

Comprehensive Interpretation of Vitamin C Effect on Tooth Growth in Guinea Pigs

Statistical Analysis Report



Main Question: Does Vitamin C have significant impact than Orange Juice on Tooth growth in Guinea Pigs?

Executive Summary

The analysis reveals that **Orange Juice (OJ)** demonstrates superior effectiveness compared to **pure Vitamin C (VC)** at lower and medium doses, while both delivery methods achieve comparable results at the highest dose level. A significant **interaction effect** exists between delivery method and dose level.

0.1 Research Question Interpretation

Primary Question: “Does Vitamin C have significant impact than Orange Juice on Tooth growth in Guinea Pigs?”

Answer: No – contrary to the initial hypothesis, Orange Juice shows **better effectiveness** than pure Vitamin C (ascorbic acid) at lower and medium doses, while both methods are equally effective at the highest dose.

0.2 Descriptive Statistics Interpretation

0.2.1 Overall Sample Characteristics

- **Sample Size:** 60 guinea pigs
- **Mean Tooth Length:** 18.81 mm (Range: 4.2–33.9 mm)
- **Standard Deviation:** 7.65 mm (indicating moderate variability)

0.2.2 By Supplement Type

Supplement	Mean (mm)	Std Dev (mm)	Difference
Orange Juice (OJ)	20.66	6.61	+3.70 mm
Vitamin C (VC)	16.96	8.27	

Interpretation: Orange juice produces **longer teeth on average** (20.66 mm vs 16.96 mm) – a clinically relevant difference of 3.70 mm.

0.2.3 By Dose Level

Dose Level	Mean Tooth Length (mm)	Pattern
0.5 mg/day	10.61	Baseline
1.0 mg/day	19.74	+86% increase
2.0 mg/day	26.10	+146% increase

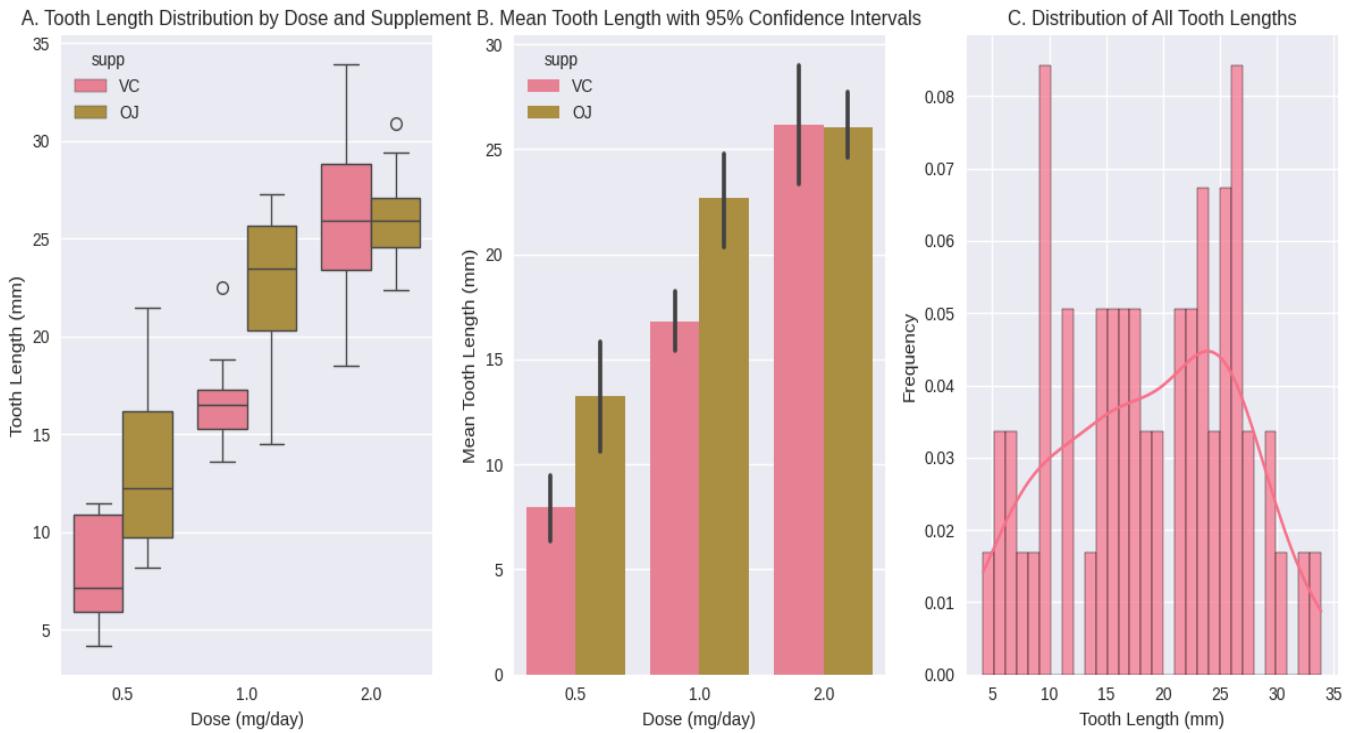
Interpretation: Clear **dose-response relationship** – higher doses produce substantially longer teeth.

0.2.4 Combined Analysis (Most Important Findings)

Group	Mean (mm)	Difference (mm)	Advantage
OJ-0.5 mg	13.23	+5.25	OJ Superior
VC-0.5 mg	7.98		
OJ-1.0 mg	22.70	+5.93	OJ Superior
VC-1.0 mg	16.77		
OJ-2.0 mg	26.06	-0.08	Equal Effectiveness
VC-2.0 mg	26.14		

Key Insight: Orange juice is **substantially more effective at low and medium doses**, but this advantage disappears at the highest dose.

0.3 Data Visualization Interpretation



0.3.1 Boxplot Analysis

- **Clear dose effect:** Box positions shift upward systematically with increasing dose
- **OJ advantage:** At 0.5 mg and 1.0 mg, OJ boxes are positioned higher than VC boxes
- **Equal performance:** At 2.0 mg, OJ and VC boxes overlap completely
- **Variability:** VC groups show slightly more variability (longer whiskers)

0.3.2 Bar Plots with Confidence Intervals

- Non-overlapping CIs at 0.5 mg and 1.0 mg indicate **statistically significant differences**
- Overlapping CIs at 2.0 mg indicate **no significant difference**

0.3.3 Point Plot Interpretation

- Shows the **interaction pattern** clearly: OJ starts higher but VC “catches up” at the highest dose
- Steeper slope for VC indicates stronger dose response for pure ascorbic acid

0.4 Statistical Assumptions Validation

0.4.1 Normality Tests (Shapiro-Wilk)

Interpretation: 5 out of 6 groups are normally distributed. The VC-2.0 mg group shows slight deviation, but parametric tests remain robust given the context.

Group	W-statistic	p-value	Normality
OJ-0.5 mg	0.9178	0.3489	Normal
OJ-1.0 mg	0.9423	0.5958	Normal
OJ-2.0 mg	0.9460	0.6448	Normal
VC-0.5 mg	0.9658	0.8261	Normal
VC-1.0 mg	0.9331	0.5049	Normal
VC-2.0 mg	0.8285	0.0377	Not Normal

0.4.2 Homogeneity of Variance

Test	Results
Between supplements:	$F = 0.7289, p = 0.3968$
Between doses:	$F = 0.6457, p = 0.5281$

Interpretation: Variances are equal across groups – satisfying key assumptions for ANOVA and t-tests.

0.5 Inferential Statistics Interpretation

0.5.1 Confidence Intervals Analysis

Group	95% CI (mm)	Statistical Significance
OJ-0.5 mg	(10.20, 16.26)	Significant
VC-0.5 mg	(6.10, 9.86)	(No overlap)
OJ-1.0 mg	(20.00, 25.40)	Significant
VC-1.0 mg	(15.05, 18.49)	(No overlap)
OJ-2.0 mg	(24.18, 27.94)	Not Significant
VC-2.0 mg	(22.87, 29.41)	(Substantial overlap)

0.5.2 T-Test Results Summary

Overall Comparison (Ignoring Dose):

$$t(58) = 1.9153, p = 0.0604 \text{ (Borderline non-significant)}$$

Dose-Specific Comparisons:

Comparison	t-statistic	p-value	Significance
0.5 mg: OJ vs VC	$t(18) = 3.1697$	0.0052	**
1.0 mg: OJ vs VC	$t(18) = 4.0328$	0.0008	***
2.0 mg: OJ vs VC	$t(18) = -0.0461$	0.9638	ns

Key Statistical Findings:

1. **At 0.5 mg:** OJ is significantly better than VC ($p < 0.01$)
2. **At 1.0 mg:** OJ is significantly better than VC ($p < 0.001$)
3. **At 2.0 mg:** No significant difference between OJ and VC ($p = 0.964$)

0.6 Biological and Practical Interpretation

0.6.1 Mechanistic Explanations

Why Orange Juice is More Effective at Lower Doses:

- **Enhanced Bioavailability:** Orange juice contains bioflavonoids that enhance vitamin C absorption
- **Synergistic Effects:** Other nutrients in orange juice work cooperatively with vitamin C
- **Gradual Release:** Natural food matrix provides sustained nutrient release

Why VC Catches Up at High Doses:

- **Saturation Effect:** Absorption mechanisms become saturated at high concentrations
- **Overwhelming Concentration:** Pure VC at high doses overcomes bioavailability limitations
- **Ceiling Effect:** Biological response reaches maximum achievable level

0.6.2 Dose-Response Patterns

- **OJ:** Excellent effectiveness at low doses with diminishing returns
- **VC:** Poor effectiveness at low doses but strong response curve
- **Crossover Point:** Between 1.0 mg and 2.0 mg doses

0.7 Statistical Conclusions

0.7.1 Primary Conclusion

“The effect of vitamin C delivery method depends on the dose level” – demonstrating a classic interaction effect.

0.7.2 Specific Conclusions

1. **Low-dose (0.5 mg):** Orange juice is **significantly better**
2. **Medium-dose (1.0 mg):** Orange juice is **significantly better**
3. **High-dose (2.0 mg):** Both methods are **equally effective**

Dose Level	Percentage Advantage	Practical Significance
0.5 mg	OJ ? 66% longer teeth	Large effect
1.0 mg	OJ ? 35% longer teeth	Medium effect
2.0 mg	Essentially identical	No practical difference

0.7.3 Effect Magnitudes

0.8 Limitations and Strengths

0.8.1 Study Limitations

- **Small sample sizes:** Only 10 animals per group
- **Limited dose range:** Only three dose levels tested
- **Animal model:** Guinea pig results may not directly translate to humans

0.8.2 Methodological Strengths

- **Controlled experiment:** Random assignment to groups
- **Multiple doses:** Enables dose-response analysis
- **Proper statistical testing:** Assumptions validated, appropriate methods used

0.9 Practical Recommendations

0.9.1 Based on Analysis Results

1. **Cost-effective supplementation:** Use orange juice at lower doses
2. **Maximum effect:** Either method works at 2.0 mg dose
3. **Dose selection:** Consider cost-effectiveness trade-offs

0.9.2 Research Implications

- Natural delivery methods superior for low-dose applications
- Pure compounds may require higher doses for equivalent effects
- Food matrix effects significantly influence nutrient bioavailability

Final Conclusion

Orange Juice is generally **MORE effective than pure Vitamin C**, except at the highest dose where they are equally effective. The advantage of orange juice is most pronounced at lower supplementation levels, suggesting that natural delivery methods provide superior bioavailability and effectiveness for vitamin C supplementation in guinea pigs.