

Malaria Molecular Surveillance Study Design Workshop

Module 3: Hypothesis testing

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In other cases, we have a specific question that we want to answer. This questions may be phrased as a **null hypothesis test**.

A null hypothesis (H_0) is a statement of **no effect or difference** between groups. This is often a statement that nothing interesting is happening*

*Rather than trying to prove there is an effect, in null hypothesis testing we try to **disprove** that there is **no effect**.*

* Sometimes it can be very interesting if the null hypothesis is true

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- Q: Are certain genetic variants associated with gender, or occupation?
 H_0 : There is no association between genetic variant and gender or occupation.
- Q: Does vaccine efficacy vary based on genetic markers?
 H_0 : Vaccine efficacy is the same irrespective of genetic markers.

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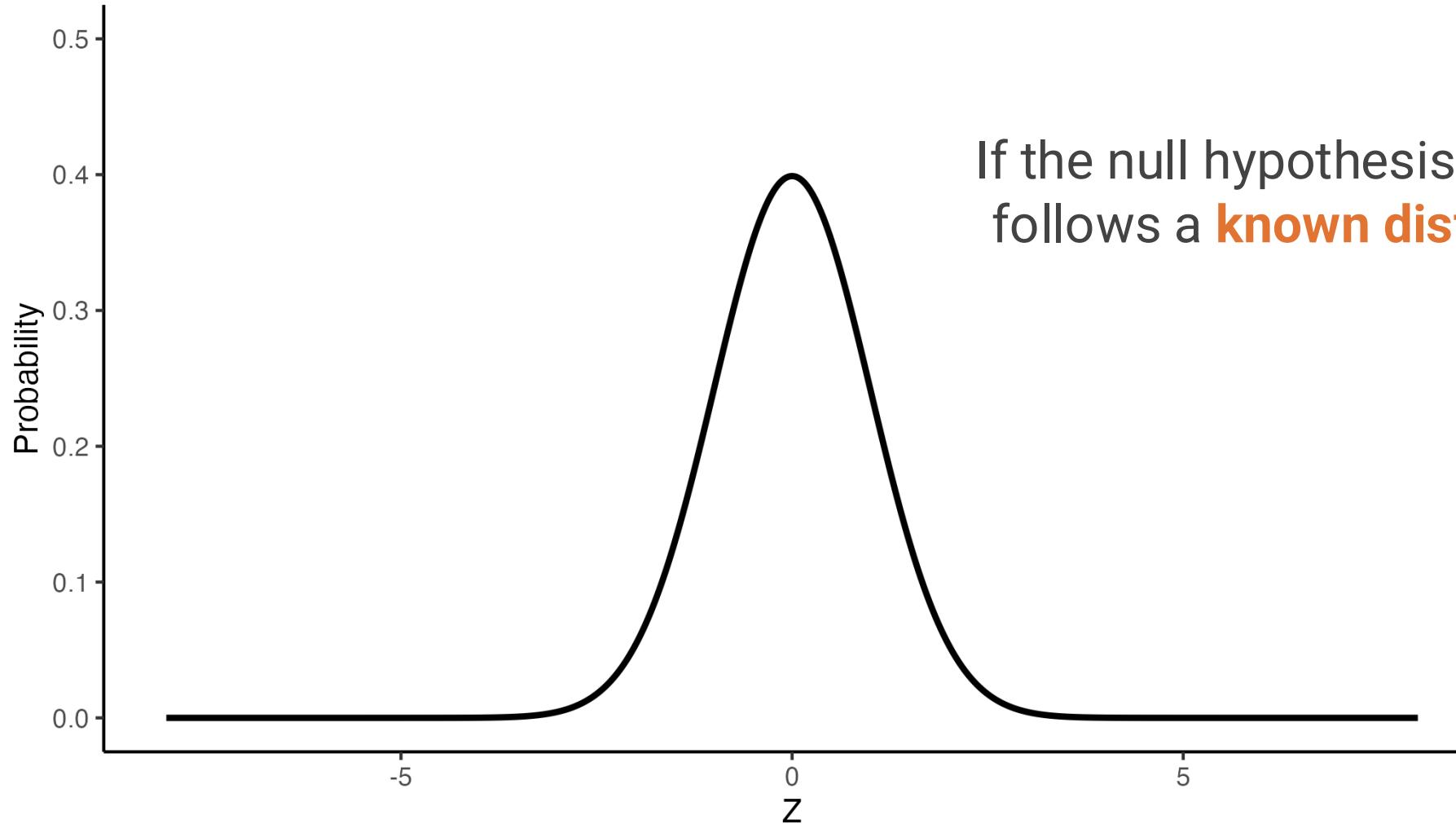
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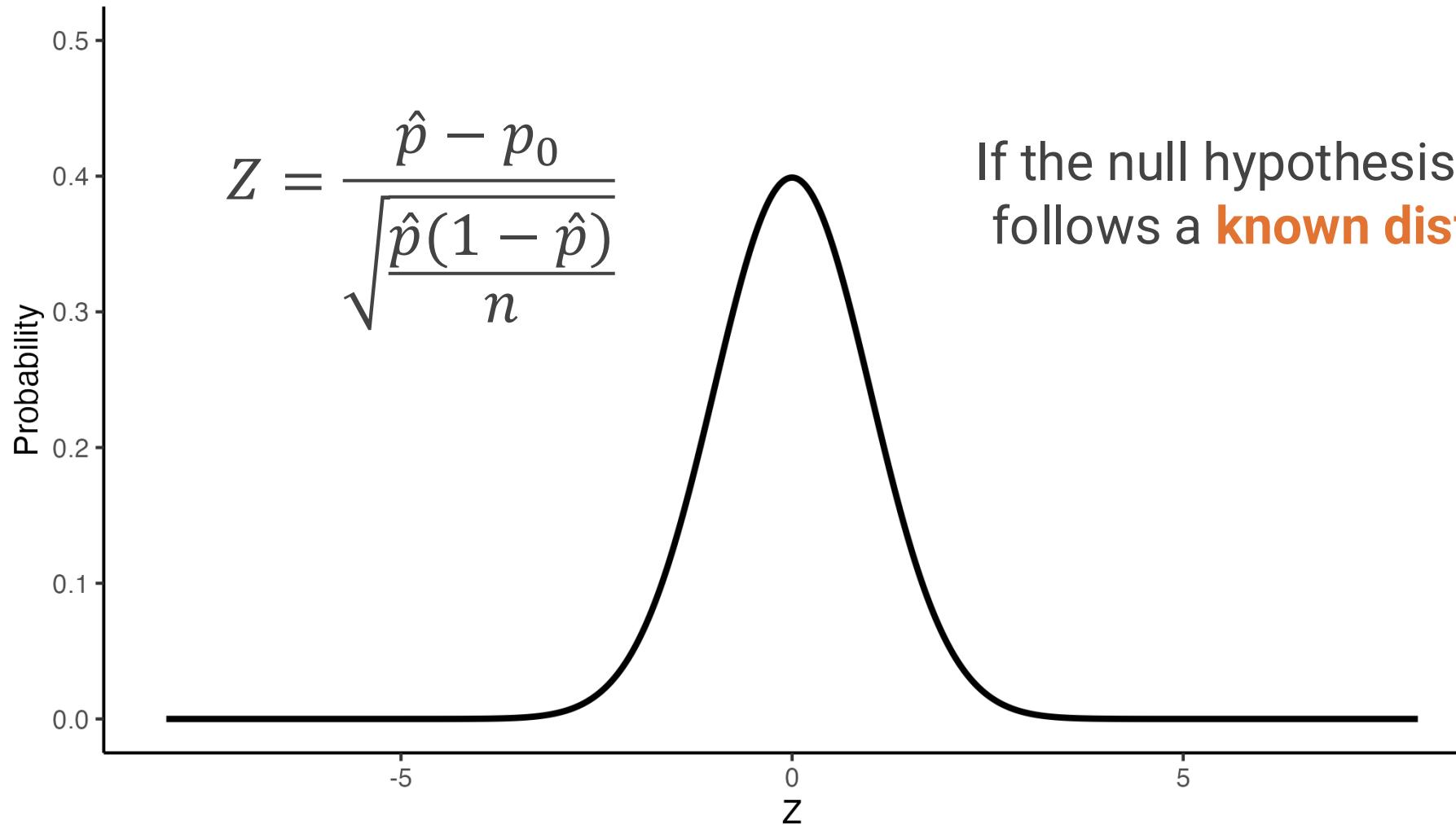
$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n}}}$$

Null hypothesis testing

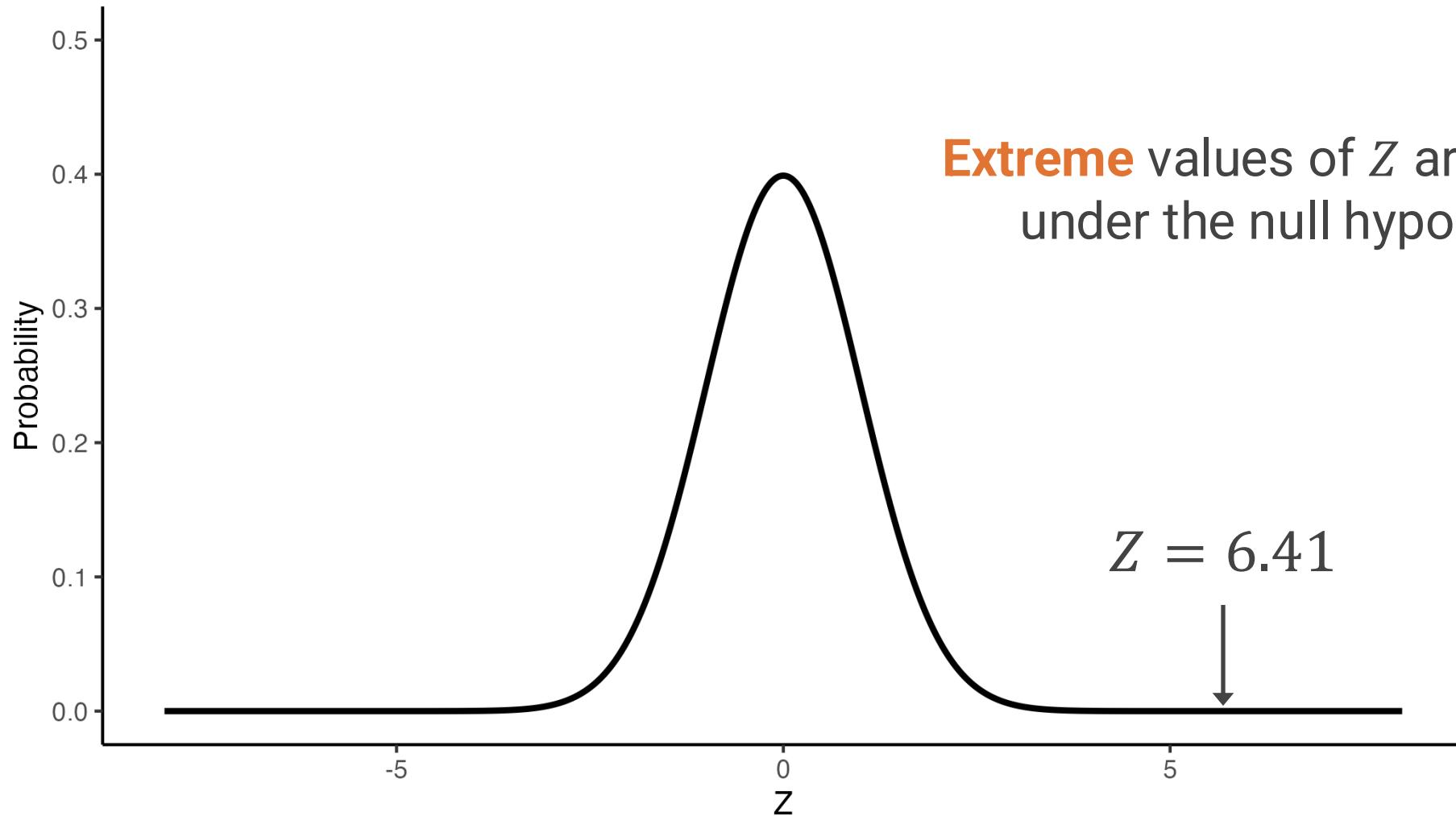


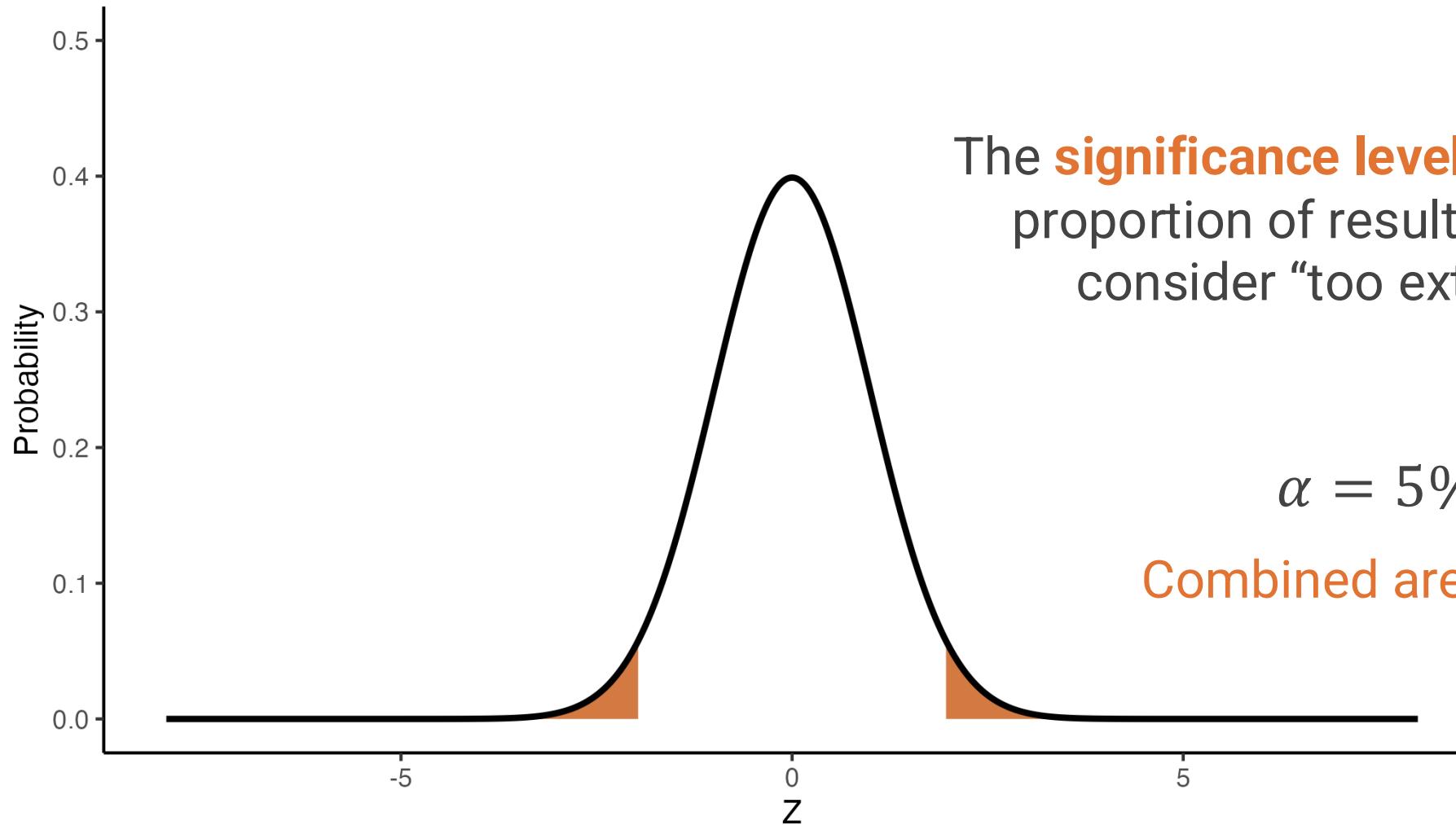
If the null hypothesis is true, Z follows a **known distribution**

Null hypothesis testing

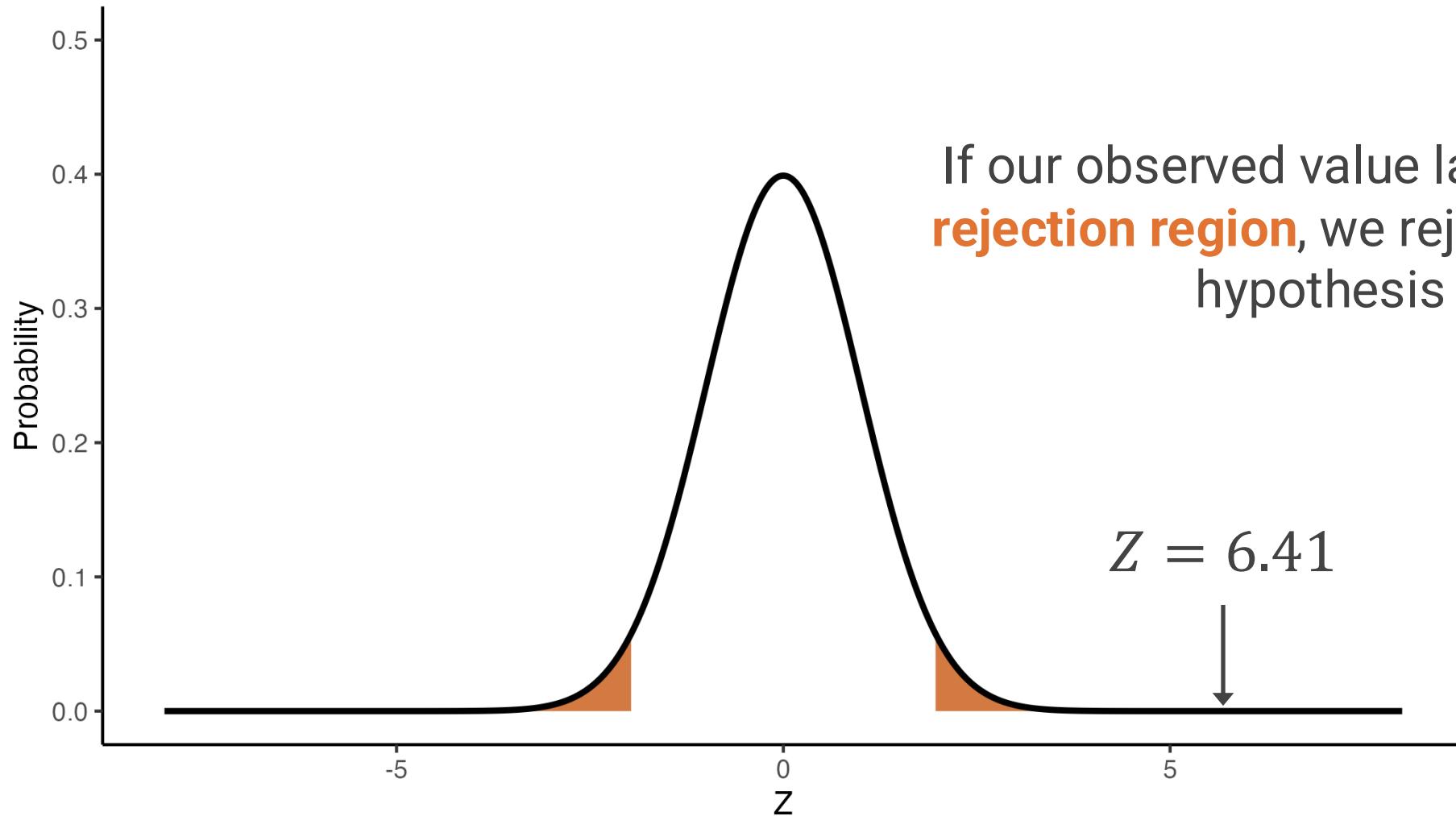


Null hypothesis testing

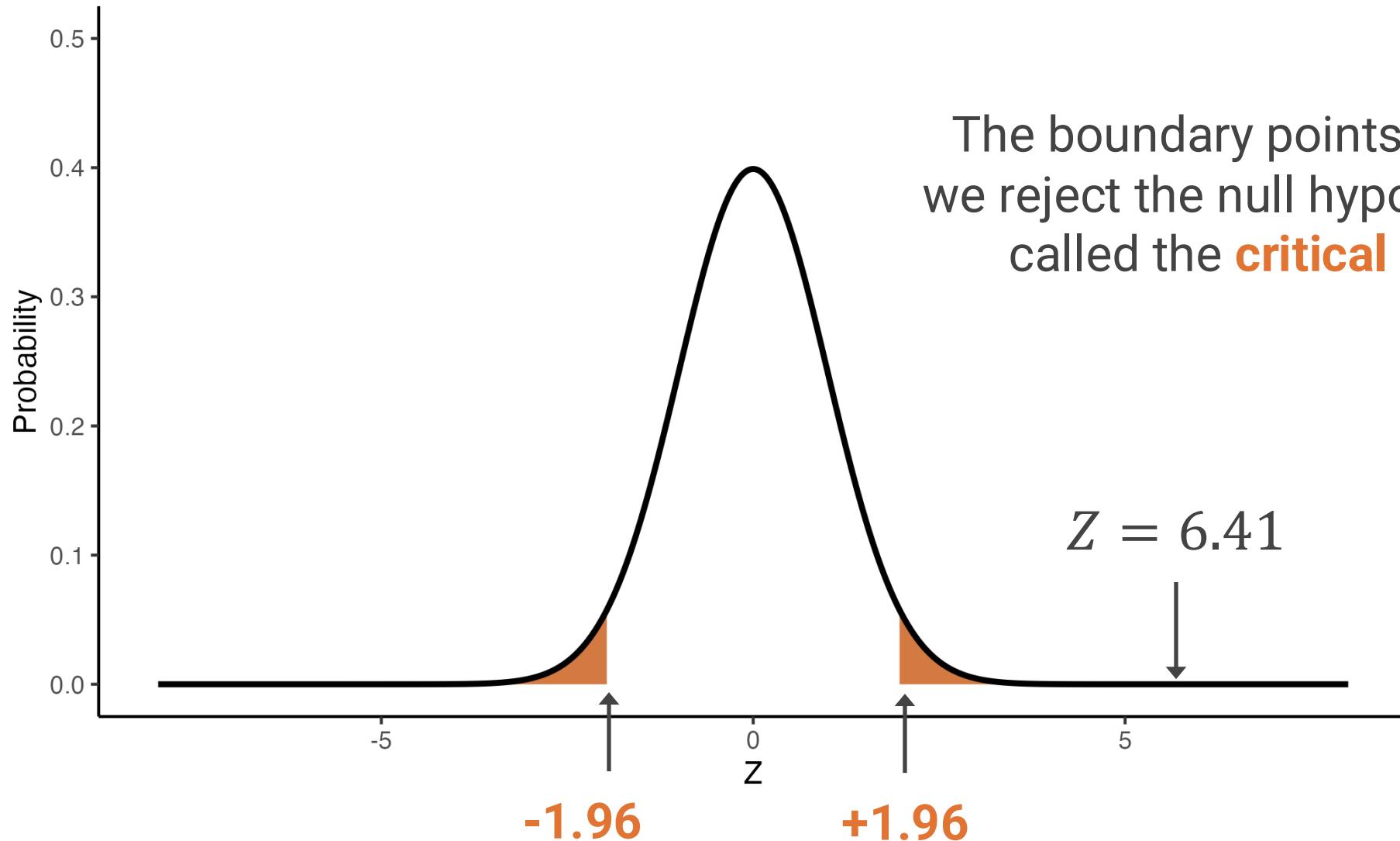


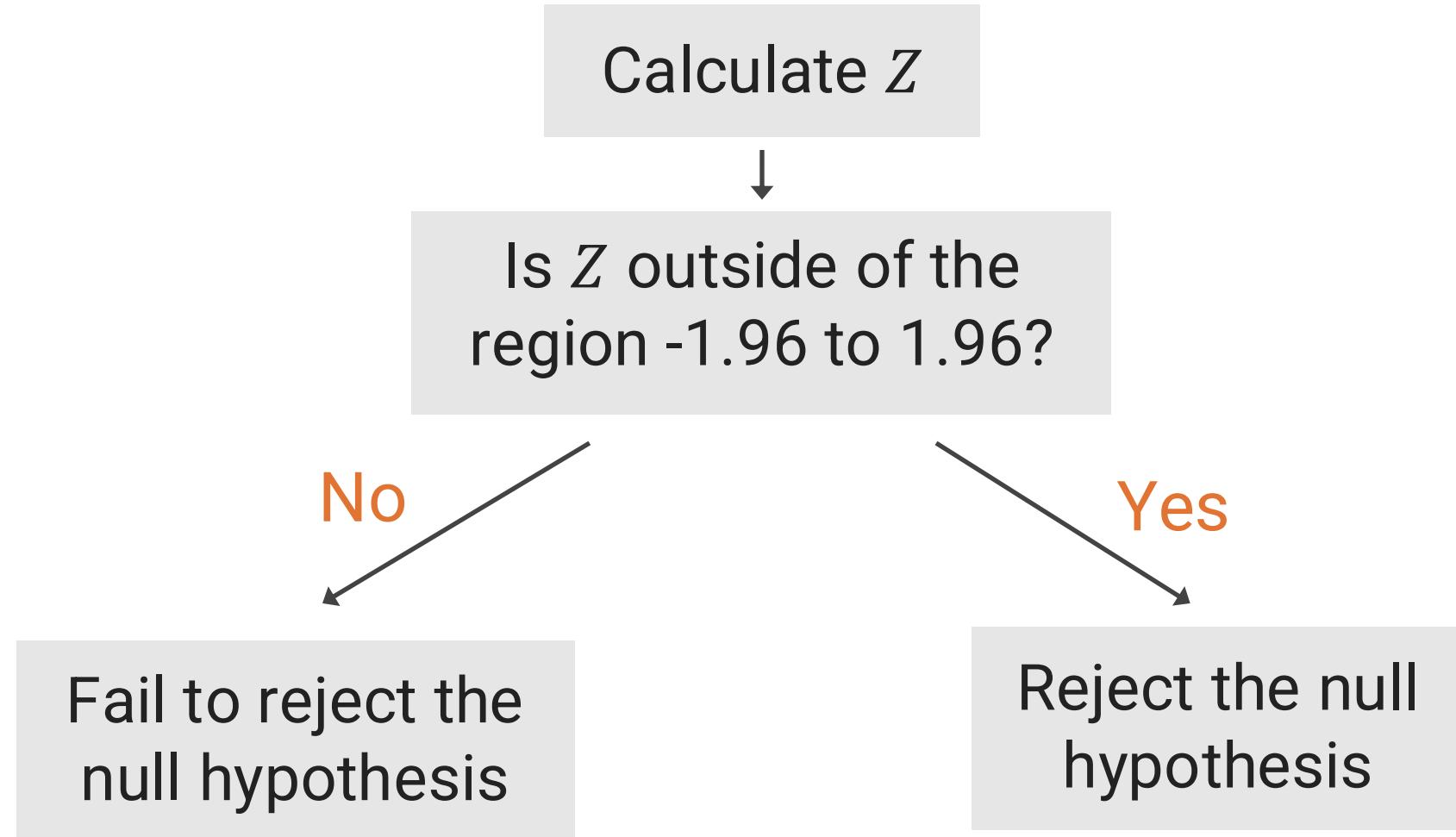


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	False	What about this!? (next lecture!)	

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- We can ask questions using **null hypothesis tests**
- A null hypothesis is a statement of **no effect/difference** between groups
- The significance level α controls the **false-positive rate**

Format: Interactive R code, accessed through the web

- Short quiz on hypothesis testing
- Test prevalence against a threshold
- Calculating the test statistic



Workshop materials

https://mrc-ide.github.io/MMS-SD_workshop/