

Case Study 1

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Jan 21, 2020

Case Discussion

- ▶ Data obtained from a subset of women enrolled in the CPP during pregnancy
- ▶ Data issues: uncertainty, inflation, and missingness

Goal: Assess how exposure to DDE and PCBs relates to the risk of premature delivery

Graph?

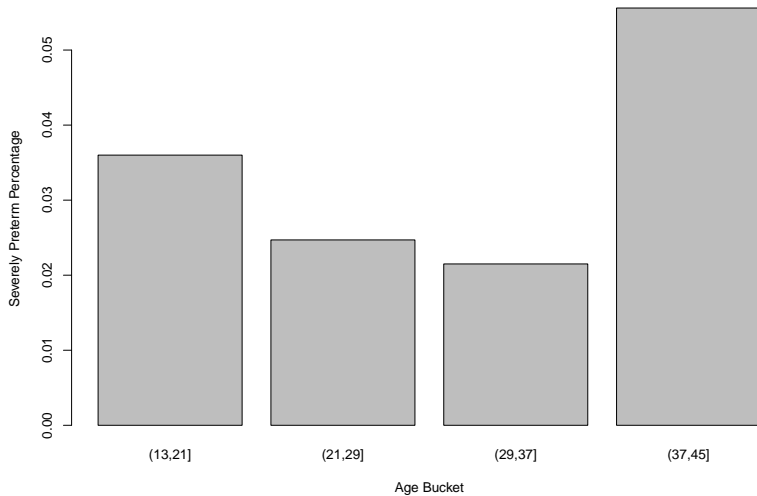
Exploratory Data Analysis

Analysis

- ▶ Ordinal Logistic Regression with Term, Preterm, and Severely Preterm Gest. Categories
 - ▶ Useful interpretation in terms of risk
 - ▶ Uses naturally ordinal structure
 - ▶ Differentiates between different severities
 - ▶ Addresses non-normality of response
- ▶ Keep obs with Gest. Age 44 or less
- ▶ Impute score data with MICE to check usefulness
- ▶ Remove obs with missing PCE value
- ▶ Include blood cholesterol/triglyceride levels, as well as center and SES/Lifestyle metrics

- ▶ Model Comparison indicated ($p=0.97$) that the first principle component of the `pcb_*` values is sufficient.
- ▶ Indication ($p=0.39$) against including Score Variables (post imputation)
- ▶ Indication ($p=0.24$) against including Center interactions
- ▶ Indication ($p=0$) for including Center as variable
 - ▶ Indicates heterogeneity in preterm birth risk across medical centers
- ▶ Indication ($p=0.39$) against PCE-DDE interaction effect
- ▶ Indication ($p=0.11$) (weakly) against Triglyceride interaction with PCE/DDE
 - ▶ Hypothesized that there might be because of fat-solubility of the contaminants of interest
- ▶ Indication ($p=0.02$) for inclusion of quadratic term in maternal age
 - ▶ Makes sense given heightened birth risk at (relatively) young and old ages of pregnancy (for possibly different reasons)

Severely Preterm Probability vs Maternal Age



Results

- ▶ (log) DDE and PCB both significantly associated with preterm delivery likelihood even when adjusting for other factors

	Coef Est	2.5 %	97.5 %
log(dde)	-0.2230356	-0.4246547	-0.0216002
logPCB1	-0.0613456	-0.1175153	-0.0059303

Discussion