## Case Study 1-Group 1

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#### Introduction

- ▶ Data: Subset of National Collaborative Perinatal Project (CPP), comprised of 2380 observations of pregnant women [Longnecker et al., 2001].
- ► Goal: Assess how DDE and PCBs associate with risk of premature delivery, adjusting for confounding variables.

▶ Premature delivery: Gestational Age ≤ 36.

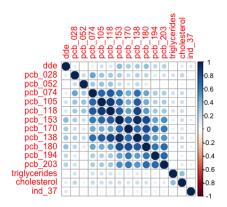
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- ▶ Limit of Detection (LOD): Exists in some PCBs. All LODs are negligible compared to data scale (e.g. 0.01 compared to 0.3)

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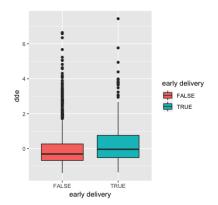
Possible approaches: Simple sum, PCA, Factor Analysis.

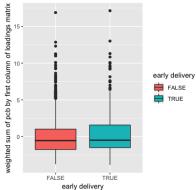
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```
Loadings:
       Comp.1 Comp.2 Comp.3 Comp.4 Comp.5
pcb_028  0.161  0.243  0.833  0.342  0.154
pcb 052 0.116 0.376 0.223 -0.886
pcb_074 0.306 0.314
                             0.189 -0.217
pcb_105 0.320 0.333 -0.208
                                   -0.282
pcb 118 0.342 0.306 -0.248
                                   -0.199
pcb_153 0.376
                     -0.160
                                    0.332
pcb_170 0.325 -0.274
                            -0.123 0.323
pcb_138 0.383
                     -0.225
                                    0.165
pcb_180 0.344 -0.277
                                    0.375
```

```
Comp.1 Comp.2 Comp.3 Comp.4 Comp.5 Standard deviation 2.4458646 1.3261098 0.94105657 0.89065865 0.70742028 Proportion of Variance 0.5440699 0.1599370 0.080654181 0.07214604 0.04551399 Cumulative Proportion 0.5440699 0.7040069 0.78454872 0.85669476 0.90220875
```





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- Nonlinear Model

Generalized Additive Model (GAM)

$$g(Y_i) = \beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^m f_i(x_{ij}) + \sum_{k=1}^l \beta_k z_{ik}$$

- Choice of g: probit or logit.
- x<sub>.j</sub>s include DDE, PCBs, maternal age, etc.
- z<sub>.k</sub>s include categorical variables and some confounding variables.

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- Bayesian Generalized Additive Model

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▶ Adds priors on the common regression coefficients, priors on the standard deviations of the smooth terms.

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- Bayesian GAMM

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- ▶ Including Interactions: Bayesian Factor Analysis (Ferrari, F. and Dunson, D.B. 2019)