**Course Number**: BMS510

**Course Title**: Biostatistics

**Fall Trimester 2022**

**Day/Time of Class**: Tuesday and Thursday 1pm- 2:30pm

# **Room:** PDC Classroom

**Credit Hours: 3**

**Primary Instructor:**

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Office Hours: Huyen – Monday 11am – 12pm – Davis Building Marcio – Wednesday 11am – 12pm - Office G592 at Pacific Design Center Michael – Friday 11am – 12pm – Microsoft Teams

**Required Textbooks/Readings**

1. P-value misuses – Nick and Inga

a) Head ML, Holman L, Lanfear R, Kahn AT, Jennions MD. The extent and consequences of p-hacking in science. PLoS Biol. 2015 Mar 13;13(3):e1002106.

b) Greenland S, Senn SJ, Rothman KJ, Carlin JB, Poole C, Goodman SN, Altman DG. Statistical tests, P values, confidence intervals, and power: a guide to misinterpretations. European journal of epidemiology. 2016 Apr;31(4):337-50.

c) Gelman A, Stern H. The difference between “significant” and “not significant” is not itself statistically significant. The American Statistician. 2006 Nov 1;60(4):328-31.

2. Reproducibility in Science – Na Jeong and Nimisha

a) Begley CG, Ioannidis JP. Reproducibility in science: improving the standard for basic and preclinical research. Circulation research. 2015 Jan 2;116(1):116-26.

b) Begley CG, Ellis LM. Raise standards for preclinical cancer research. Nature. 2012 Mar;483(7391):531-3.

c) Errington TM, Denis A, Perfito N, Iorns E, Nosek BA. Reproducibility in Cancer Biology: Challenges for assessing replicability in preclinical cancer biology. eLife. 2021 Dec 7;10:e67995.

3. Reporting in Pre-clinical sciences – Elena and Roberta

a) Percie du Sert N, Ahluwalia A, Alam S, Avey MT, Baker M, Browne WJ, Clark A, Cuthill IC, Dirnagl U, Emerson M, Garner P. Reporting animal research: Explanation and elaboration for the ARRIVE guidelines 2.0. PLoS biology. 2020 Jul 14;18(7):e3000411.

b) Avey MT, Moher D, Sullivan KJ, Fergusson D, Griffin G, Grimshaw JM, Hutton B, Lalu MM, Macleod M, Marshall J, Mei SH. The devil is in the details: incomplete reporting in preclinical animal research. PLoS One. 2016 Nov 17;11(11):e0166733.

c) Serghiou S, Contopoulos-Ioannidis DG, Boyack KW, Riedel N, Wallach JD, Ioannidis JP. Assessment of transparency indicators across the biomedical literature: How open is open?. PLoS biology. 2021 Mar 1;19(3):e3001107.

4. Heterogeneity – Basia and Maya

a) Usui T, Macleod MR, McCann SK, Senior AM, Nakagawa S. Meta-analysis of variation suggests that embracing variability improves both replicability and generalizability in preclinical research. PLoS biology. 2021 May 19;19(5):e3001009.

b) Voelkl B, Vogt L, Sena ES, Würbel H. Reproducibility of preclinical animal research improves with heterogeneity of study samples. PLoS biology. 2018 Feb 22;16(2):e2003693.

c) Richter SH. Systematic heterogenization for better reproducibility in animal experimentation. Lab animal. 2017 Sep;46(9):343-9.

5. Sex as Biological Variable - Beyza

a) Garcia-Sifuentes Y, Maney DL. Reporting and misreporting of sex differences in the biological sciences. eLife 2021;10:e70817

b) Woitowich NC, Beery A, Woodruff T. Meta-research: a 10-year follow-up study of sex inclusion in the biological sciences. eLife. 2020 Jun 9;9:e56344.

c) Beery AK. Inclusion of females does not increase variability in rodent research studies. Current opinion in behavioral sciences. 2018 Oct 1;23:143-9.

**Suggested Textbooks/Readings**

1. Motulsky H. Intuitive biostatistics: a nonmathematical guide to statistical thinking. Oxford University Press, USA; 2013 Dec 13.
2. <http://www.nature.com/collections/qghhqm/>
3. <http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/>
4. <http://r4ds.had.co.nz/>

Students will be expected to read all assigned material before the class session in which it will be discussed. Readings supplementing the text will be placed on the class website. The reference readings are optional supplementary material to further enhance class discussion and provide more theory behind the topics we will discuss.

**Policies**

All students are required to read and understand the policies of Graduate Research Education: <http://www.cedars-sinai.edu/Education/Graduate-Research-Education/Graduate-PhD-Program/Graduate-Program-Policy-Handbook.pdf>.

These policies are meant to support the policies of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center which can be found here: <http://cshsppmweb.csmc.edu/>.

Due date policy: Assignments are turned in after their deadlines, there will be a reduction of 50% on their grades.

Plagiarism: It is characterized when an assignment is submitted by a student containing any work that is not produced by the same student and without acknowledging the sources. This is academic misconduct, and it will be reported to the Graduate Program.

Prerequisites: None.

**Credit Hour Expectations**

Students are expected to attend class for 1.5 hours, 1.5 times per week.  It is the expectation that students will spend a minimum of two hours out of class per every in-class hour in preparation for this course.

Medical Library

The Medical Library is in South Tower, Plaza Level and is available for use from Monday-Friday from 8am-8pm. For 24-7 access, please contact Janet Hobbs ([janet.hobbs@cshs.org)](mailto:janet.hobbs@cshs.org)). Electronic resources are available here: <http://web.csmc.edu/research-and-education/the-medical-library/>.

**Course Learning Objectives**

All students completing the Biostatistics Course are expected to have acquired the following knowledge and skills on:

1. How statistical methods play a fundamental role in reproducibility in science;

2. How to critically read statistical components of scientific papers;

3. How to manage and describe experimental data;

4. How to make decisions and interpret results of statistical analyses;

5. How to interact with statisticians.

**Course Description**

Our course will be developed as two parallel and interconnected activities:

1. Lectures on Statistical Concepts

Every living organism in the universe gathers information from the environment and makes decisions. Good decisions are rewarded with survival. Statistical science main objects of study are how to summarize, interpret information and make decisions. This places statistics in the core of all sciences.   
The goal of this module is to introduce fundamental probability and statistical concepts used to design and analyze studies and experiments. You will learn how your opinion should change on the basis of data; how to estimate values of interest; what uncertainty is attached to these values; how to improve the efficiency of your investigations; and how your imperfect information should be used to make decisions for action. The preferred approach will be by presenting motivating case studies.

2. Hands on Statistical Programming with R

R is a language and environment for statistical computing and graphics. R provides a wide variety of statistical (e.g., classical statistical tests, Bayesian analysis, linear modelling) and graphical techniques, and is highly extensible. The S language is often the vehicle of choice for research in statistical methodology, and R provides an Open Source route to participation in that activity.  
One of R’s strengths is the ease with which well-designed publication-quality plots can be produced, including mathematical symbols and formulae where needed. Great care has been taken over the defaults for the minor design choices in graphics, but the user retains full control. R is available as Free Software under the terms of the Free Software Foundation’s GNU General Public License in source code form. It compiles and runs on a wide variety of UNIX platforms and similar systems (including FreeBSD and Linux), Windows and MacOS.

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| **Lecture Date** | **Lecture Subject** | **Homework Due Date (Weight)** |
| Tuesday, August 30th | 1. Introduction, Goals, Structure |  |
| Thursday, September 1st | 1. Datasets |  |
| Tuesday, September 6th | 1. R-basics |  |
| Thursday, September 8th | 1. Data manipulation: dplyr and tidyr |  |
| Tuesday, September 13th | 1. Data manipulation: dplyr and tidyr |  |
| Thursday, September 15th | 1. Descriptive Statistics |  |
| Tuesday, September 20th | 1. Descriptive Statistics |  |
| Thursday, September 22nd | 1. Descriptive Statistics: ggplot2 |  |
| Tuesday, September 27th | 1. Descriptive Statistics: ggplot2 | Datasets (10%) |
| Thursday, September 29th | 1. Descriptive Statistics: ggplot2 |  |
| Tuesday, October 4th | 1. Descriptive Statistics: ggplot2 |  |
| Thursday, October 6th | 1. Probability |  |
| Tuesday, October 11th | 1. Probability | Descriptive tables (10%) |
| Thursday, October 13th | 1. Estimation and Confidence Intervals |  |
| Tuesday, October 18th | 1. Estimation and Confidence Intervals |  |
| Thursday, October 20th | 1. Test of Hypothesis |  |
| Tuesday, October 25th | 1. Test of Hypothesis | Plots (20%) |
| Thursday, October 27th | 1. Test of Hypothesis |  |
| Tuesday, November 1st | 1. Test of Hypothesis |  |
| Thursday, November 3rd | 1. Multiple Comparisons |  |
| Tuesday, November 8th | 1. Multiple Comparisons |  |
| Thursday, November 10th | 1. One-Way Analysis of Variance |  |
| Tuesday, November 15th | 1. One-Way Analysis of Variance | Test of Hypothesis (20%) |
| Thursday, November 17th | 1. Two-Way Analysis of Variance |  |
| Tuesday, November 22nd | Thanksgiving |  |
| Thursday, November 24th | Thanksgiving |  |
| Tuesday, November 29th | 1. Two-Way Analysis of Variance |  |
| Thursday, December 1st | 1. P-values misuses | Paper discussion (40%) |
| Tuesday, December 6th | 1. Reproducibility in Science |
| Thursday, December 8th | 1. Reporting in Pre-clinical Sciences |
| Tuesday, December 13th | 1. Heterogeneity in experiments |
| Thursday, December 15th | 1. Sex as Biological Variable |

**Evaluation Criteria**

To measure the intended outcomes, the student will have 6 assignments with different weights and deadlines showed at page 3.The final grade for the Biostatistics module will follow:

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| --- | --- | --- |
| A-: [90%, 93%) | A: [93%, 96%) | A+: [96%, 100%] |
| B-: [70%, 77%) | B: [77%, 83%) | B+: [83%, 90%) |
| C-: [60%, 63%) | C: [63%, 67%) | C+: [67%, 70%) |
| D: [50%, 55%) | | D+: [55%, 60%) |
| F: [0%, 50%) | | |