

## UNIT 5 HOMEWORK

Question 1:

I am calculating the mean, median, standard deviation, and standard error of the mean for several variables (age, height, weight, income, blood pressure, etc.) from a sample of 246 patients. If I receive data for an additional 100 patients, which of the above statistics (mean, median, standard deviation, or standard error of the mean) would be expected to change substantially?

1. The mean
2. The median
3. The standard deviation
4. The standard error of the mean

13

Question 2:

( ) 0.77 .  
0.83 ?

In a study of 13 children with cystic fibrosis who completed an exercise program, exercise endurance (duration on an exercise test) improved by a mean of 0.77 minutes. The standard deviation for the change in endurance was 0.83 minutes. What is the theoretical distribution of the mean?

1. T-distribution (with 12 degrees of freedom); mean=true mean; standard error= 0.23
2. Standard normal distribution; mean=true mean; standard error= 0.23
3. T-distribution with 12 degrees of freedom; mean=true mean; standard error= 0.07
4. T Standard normal distribution; mean=true mean; standard error= 0.07
5. T-distribution (with 12 degrees of freedom); mean=true mean; standard error= 0.83

Question 3:

Thirty heart disease patients are put on an exercise regimen. Twenty patients improve on the exercise stress test and ten don't improve or get worse. Calculate the 95% confidence interval for the true proportion of heart disease patients who improve their fitness using this particular exercise regimen. Recall that proportions are normally distributed with a standard error of

$$\sqrt{p(1-p)/n}$$

(You may use the observed proportion to calculate the standard error.)

1. 66%
2. 66%-70% 30 가 20 가
3. 50%-84% 10 .
4. 6%-76%

95 %

8%,

p = 66%, 95%

- 2

$$66-16 < < 66+16$$

Question 4:

The following data were collected from a case-control study of breast cancer and fat intake:

	case	control
High-fat diet	10	5
Low-fat diet	40	55
total	50	60

Statistical inferences for odds ratios are based on the natural log of the odds ratio, rather than the odds ratio itself (because the distribution for an odds ratio does not follow a normal distribution). The sampling distribution of the natural log of the odds ratio (lnOR) follows a normal distribution, with standard error

$$= \sqrt{1/a + 1/b + 1/c + 1/d}$$

(where a, b, c, and d are the cells in the 2x2 table).

Calculate the odds ratio for breast cancer (comparing high-fat diet to low-fat diet) from the 2x2 table above.

1. 2.75       $10/5 / 40/55 = 2 \cdot 55/40 = 2.75$
2. 0.40
3. 2.52
4. 2.40
5. 1.00

Question 5:

Take the natural log of the odds ratio that you calculated in question 4.

1. 15.6
2. 2.75
3. 0.5
4. 1.01       $\ln 2.75 = 1.0116 \dots$
5. 0

Question 6:

Calculate the standard error of the lnOR, according to the formula given above.

1. 15.6
2. 0.586
3. 0.09
4. 1.172
5. 1.01

Question 7:

Calculate the 95% confidence interval for the lnOR.

1. .24, 1.76
2. -.01, 1.96
3. -14, 2.16
4. 0, -2.16
5. -.34, 3.16

Question 8:

Convert the upper and lower confidence limits that you calculated in (7) back to odds ratios by exponentiating (i.e., calculate the 95% confidence interval for the OR).

1. 0.87, 8.66
2. 1.58, 3.92
3. 1.01, 9.65
4. 0, 2.16
5. 0.51, 6.56

Question 9:

TRUE OR FALSE. The confidence interval of an odds ratio is symmetric. Why?

false

Question 10:

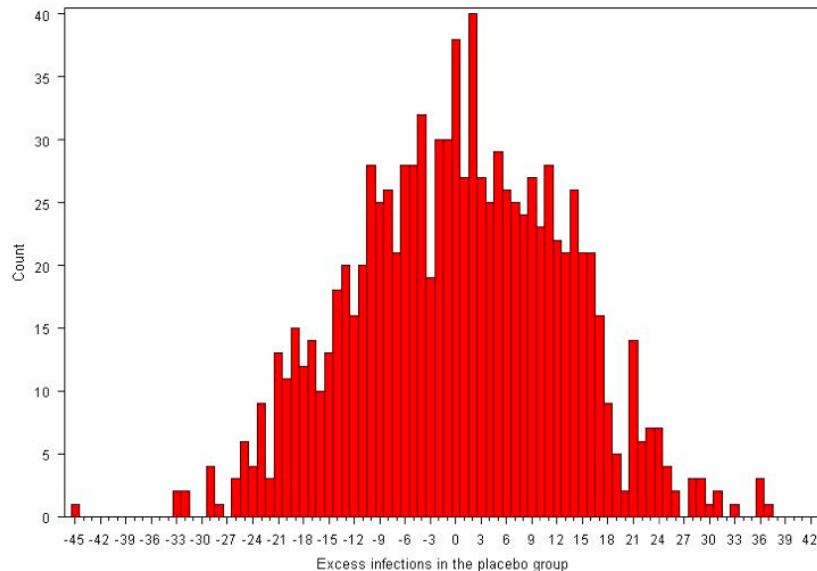
TRUE or FALSE. The odds ratio here is not statistically significant at the  $p=.05$  level. Why?

true

Question 11:

A hypothetical HIV vaccine trial involving 20,000 participants—10,000 in the vaccine group and 10,000 in the placebo group—had the following results: 6.3 infections per 1000 in the vaccine group and 9.0 infections per 1000 in the placebo group.

I ran a computer simulation to predict possible outcomes of the trial if the null hypothesis is true—that is, if vaccinated and unvaccinated people are equally likely to contract HIV. I ran 1000 virtual trials of 20,000 people (10,000 per group) assuming that the vaccine is ineffective. Outcomes are expressed as excess infections in the placebo group. Here are the results of the 1000 virtual trials displayed as a histogram.



Question 11:

From the simulation, I learn that the statistic ‘excess infections in the placebo group’ follows a normal distribution with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation (standard error) of 12.3. Use this information to calculate the two-sided p-value. Round to the nearest thousandth.

0.028

Question 12:

How would the above histogram change if I ran the simulation 10,000 times rather than 1000 times?

1. It would simply be more smooth.
2. The p-value would get smaller.
3. The standard error would get smaller.
4. The distribution would be more similar to a T-distribution.

Question 13:

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) collects yearly statistics on drinking behavior in the United States by surveying a random sample of U.S. adults. The following data display the percent of adults aged 18 years and over who had 5 or more drinks in 1 day at least once in the given year.

Year	Percent	95% confidence interval
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1997	21.4	20.8-22.0
1998	20.2	19.6-20.8
1999	20.3	19.6-21.0
2000	19.2	18.6-19.9
2001	20.0	19.4-20.6
2002	19.9	19.2-20.5
2003	19.1	18.5-19.8

For which years (or year) above could you reject the null hypothesis that more than 20% of U.S. adults had 5 or more drinks in 1 day, at the .05 significance level?

There may be more than one correct answer.

1.1997 2.1998 3.1999 4.2000 5.2001 6.2002 7.2003