§ 流行病學原理:資料分析 practice 5

一. Odds ratio:

(一)Case 與 control 組中各有多少病人的接受連續點滴注 射超過 24 小時? 流行病學資料分析 -

SAS Practice 6

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1. Result:

- (1) Case 組共有 23 人的靜脈留置導管接受連續點滴注射超過 24 小時,佔 case 組的 50%。
- (2) Control 組共 30 人的靜脈留置導管接受連續點滴注射超過 24 小時,佔 control 組的 15.96%。

2. Figure:

The FREQ Procedure

Frequency Row Pct	Table of Case by ContIV_24H				
	ContiV_24H(ContiV				
	Case(Case)	1	0	Total	
	1	23	23	46	
		50.00	50.00		
	0	30	158	188	
		15.96	84.04		
	Total	53	181	234	
	Frequency Missing = 2				

(二)contIV 24H 這個暴露變項的 odds ratio 為何?是否達統計上的顯著?

- 1. Result:
 - (1) Odds ratio 為 2.6221
 - (2) 達統計上顯著
- 2. Figure:

Odds Ratio and Relative Risks					
Statistic Value 95% Confidence Limits					
Odds Ratio	5.2667	2.6221	10.5785		
Relative Risk (Column 1)	3.1333	2.0237	4.8514		
Relative Risk (Column 2)	0.5949	0.4427	0.7996		

Statistics for Table of Case by ContIV_24H

Statistic	DF	Value	Prob
Chi-Square	1	24.4468	<.0001
Likelihood Ratio Chi-Square	1	21.5636	<.0001
Continuity Adj. Chi-Square	1	22.5423	<.0001
Mantel-Haenszel Chi-Square	1	24.3423	<.0001
Phi Coefficient		0.3232	
Contingency Coefficient		0.3076	
Cramer's V		0.3232	

3. Description:

- (1) 兩組在 contIV_24H 這個變項的 odds ratio 為 5.2667。95% CI: 1.6221-10.5785,顯示達統計上顯著。
- (2) 以 chi-square 檢定「是 case 還是 control 組」與「是否暴露於 contIV_24H」兩個事件是否為獨立事件。結果顯示檢定值為 24.4468, p-value 小於 0.001,故可拒絕虛無假說,「是 case 還是 control 組」與 「是否暴露於 contIV_24H」並非獨立事件。

4. Code for Q1:

```
/* hw5 cohort study */
dm "odsresult" clear;
dm "log" clear;
proc import datafile = "C:\Users\Raymond\Desktop\sas data\Dataset 4.xlsx"
    dbms = xlsx
    out = work.dataset4
    replace;
run;

/* q1 : odds ratio */
title "q1";

proc sort data = dataset4 out = dataset4_sorted;
    by descending case descending contIV_24H;
```

```
run;

proc freq data = dataset4_sorted order = data;
    tables case*contIV_24h / nopercent nocol OR chisq;
run;

proc logistic data = dataset4;
    class contiv_24h(ref = "0") / param = ref;
    model case(event = "1") = contiv_24h;
run;
```

二. Logistic regression:

(一)No selection logistic regression 分析調整 gender, age over 65, service, site 的干擾 後,contIV_24H 的 adjusted odds ratio 為何?

1. Result:

(1) 兩組的 adjusted odds ratio 為 6.237,95%CI:2.883-13.493,達統計上 顯著。

2. Figures:

Odds Ratio Estimates					
Effect	Point Estimate	95% Wald Confidence Limits			
ContIV_24H 1 vs 0	6.237	2.883 13.493			
Gender 1 vs 0	0.620	0.303	1.272		
VAR6 1 vs 0	1.580	0.738	3.383		
Service 1 vs 0	1.263	0.514	3.107		
Site 1 vs 0	4.332	1.578	11.893		

3. Code:

```
/* q2 : logistic regression */
    title "q2-1";
    /* no selection */
proc logistic data = dataset4;
    class case(ref = "0")
        contiv_24h(ref = "0")
        gender(ref = "0")
        VAR6(ref = "0")
        service(ref = "0")
        site(ref = "0") / param = ref;
    model case = contiv_24h gender VAR6 service site;
run;
```

(二)Stepwise selection logistic regression 分析調整 gender, age over 65, service, site 的干擾後,contIV_24H的 adjusted odds ratio 為何?

1. Result:

(1) 兩組的 adjusted odds ratio 為 5.850,95%CI:2.834 - 12.076,達統計上 顯著。

2. Figures:

Odds Ratio Estimates					
Effect	Point Estimate	95% Wald Confidence Limits			
ContIV_24H 1 vs 0	5.850	2.834	12.076		
Site 1 vs 0	4.027	1.559	10.403		

3. Code:

```
title "q2-2";
   /* stepwise selection */
proc logistic data = dataset4;
   class case(ref = "0")
        contiv_24h(ref = "0")
        gender(ref = "0")
        VAR6(ref = "0")
        service(ref = "0")
        site(ref = "0") / param = ref;
   model case = contiv_24h gender VAR6 service site/
   selection = stepwise
   slentry = 0.15
   slstay = 0.15
   details;
run;
```

三. Conditional logistic regression:

(一)No selection conditional logistic regression 分析調整 gender, age over 65, service, site 的干擾後,contIV_24H的 adjusted odds ratio 為何?

1. Result:

(1) 兩組 adjusted odds ratio 為 8.641,95% CI:2.262 – 22.890,達統計上 顯著。

2. Figures:

Odds Ratio Estimates					
Effect	Point Estimate	95% Wald Confidence Limits			
ContIV_24H 1 vs 0	8.641	3.262 22.890			
Gender 1 vs 0	0.477	0.214	1.065		
VAR6 1 vs 0	1.411	0.591	3.370		
Service 1 vs 0	0.828	0.189	3.634		
Site 1 vs 0	9.327	2.460	35.372		

3. Descriptions

4. Code:

```
/* q3 : conditional logistic regression */
    title "q3-1";
    /* no selection */
    proc logistic data = dataset4;
        class case(ref = "0")
            contiv_24h(ref = "0")
            gender(ref = "0")
            VAR6(ref = "0")
            service(ref = "0")
            site(ref = "0") / param = ref;
        model case = contiv_24h gender VAR6 service site;
        strata strata;
    run;
```

- (二)Stepwise selection conditional selection logistic regression 分析調整 gender, age over 65, service, site 的干擾後,contIV_24H的 adjusted odds ratio 為何?
 - 1. Result:
 - (1) 兩組 adjusted odds ratio 為 9.496,95% CI:3.700 24.375,達統計上 顯著。

2. Figures:

Odds Ratio Estimates					
Effect	Point Estimate	95% Wald Confidence Limits			
ContIV_24H 1 vs 0	9.496	3.700	24.375		
Gender 1 vs 0	0.475	0.213	1.057		
Site 1 vs 0	9.612	2.585	35.743		

3.

(三)Code:

```
title "q3-2";
  /* stepwise selection */
proc logistic data = dataset4;
  class case(ref = "0")
        contiv_24h(ref = "0")
        gender(ref = "0")
        VAR6(ref = "0")
        service(ref = "0")
        site(ref = "0") / param = ref;
  model case = contiv_24h gender VAR6 service site/
  selection = stepwise
  slentry = 0.15
  slstay = 0.15
  details;
  strata strata;
run;
```

四. 對本研究而言,適用 Logistic regression 還是 conditional logistic regression?

- (一)線性迴歸的其中一個基本假設是「每一筆資料需彼此獨立」,才可以線性迴歸模式來分析及估計。
- (二)本筆資料中, case 與 control 並非完全獨立。根據 dataset4 的背景說明:對照 的選擇則從該醫學中心的住院病人(來源族群 source population)依病房及日期 1:4 個別配對(case: control = 1:4, matched individually by ward and date)以 risk set sampling 方式取樣。
- (三)因此,對本研究而言,並不符合 Logistic regression 的基本假設。需在指令中加入 strata 來配對,以 conditional logistic regression 來估計。

五. 第三題算出的 adjusted odds ratio 的意義是什麼?

- (一)首先,第三題有 no selection 與 stepwise selection 兩個小題。首先解釋 selection 的意義:
 - 1. 線性迴歸的基本假設,除了上題提及的「每一筆資料需彼此獨立外」, 尚有「每一個自變項須完全獨立」。然而,流行病學的資料中常常有自 變項不完全獨立情形,比如 dataset4 中,有「age」以及「age > 65」兩個 變項,顯然兩者並非獨立的變項。
 - 2. 因此,在流行病學的研究中,若要以線性迴歸進行分析,需要進行 selection 的步驟,以挑選最有代表性的變項,並刪除不需要的或者重複的 變項,以此估計出正確的統計結果。
 - 3. 此外,在迴歸模式中,若可減少重疊或不必要變項,可提昇統計模型的 檢力。
 - 4. 也就是說,本題統計出的 adjusted odds ratio,應以第二小題經過 stepwise selection 的結果為主。

(二)Stepwise selection:

- 1. 設定 entry 及 remove 的顯著水準(本題都設定為 0.15)後,以 entry 及 remove 兩個步驟篩選具有顯著差異的變項。
- 2. 本題以上述顯著水準篩選的變項有 contIV 24H, site 及 gender。

Summary of Stepwise Selection										
	Effect		Effect			Number	Score	Wald		Variable
Step	Entered	Removed	DF	In	Chi-Square	Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq	Label		
1	ContlV_24H		1	1	26.6367		<.0001	ContlV 24H		
2	Site		1	2	13.8154		0.0002	Site		
3	Gender		1	3	3.4128		0.0647	Gender		

(三)流行病學意義:

- 1. 在經過上述 stepwise selection 後,挑選出 3 個具顯著差異的變項。
- 2. 以 conditional Logistic regression 調整上述變項的干擾作用,並計算 contIV 24H 的 adjusted odds ration。

3. 結果為 9.496, 95% CI: 3.700 – 24.375, 達統計上顯著。表示 case 組暴露於「靜脈留置導管接受連續點滴注射超過 24 小時」顯著高於 control 組。