

Initial Data:

	ID	Race	Age	Menopause	Smoke	Grade	ER
1	x5055	white	[46,55)	Post	Never Smoked	1	1
2	x5110	Black	[46,55)	Pre	Never Smoked	3	0
3	x5539	white	[46,55)	Pre	Never Smoked	3	0
4	x5550	Black	[27,46)	Pre	Current Smoker	1	1
5	x5561	white	[46,55)	Post	Current Smoker	2	0
6	x5737	white	[27,46)	Post	Former Smoker	2	1

	ERorPR	HER2	IHC	Regimen	NumCycles	ToxCall
1	Y	Borderline	<NA>	2nd	[1, 5)	Y
2	N	Positive	Her2/ER-	2nd	[1, 5)	N
3	N	Positive	Her2/ER-	2nd	[1, 5)	Y
4	Y	Positive	LuminalB	2nd	[5,18]	Y
5	N	Positive	Her2/ER-	2nd	[5,18]	Y
6	Y	Positive	LuminalB	2nd	[1, 5)	N

	Neutropenia	Myalgia	Neuropathy	DoseInterval
1	N	N	Y	Q3wks
2	N	N	N	Q3wks
3	N	N	N	Q3wks
4	N	N	Y	weekly
5	N	N	N	weekly
6	N	N	N	weekly

	TotalWeeks	FollowupStatus	StagePre	StageFinal
1	[ 8.29,12.29)	LTFU	IIIA	IIB
2	[ 8.29,12.29)	NED	IIIB	IIA
3	[ 8.29,12.29)	Dead	IV	IV
4	[12.29,23.00]	Dead	IIIA	I
5	[12.29,23.00]	Dead	IIIB	IIIA
6	[ 1.00, 8.29)	Dead	IV	IV

	RespRegimens	ResponseTaxane	ResponseNonTaxane
1	PR	PR	PR
2	CR	CR	PR
3	PR	PR	PR
4	PR	SD	PR
5	CR	CR	SD
6	CR	UE	CR

Manova using all of the dose response variables:

(see fig)

Multivariate Tests: Smoke

	Df	test	stat	approx	F	num	Df	den	Df	Pr(>F)
Pillai	2	0.3472308	1.722741	20	164	0.034215	*			
wilks	2	0.6810383	1.715202	20	162	0.035507	*			
Hotelling-Lawley	2	0.4268373	1.707349	20	160	0.036895	*			
Roy	2	0.2769690	2.271146	10	82	0.021130	*			

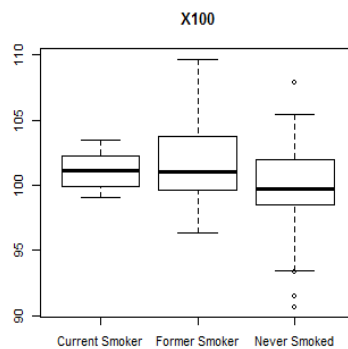
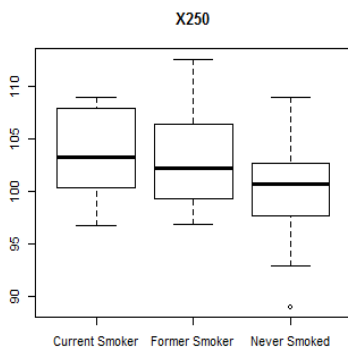
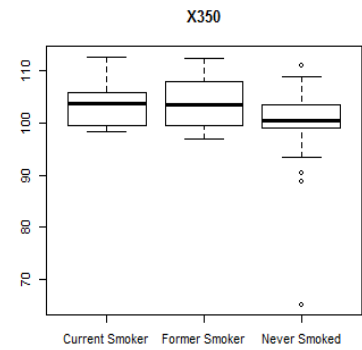
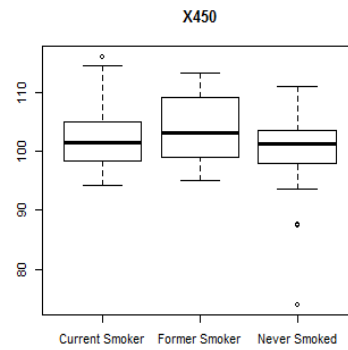
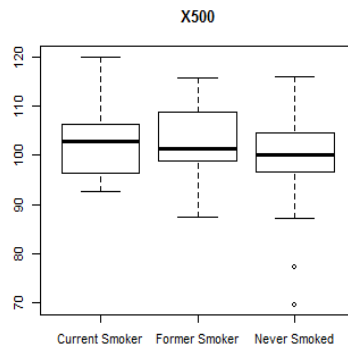
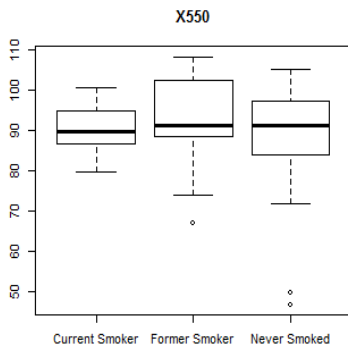
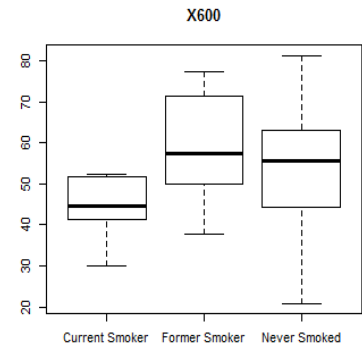
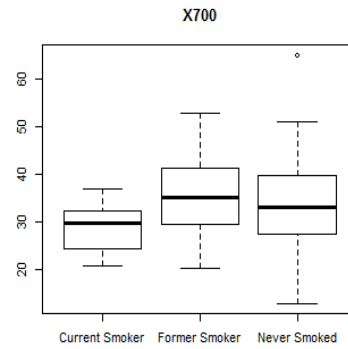
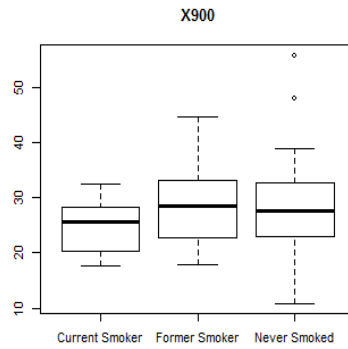
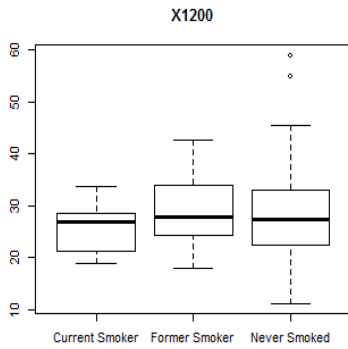
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Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

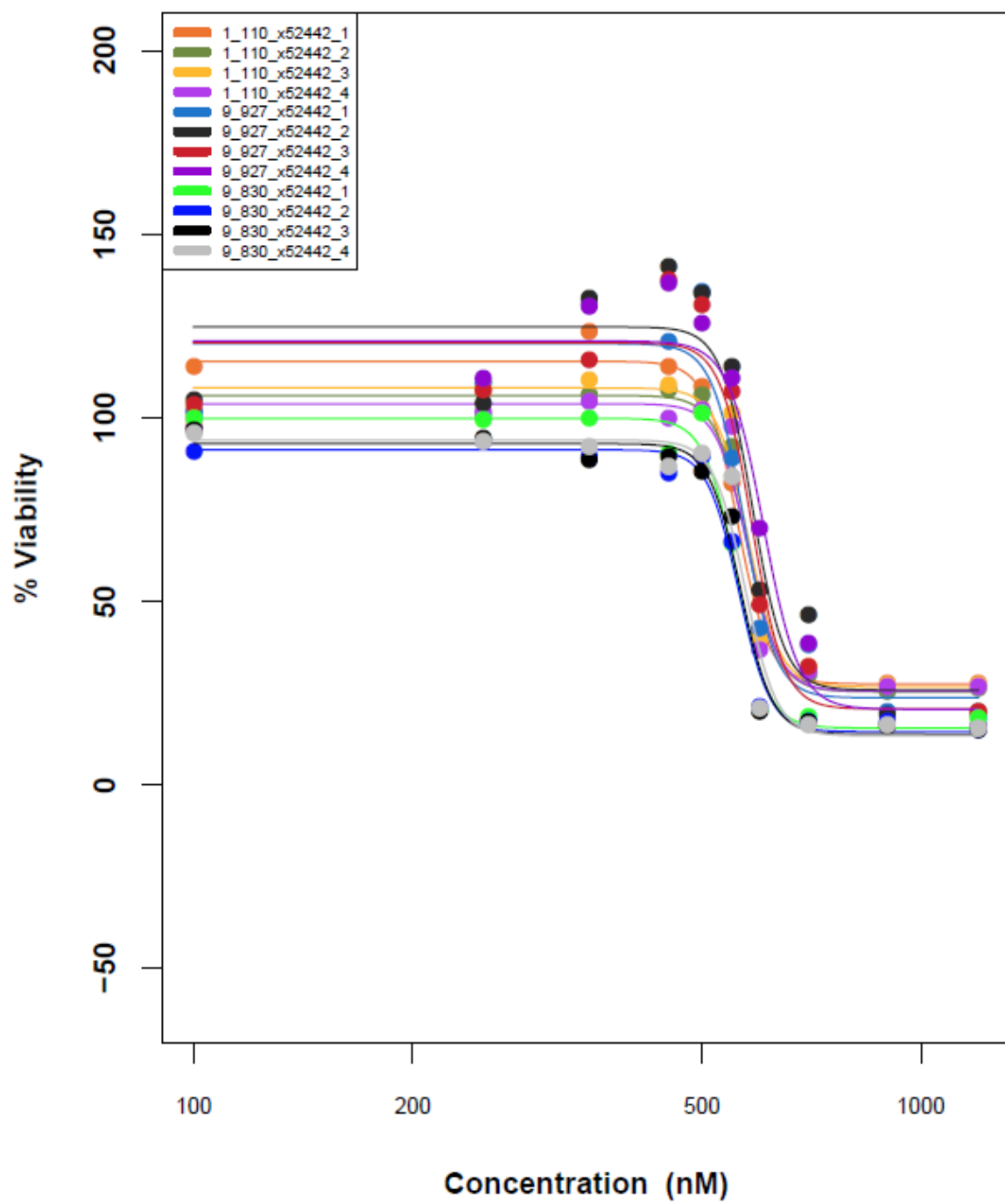
Pairwise contrasts:

Used Bonferroni correction for multiple testing results in a significance level of  $.05/3 = .016$

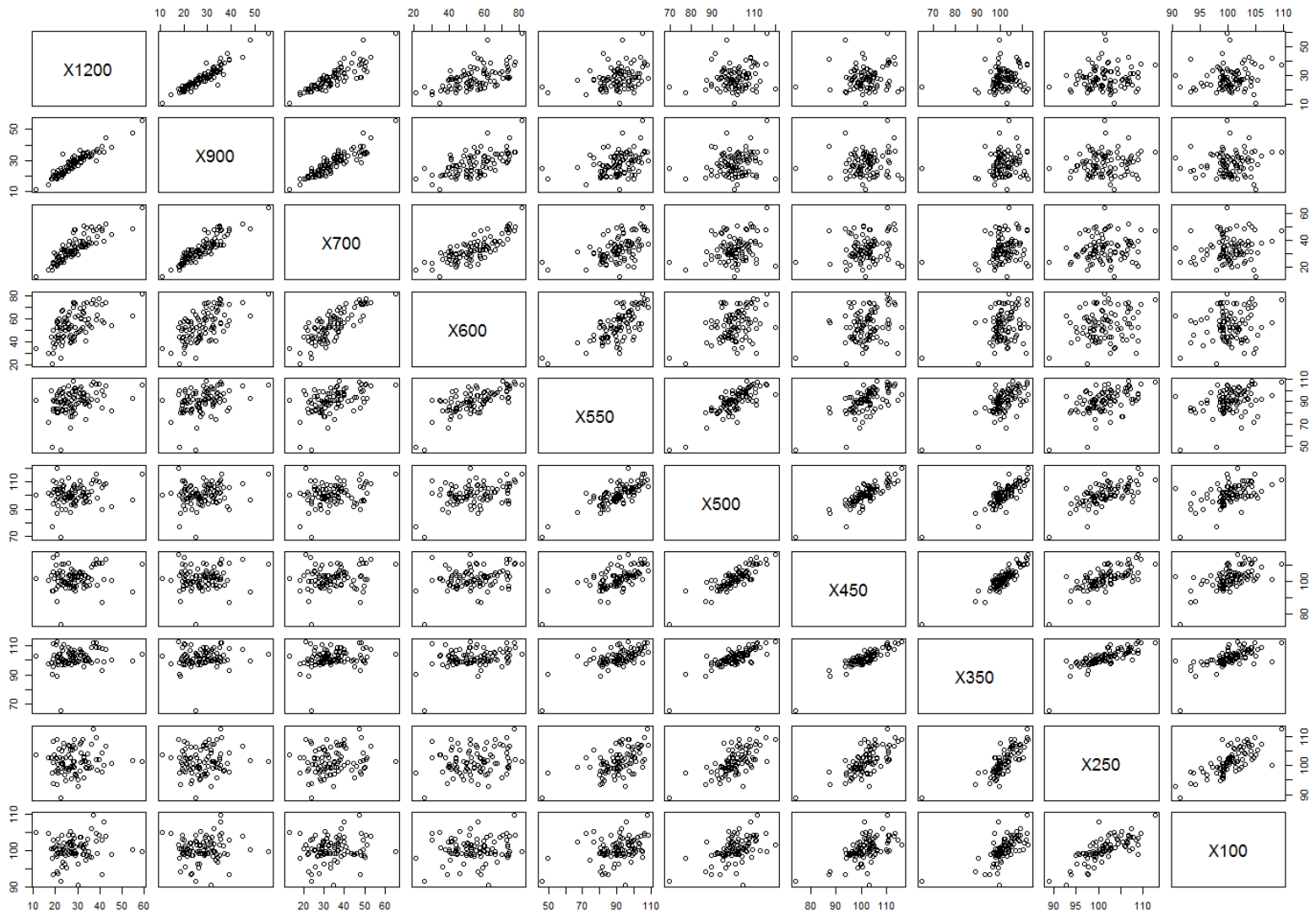
Contrast	X1200	X900	X700	X600	X550	X500	X450	X350	X250	X100	p-value
Former Smoker - Never Smoked	0.1695218	0.1530347	2.353009	4.151922	3.530092	3.52787	3.232719	3.239345	2.343049	1.898271	0.29
Former Smoker - Current Smoker	3.4979118	3.6110213	7.184981	13.77683	2.46673	0.230579	0.852648	-0.1651	-0.9725	0.413662	0.036
Never Smoked - Current Smoker	3.32839	3.457987	4.831971	9.62491	-1.06336	-3.29729	-2.38007	-3.40444	-3.31555	-1.48461	0.029



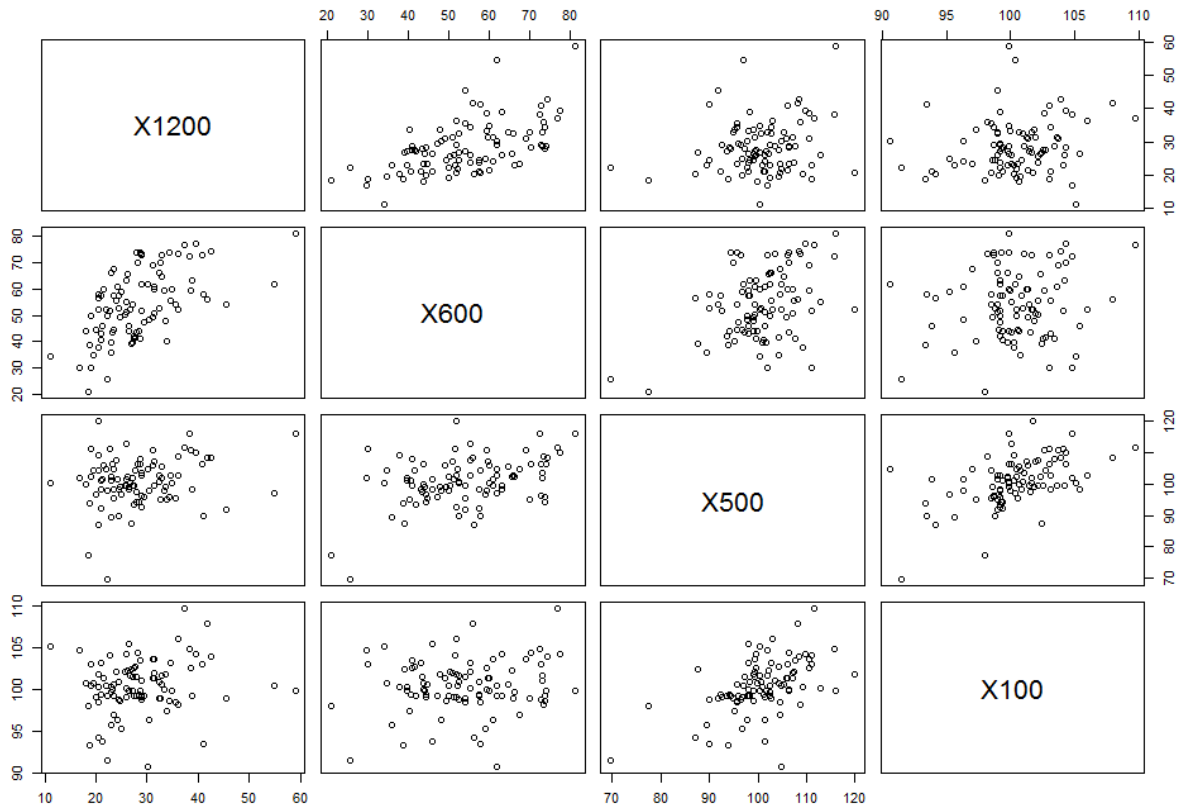
x52442



Manova using only the most uncorrelated dose response variables:



After distilled down to 4 of the least correlated variables:



New Correlation matrix:

	X1200	X600	X500	X100
X1200	1.0000000	0.5735777	0.2050327	0.1588358
X600	0.5735777	1.0000000	0.4065645	0.1411192
X500	0.2050327	0.4065645	1.0000000	0.5181742
X100	0.1588358	0.1411192	0.5181742	1.0000000

(See fig)

Multivariate Tests: Smoke

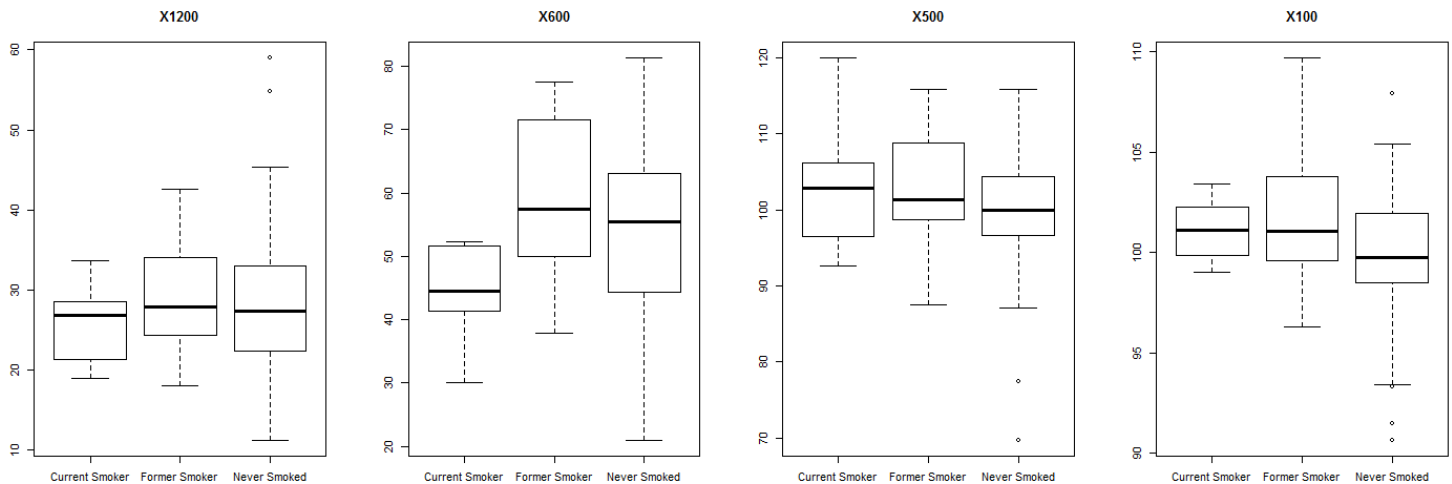
	Df	test stat	approx F	num Df	den Df	Pr(>F)
Pillai	2	0.2308702	2.870984	8	176	0.0050083 **
Wilks	2	0.7819378	2.846490	8	174	0.0053729 **
Hotelling-Lawley	2	0.2624942	2.821812	8	172	0.0057659 **
Roy	2	0.1603322	3.527309	4	88	0.0101953 *

Bonferroni correction for multiple testing results in a significance level of  $.05/20 = .0025$ . This probably way too conservative though, because there are many variables that probably should not have been included in the test. And its Bonferroni.

Contrasts:

Used Bonferroni correction for multiple testing results in a significance level of  $.05/3 = .016$

Contrast	X1200	X600	X500	X100	p-value
Former Smoker - Never Smoked	0.1695218	4.1519222	3.52787	1.898271	0.071
Former Smoker - Current Smoker	3.4979118	13.7768349	0.230579	0.413662	*0.014
Never Smoked - Current Smoker	3.32839	9.624913	-3.29729	-1.48461	*0.01



Focus on X600:

```
> summary(aov(resp2[,2]~Smoke))
              Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value    Pr(>F)
Smoke           2   1577    788.5     5.186 0.00739 **
Residuals      90  13685    152.1
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

> TukeyHSD(aov(resp2[,2]~Smoke))
  Tukey multiple comparisons of means
    95% family-wise confidence level

Fit: aov(formula = resp2[, 2] ~ Smoke)
```

```
$Smoke
              diff      lwr      upr    p adj
Former Smoker-Current Smoker 13.776835  3.5816127 23.972057 0.0050232
Never Smoked-Current Smoker   9.624913  0.2466723 19.003153 0.0429193
Never Smoked-Former Smoker  -4.151922 -11.0782118  2.774367 0.3306578
```

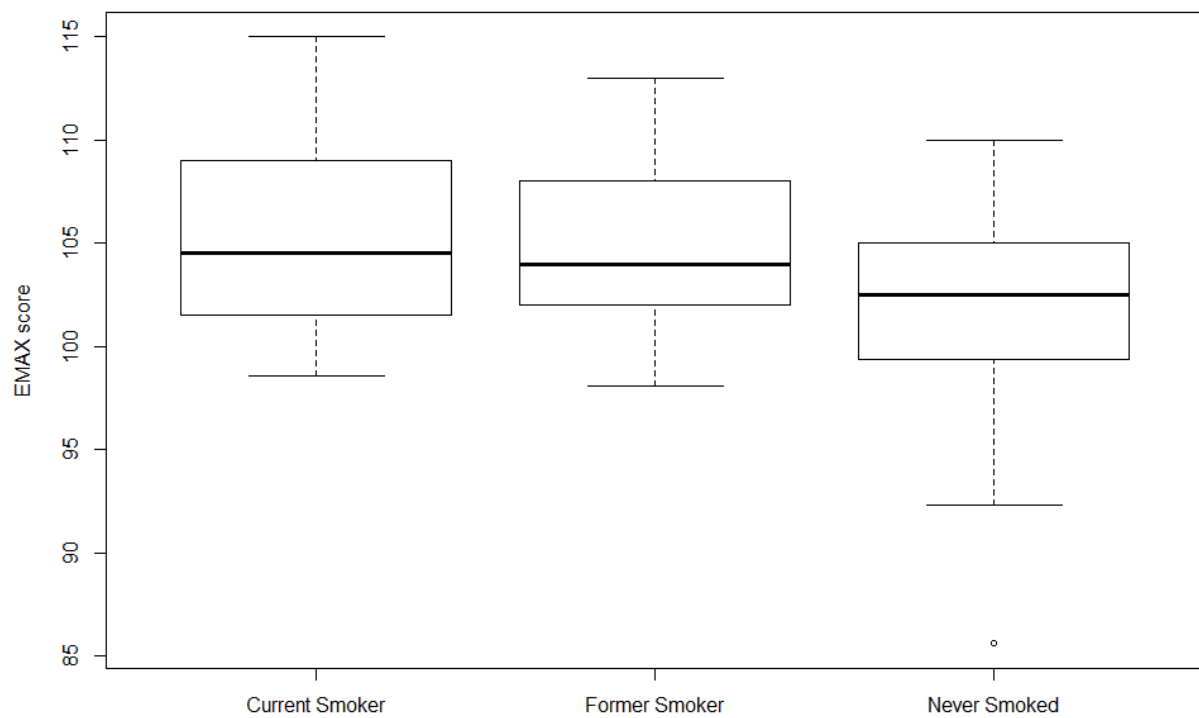
Only significant result from John Jack's previous experiment:

Tukey multiple comparisons of means  
95% family-wise confidence level

Fit: aov(formula = nocurves\$EMAX\_Score ~ nocurves\$Smoke)

\$`nocurves\$Smoke`

	diff	lwr	upr	p adj
Former Smoker-Current Smoker	-0.7222222	-4.458943	3.01449871	0.8897986
Never Smoked-Current Smoker	-3.5092593	-6.946543	-0.07197593	0.0442884
Never Smoked-Former Smoker	-2.7870370	-5.325639	-0.24843506	0.0278635



## Conclusions:

1. The differences between the dose response profiles for people with different smoking status may not be significant if we correct for multiple testing. Pvalue: 0.034
2. When only one dose response variable is taken per group of highly correlated response variables, differences between dose response profiles will probably be significant after correction for multiple testing. Pvalue: 0.005.
3. For higher concentrations Non Smokers have higher viability than Current Smokers, while for lower concentrations, Non Smokers have lower viability. Former Smokers always have higher viability than Current Smokers, but may not have a significant difference from Non Smokers.
4. If we only look at the X600 response variable, Former Smokers and Non Smokers have higher viability than Current Smokers.

## Future Directions

1. Accounting for repeated measurements in MANOVA
2. Include many grouping variables and do model selection (lasso for MANOVA)
3. Check joint normality of responses (small sample size so this is a concern)
4. Do other diagnostics on MANOVA
5. Perform Multidimensional Scaling on distance matrix that accounts for all variables used in Linear Regression to motivate machine learning approach
6. Machine learning (some tree base method that still accounts for variable importance)