

# 432 Spring 2019 Syllabus

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# Key Information

This is the Spring 2019 syllabus page for PQHS / CRSP / MPHP 432: Data Science for Biological, Medical and Health Research II, taught by Professor Thomas E. Love. The course is given on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1:00 to 2:15 PM, in Room E321-323 in the Robbins building of the CWRU School of Medicine.

Our first session will be on Tuesday **2019-01-22**, as Dr. Love is away the first week of the semester. Further meetings are listed in the Course Calendar.

## Course Home Page

The course home page, with links to everything you'll need, is at <https://github.com/THOMASELOVE/2019-432>. That page contains a description of everything you need to do before our first class meeting.

## Getting Help!

To get help for anything related to the course, email the Teaching Assistants and Dr. Love at **431 dot help at case dot edu**.

- Dr. Love is available on Tuesdays and Thursdays at CWRU, by appointment. To make an appointment, email him directly at **thomas dot love at case dot edu**. His office is Wood WG-82 L.
- If you have any special concerns about the course, need special accommodations or any other issues for Dr. Love, please email him, or speak with him before or after class.



# Chapter 1

## Course Description

PQHS 432 (cross-listed as, for example, CRSP 432 and MPHP 432, and formerly known as EPBI 432) is the second half of a two-semester sequence (with PQHS 431) focused on modern data analysis and advanced statistical modeling, with a practical bent (as little theory as possible), emphasizing the key role of thinking hard, and well, about design and analysis in research. The title listed by the registrar is a little dated - I prefer *Data Science for Biological, Medical or Health Research*.

This is a good course for people who want to learn how to use the R language to get information from data, and who want to learn about making comparisons and building models to help make meaningful progress in research, focusing on questions from biology, medicine and public health. We spend time managing and visualizing data, building models and making predictions, and other things thought of as “data science” - in essence, this highly applied course focuses on modern, more than classical, tools for learning from data. The course is taught using the R statistical software and RStudio environments, with the material discussed in 431 assumed in 432. Students learned a lot of R in the 431 course, and that material remains available at <https://github.com/THOMASELOVE/431-2018>. We’ll continue to use R Studio and R Markdown as tools to help make R work better, and perform our research in replicable ways.

### 1.1 General Approach / Topics

The course covers the following general topics, roughly in this order, through early April. Additional topics (for the remainder of April) will be determined later in the semester.

1. Linear Regression (including weighted and robust approaches, variable selection, dealing with missing data, fitting non-linear relationships through predictor transformation, cross-validation approaches, and multi-factor ANOVA and ANCOVA)
2. Logistic Regression (including both models for binary outcomes, and models for proportions, and risk adjustment)
3. Generalized Linear Models (including regression models for count data, multi-categorical outcomes)
4. The Statistical Crisis in Science
5. Cluster Analysis (mostly in the form of Principal Components Analysis)
6. Survival Analysis (Kaplan-Meier curves and Cox Regression)

### 1.2 Prerequisites

Taking 432 without 431 is not recommended. The pace can be brisk at times, but all CWRU students who feel up to it are welcome, in any field of study.

The main things students need for 432 are:

- tools: substantive knowledge of the use of R, R Studio and R Markdown to produce code which will ingest, visualize, explore, analyze and model data, then communicate the results
- statistical methodology: substantiate understanding of statistical inference in the one-, two- and multi-sample cases and the fundamentals of linear regression models, including the building of multiple linear regressions, and their evaluation through diagnostic plots, stepwise model selection, assessment of uncertainty via confidence and prediction intervals, and basic in-sample and out-of sample validation summaries
- data to study related to biological, health and/or medical phenomena, and
- an interest in studying data closely and presenting rigorous analyses effectively

Some of these topics are reviewed in early 432 sessions.

### 1.3 Everything is on the Web

<https://github.com/THOMASELOVE/2019-432> is the place to go for everything related to this course. Please visit any time you need something. I update the web site frequently. You'll find links there related to:

- a detailed **Calendar** of classes and deadlines
- **Data and Code** I will provide
- links and details on various outside **Texts**
- my in-class presentation **Slides**
- Your homework **Assignments**
- instructions and hints related to the **Projects**
- details on the **Quizzes**



# Chapter 2

## Dr. Love



Thomas E. Love, Ph.D.

- Professor of Medicine, Population and Quantitative Health Sciences, CWRU
- Director of Biostatistics and Evaluation, Center for Health Care Research & Policy, MetroHealth Medical Center
- Chief Data Scientist, Better Health Partnership
- Track Lead for Health Care Analytics, MS in Biostatistics, Department of Population and Quantitative Health Sciences, CWRU
- Fellow, American Statistical Association

### 2.1 Email

- Email to get help with the course: **431-help at case dot edu** (seen by Professor Love and the TAs)
- Thomas dot Love at case dot edu (for matters related to grades or individual concerns)
- Dr. Love is hard to reach by phone. Email is always the best way to reach him.

### 2.2 Offices

- Wood WG-82L on the ground floor of the Wood building (Tuesdays and Thursdays)
- Rammelkamp R-229A at MetroHealth Medical Center (Wednesdays and Fridays)

Dr. Love is generally available for a few minutes before and 30 minutes after class, otherwise by appointment on Tuesdays and Thursdays (send him an email to schedule an appointment.)

## 2.3 Web

- Web site for this course
- Dr. Love's GitHub name is THOMASELOVE.
- His Twitter handle is @ThomasELove

## 2.4 A More Complete Biography

Hi. I have at least three different jobs.

- I am a Professor in the Departments of Medicine and Population & Quantitative Health Sciences at Case Western Reserve University. I teach three courses per year there (PQHS 431, 432 and 500) and also lead the Health Care Analytics track of the MS program in Biostatistics.
- I direct Biostatistics and Evaluation at the Center for Health Care Research & Policy, which is a joint venture of CWRU and MetroHealth Medical Center.
- For ten years, I was the (founding) Data Director for Better Health Partnership, an alliance of people who provide, pay for and receive care in Northeast Ohio. I now serve as Chief Data Scientist there.
- I am a Fellow of the American Statistical Association, and have won some awards for my teaching and my research.
- I have been teaching at CWRU since 1994, and have taught every type of CWRU student over the years, especially graduate students in biostatistics, medicine, and management.

In research, I use statistical methods to look at questions in health policy and in particular the provision of health services. I mostly work with observational data, rather than data that emerge from randomized clinical trials, and I have a special interest in working with data from electronic health records.

- You may be interested in a study in Health Affairs showing the impact of a Medicaid-like expansion plan on care and outcomes of poor patients in Cleveland.
- Or you might be interested in our New England Journal of Medicine study of the effect of electronic health records on the care and outcomes of people with diabetes.
- In 2011, James O'Malley and I chaired the Ninth International Conference on Health Policy Statistics, here in Cleveland. Here's a recap.
- I've also worked on many projects involving the use of propensity scores to make causal inferences from observational studies, particularly in heart failure.

If you want to see a list of many of my publications, knock yourself out.

I hold degrees from Columbia University in the City of New York and from the University of Pennsylvania. My dissertation advisor was Paul Rosenbaum. I am married to a brilliant woman and we are raising two terrific sons, the elder of whom just finished his first semester of college. I live in Shaker Heights. In spare moments, I do community theater, and have appeared onstage with several local groups.

## Chapter 3

# Teaching Assistants

The teaching assistants for 431 this year are Bob Winkelman, Satyakam Mishra, Maher Kazimi and Terry Cui. They are the people answering 431-help at case dot edu, and they are the people holding the bulk of our office hours. Most of them has been in your shoes - they've taken the course in the past, and they enjoyed it enough to come back for more. Many have volunteered their precious time and energy to help make the course happen, and we couldn't be more delighted to welcome you to the course.

To contact the TAs, email `431-help` at `case dot edu`, which is open all semester, starting on January 22.

### 3.1 Office Hours for TAs

Office hours will start in January and continue through the semester. Teaching Assistant Office Hours are (mostly) held in WG-56 (Computing Lab) or WG-67 (Student Lounge) on the ground floor of the Wood building, so be sure to look in both places if you need help. These locations are a few steps from each other, on the ground floor of the Wood Building in the School of Medicine. The schedule will be announced during the first week of class.



## Chapter 4

# Deliverables and Grading

This section is coming soon.

The Calendar is the most up-to-date resource for all deadlines in the course.



## Chapter 5

# A Few Writing/Presenting Tips

1. Statistics is a “getting the details right” business - we care deeply about details, and this applies to writing code or complete English sentences.
2. Nothing impresses us as much as a clear and concise argument, presented using well-written English sentences, effective and well-labeled figures and tables.
3. Don’t parrot back material that Dr. Love wrote or said. State ideas in your own words. Stating them in other words is, technically, plagiarism.
4. Edit your more adventurous output; don’t present everything you know how to do in R, and don’t forget that someone is trying to read both your code and your results.
5. Make your work easy to evaluate. In responding to an assignment, be sure to answer the question that was asked, restating it as necessary.
6. Clearly label everything: graphs, tables, your answer to a specific question. Everything. Again, make your work easy to evaluate.
7. Simplify. Emphasize ideas in plain language. Avoid jargon. Use English well.
8. Data are plural. Use “the data **are** ...” rather than “the data *is* ... ”
9. A paragraph must contain more than one sentence.
10. Don’t switch tenses. If you want to write in the present tense, stick to it throughout.
11. Don’t write or say random sample unless you used a random number generator. If you used haphazard sampling or convenience sampling, call it what it is, and indicate whether any problems could have cropped up as a result.
12. Similarly, don’t defend a method of data collection because it is random. Most of the time we want to represent some population, and a random sample is just one way to ensure that certain types of biases have a low probability of creeping in.
13. If you want to write that you used  $\alpha = 0.05$  as your significance level, then state that your results were obtained using a 95% confidence level, not a 95% confidence interval, unless you are actually interpreting a confidence interval.
14. If you’re looking at a  $p$ -value, then you should state either:
  - [1] We’re using a 95% confidence level.
  - [2] We’re using a 5% significance level. or

- [3] We're using  $\alpha = 0.05$ .
  - Don't use more than one of these expressions.
15. Refer to all  $p$ -values that are less than 0.001 or perhaps less than 0.0001 as  $p < 0.001$ , rather than, for instance,  $p = 0.00000001$  or, worse yet,  $p = 0$ . In a similar vein, write all  $p$ -values that exceed 0.99 as  $p > 0.99$  instead of, for instance,  $p = 1$ .
  16. To the extent possible, don't use **computer-ese** to label variables, plots or tables. R and Markdown allow you to change the labels on graphs and tables to meaningful things – do so. Use meaningful abbreviations, as necessary, explaining what they mean on the first usage.
  17. Use words that we all know, whenever possible, and provide clear definitions at the first encounter when jargon is mandatory.
  18. Often the most useful thing you can do in an analysis is to turn a table into a meaningful graph.
  19. When in doubt, err on the side of clearer expression. Clear thinking causes and is demonstrated by clear writing.
  20. In the words of Edward Tufte, to think clearly, keep asking yourself ...

