

ToothGrowth Data Analysis

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August 26, 2020

Synopsis

In this report, we're going to analyze the ToothGrowth data in the R datasets package. After make some basic exploratory of the data, we will use confidence intervals and hypothesis tests to conclude the impact on tooth growth by different supplement types and doses.

Data Analysis

The `ToothGrowth` dataset contains the length of odontoblasts (cells responsible for tooth growth) in 60 guinea pigs. Each animal received one of three dose levels of vitamin C (**0.5**, **1**, and **2** mg/day) by one of two delivery methods **orange juice** or **ascorbic acid** (a form of vitamin C and coded as VC).

```
library(datasets)
dim(ToothGrowth)
```

```
## [1] 60 3
```

```
summary(ToothGrowth)
```

```
##      len      supp      dose
## Min.   : 4.20   OJ:30   Min.    :0.500
## 1st Qu.:13.07   VC:30   1st Qu.:0.500
## Median :19.25                Median :1.000
## Mean   :18.81                Mean    :1.167
## 3rd Qu.:25.27                3rd Qu.:2.000
## Max.   :33.90                Max.    :2.000
```

A data frame with 60 observations on 3 variables: tooth length **len** (in numeric), supplement type **supp** (in factor VC or OJ) and dose **dose** (numeric in milligrams/day).

```
with(ToothGrowth, table(supp, dose))
```

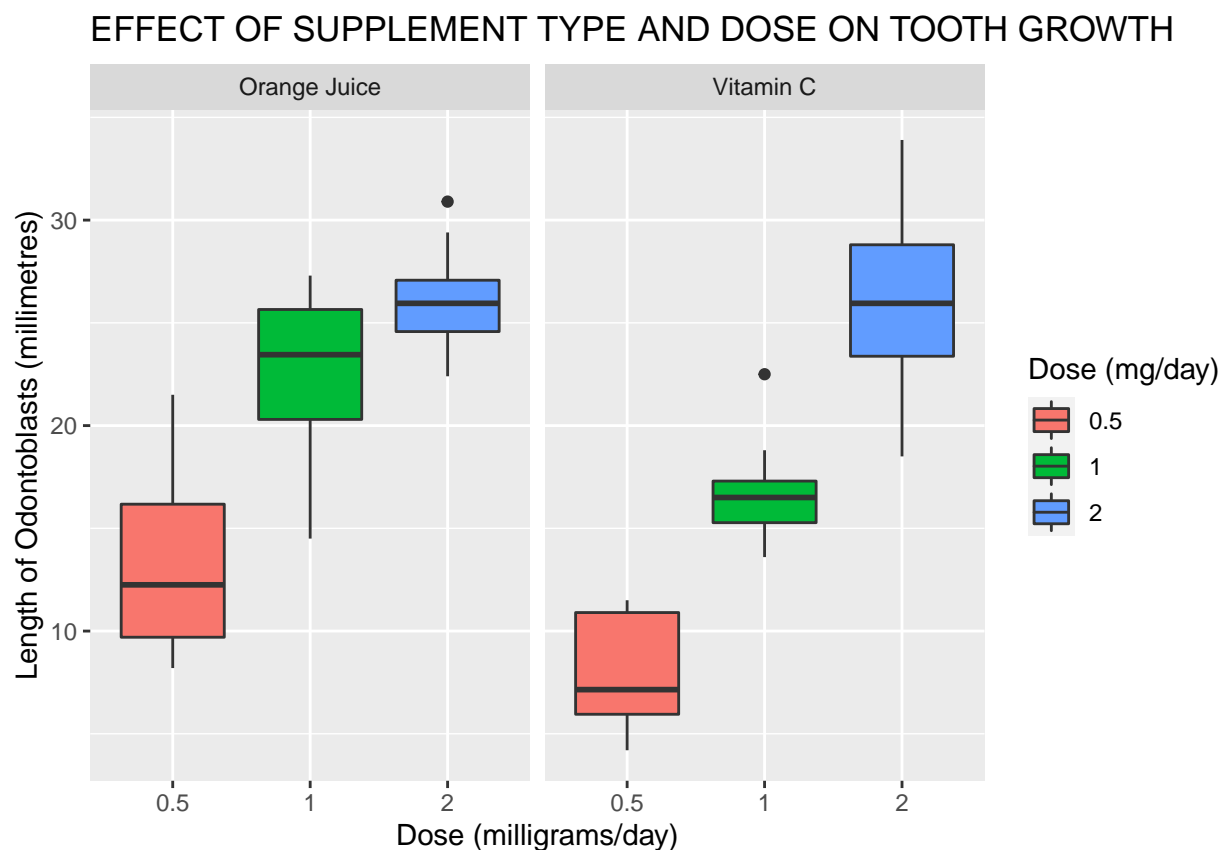
```
##      dose
## supp 0.5  1  2
##   OJ  10 10 10
##   VC  10 10 10
```

So there are 10 observations for each combination of supplement type and dose.

Hypothesis-Testing

```
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
```

```
ggplot(ToothGrowth, aes(x = factor(dose), y = len, fill = factor(dose))) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  facet_grid(.~if_else(supp == 'OJ', 'Orange Juice', 'Vitamin C')) +
  xlab('Dose (milligrams/day)') +
  ylab('Length of Odontoblasts (millimetres)') +
  labs(fill = 'Dose (mg/day)') +
  ggtitle('EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENT TYPE AND DOSE ON TOOTH GROWTH')
```



The above plot indicates that the larger dose may cause larger teeth growth. Beside that, the impacts of Orange Juice are higher than Vitamin C at dosage from 0.5 to 1 mg/day while it's quite balance at dose 2 mg/day.

To check the hypothesis, we define a utility function to filter the length base on supplement type and dose.

```
GetLength <- function(s = '', d)
  ToothGrowth %>% filter(grepl(s, supp), dose == d) %>% select(len)
```

Testing higher dosage vs lower dosage.

```
t.test(x = GetLength(d = 1), y = GetLength(d = 0.5), alternative = 'greater')$p.value
```

```
## [1] 6.341504e-08
```

```
t.test(x = GetLength(d = 2), y = GetLength(d = 1), alternative = 'greater')$p.value
```

```
## [1] 9.532148e-06
```

```
t.test(x = GetLength('OJ', 0.5), y = GetLength('VC', 0.5), alternative = 'greater')$p.value
```

```
## [1] 0.003179303
```

```
t.test(x = GetLength('OJ', 1), y = GetLength('VC', 1), alternative = 'greater')$p.value
```

```
## [1] 0.0005191879
```

```
t.test(x = GetLength('OJ', 2), y = GetLength('VC', 2), alternative = 'two.sided')$p.value
```

```
## [1] 0.9638516
```

Conclusion

- For lower dosages (0.5 and 1.0 mg), OJ provides more tooth growth than VC
- For 2.0mg dosage tooth growth is the same for both supplement methods
- Higher dosages give more growth, independent of supplement method