Generalized linear models

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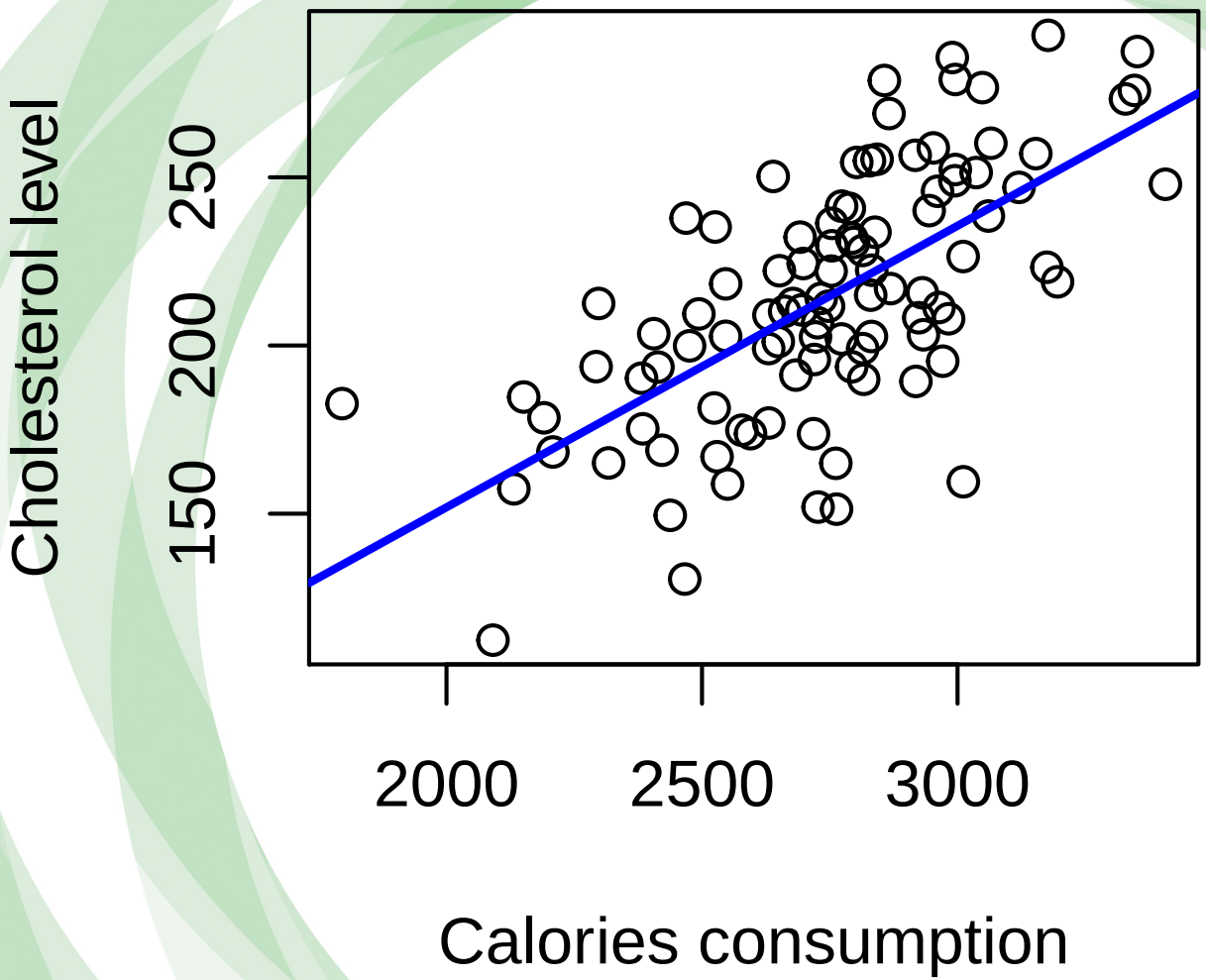
Outline

- Linear regression
- Logistic regression
- Poisson and negative binomial regression
- Linear mixed models

Regression modeling

Outcome	Method	Example
Continuous	Linear regression	Factors that affects cholesterol levels
Binary	Logistic regression	Factors that affects developing cancer
Count	Poisson and Negative Binomial regression	Incidence and mortality trends
All	Joinpoint and segmented regression	Changes in longitudinal data
Time to event	Survival	Factors that affect time until developing can
All	Repeated/clustered measures	Factors that affect outcome complex data s

Linear regression



Linear regression

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \ldots + \beta_n X_n + \epsilon$$

- α correspond to the mean level of Y in the population
- β_j indicates the change in Y when X_j changes in 1 unit (after keeping the rest of X_k fixed)

Linear regression

Example: Researchers are interested in knowing the factors that better explain air Ozone levels (variable `Ozone` in data frame `airquality`). They measure solar radiation (`Solar.R`), average wind (`Wind`) and temperature (`Temp`) in different months ((`Months`) for 154 observations.

```
data(airquality)
head(airquality)

##   Ozone Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day
## 1    41     190  7.4   67     5   1
## 2    36     118  8.0   72     5   2
## 3    12     149 12.6   74     5   3
## 4    18     313 11.5   62     5   4
## 5    NA      NA 14.3   56     5   5
## 6    28      NA 14.9   66     5   6
```

Linear regression

Simple linear regression

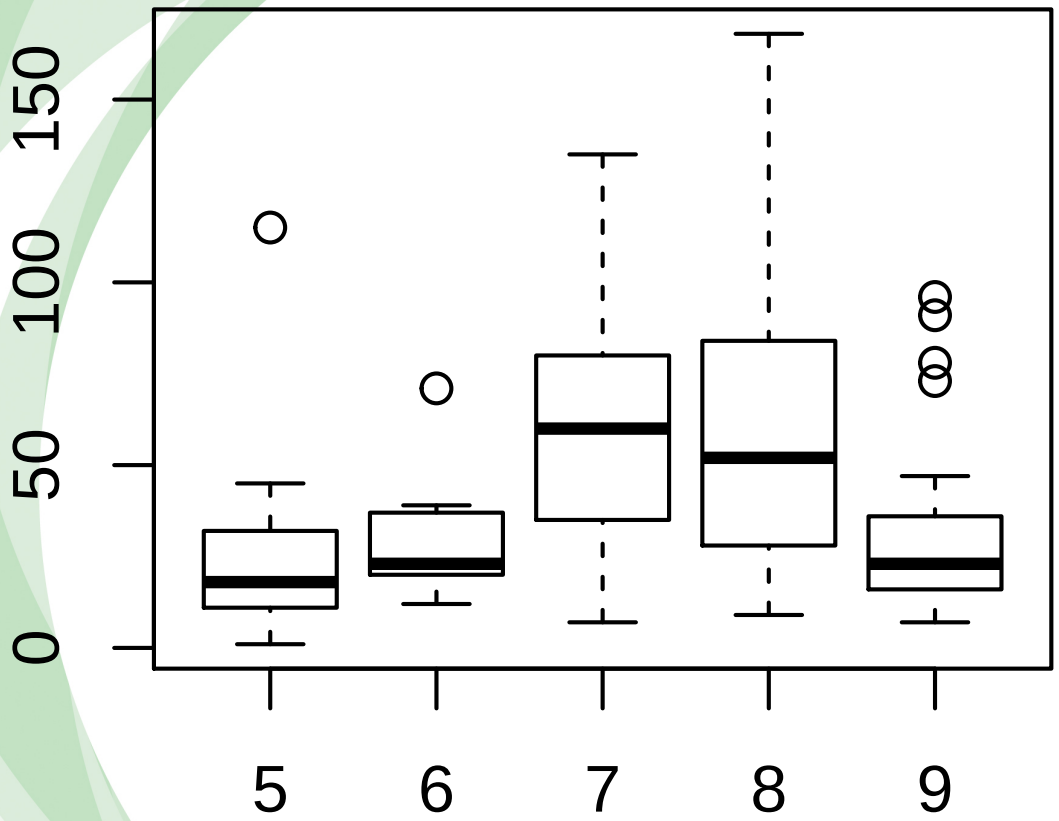
```
mod <- lm(Ozone ~ Temp, data=airquality)
summary(mod)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Ozone ~ Temp, data = airquality)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -40.729 -17.409  -0.587  11.306 118.271
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -146.9955    18.2872  -8.038 9.37e-13 ***
## Temp           2.4287     0.2331  10.418  < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 *** 0.001 ** 0.01 * 0.05 . 0.1   1
##
```

Linear regression

Multiple linear regression

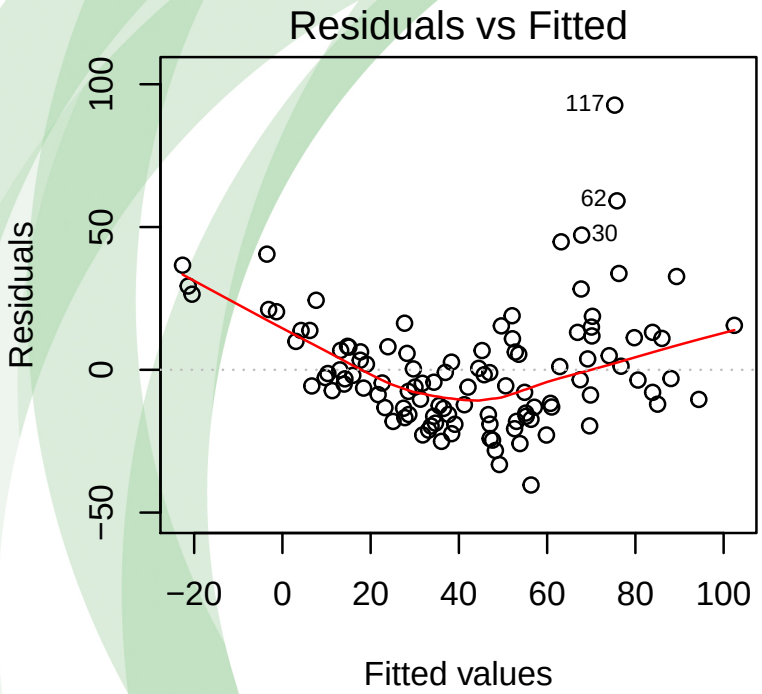
```
mod <- lm(Ozone ~ Solar.R + Wind + Temp + as.factor(Mont
          data=airquality)
summary(mod)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Ozone ~ Solar.R + Wind + Temp + as.facto
##     data = airquality)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -40.344 -13.495  -3.165  10.399  92.689
##
## Coefficients:
##                    Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t
## (Intercept)       -74.23481   26.10184  -2.844  0.005
## Solar.R             0.05222    0.02367   2.206  0.029
## Wind               -3.10872    0.66009  -4.710 7.78e-
```

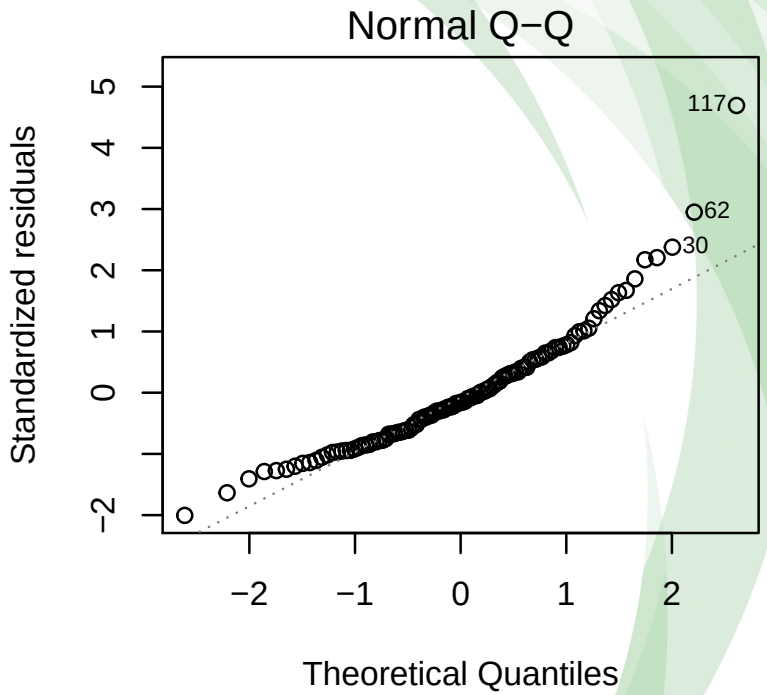
Interpretation of categorical factors

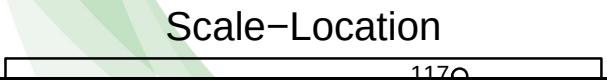


Model validation

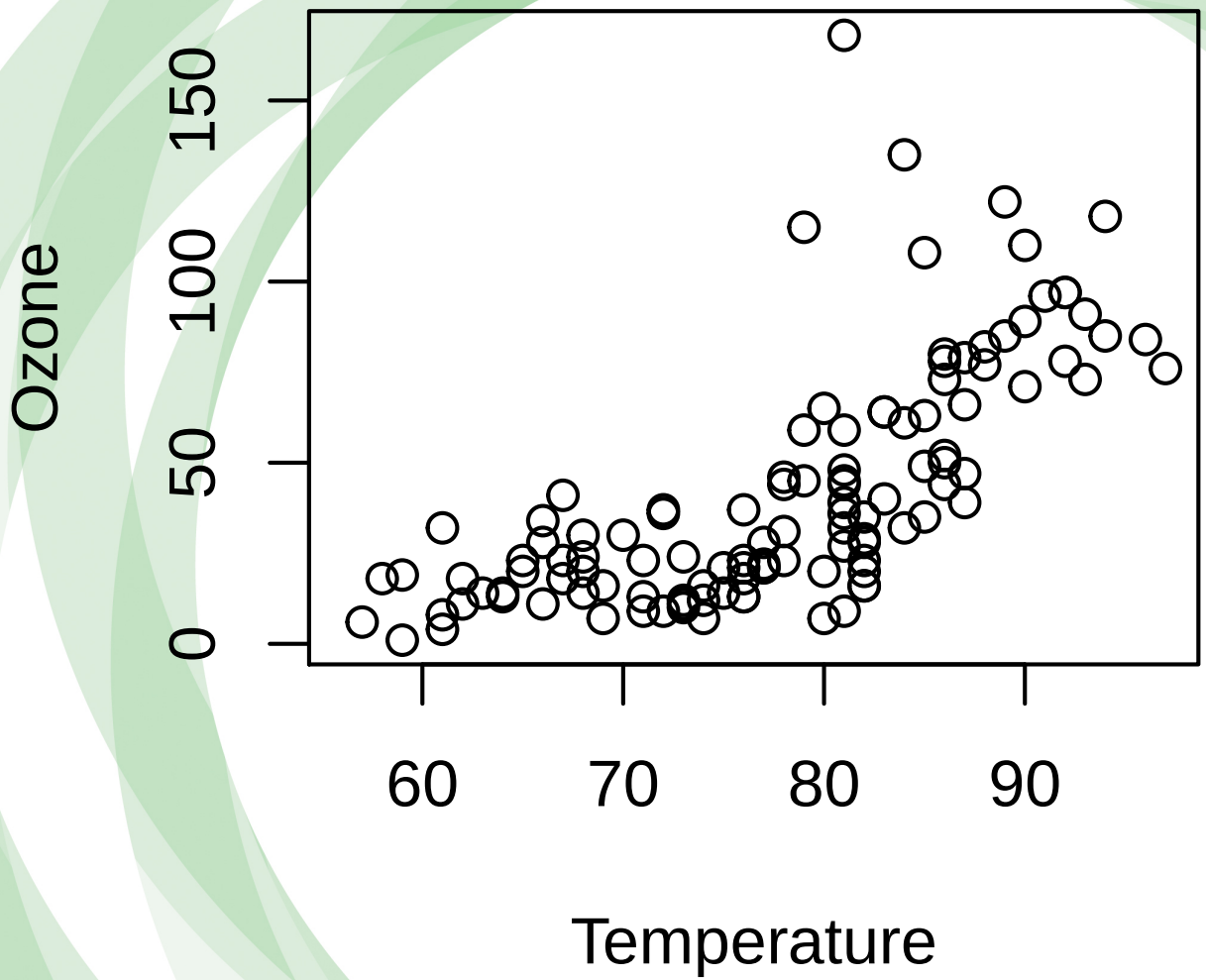
```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(mod)
```







Linear regression



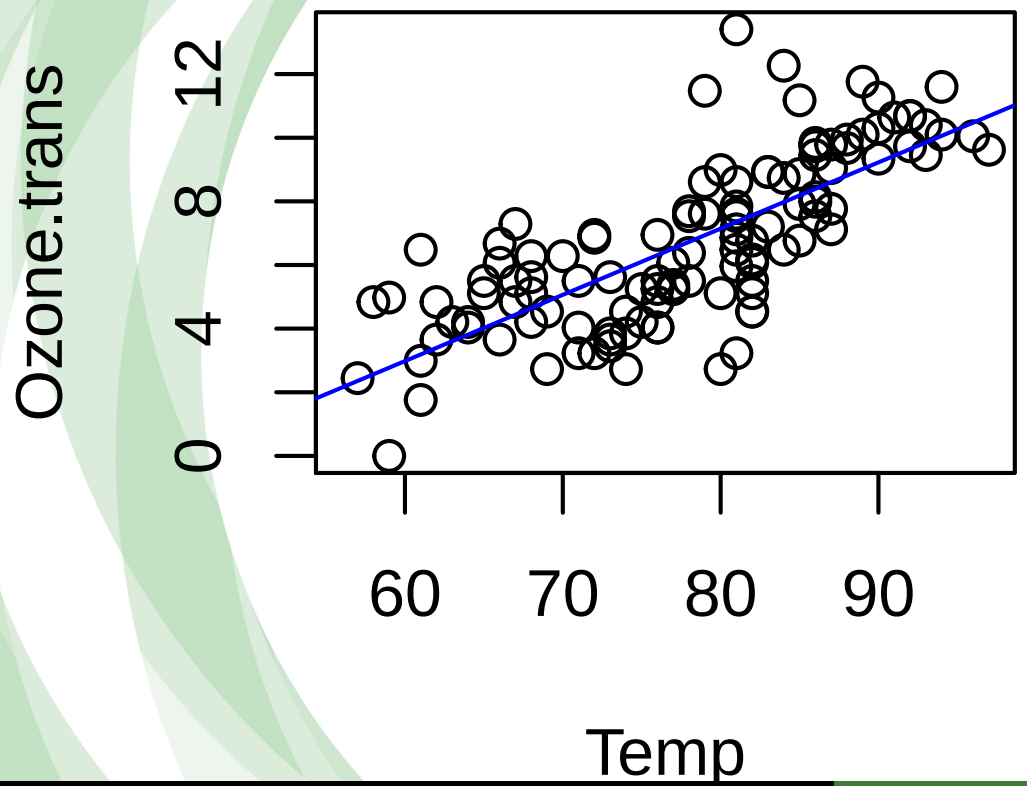
Linear regression

```
require(car)

## Loading required package:  car
## Loading required package:  carData

trans <- powerTransform(mod)
trans

## Estimated transformation parameter
##        Y1
## 0.2206725
```

```
Ozone.trans <- bcPower(airquality$Ozone,
                       coef(trans, round=TRUE))

mod.trans <- lm(Ozone.trans ~ Temp, data=airquality)
```

Linear regression

```
plot(Ozone.trans ~ Temp, data=airquality)
abline(mod.trans, col="blue")
```



Linear regression

Model validity can be measured by computing R^2

```
summary(mod)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Ozone ~ Temp, data = airquality)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -40.729 -17.409  -0.587  11.306 118.271
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -146.9955    18.2872  -8.038 9.37e-13 ***
## Temp           2.4287     0.2331  10.418  < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 *** 0.001 ** 0.01 * 0.05 . 0.1   1
##
## Residual standard error: 23.71 on 114 degrees of freedom
##   (37 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.4877,Adjusted R-squared:  0.4832
## F-statistic: 108.5 on 1 and 114 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Linear regression

```
summary(mod.trans)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Ozone.trans ~ Temp, data = airquality)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -4.4144 -1.2733  0.0883  1.1028  6.0558
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  -9.5085     1.3495  -7.046 1.49e-10 ***
## Temp          0.2082     0.0172  12.099  < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 *** 0.001 ** 0.01 * 0.05 . 0.1   1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.75 on 114 degrees of freedom
##   (37 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.5622,Adjusted R-squared:  0.5584
## F-statistic: 146.4 on 1 and 114 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Logistic regression

Y variable is binary (case/control, relapse/non-relapse, mortality, ...).
In that case, the logit transformation guarantees linearity.

$$\log(p(Y=1)/(1-p(Y=1))) = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \ldots + \beta_k X_k$$

$\exp(\beta_k)$ can be interpreted as the odds ratio (OR) of having/developing/being $Y = 1$

Logistic regression

Example: Reserchers are interested in determining whether a new treatment (varible `rx`) reduces mortality (variable `fustat`) in patients diagnosed with ovarian cancer. Data are available by typing:

```
data(ovarian, package="survival")
head(ovarian)

##   futime fustat     age resid.ds rx ecog.ps
## 1     59      1 72.3315        2  1       1
## 2    115      1 74.4932        2  1       1
## 3    156      1 66.4658        2  1       2
## 4    421      0 53.3644        2  2       1
## 5    431      1 50.3397        2  1       1
## 6    448      0 56.4301        1  1       2
```

Logistic regression

```
mod2 <- glm(fustat ~ rx, data=ovarian, family="binomial")
summary(mod2)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = fustat ~ rx, family = "binomial", data = ovarian)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##     Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.2435  -0.9854  -0.9854   1.1127   1.3824
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)   0.7783     1.2502   0.623    0.534
## rx           -0.6242     0.7966  -0.784    0.433
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 35.890  on 25  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 35.268  on 24  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 39.268
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

Poisson regression

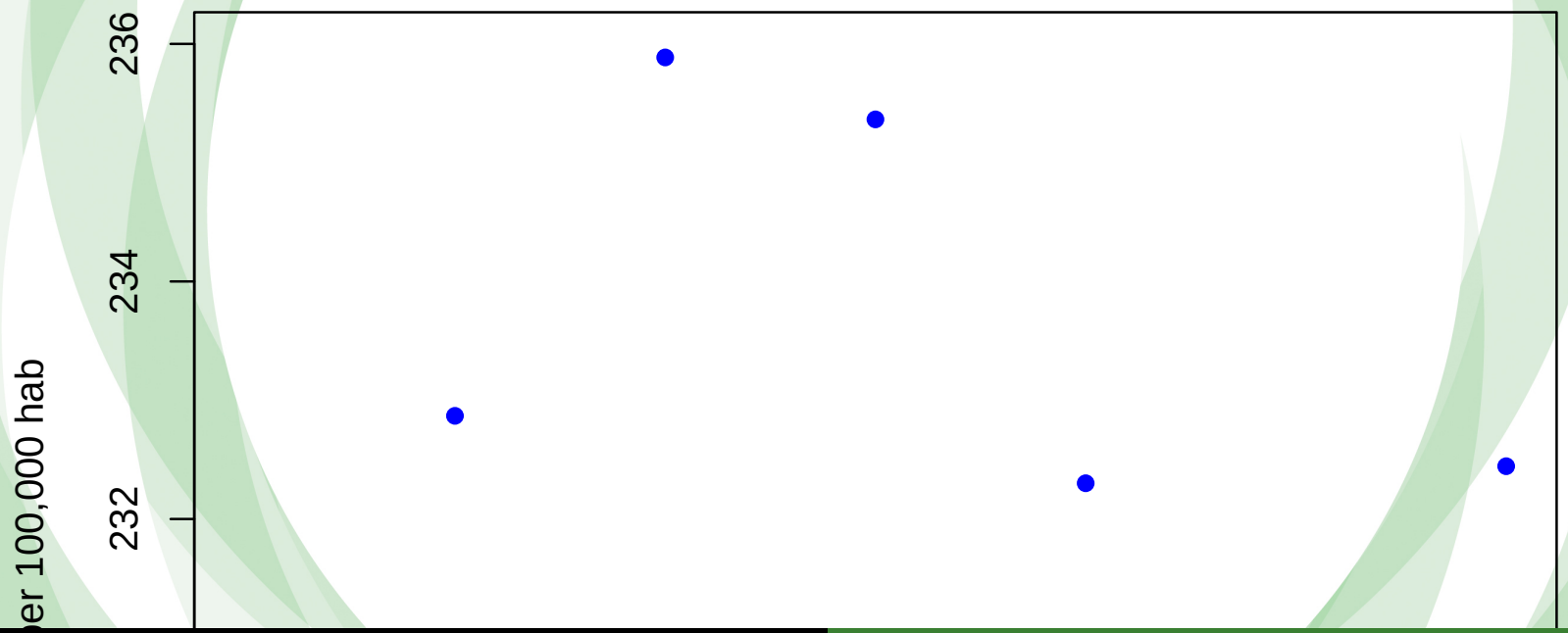
Let us analyze the following data that encodes Kentucky yearly cancer mortality from 1999-2005. Our aim is to study the evolution of mortality rates.

```
library(ljr)

## ljr 1.4-0 loaded

data(kcm)
head(kcm)

##   Year Count Population
## 1 1999  9196    4018053
## 2 2000  9412    4041769
## 3 2001  9595    4067643
## 4 2002  9624    4088977
## 5 2003  9558    4114489
## 6 2004  9373    4140427
```

Poisson regression

Let us visualize the evolution or mortality rates

```
kcm$tasa <- (kcm$Count/kcm$Population)*100000
plot(kcm$Year, kcm$tasa, xlab="Year",
     ylab="Mortality rate per 100,000 hab",
     type="n")
points(kcm$Year, kcm$tasa, pch=16, col="blue")
```



Poisson regression

This model evaluates the overal trend using a Poisson model:

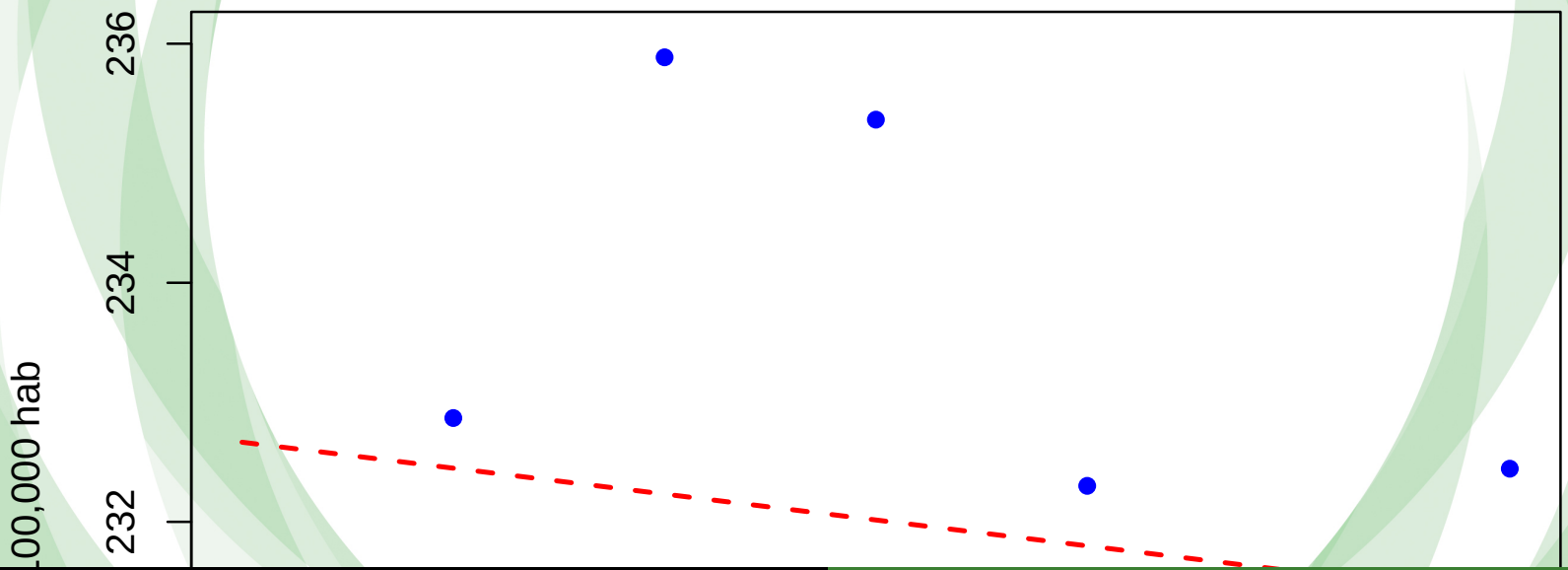
```
modPoisson <- glm(Count~Year+offset(log(Population)),
                  family=poisson, data=kcm)
modPoisson

##
## Call:  glm(formula = Count ~ Year + offset(log(Popula
##     data = kcm)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)          Year
##  -4.1972066   -0.0009335
##
## Degrees of Freedom: 6 Total (i.e. Null);  5 Residual
## Null Deviance:       12.2
## Residual Deviance: 11.96  AIC: 92.94
```

The percentage anual change is estimated by

```
round((1 - exp(modPoisson$coef[2]))*100, 2)
```

Poisson regression

```
counts.pred <- predict(modPoisson, type="response")
tasa.pred <- (counts.pred/kcm$Population)*100000
plot(kcm$Year, kcm$tasa, xlab="Year",
     ylab="Mortality rate per 100,000 hab",
     type="n")
points(kcm$Year, kcm$tasa, pch=16, col="blue")
lines(kcm$Year, tasa.pred, lwd=2, lty=2, col="red")
```



Poisson regression

Dispersion can be estimated using the residual deviance. A coefficient >1 indicates that overdispersion is present. The a negative binomial regression is required. An approximated test can be (see others in the library `pscl`)

$$H_0 : \text{There is no-overdispersion} \quad (1)$$

The associated p-value can be obtained by means of:

```
1 - pchisq(modPoisson$deviance, modPoisson$df.res)

## [1] 0.03527432

modPoisson

##
## Call:  glm(formula = Count ~ Year + offset(log(Popula
##     data = kcm)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)          Year
```

Negative Binomial regression

```
library(MASS)
modNB <- glm.nb(Count~Year+ offset(log(Population)),
                data=kcm)
modNB

##
## Call:  glm.nb(formula = Count ~ Year + offset(log(Pop
##     init.theta = 13398.06067, link = log)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)          Year
##  -4.2218596   -0.0009212
##
## Degrees of Freedom: 6 Total (i.e. Null);  5 Residual
## Null Deviance:     7.141
## Residual Deviance: 7.01  AIC: 93.73
```

Regresión Joinpoint con R

En general, podemos estar interesados en estimar el mejor modelo para un número prefijado de joinpoint
Para 1 joinpoint

```
ljrk(1, kcm$Count, kcm$Population, kcm$Year+.5)

## Model:
## y~Binom(n,p) where p=invlogit(eta)
## eta=b0+g0*t+g1*max(t-tau1,0)
##
##          Variables          Coef
## b0       Intercept -40.81272431
## g0               t   0.01737196
## g1 max(t-tau1,0)  -0.02418284
##
## Joinpoints:
##
## 1 tau1= 2001.273
## $Coef
##     Intercept                 t max(t-tau1,0)
```