

# Analyzing Guinea Pig Tooth Growth Data

Alexander Pyle, [apyle@github.com](mailto:apyle@github.com) (<mailto:apyle@github.com>)

December 27, 2015

## Overview

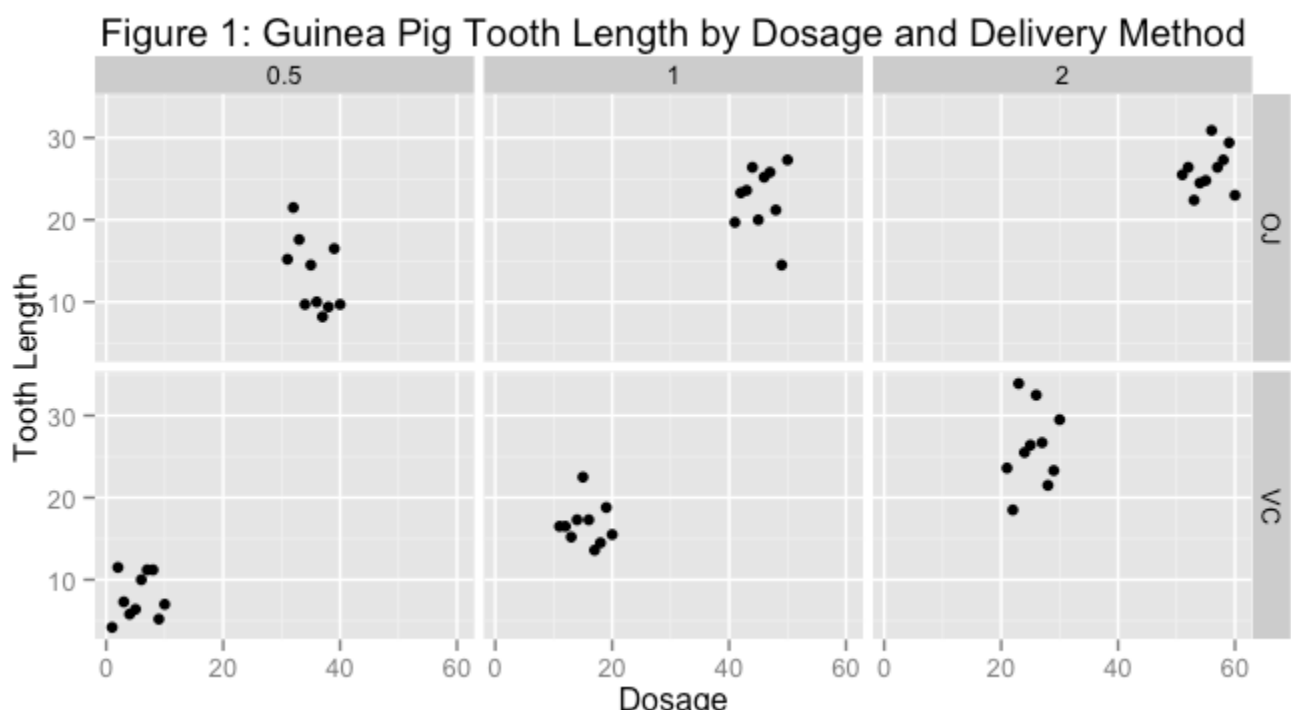
Does delivery method and/or dosage of vitamin C affect tooth growth in guinea pigs? In this paper we will review R's 'ToothGrowth' dataset and perform the appropriate analysis to answer this question and identify the method and dosage, if any, that maximizes tooth growth.

## Data Summary

```
# load the Guinea Pig Tooth Growth data
data(ToothGrowth)
tg <- mutate(ToothGrowth, doseF = factor(dose), pig = 1:60)
```

The 'ToothGrowth' dataset included in R is the results of giving 60 guinea pigs dosages of vitamin C and measuring the resultant tooth growth. The dosages were 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0 milligrams per day and was delivered either via orange juice or ascorbic acid. The guinea pigs were separated into six groups of ten and each group was given the vitamin C in the same dosage and delivery method.

```
gp <- ggplot(tg, aes(x = pig, y = len))
gp <- gp + geom_point() + facet_grid(supp ~ doseF)
gp <- gp + labs(title = "Figure 1: Guinea Pig Tooth Length by Dosage and Delivery Method",
               x = "Dosage", y = "Tooth Length")
gp
```



Looking at the raw data, we can observe a general trend of increasing tooth length with a dosage increase regardless of delivery method as shown in each row. It is not immediately obvious if the delivery method makes a difference. Below we will examine the differences with dosage and delivery method.

## Analysis

These analysis are based on the following assumptions. First, we are assuming that the data are independent and identically distributed (iid) values. We will also assume that the data distributions are not skewed; reviewing the data in the plot above doesn't suggest that the data is order of magnitudes different where we would want to pursue a logarithmic approach. The analysis also assumes that the variances between the different data groups is equal.

```
# Compare the delivery method for 0.5 dosages
test1 <- subset(tg, doseF %in% (0.5))
r1 <- t.test(len ~ supp, data=test1, paired=FALSE, var.equal=TRUE)
```

For our first test, we will see if there is a difference in delivery method at the 0.5 mg daily dosage. Based on our test above, we find the p-value of the test is 0.0053 which suggests there is high likelihood that the means are different.

```
# Compare the delivery method for 1 mg dosages
test2 <- subset(tg, doseF %in% (1))
r2 <- t.test(len ~ supp, data=test2, paired=FALSE, var.equal=TRUE)
```

Like the first test, we will see if there is a difference in delivery methods, but at the 1 mg daily dosage. Based on our test above, we find the p-value of the test is  $7.810 \times 10^{-4}$  which suggests there is high likelihood that the means are different, even more than at the 0.5 mg dosage.

```
# Compare the delivery method for 2 mg dosages
test3 <- subset(tg, doseF %in% (2))
r3 <- t.test(len ~ supp, data=test3, paired=FALSE, var.equal=TRUE)
```

For the third test, we will see if there is a difference in delivery methods at the 2 mg daily dosage. Based on our test above, we find the p-value of the test is 0.96371 which suggests there is high likelihood that the means are the same, meaning that the differences that we saw at the 0.5 mg and 1.0 mg dosages no longer applies at the 2.0 mg daily dosage.

## Conclusion

Based on the findings above, we can state that the increase in dosage does have an impact on guinea pig tooth growth regardless of delivery method. The analysis also supports the finding that for dosages up to a 2 milligram per day, the orange juice delivery method promotes more tooth growth. At 2 mg/day, however, there is no statistical difference between delivery by orange juice or ascorbic acid.

## Appendix

A summary of the tooth growth data can be found at <https://stat.ethz.ch/R-manual/R-patched/library/datasets/html/ToothGrowth.html> (<https://stat.ethz.ch/R-manual/R-patched/library/datasets/html/ToothGrowth.html>). See also [https://bugs.r-project.org/bugzilla3/show\\_bug.cgi?id=15953](https://bugs.r-project.org/bugzilla3/show_bug.cgi?id=15953) ([https://bugs.r-project.org/bugzilla3/show\\_bug.cgi?id=15953](https://bugs.r-project.org/bugzilla3/show_bug.cgi?id=15953)) for additional details on the data set.

This analysis was run with the following configuration.

```
library(devtools)
devtools::session_info() # display environment the script was create and run in.
```

```
## Session info -----
```

```
## setting value
## version R version 3.1.2 (2014-10-31)
## system x86_64, darwin10.8.0
## ui X11
## language (EN)
## collate en_US.UTF-8
## tz America/Denver
```

```
## Packages -----
```

##	package	* version	date	source
##	assertthat	0.1	2013-12-06	CRAN (R 3.1.0)
##	colorspace	1.2-4	2013-09-30	CRAN (R 3.1.0)
##	DBI	0.3.1	2014-09-24	CRAN (R 3.1.1)
##	devtools	* 1.8.0	2015-05-09	CRAN (R 3.1.3)
##	digest	0.6.4	2013-12-03	CRAN (R 3.1.0)
##	dplyr	* 0.4.1	2015-01-14	CRAN (R 3.1.2)
##	evaluate	0.5.5	2014-04-29	CRAN (R 3.1.0)
##	formatR	1.0	2014-08-25	CRAN (R 3.1.1)
##	ggplot2	* 1.0.0	2014-05-21	CRAN (R 3.1.0)
##	git2r	0.10.1	2015-05-07	CRAN (R 3.1.3)
##	gtable	0.1.2	2012-12-05	CRAN (R 3.1.0)
##	htmltools	0.2.6	2014-09-08	CRAN (R 3.1.1)
##	knitr	1.8	2014-11-11	CRAN (R 3.1.2)
##	labeling	0.3	2014-08-23	CRAN (R 3.1.1)
##	lazyeval	0.1.10	2015-01-02	CRAN (R 3.1.2)
##	magrittr	1.5	2014-11-22	CRAN (R 3.1.2)
##	MASS	7.3-35	2014-09-30	CRAN (R 3.1.2)
##	memoise	0.2.1	2014-04-22	CRAN (R 3.1.0)
##	munSELL	0.4.2	2013-07-11	CRAN (R 3.1.0)
##	plyr	1.8.1	2014-02-26	CRAN (R 3.1.0)
##	proto	0.3-10	2012-12-22	CRAN (R 3.1.0)
##	Rcpp	0.11.3	2014-09-29	CRAN (R 3.1.1)
##	RCurl	1.95-4.3	2014-07-29	CRAN (R 3.1.1)
##	reshape2	1.4.1	2014-12-06	CRAN (R 3.1.2)
##	rmarkdown	0.3.10	2015-01-18	Github (rstudio/rmarkdown@b96214b)
##	rversions	1.0.0	2015-04-22	CRAN (R 3.1.3)
##	scales	0.2.4	2014-04-22	CRAN (R 3.1.0)
##	stringr	0.6.2	2012-12-06	CRAN (R 3.1.0)
##	XML	3.98-1.1	2013-06-20	CRAN (R 3.1.0)
##	yaml	2.1.13	2014-06-12	CRAN (R 3.1.0)