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Næste nummer af "MEDDELELSER" udkommer 1. December 2002.

Bidrag til dette nummer skal være redaktøren i hænde senest

mandag den 22. november kl. 12.00.

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MEDDELELSER

Dansk Selskab for Teoretisk Statistik

Todagesmøde i Dansk Selskab for Teoretisk Statistik 19.-20. November 2002

Sted: Samfundsmedicinsk Auditoruim ved Institut for Biostatistik, Aarhus Universitet, Vennelyst Boulevard 6, 8000 Århus C.

Tilmelding til Annette Bachmann, kab@biostat.au.dk senest tirsdag den 12. november.

Fuldt program, med abstracts inde i bladet.

DAVID CLAYTON ÆRESDOKTOR

Ved Københavns Universitets årsfest torsdag 21 november vil

David Clayton
Wellcome Trust Centre for Molecular Mechanisms in Disease Cambridge Institute of Medical Research University of Cambridge

blive udnævnt til æresdoktor i medicin.

David er kendt af mange af selskabets medlemmer som pioner i en række centrale medicinsk-statistiske og epidemiologiske metodespørgsmål. Han har gavmildt inddraget danske kolleger og yngre forskere i sin viden og er berømt for sine klare og inspirerende foredrag. Han har i de senere år arbejdet med genetisk statistik og vil holde et foredrag med titlen:

Admixture in genetic association studies. A "Bayesianly justifiable and relevant frequency" approach.

torsdag 21 november kl. 10.45-11.45

i lokale 21.1.18 på Panum instituttet i København.
Fuldt abstract inde i bladet.

27. årgang nr. 7

Oktober 2002

Selskabets bestyrelse:

Formand: Bjarne Højgaard Institut for Matematiske Fag Aalborg Universitet Frederik Bajersvej 7 9200 Aalborg Øst	Tlf: 9635 8927 Fax: 9815 8129 e-mail: bjh@math.auc.dk
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Bestyrelsen: best, bestyr, bestyrelse, board

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Todagesmøde i Dansk Selskab for Teoretisk Statistik
19.-20. November 2002

Sted: Samfundsmedicinsk Auditoruim ved Institut for Biostatistik, Aarhus Universitet, Vennelyst Boulevard 6, 8000 Århus C.

Tilmelding til Annette Bachmann, kab@biostat.au.dk senest tirsdag den 12. november.

Program

Tirsdag

14.00-14.15: Velkomst

14.15-15.00: Erik Parner, Institut for Biostatistik, Aarhus Universitet.

Interval-censored data with applications

SCOR is a Danish, nationwide registry of oral conditions among 3 to 18-year olds from early 1970's until today. As a part of the regular visit the child's dentist carries out an oral examination according to criteria from the National Board of Health. These oral registrations are made annually and information about age at emergence and age at carries of the permanent teeth are thus interval censored.

In this talk I will discuss aspects of analyzing interval censored data in connection to the SCOR database. In particular, nonparametric estimation of the joint distribution function for bivariate interval censored data is considered.

15.00-15.30: Kaffe/the i frokoststuen, Det Samfundsmedicinske Hus

15.30-16.30: Anders Skrondal, Folkehelsainstituttet i Oslo, Norge.

Estimation and prediction in generalized linear latent and mixed models: A practical perspective

Generalized linear mixed models (GLMM) are generalized linear models with random effects in the linear predictor. We have extended GLMMs in two ways to define generalized linear latent and mixed models (GLLAMM): (1) Latent variables (factors and/or random effects), possibly varying at different hierarchical levels, are included in the linear predictor and (2) latent variables can be regressed on other latent variables and/or observed covariates.

For multivariate normal latent variables the likelihood of GLLAMMs cannot be expressed in closed form. I will discuss different estimation methods developed for GLMMs and describe an adaptive quadrature approach we have developed for GLLAMMs. I will also describe non-parameteric maximum likelihood estimation (NPMLE) which does not require specification of a parametric

distribution for the latent variables.

Prediction of latent variables for the individual units is usually performed by empirical Bayes. I will compare prediction based on models with multivariate normal and non-parametric latent variable distributions. Finally, I will discuss different types of standard errors for empirical Bayes predictions

16.45-17.30: Claus Dethlefsen, Institut for Matematiske Fag, Aalborg Universitet

Space-time problems and applications

State space models and Kalman filter techniques have been widely used for the analysis of time series. Typically, a latent process is assessed from observations using filtering (the present), smoothing (the past) and/or prediction (the future). The model class is very broad and comprises ARIMA models, cubic spline models and structural time series models. The development of state space theory has interacted with the development of other statistical disciplines.

We consider Markov random field models, which are spatial models applicable in e.g. disease mapping and in agricultural experiments. Recently, Gaussian Markov random field models were expressed as state space models, enabling the Kalman filter machinery. Our main contribution is to extend the Markov random field models by generalising the corresponding state space model. It turns out that several non-Gaussian spatial models can be analysed by combining approximate Kalman filter techniques with importance sampling. We illustrate the methodology by examples.

18.30: Middag i Matematisk Kantine, Institut for Matematiske Fag.

Onsdag

10.00-10.45 Esben Agerbo, Dansk Center for Registerforskning, Aarhus Universitet

Using Danish registers in psychiatric epidemiology

The Danish population-based registration system is a goldmine for epidemiological research. The current talk will focus on pros and cons of working with registers. The main focus, however, will be on the nested case-control study and on examples from psychiatric epidemiology.

10.45-11.15: Kaffe/The i frokoststuen, Det Samfundsmedicinske Hus.

11.15-12.00: Jens Ledet Jensen, Afdeling for Teoretisk Statistik, Aarhus Universitet

*Microarrays: A case for statistical smagsdommere**

*Arbiters of taste

For 1 1/2 year I have been in contact with the group around Torben Ørntoft at Skejby University Hospital working with microarray data in cancer research. The aim of the talk is to describe what I have learned about microarrays and the intended audience are those who have heard very little about the subject.

Being an amateur concerning cooperation with the hospital world I only slowly realized that there are more than meets the eye in terms of unwanted variation. I will describe how the data is collected and point out the different sources of variation: these include the production of the microarray chip, non-uniformity in the response across a chip, non uniformity in the handling of the chip, and uncertainties in the reading of the chip. The raw data is an image of intensities and it is not always clear how to transform these to a single response for each gene represented on the chip. On top of this one has a large biological variation and since a typical microarray experiment involves a very small number of persons it can be difficult to detect a signal. In microarray studies one will often encounter the curse of dimensionality: the more genes that are put on the chip the more difficult it is to find a few really significant genes. I illustrate this feature with explicit calculations in a very simplified model. During the talk I will mention some of the methods in use when searching for significant genes.

A data set on bladder cancer will be used for illustation.

12.15-13.00: Claus Ekstrøm, Institut for Matematik og Fysik, Den Kgl. Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole

Linkage analysis of quantitative traits

Analysis of genetic marker data from family-based studies can be used to identify chromosomal regions that harbour genes influencing a quantitative trait. In this talk we review the necessary steps to undertake a complete genome-wide linkage analysis. This includes the construction of genetic maps, detection of genotyping and pedigree errors, allele sharing estimation, and the use of variance component models for linkage analysis.

In the second part of the talk, traditional variance component models for multipoint linkage analysis of quantitative traits are extended to accommodate analysis of sex chromosomes, to allow for differences in gene expression levels of specific loci, and to detect linkage in the presence of genetic heterogeneity. We apply the linkage model to a dataset of 61 Danish families with phenotypic measurements of quantitative traits related to type 2 diabetes in order to locate chromosomal regions containing genes that may influence the risk of type 2 diabetes.

13.00: Tag med frokost.

SEMINAR I MATEMATISK STATISTIK OG SANDSYNLIGHEDSREGNING.

Seminarerne afholdes kl. 15:15 i auditorium 10 på
H.C. Ørsted Instituttet. Der serveres te i lokale E325 kl. 15:00.

Onsdag den 13. november: Magnus Wiktorsson (Lund): Some results regarding the approximation of Lévy processes and Lévy driven SDEs.

During the the last few years Lévy processes have attained increased attention. They are used as building blocks in models for various phenomena in financial markets, turbulence etc. There is, however, for many interesting cases, no exact method of simulating these processes. In the first part of the talk we will give an outline of some results on the representation and approximation of Lévy processes. In the the second part of the talk, these results will be used to provide approximations of stochastic differential equations driven by Lévy processes. We will here recapitulate some recent results on the behaviour of the Euler method for generating approximative solutions to such SDEs. For the case where we cannot simulate the increments of the driving process exactly one might expect a slower convergence rate for the numerical solution and we will see that this is indeed the case. For the case where the driving process is a subordinated Lévy process we will provide an approximation which has an improved convergence rate compared to the case where we simply approximate the driving process with a compound Poisson process. We will also for some particular cases discuss how to balance the level of approximation for the driving Lévy process and the number of discretisation steps in the Euler scheme.

Onsdag den 27. november: Niels Richard Hansen (ASOR): Significant folding of random sequences.

Small RNA-molecules, many with unknown function, have recently been found in great numbers. A class of them baptised micro-RNA's are believed to regulate the expression of protein coding genes, and in a pre-functioning state they seem to have a typical fold-back structure. It is of great interest to be able to search entire genomes by computational methods to identify potential micro-RNA's, and one could look for small segments of the genome with a fold-back structure comparable to the known micro-RNA's. In several empirical studies it has, however, been shown that the structure of a small RNA-molecule does not distinguish the RNA-sequence significantly from a random sequence. In the talk, I will show some theoretical work on the formation of certain fold-back structures in random (iid. and Markov) sequences, and for the size and structure of typical micro-RNA's, the results confirm earlier studies; that the fold-back structure alone is not significant for small RNA-molecules. An idea for searching for small functional RNA-molecules in entire genomes based on structure as well as evolutionary conservation in two different genomes will also be discussed.

Onsdag den 4. december: Priscilla Greenwood (Univ. of British Columbia and Arizona State University): Stochastic resonance.

If a signal is below a threshold, no information is obtained about the signal. When noise is added, the signal plus noise is sometimes above the threshold, and the signal can be estimated from the time series of 0's and 1's identifying the exceedance times. We investigate the Fisher Information contained in such a time series for a constant signal as a function of noise variance. For time-varying signals we use nonparametric kernel regression to estimate the signal. A simulation study explores the effectiveness of this estimate for various signal types. This is joint work with L.W.Ward (U. of British Columbia), U.U.Muller (U. of Bremen) and W. Wefelmeyer (U. of Siegen).

Onsdag den 11. december: Jesper Lund Pedersen (ASOR): Prediction of the ultimate maximum of Brownian motion and optimal stopping.

The focus of this talk will be on optimal prediction of the ultimate maximum of a Brownian motion. At time 0 we start to observe a Brownian path. Based upon the information which is continuously updated through the observation of the path, a (stopping) time is determined such that the path is as close as possible to its unknown ultimate maximum (over a given time interval). The closeness is measured by a q-mean and a probability distance. Formally this can be formulated as an optimal stopping problem. The method of proofs relies upon a representation of a conditional expectation of the gain process and the principle of smooth fit (at a single point).

Nekrolog

Det er med dybfølt sorg, at vi må meddele at statistiker på Novo Nordisk A/S Thomas Bayer døde d 6/10, efter længere tids sygdom.
Efter endt kandidateksamen startede Thomas sin karriere som statistiker på Statistisk Forskningsenhed. I 1989 fik Thomas job som statistiker på Novo Nordisk. Gennem de næsten 14 år, hvor Thomas var ansat på Novo Nordisk bestred han en række forskellige roller, både som Statistiker, chef for Statistik afdelingen i Diabetes Divisionen og Chef for Data Management. Thomas' arbejde var altid karakteriseret ved et smittende engagement, en iderigdom og en aldrig svigtende ihærdighed i at nå de mål han havde sat sig for. Med sin utrolige intelligens og logiske sans, så han systemer og løsningsmodeller, som andre først langt senere indså nytten og betydningen af. Hans visioner for hvordan man kunne binde Data Management og Statistik sammen levede i det arbejde han til det sidste var dybt engageret i. Altid havde Thomas et slående slogan for visionerne. Under slogannet: 'Work Smarter Not Harder' arbejdede han med sit system kaldet 'MetaWay', og som den fighter han var, præsenterede han resultaterne på et SAS seminar kun ganske få måneder før hans alt for tidlige død.
Vi vil huske Thomas for alle hans kreative ideer og ikke mindst hans humoristiske sans, der ikke svigtede selv i den sidste svære tid.
Vores varme tanker går til Rikke og børnene, som i Thomas har haft en varm, kærlig, sjov og spændende mand og far.

Helge Gydesen og Merete Jørgensen

Biostatistisk Afdeling
København Universitet

SEMINAR I ANVENDT STATISTIK

Seminarerne afholdes kl. 15.15, Panum Instituttet, Blegdamsvej 3. (Indgangen Nørre Alle 20 kan også benyttes). Der serveres te i Biostatistisk Afdeling på gangarealet (33.4.11) kl. 14.45.

Mandag d. 11. november 2002, lokale 21.1.25a

The Cox Proportional Hazards model with latent predictors measured by multiple categorical indicators

Klaus Larsen
Hvidovre Hospital

Multiple categorical variables are commonly used in medical and epidemiological research to measure specific aspects of human health and functioning. To analyze such data, models have been developed considering these categorical variables as imperfect indicators of an individual's "true" status of health or functioning. These models are called item response models. In this presentation, different item response models are used to model the relationship between covariates, a latent class variable (the unobserved status of health or functioning) and the observed indicators (e.g. variables from a questionnaire). The Cox Model is extended to encompass a latent variable as predictor of time-to-event, while using information about the latent variable available from multiple categorical indicators. The expectation-maximization (EM) algorithm is employed to obtain maximum likelihood estimates, and different methods for diagnostics are considered. The usefulness of the model framework and the proposed techniques are illustrated in different analyses of data from the Women's Health and Aging Study concerning the effect of physical functioning on time-to-death for elderly women.

Mandag d. 25. november 2002, lokale 21.1.25a

On the Analysis of one-channel cDNA microarray data

David Edwards
Novo Nordisk A/S

Data from one-channel cDNA microarray studies may exhibit poor reproducibility due to spatial heterogeneity, non-linear array-to-array variation and problems arising when correcting for background. Uncorrected, these phenomena can give rise to misleading conclusions. The talk considers some techniques for dealing with these problems.
Spatial heterogeneity may be corrected using two-dimensional loess smoothing (Colantuoni et al., 2002). Non-linear between-array variation may be corrected using an iterative application of one-dimensional loess smoothing. A method for background correction using a smoothing function rather than simple subtraction is described.
These techniques promote within-array spatial uniformity and between-array reproducibility. Their application is illustrated using data from a study of the effects of an insulin sensitizer, rosiglitazone, on gene expression in white adipose tissue in diabetic db/db mice. They may also be useful with data from two-channel cDNA microarrays and from oligonucleotide arrays.

Charlotte Hindsberger

Call for Papers
13th Scandinavian Conference on Image Analysis
SCIA 2003
Göteborg, Sweden, June 29 - July 2, 2003 http://www.hh.se/scia2003

Please notice the new date

The ambition of SCIA is to bring together leading researchers in the field of image analysis and present an exciting and advanced scientific program reflecting the state-of-the-art of the discipline. SCIA 2003 is the thirteenth in a series of conferences arranged every two years. We look forward to your contributions to this long-standing tradition.

Hosted this year by the Swedish Society of Image Analysis (SSAB), the conference is sponsored by the International Association for Pattern Recognition (IAPR) and the Nordic chapters of IAPR.

Scientific Program

The scientific program will include contributed as well as invited papers. Accepted papers will be published in the conference proceedings (Springer LNCS). The first day of the conference will consist of special sessions, such as workshops and/or tutorials.

Contributions covering the topics below are solicited. However, all submissions addressing issues related to image analysis are strongly encouraged. The main technical areas are:

- Image feature extraction
  Image understanding
- Grouping and segmentation
- Motion analysis
- Texture analysis
- Color analysis
- Shape analysis
- Computer Vision
- Cognitive vision
- Medical image processing
- Measurement and quantification
- Measurement and visualization
- Image coding and compression
- Multi-modal processing
- Indexing and databases
- Images and the 3-D geometry
- Standards and best practices
- Images and pattern recognition
- Classification
- Applications

Invited Speakers and Workshop/Tutorial Presenters (not yet complete) Ivar Austvoll, Stavanger University College (NO) Ewert Bengtsson, Uppsala University (SE) Lars Bååth, Halmstad University (SE) Herve Delingette, INRIA, Sophia-Antipolis (FR) Chris Glasbey, Biomathematics & Statistics Scotland (UK) Ed Hancock, University of York (UK) Ioannis Kakadiaris, University of Houston (US) Rasmus Larsen, Technical

University of Denmark (DK) Jussi Parkkinen, University of Joensuu (FI) Milan Sonka, University of Iowa (US)

Venue
Situated in the heart of Scandinavia, Göteborg is within easy reach by air, rail and sea. There are daily flights from all the main European airports to Göteborg's Landvetter airport. The city center is only 20 minutes away by coach. Founded in 1829, Chalmers University of Technology is named after the major benefactor, William Chalmers, one of the directors of the successful Swedish East India Company in Göteborg. Today, the campus area with its modern conference facilities is situated in the city center close to hotels, restaurants, theatres, and shopping centers.

Social Activities
Besides the conference dinner, there will be plenty of opportunities for social activities including boat cruises in the beautiful Göteborg archipelago, Liseberg - the largest amusement park in Scandinavia, the Botanic Garden, and many others.

Instruction to Authors
Max 6 pages according to Springer LNCS format
http://www.springer.de/comp/lncs/authors.html
Look under the heading "Proceedings and Other Multi-author Volumes" describing format files and providing help. Papers should be submitted to:
scia2003.papers@hh.se

Important Dates
Submission of papers: January 22, 2003
Notification of acceptance: March 22, 2003
Camera-ready papers: May 8, 2003
Conference dates: June 29 - July 2, 2003

Contact Information
http://www.hh.se/scia2003
SCIA2003@gbg.congrex.se

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DANMARKS TRANSPORTFORSKNING

Stillingsopslag

Forsker/seniorforsker
Inden for Transportsikkerhed og -risiko

Danmarks TransportForskning vil styrke sin kompetence vedr. statistiske metoder og modellering inden for forskningsområdet Transportsikkerhed og -risiko. Vi søger en person med en relevant akademisk uddannelse, f.eks. som civilingeniør eller cand. scient., der vil være med til at opbygge et ungt institut.

Stillingen omfatter forskning i sikkerhed og risiko ved transport på vej og bane. Vi arbejder med analyse af statistiske data og opbygning af modeller, der beskriver sammenhængen mellem ulykkesfaktorer, hvoraf nogle er indbyrdes afhængige. Vi arbejder med at beskrive kausale sammenhænge mellem mange faktorer og opbygge tilhørende modeller, ligesom vi udvikler statistiske analyseværktøjer. Vi vil derfor lægge vægt på kompetence inden for modellering og statistiske analysemetoder. Kendskab til trafikteknik vil være ønskelig. Der vil desuden blive lagt vægt på, at medarbejderen kan medvirke til at skabe gode internationale kontakter. Det vil derfor yderligere være en fordel, hvis man har erfaring fra internationalt forskningssamarbejde.

Vi lægger vægt på, at instituttets forskning er relevant som grundlag for forskningsbaseret rådgivning primært for Trafikministeriet, men også for dets institutioner og andre relevante ministerier (herunder Justitsministeriet). Samtidig tilstræbes en videnskabelig produktion af høj kvalitet. Danmarks TransportForskning arbejder projektorienteret, og vi satser målrettet på at udvikle medarbejdernes kompetencer.

Kvalifikationer
Du har evner og lyst til at udføre forskning af høj kvalitet med anvendelse på konkrete problemstillinger inden for transportsikkerhed og -risiko og har en relevant Ph.D. grad. Du er civ.ing., cand. scient. eller tilsvarende med særlig kompetence inden for statistiske metoder. Du har lyst til at arbejde tværfagligt, og du er god til at formulere dig både skriftligt og mundtligt.

Løn- og ansættelsesvilkår
Ansættelse sker i henhold til gældende overenskomst for akademikere i staten og reglerne for stillingsstruktur for videnskabeligt personale med forskningsopgaver ved sektorforskningsinstitutioner. Ansættelse kan ske som forsker eller seniorforsker. Stillingen ønskes besat snarest muligt.

Du er velkommen til at kontakte forskningschef Kurt Petersen for uddybende information på telefon 4525 6522 eller email kp@dtf.dk.

Ansøgningen
Skriftlig ansøgning med vedlagt curriculum vitae, eksamensbevis, publikationer og andet relevant materiale, der kan lægges til grund for en bedømmelse af dine faglige kvalifikationer, skal være Danmarks TransportForskning i hænde senest fredag, den 8. november. 2002 kl. 12.00. Det skal angives, om ansøgningen gælder en stilling som forsker eller seniorforsker. Vedrørende besættelsen af stillinger som forsker eller seniorforsker nedsættes et fagligt bedømmelsesudvalg, jfr. Bekendtgørelse nr. 64 af 19. august 1997 om ansættelse af videnskabelige medarbejdere ved sektorforskningsinstitutioner.

Danmarks TransportForskning opfordrer alle interesserede uanset køn, alder, race, religion eller etnisk tilhørsforhold til at søge stillingen.

Oplysninger om Danmarks TransportForskning kan fås på Insituttets hjemmeside www.dtf.dk.

DEN KGL. VETERINÆR- OG LANDBOHØJSKOLE

KVL

Adjunkt i statistik

Den Kgl. Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole søger en adjunkt i statistik fra den 1. januar 2003 eller snarest derefter.

Arbejdsopgaverne omfatter forskning og undervisning, men også statistisk rådgivning og konsulentarbejde inden for biologisk og økonomisk forskning.

Ansættelsesproceduren vil følge Forskningsministeriets bekendtgørelse nr. 820 af 31. august 2000. Stillingen besættes på overenskomstvilkår.

For at søge stillingen er det nødvendigt, at ansøgeren rekvirerer det komplette stillingsopslag for stillingen, hvori indhold, kvalifikationskrav og krav til ansøgningerne er beskrevet. Stillingsopslaget kan rekvireres enten på KVL's hjemmeside eller ved henvendelse til **Den Kgl. Veterinær- og Landbohøjskoles Personalekontor, Bülowsvej 17, 1870 Frederiksberg C, Danmark**, tlf. 3528 2022. De bedes ved henvendelse henvise til **j.nr. 621-182. Ansøgningsfristen for stillingen er den 21. november 2002 kl. 12.00.** Dette opslag er et uddrag, der ikke kan bruges som grundlag for ansøgning.

KVL varetager forskning og uddannelse på land-, skov- og havebrugsområderne, veterinærområdet og på humanernærings- og levnedsmiddelområdet. KVL har ca. 3.500 studerende, heraf 400 ph.d., 1.600 ansatte og en omsætning på 960 mio. kr. Som led i KVL's ligestillingspolitik opfordrer vi både kvinder og mænd uanset alder, race, religion eller etnisk tilhørsforhold til at søge stillingen. Læs i øvrigt om KVL på www.kvl.dk

Ph.D. Projects in Statistics

There will be two possible Ph.d. projects in statistics at Department of Mathematics and Physics, The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University (KVL). Both are intended to start in the beginning of 2003.

Project A: **Statistical aspects of chemometrics.**
Newly developed chemometrical methods make it possible to handle large and complex data in an effective and applied fashion. However, an important criticism is that often the statistical properties of the results are lacking. The project is thought to lie in this borderland with an adviser attached from both chemometrics and statistics. In the literature some work has been carried out within the headline of the project, especially for bi-linear methods (Principal Component Analysis, PCA). The connection between these methods and the extensively used "mixed models" within classical statistics, the so-called "multiplicative mixed models", is still an active research area with applications within e.g. plant breeding, but also potentially relevant for food science applications. Similar work for 3- and multiway methods, as for instance PARAFAC, is limited and is thought of as the key area of the project. Although the project is primarily methodological, it will have its take-off in concrete applications especially within the food science area.

Contact persons:
Associate professor Per Bruun Brockhoff, e-mail: pmb@kvl.dk, phone +45 3528 2361, Department of Mathematics and Physics and Professor Rasmus Bro-Jørgensen, e-mail: rb@kvl.dk, phone +45 3528 3296, Department of Dairy and Food Science

Further information:
The project is one out of 9 announced projects. As part of the yearly scholarships for specific subject areas 6 scholarships will be given to the best qualified applicants. Deadline for application is 14. October 2002. Applicants must read the complete job advertisement:

1. In Danish (http://www.signatur01.dk/stillinger/021014_phdstipdlatsaerlige.html)
2. In English (http://www.signatur01.dk/stillinger/021014_phdscholarspecifics.html)

and fill out the proper official application forms in collaboration with the local contact persons in advance.

Project B: **Classification in Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics.**
In the discovery of new drugs it is of paramount importance that the compound has to cross several barriers in getting from the site of administration to the site of action. Most pharmaceutical companies, including Novo Nordisk, have therefore established high throughput assays in the last 3-4 years period to classify compounds according to ADME properties (Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism and Excretion) already in the discovery phase. From this type of screening a huge amount of data is collected and in the suggested project such data will be applied to build models for prediction of ADME categories of new drug candidates. So the aim is to investigate, develop and implement relevant multivariate classification methodology in close collaboration with the industrial partner.

Contact persons:
Associate professor Per Bruun Brockhoff, e-mail: pmb@kvl.dk, phone +45 3528 2361, Department of Mathematics and Physics, KVL and Research Scientist Hanne Refsgaard, e-mail: HaRe@novonordisk.com, phone +45 4443 0367, Drug Metabolism, Novo Nordisk A/S

Further information:
The project is planned as a Danish Industrial Ph.D. (Danish: Erhvervs Ph.D.) with Department of Mathematics and Physics and Novo Nordisk as main partners and the Chemometrics Group at Department of Dairy and Food Science as 3rd party. The candidate will formally be employed by Novo Nordisk in the period. The applications for financial support are yet to be carried out. The project application process is planned for Autumn 2002 in close collaboration with an interested and qualified applicant. If you consider yourself as such, please send an informal notice by mail/email to Per Bruun Brockhoff, pmb@kvl.dk before the 30. October with a brief description of yourself including a list of grades.

I forbindelse med sin udnævnelse til æresdoktor i medicin ved Københanvs Universitet holder

David Clayton

Cambridge Institute of Medical Research

torsdag 21. november 2002 kl. 10.45 i lokale 21.1.18 på Panum Instituttet, København, foredraget

Admixture in genetic association studies. A "Bayesianly justifiable and relevant frequency" approach.

Abstract

In the study of association between genetic polymorphisms and disease, recent admixture of two or more genetically different populations can present both opportunities and hazards. The recent identification of single nucleotide polymorphisms whose frequency varies between founder populations has now rendered this amenable to statistical analysis. However, models for admixture are difficult to fit, except by the use of Bayesian MCMC methods. Yet, full probability modelling of both admixture and disease-genotype association is unattractive. Instead, we propose a hybrid Bayesian/frequentist approach in the spirit of Rubin (1984). An example concerning polymorphisms associated with skin pigmentation will be described.

EURASIP Journal on Applied Signal Processing — Forkortet af red.

Special Issue on
Model-Based Sound Synthesis

The aim of this special issue is to present recent research in model-based sound synthesis. Prospective papers should be unpublished and present novel, fundamental research offering innovative contributions either from a methodological or an application perspective. See the below mentioned webpages for more information.

Authors should follow the EURASIP JASP manuscript format described at the journal site http://asp.hindawi.com/. Prospective authors should submit an electronic copy of their complete manuscript through the EURASIP JASP's web submission system at http://asp.hindawi.com/wss/, according to the following timetable.

Manuscript Due	June 30, 2003
Acceptance Notification	December 31, 2003
Final Manuscript Due	March 31, 2004
Publication Date	4th Quarter, 2004

Kalender 2002

(arrangementer annonceret i MEDDELELSER)

Dato	Med. nr.	Aktivitet
19-20/11	6/02	2-dages møde i Århus
5/12	6/02	Event history analysis and the cross section
15-19/6 2003	6/02	Conference: Spruce VI, Department of Mathematical Statistics, Lund, Sweden
11/11	8/02	Seminar Biostatistisk Afd.: Klaus Larsen: The Cox Proportional Hazards model with latent predictors measured by multiple categorical indicators
13/11	8/02	Seminar HCØ: Magnus Wiktorsson (Lund): Some results regarding the approximation of Lévy processes and Lévy driven SDEs.
21/11	8/02	Panum Instituttet, Biostatistisk Afd.: Æresdoktor David Clayton: Admixture in genetic association studies. A "Bayesianly justifiable and relevant frequency" approach.
25/11	8/02	Seminar Biostatistisk Afd.: David Edwards (Novo Nordisk A/S): On the Analysis of one-channel cDNA microarray data.
27/11	8/02	Seminar HCØ: Niels Richard Hansen (ASOR): Significant folding of random sequences.
4/12	8/02	Seminar HCØ: Priscilla Greenwood (Univ. of British Columbia and Arizona State University): Stochastic resonance.
11/12	8/02	Seminar HCØ: Jesper Lund Pedersen (ASOR): Prediction of the ultimate maximum of Brownian motion and optimal stopping.

Deadlines i år 2002

Frist for indlevering af bidrag:
22. november kl. 12

MEDDELELSER udkommer
1. december

Redaktionen beklager at Meddelelser muligvis bliver lidt forsinket denne gang. Det skyldes nedbrud i trykkeriet, som vi ingen indflydelse har på.

Nyt om navne

Piero Torre er pr. 1. oktober 2002 ansat som Biostatistiker i Biostatistisk Afdeling, H. Lundbeck A/S.

Niels Michael Kamp, Klinisk Statistik, Novo Nordisk er blevet udnævnt til Special Kemiker pr. 1. november 2002.