

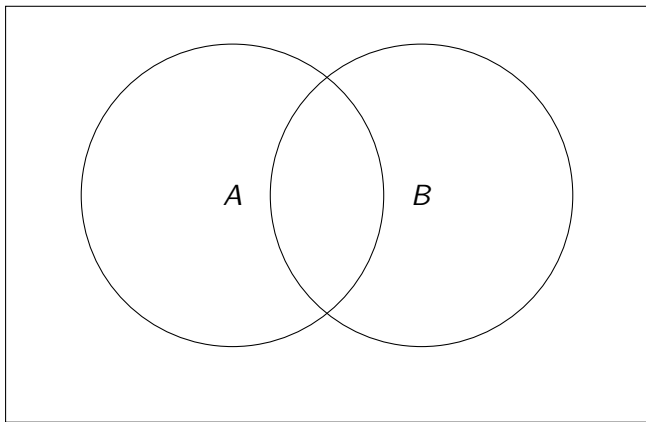
Odds Ratios

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3/9/2017

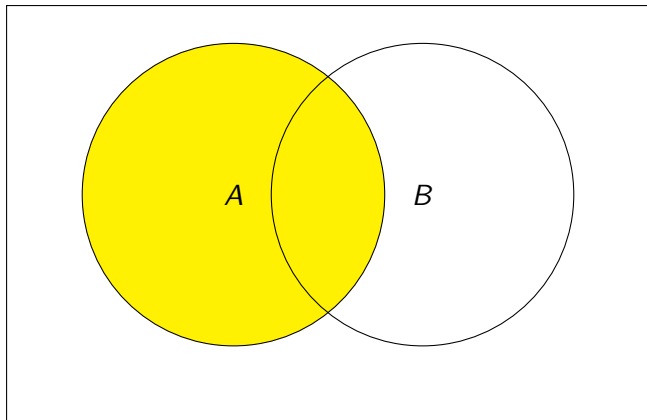
Quick review of probability

This Venn diagram represents the event space for two events, A and B . The area inside of the rectangle is 1.



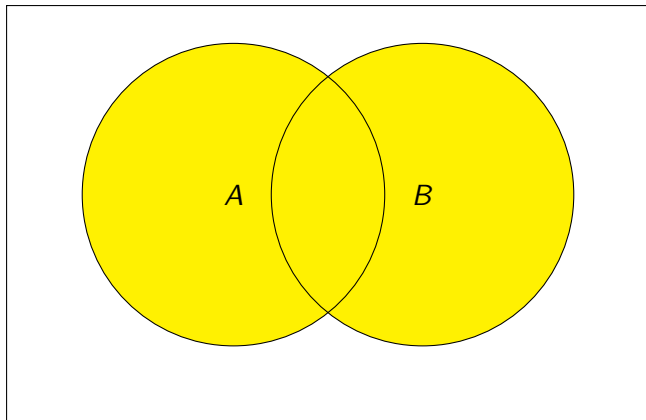
Quick review of probability

This represents $P(A)$.



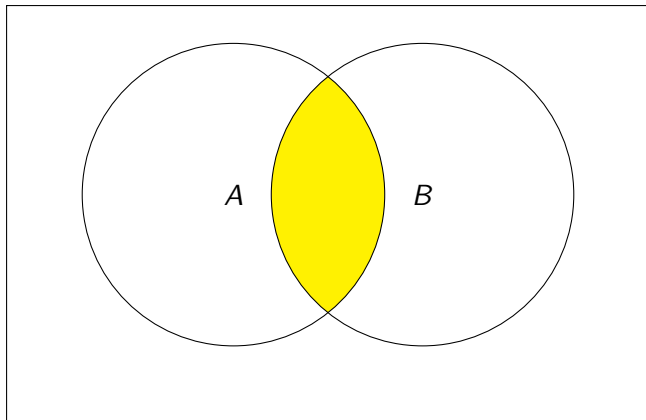
Quick review of probability: Union

This represents $P(A \cup B)$.



Quick review of probability: Intersection

This represents $P(A \cap B)$.



Quick review of probability: Practice

$$P(\overline{(A \cup B)}) =$$

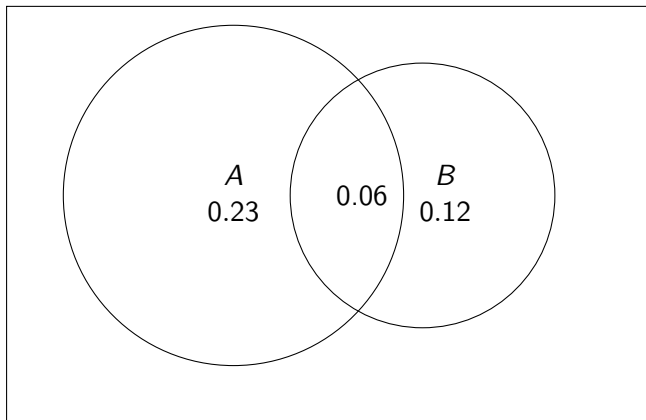
$$P(A) =$$

$$P(A \cap \overline{B}) =$$

$$P(A \cap B) =$$

$$P(A|B) =$$

$$P(A|\overline{B}) =$$



Definition: Odds

Given a disease outcome, D , an exposure, E , and

	$D = 1$	$D = 0$	row total
$E = 1$	$n_{1,1}$	$n_{1,0}$	$n_{1,\bullet}$
$E = 0$	$n_{0,1}$	$n_{0,0}$	$n_{0,\bullet}$
col total	$n_{\bullet,1}$	$n_{\bullet,0}$	N

the odds of event D given exposure / no exposure are

$$\begin{aligned} \text{odds}(D = 1|E = 1) &= \frac{P(D = 1|E = 1)}{P(D = 0|E = 1)} & \text{odds}(D = 1|E = 0) &= \frac{P(D = 1|E = 0)}{P(D = 0|E = 0)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{n_{1,1}}{\cancel{n_{1,\bullet}}}}{\frac{n_{1,0}}{\cancel{n_{1,\bullet}}}} & &= \frac{\frac{n_{0,1}}{\cancel{n_{0,\bullet}}}}{\frac{n_{0,0}}{\cancel{n_{0,\bullet}}}} \\ &= \frac{n_{1,1}}{n_{1,0}} & &= \frac{n_{0,1}}{n_{0,0}} \end{aligned}$$

Definition: Odds Ratio

Given a disease outcome, D , an exposure, E , and

	$D = 1$	$D = 0$	row total
$E = 1$	$n_{1,1}$	$n_{1,0}$	$n_{1,\bullet}$
$E = 0$	$n_{0,1}$	$n_{0,0}$	$n_{0,\bullet}$
col total	$n_{\bullet,1}$	$n_{\bullet,0}$	N

the ratio of the odds of disease comparing exposure vs no exposure is

$$\begin{aligned}OR(D|E) &= \frac{\text{odds}(D = 1|E = 1)}{\text{odds}(D = 1|E = 0)} \\&= \frac{n_{1,1}}{n_{1,0}} \bigg/ \frac{n_{0,1}}{n_{0,0}} \\&= \frac{n_{1,1}n_{0,0}}{n_{1,0}n_{0,1}}.\end{aligned}$$

Definition: $se(\log OR)$

Given a disease outcome, D , an exposure, E , and

	$D = 1$	$D = 0$	row total
$E = 1$	$n_{1,1}$	$n_{1,0}$	$n_{1,\bullet}$
$E = 0$	$n_{0,1}$	$n_{0,0}$	$n_{0,\bullet}$
col total	$n_{\bullet,1}$	$n_{\bullet,0}$	N

the log OR is normally distributed, and its standard error is

$$se(\log OR) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_{1,1}} + \frac{1}{n_{1,0}} + \frac{1}{n_{0,1}} + \frac{1}{n_{0,0}}}.$$

Putting everything together

Given a disease outcome, D , and exposure, E , and

	$D = 1$	$D = 0$	row total
$E = 1$	36	54	
$E = 0$	32	89	
col total			

what is the OR and 95% CI for the exposure, E ? Is this statistically significant?

Logistic Regression: Review

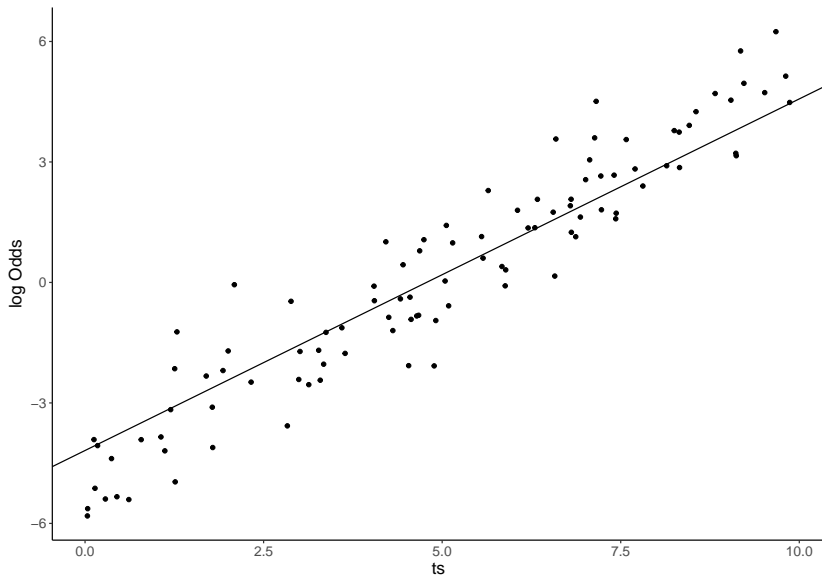
```
set.seed(934875)
n <- 100
dat <- data_frame(ts = runif(100, 0, 10), # tumor size
                  lodds = rnorm(n, (ts - 5)), # log odds of metastasis
                  odds = exp(lodds),
                  p = odds / (1 + odds),
                  metastasis = rbinom(n, 1, p))

model <- glm(metastasis ~ ts, data = dat, family = binomial)

lodds.g <- ggplot(dat, aes(ts, lodds)) +
  geom_point() +
  ylab("log Odds") +
  geom_abline(intercept = model[[1]][1], slope = model[[1]][2])

set.seed(29384)
p.g <- ggplot(dat, aes(ts, metastasis)) +
  geom_jitter(width = 0, height = .05) +
  geom_smooth(method = 'loess', se = FALSE, linetype = 2) +
  geom_line(data = arrange(augment(model), .fitted),
            aes(ts, exp(.fitted) / (1+exp(.fitted))))
```

Logistic Regression: Review



Logistic Regression: Review

