

# BMI-manuscript

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>methods</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Quantile regression</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>References</b>	<b>2</b>

## 1 introduction

Body Mass Index (BMI) plays an important rule in predicting heart disease risk(Katzmarzyk et al. 2012). Our goal is to compare 90th quatile regrission for BMI in Diabtese and prediabetes population.

(Van de Kassteele et al. 2012)

## 2 methods

prevalence and incidence as a function of age (18 – 84 years in 1-year intervals), race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, or other), sex, and BMI (underweight, 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>; normal weight, 18.5 to 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>; overweight, 25 to 30 kg/ m<sup>2</sup>; obese, 30 to 35 kg/m<sup>2</sup>; and very From the figure we see

## 3 Quantile regression

Quantile regression is an important tool used to regress the dependent variable with high variance over the independent variables.

For a random variable  $X$ , the comulative distrubution function (CDF) is

$$F(X) = P(X \leq x)$$

, and the  $\tau$ th quantile of  $X$  is defined by

$$F^{-1}(\tau) = \inf\{x : F(x) \geq \tau\}$$

where  $0 < \tau < 1$

## 4 Data

The data used in this study is National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey data (NHANES)(Disease Control and (CDC) 2018)

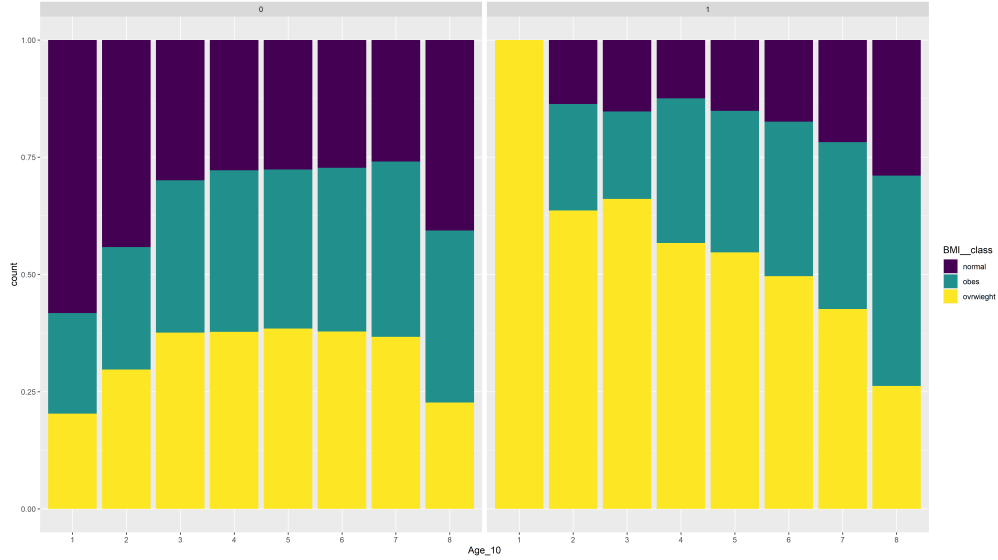


Figure 1: A better figure caption

## References

- Disease Control, Centers for, and Prevention (CDC). 2018. “National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Data (Nhanes).”
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- Van de Kastelee, Jan, RT Hoogenveen, PM Engelfriet, PHM Van Baal, and HC Boshuizen. 2012. “Estimating Net Transition Probabilities from Cross-Sectional Data with Application to Risk Factors in Chronic Disease Modeling.” *Statistics in Medicine* 31 (6). Wiley Online Library: 533–43.