



THE UNIVERSITY  
*of* EDINBURGH

**U**sher  
institute

# Statistics of Diagnostic Tests

Basic Principles

Niall Anderson

Supported by



THE UNIVERSITY  
*of* EDINBURGH

**DDI** Data-Driven  
Innovation

# Diagnostic Tests

Often need to use a “test” to classify samples/ individuals as 1 of 2 categories:

- Biologically active/ Inactive
- Disease/ No disease ... etc

Test = measurement (categorical,..., continuous)

Often need threshold for test results

e.g. DBP > 90 mmHg => Hypertension  
Haemoglobin < 12 g/dl => Anaemia

If test is to be **useful**, need to know how reliable it is.

What is “reliable” in this context?

Sample/ patient **may or may not** have the characteristic of interest

Test gives a result indicating **one of 2** possible outcomes

How do these match?

Look at some ways of measuring test performance...

# Notation/ Basics

D+                “Disease”/ Outcome present

D-                “Disease”/ Outcome absent

T+                Test positive

T-                Test negative

$\Pr(A | B)$  = probability that A happens, *given that* B happens

Need “gold standard” diagnosis to get D+/-

# Example

Exercise test to diagnose CAD.

Positive test defined by changes on EEG.

Disease diagnosed definitively by angiogram.

		Coronary Artery Disease		Total
		Present (D+)	Absent (D-)	
Exercise Tolerance Test	Positive (T+)	815	115	930
	Negative (T-)	208	327	535
Total		1023	442	1465

		Coronary Artery Disease		Total
		Present (D+)	Absent (D-)	
Exercise Tolerance Test	Positive (T+)	815	115	930
	Negative (T-)	208	327	535
Total		1023	442	1465

Define two measures of test performance

Sensitivity:  $\Pr(T+ | D+)$  =  $815/1023$  = 0.80  
(Tells us about the test in a positive sense)

Specificity:  $\Pr(T- | D-)$  =  $327/442$  = 0.74  
(Gives information about negative performance)

Good test would have high sensitivity **and** specificity (close to 1)

Prevalence :  $\Pr(D+) = 1023/1465 = 0.70$

i.e. estimate of frequency of outcome in population

Sensitivity and Specificity are **independent** of prevalence

(try doubling number of D+ people in each cell, then recalculating sensitivity and specificity).

Useful property – measures are comparable between populations for same test.

May also see **false positive rate** =  $1 - \text{specificity}$   
**false negative rate** =  $1 - \text{sensitivity}$