## Biostatistics

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Continuous

Appropriate Statistical Analysis for Various Situations

| Type of Data | Comparing $\mathbf{2}$ Groups | Comparing > $\mathbf{2}$ Groups |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Categorical or ordinal or binary | Chi-Square | Chi-Square |
| Interval or continuous nonparametric (not normal) | Mann-Whitney U; <br> Wilcoxon | Kruskal-Wallis |
| Continuous or interval parametric (normal) <br> (Comparing different or independent samples) | Unpaired T-test | One-way analysis of |
| Continuous or interval parametric (normal) <br> (Comparing the same sample - before and after an <br> intervention) | Paired t-test | Two-way analysis of <br> variance |


| Exposure <br> Status | Event Occurred |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Yes | No |
| Exposed | a | b |
| Not Exposed | c | d |

Relative risk reduction $=1$ - Relative Risk
Relative Risk $=\frac{a /(a+b)}{c /(c+d)}$
Absolute risk reduction $(A R R)=c /(c+d)-$ $a /(a+b)$
Odds Ratio $=\frac{a / b}{c / d}=\frac{a d}{c b}$
Number needed to treat $=1 /$ ARR

|  | Disease Positive | Disease Negative |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Test Positive | True positive (TP) | False positive (FP) | $P P V=T P /(T P+F P)$ |
| Test Negative | False negative (FN) | True negative (TN) | $N P V=T N /(T N+F N)$ |
|  | Sensitivity = TP / (TP + FN) | Specificity $=$ TN / (TN + FP) |  |

## SeNsitivity

SPecificity
"SNOUT"
"SPIN"

Null hypothesis $=$ there is no statistically significant difference between groups ( $p>0.05$ )

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Type II = Beta
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Power $=1-$ Beta

|  | Null Hypothesis is TRUE |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
|  | Null Hypothesis is FALSE |  |
| Rejection of Null Hypothesis | False positive (Type I error) <br> ONE truth and it's rejected | True positive |
| Failure to Reject Null Hypothesis | True negative | False negative (Type II error) |



Temporality of different study designs


## Prospective cohort



Retrospective cohort


Review past
records

## Cross sectional




LENGTH TIME BIAS


## How does a clinical trial work？

Clinical trials occur in four phases，and each phase has a different purpose．

## Phase I <br> Phase II <br> Phase III

## Phase IV



Focus on safety and the proper dose．

15 to 50 patients


Focus on effectiveness and side effects．


Compares the new treatment to existing treatment．


Treatment is approved and available．Long－term effects are observed．

