})$ | e^{α} |
| Females | \geq 0.1 | $e^{\alpha+\beta_2}/(1+e^{\alpha+\beta_2})$ | $e^{\alpha+\beta_2}$ |
| Males | < 0.1 | $e^{\alpha+\beta_1}/(1+e^{\alpha+\beta_1})$ | $e^{\alpha+eta_1}$ |
| Males | \geq 0.1 | $e^{\alpha+\beta_1+\beta_2}/(1+e^{\alpha+\beta_1+\beta_2})$ | $e^{\alpha+\beta_1+\beta_2}$ |
| | | | |

Odds ratio

• Odds ratio for males versus female for either low or high ECG is

$$\frac{e^{\alpha+\beta_1}}{e^{\alpha}}=e^{\beta_1} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{e^{\alpha+\beta_1+\beta_2}}{e^{\alpha+\beta_2}}=e^{\beta_1}$$

Odds ratio for high ECG versus low ECG for either sex is

$$\frac{e^{\alpha+\beta_1+\beta_2}}{e^{\alpha+\beta_1}}=e^{\beta_2}\quad \text{or}\quad \frac{e^{\alpha+\beta_2}}{e^{\alpha}}=e^{\beta_2}$$

Interpretation of main effects model

• Model can be written $\log it(\theta_{hi}) = -1.1747 + 1.2770 \text{ SEX} + 1.0545 \text{ ECG}$

| Parameter | Estimate | Standard Error | Interpretation |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|---|
| α | -1.1747 | 0.485 | log odds of coronary disease for females with ECG < 0.1 |
| β_1 | 1.2770 | 0.498 | increment to log odds for males |
| β_2 | 1.0545 | 0.498 | increment to log odds for high ECG |

| Sex | ECG | Logit | Odds of Coronary Artery Disease |
|--------|---------------|---|--|
| Female | < 0.1 | $\hat{\alpha} = -1.1747$ | $e^{ik} = e^{-1.1747} = 0.3089$ |
| Female | ≥ 0.1 | $\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_2 = -0.1202$ | $e^{\beta c + \hat{\beta}_2} = e^{-0.1202} = 0.8867$ |
| Male | < 0.1 | $\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 = 0.1023$ | $e^{\hat{\alpha}+\hat{\beta}_1}=e^{0.1023}=1.1077$ |
| Male | ≥ 0 .1 | $\hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 = 1.1568$ | $e^{\alpha + \beta_1 + \beta_2} = e^{1.1568} = 3.1797$ |

Interpretation of main effects model

• Odds ratio of males compared to females is the ratio of predicted odds of CA disease for males versus females, which is $\exp(\beta 1)=\exp(1.277)=3.586$

Men in the study have 3.6 times higher odds for coronary artery disease than women in the study.

- Odds ratio for high and low ECG is the ratio of predicted odds of CA disease for high versus low ECG, which is $exp(\beta 2)=exp(1.054)=2.87$
- Those persons with ECG>=1 have nearly three times the odds of coronary artery disease as those with ECG <1.

