

Statistical Analysis of Repeated Measurements Data

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What is this Course About

Grouped data arise in a wide range of disciplines

- Typical examples of grouped data
 - ▷ *repeated measurements*: measuring the same outcome multiple times on the same sample unit (e.g., biomarkers in patients)
 - ▷ *multilevel data*: outcomes measured on sample units that are organized in different levels (e.g., patients in medical centers or students in schools)

What is this Course About (cont'd)

- Statistical analysis of grouped data
 - ▷ Features of grouped data
 - ▷ describe their distribution
 - ▷ inference using suitable regression models

Learning Objectives

- Goals: After this course participants will be able to
 - ▷ identify settings in which a repeated measurements model is required,
 - ▷ construct and fit an appropriate model to the data at hand, and
 - ▷ correctly interpret the results
- Even though the course will be primarily explanatory
 - ▷ sufficient mathematical detail will be provided in order participants to obtain a clear view on the different modeling approaches, and how they should be used in practice

Agenda

- **Chapter 1:** Motivating Data Sets

- ▷ Data sets that we will use throughout the course
- ▷ General repeated measurements settings
- ▷ Research questions

- **Chapter 2:** Marginal Models for Continuous Data

- ▷ Features of repeated measurements data
- ▷ Naive approaches
- ▷ Review linear regression
- ▷ Marginal models

Agenda (cont'd)

- **Chapter 3:** The Linear Mixed Effects Model
 - ▷ Intuition behind mixed models
 - ▷ nested and cross random effects
- **Chapter 4:** Marginal Models for Discrete Data
 - ▷ Review generalized linear models
 - ▷ Generalized estimating equations

Agenda (cont'd)

- **Chapter 5:** Mixed Models for Discrete Data

- ▷ Generalized linear mixed effects models
- ▷ approximations of the integrand & integral
- ▷ interpretation of parameters

- **Chapter 6:** Statistical Analysis with Incomplete Grouped Data

- ▷ Problems with incomplete data
- ▷ Missing data mechanisms
- ▷ Valid inferential approaches

Structure of the Course & Material

- Lectures & software practicals using R
- Material:
 - ▷ Course Notes
 - ▷ R code in soft format
- Within the course notes there are several examples of R syntax – these are denoted by the symbol 'R> '

Software Requirements

- The up-to-date versions of R and Rstudio; downloadable from
 - ▷ <http://cran.r-project.org/>
 - ▷ <http://www.rstudio.com/>
- Additional required packages
 - ▷ **nlme**, **lme4**, **MCMCglmm**, **geepack**,
 - ▷ **MASS**, **lattice**, **shiny**, **corrplot**

Software Requirements

- Up-to-date versions of these packages and their dependencies can be installed using the command

```
install.packages(c("shiny", "nlme", "lattice", "lme4",  
                  "MCMCglmm", "geepack", "MASS", "corrplot"),  
                dependencies = TRUE)
```

- Up-to-date version of a modern web browser, e.g.,
 - ▷ Mozilla Firefox (<https://www.mozilla.org/firefox/>)
 - ▷ Google Chrome (<http://www.google.com/chrome/>)

Software Requirements

- A [shiny](#) web app that replicates all analyses in the course including also some additional illustrations
- The app is available on GitHub and can be invoked using the following two-step procedure (assuming internet connection is available)

1. Start R

2. Run the command

```
shiny::runGitHub("Repeated_Measurements", "drizopoulos")
```

this will open a new web browser window (or tab) with the app

- Note: in order the app to be functional you should **not** close R

References

- Some texts in longitudinal data analysis
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 - ▷ Fitzmaurice, G., Laird, N., and Ware, J. (2011). *Applied Longitudinal Analysis*, 2nd Ed. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons.
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 - ▷ Lindsey, J. (1993). *Models for Repeated Measurements*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
 - ▷ Pinheiro, J. and Bates, D. (2000). *Mixed Effects Models in S and S-plus*. New York: Springer-Verlag.
 - ▷ Verbeke, G. and Molenberghs, G. (2000). *Linear Mixed Models for Longitudinal Data*. New York: Springer-Verlag.

... the megalomaniacal strategy of fitting a grand unified model, supposedly capable of answering any conceivable question that might be posed, is, in our view, dangerous, unnecessary and counterproductive.

Drum and McCullach (1993, *Statistical Science* **8**, 300–301)