

Simple Logistic Regression

Chapter 9, Lab 1

OpenIntro Biostatistics

Topics

- Odds and probabilities
- Simple logistic regression

This lab introduces simple logistic regression, a model for the association of a binary response variable with a single predictor variable. Logistic regression generalizes methods for two-way tables and gives a numerical estimate about both direction and size of an association.

The material in this lab corresponds to Section 9.xx in *OpenIntro Biostatistics*.

Introduction

Odds and probabilities

If the probability of an event A is p , the odds of the event are

$$\frac{p}{1-p}.$$

Given the odds of an event A , the probability of the event is

$$\frac{\text{odds}}{1 + \text{odds}}.$$

Simple logistic regression

Suppose that Y is a binary response variable and X is a predictor variable, where $Y = 1$ represents the particular outcome of interest.

The model for a single variable logistic regression, where $p(x) = P(Y = 1|X = x)$, is

$$\log \left[\frac{p(x)}{1-p(x)} \right] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$

The estimated model equation has the form

$$\log \left[\frac{\hat{p}(x)}{1-\hat{p}(x)} \right] = b_0 + b_1 x,$$

where b_0 and b_1 are estimates of the model parameters β_0 and β_1 .

Background Information

Patients admitted to an intensive care unit (ICU) are either extremely ill or considered to be at great risk of serious complications. There are no widely accepted criteria for distinguishing between patients who should be admitted to an ICU and those for whom admission to other hospital units would be more appropriate. Thus, among different ICUs, there are wide ranges in a patient's chance of survival. When studies are done to compare effectiveness of ICU care, it is critical to have a reliable means of assessing the comparability of the different patient populations.

One such strategy for doing so involves the use of statistical modeling to relate empirical data for many patient variables to outcomes of interest. The following dataset consists of a sample of 200 subjects who were part of a much larger study on survival of patients following admission to an adult ICU.¹ The major goal of the study was to develop a logistic regression model to predict the probability of survival to hospital discharge.²

The following table provides a list of the variables in the dataset and their description.

Variable	Description
id	patient ID number
sta	patient status at discharge, either Lived or Died
age	age in years
gender	gender, either Male or Female
can	cancer part of current issue, either No or Yes
crn	history of chronic renal failure, either No or Yes
inf	infection probable at admission, either No or Yes
cpr	CPR prior to admission, either No or Yes
sys	systolic blood pressure at admission, in mm Hg
hra	heart rate at admission, in beats per minute
pre	previous admission to an ICU within 6 months, either No or Yes
type	type of admission, either Elective or Emergency
fra	long bone, multiple, neck, single area, or hip fracture, either No or Yes
po2	PO_2 from initial blood gases, either 60 or ≤ 60 , in mm Hg
ph	pH from initial blood gases, either ≥ 7.25 or < 7.25
pco	PCO_2 from initial blood gases, either ≤ 45 or > 45 , in mm Hg
bic	HCO_3 (bicarbonate) from initial blood gases, either ≥ 18 or < 18 , in mm Hg
crea	creatinine from initial blood gases, either ≤ 2.0 or > 2.0 , in mg/dL
loc	level of consciousness at admission, either no coma or deep stupor, deep stupor, or coma

¹From Hosmer D.W., Lemeshow, S., and Sturdivant, R.X. *Applied Logistic Regression*. 3rd ed., 2013. Accessible from <http://www.umass.edu/statdata/statdata/data/icu.txt>

²Lemeshow S., et al. Predicting the outcome of intensive care unit patients. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 83.402 (1988): 348-356.

Odds and probabilities

1. Creatinine level in the data are recorded as being either less than or equal to 2.0 mg/dL or greater than 2.0 mg/dL. A typical creatinine level is between 0.5 - 1.0 mg/dL, and elevated creatinine may be a sign of renal failure.
 - a) Calculate the odds of survival to discharge for patients who have a creatinine level less than or equal to 2.0 mg/dL. From the odds, calculate the probability of survival to discharge for these patients.
 - b) Calculate the probability of survival to discharge for patients who have a creatinine level greater than 2.0 mg/dL. From the probability, calculate the odds of survival to discharge for these patients.
 - c) Compute and interpret the odds ratio of survival to discharge, comparing patients with creatinine > 2.0 mg/dL to those with creatinine ≤ 2.0 mg/dL.

Simple logistic regression