Knee Data - Random Effects Logit Models

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First the knee dataset is loaded:

- > library(catdata)
- > data(knee)

For the following models the data set is transformed into long format what can be done by the function "reshape".

In addition the dichotomized response variables "RD" is created. The groups are constructed by pain level up to level 2 und pain level higher than level 2.

```
> knee <- reshape(knee, direction="long", varying=list(5:8), v.names="R",timevar="Time")
> knee$RD <- rep(0, length(knee$R))</pre>
```

> knee\$RD[knee\$R>2] <- 1</pre>

For better interpretability the variable "Age" is centered around 30 , the variable "Age2" is created as quadratic effect of "Age".

```
> knee$Age <- knee$Age - 30
> knee$Age2 <- knee$Age^2</pre>
```

Since only the measurements 2, 3 and 4 are used for the models, measurement 1 can be eliminated.

> knee <- knee[knee\$Time!=1,]</pre>

The first model will be fitted by Gauss–Hermite–Quadrature with 20 quadrature points by using function "glmmML" from library "glmmML".

> library(glmmML)

Now the random intercept model with Gauss-Hermite-Quadrature is fitted, the option "method" has to be set on "ghq", the number of quadrature points is set by "n.points".

```
> kneeGHQ <- glmmML(RD ~ as.factor(Th) + as.factor(Sex) + Age + Age2, data=knee, + family=binomial(), method="ghq", n.points=20, cluster=id) > summary(kneeGHQ)
```

Call: glmmML(formula = RD ~ as.factor(Th) + as.factor(Sex) + Age + Age2, family = bi

```
coef se(coef)
                                     z Pr(>|z|)
                3.0540 1.10110 2.774 0.0055
(Intercept)
as.factor(Th)2 -1.8618 0.84628 -2.200
                                        0.0280
as.factor(Sex)1 0.6071 0.88732 0.684
                                        0.4900
                0.0324 0.04392 0.739
                                         0.4600
Age
               -0.0155 0.00531 -2.922 0.0035
Age2
Scale parameter in mixing distribution: 3.62 gaussian
Std. Error:
                                        0.633
        LR p-value for H_0: sigma = 0: 1.51e-24
Residual deviance: 375 on 375 degrees of freedom
                                                        AIC: 387
   The random intercept model with Penalized Quasi-Likelihood is fitted by
use of "glmmPQL" from the library "MASS".
> kneePQL <- glmmPQL(RD ~ as.factor(Th) + as.factor(Sex) + Age + Age2, data=knee,
+ random = ~ 1/id, family=binomial())
> summary(kneePQL)
Linear mixed-effects model fit by maximum likelihood
 Data: knee
  AIC BIC logLik
  NA NA
             NA
Random effects:
 Formula: ~1 | id
        (Intercept) Residual
StdDev:
              2.71
                      0.632
Variance function:
Structure: fixed weights
 Formula: ~invwt
Fixed effects: RD ~ as.factor(Th) + as.factor(Sex) + Age + Age2
                Value Std.Error DF t-value p-value
(Intercept)
                2.143
                          0.715 254
                                       3.00 0.0030
                          0.564 122
                                      -2.29 0.0235
as.factor(Th)2 -1.295
as.factor(Sex)1 0.414
                          0.622 122
                                       0.67 0.5062
                0.023
                          0.031 122
                                       0.73 0.4639
Age
               -0.011
                          0.003 122 -3.17 0.0019
Age2
Correlation:
                (Intr) a.(T)2 a.(S)1 Age
as.factor(Th)2 -0.451
as.factor(Sex)1 -0.673 0.046
Age
                0.085 0.104 0.086
Age2
               -0.526 0.006 0.091 -0.330
Standardized Within-Group Residuals:
         Q1
                Med
                        Q3
```

-2.357 -0.395 0.266 0.353 2.240

Number of Observations: 381 Number of Groups: 127

The library "gee" is needed for fitting of the marginal model.

> library(gee)

For the marginal model the data set has to be arranged according to the variable "id" so that measurements from the same individual are arranged one after the other.

```
> knee <- knee[order(knee$id),]</pre>
```

- > kneeGEE <- gee(RD ~ as.factor(Th) + as.factor(Sex) + Age + Age2, data=knee,
 + family=binomial(), id=id, corstr="exchangeable")</pre>

```
(Intercept) as.factor(Th)2 as.factor(Sex)1
                                                      Age
                                                                      Age2
   1.17278
                  -0.67398
                                  0.26569
                                                   0.01369
                                                                  -0.00612
```

> summary(kneeGEE)

GEE: GENERALIZED LINEAR MODELS FOR DEPENDENT DATA gee S-function, version 4.13 modified 98/01/27 (1998)

Model:

Link: Logit Variance to Mean Relation: Binomial Correlation Structure: Exchangeable

```
gee(formula = RD ~ as.factor(Th) + as.factor(Sex) + Age + Age2,
   id = id, data = knee, family = binomial(), corstr = "exchangeable")
```

Summary of Residuals:

1Q Median Min 3Q Max -0.809 -0.477 0.239 0.388 0.766

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Naive S.E.	Naive z	Robust S.E.	Robust z
(Intercept)	1.17278	0.42386	2.767	0.44806	2.617
as.factor(Th)2	-0.67398	0.33316	-2.023	0.33421	-2.017
as.factor(Sex)1	0.26569	0.36012	0.738	0.36673	0.724
Age	0.01369	0.01792	0.764	0.01736	0.789
Age2	-0.00612	0.00206	-2.978	0.00198	-3.086

Estimated Scale Parameter: 1.02

Number of Iterations: 1

Working Correlation [,1] [,2] [,3]

- [1,] 1.000 0.608 0.608
- [2,] 0.608 1.000 0.608
- [3,] 0.608 0.608 1.000