# The Effect of Vitamin C on Tooth Growth in Guinea Pigs

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# Overview

The purpose of the this exercise is to analyze the ToothGrowth data set by comparing the guinea tooth growth by supplement and dose. We will perform the following:

- 1. Load the ToothGrowth data and perform some basic exploratory data analyses
- 2. Provide a basic summary of the data.
- 3. Use confidence intervals and/or hypothesis tests to compare tooth growth by supp and dose. (Only use the techniques from class, even if there's other approaches worth considering)
- 4. State your conclusions and the assumptions needed for your conclusions.

# Load ToothGrowth data and perform exploratory data analyses

#### ToothGrowth {datasets}

The Effect of Vitamin C on Tooth Growth in Guinea Pigs

#### Description

The response is the length of odontoblasts (teeth) in each of 10 guinea pigs at each of three dose levels of Vitamin C (0.5, 1, and 2 mg) with each of two delivery methods (orange juice or ascorbic acid). **Usage** ToothGrowth **Format** 

A data frame with 60 observations on 3 variables. [,1] len: Tooth length {numeric} [,2] supp: Supplement type (VC or OJ) {factor} [,3] dose: Dose in milligrams {numeric}

Source C. I. Bliss (1952) The Statistics of Bioassay. Academic Press.

References McNeil, D. R. (1977) Interactive Data Analysis. New York: Wiley.

```
library(datasets)
data(ToothGrowth)
dim(ToothGrowth)
```

## [1] 60 3

#### head(ToothGrowth)

```
len supp dose
## 1 4.2
            VC 0.5
## 2 11.5
            VC
              0.5
## 3 7.3
            VC 0.5
     5.8
            VC 0.5
## 5
     6.4
            VC
               0.5
## 6 10.0
           VC 0.5
```

# Provide a basic summary of the data.

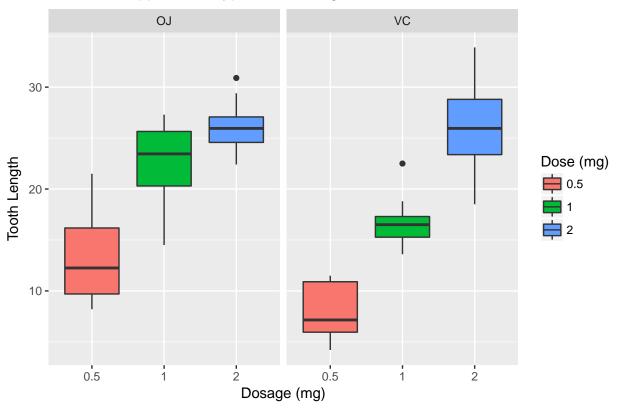
```
summary(ToothGrowth)
##
        len
                   supp
                                dose
## Min. : 4.20
                   OJ:30 Min.
                                  :0.500
## 1st Qu.:13.07 VC:30
                           1st Qu.:0.500
## Median :19.25
                           Median :1.000
## Mean :18.81
                           Mean :1.167
## 3rd Qu.:25.27
                           3rd Qu.:2.000
## Max. :33.90
                           Max. :2.000
Get information about the tooth decay lengths:
c(
   round(mean(ToothGrowth$len),3),
   round(sd(ToothGrowth$len),3),
   round(var(ToothGrowth$len),3)
)
## [1] 18.813 7.649 58.512
Turn dosages into factors, instead of numerics. This will make graphing easier.
ToothGrowth$dose <- as.factor(ToothGrowth$dose)</pre>
summary(ToothGrowth)
        len
                   supp
                            dose
## Min. : 4.20
                   OJ:30
                           0.5:20
## 1st Qu.:13.07
                   VC:30
                          1 :20
                           2 :20
## Median :19.25
## Mean :18.81
## 3rd Qu.:25.27
## Max. :33.90
```

Use confidence intervals and/or hypothesis tests to compare tooth growth by supp and dose. (Only use the techniques from class, even if there's other approaches worth considering)

Graphical analysis of data:

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(
    ToothGrowth,
    aes(x=factor(dose),y=len,fill=factor(dose))
) +
    geom_boxplot(notch=F) +
    facet_grid(.~supp) +
    scale_x_discrete("Dosage (mg)") +
    scale_y_continuous("Tooth Length") +
    scale_fill_discrete(name="Dose (mg)") +
    ggtitle("Effect of Supplement Type and Dosage on Tooth Growth")
```

# Effect of Supplement Type and Dosage on Tooth Growth



# The 95% condifence intervals per-interval:

```
alpha <- 1 - 0.95
availabledosages \leftarrow c(0.5, 1, 2)
statnames <- c("OJ-mean", "OJ-lower", "OJ-upper", "VC-mean", "VC-lower", "VC-upper")
dosagematrix <- matrix(</pre>
    nrow = 0,
    ncol = length(statnames)
for(rowname in availabledosages){
    x \leftarrow ToothGrowth$len[ToothGrowth$supp=="0J" & ToothGrowth$dose == rowname]
    y <- ToothGrowth$len[ToothGrowth$supp=="VC" & ToothGrowth$dose == rowname]
    dosagematrix <- rbind(</pre>
        dosagematrix,
        c(
            round(mean(x),2),
            round(mean(x) - qnorm(1-alpha/2) * sd(x)/sqrt(length(x)),2),
            round(mean(x) + qnorm(1-alpha/2) * sd(x)/sqrt(length(x)),2),
            round(mean(y),2),
            round(mean(y) - qnorm(1-alpha/2) * sd(y)/sqrt(length(y)),2),
            round(mean(y) + qnorm(1-alpha/2) * sd(y)/sqrt(length(y)),2)
    )
}
```

rownames(dosagematrix) <- availabledosages
colnames(dosagematrix) <- statnames</pre>

# 0.5mg dosage

OJ-mean	OJ-lower	OJ-upper	VC-mean	VC-lower	VC-upper
13.23	10.47	15.99	7.98	6.28	9.68

# 1.0 mg dosage

OJ-mean	OJ-lower	OJ-upper	VC-mean	VC-lower	VC-upper
22.70	20.28	25.12	16.77	15.21	18.33

# 2.0mg dosage

OJ-mean	OJ-lower	OJ-upper	VC-mean	VC-lower	VC-upper
26.06	24.41	27.71	26.14	23.17	29.11

# State your conclusions and the assumptions needed for your conclusions.

Based on the analysis:

- For lower dosages (0.5mg and 1.0 mg), OJ provides more tooth growth than VC;
- For 2.0mg dosage tooth growth is the same for both supplement methods;
- Higher dosages give more growth, independent of supplement method