Parameter gide

Parameter Descriptions

Group Characteristics

Mean (diseased, μ₁):

Expected mean value of the diagnostic marker in the diseased population.

SD (diseased, σ₁):

Standard deviation of the diagnostic marker in the diseased population.

• Mean (healthy, μ₂):

Expected mean value of the diagnostic marker in the *healthy population*.

• SD (healthy, σ₂):

Standard deviation of the diagnostic marker in the *healthy population*.

Study Design

• Reference AUC (AUC₀):

The null hypothesis AUC value (e.g., 0.5 for random chance). Tests whether the observed AUC exceeds this threshold.

• Ratio (k):

Ratio of healthy to diseased subjects in the study (e.g., k=1 for balanced groups). If the ratio does not correspond to the prevalence of the disease, the results will be incorrect.

• Disease prevalence:

Expected proportion of diseased subjects in the target population.

Statistical Settings

• Type I error (α):

Significance level (default: 0.05). Probability of falsely rejecting the null hypothesis.

Desired power (1-β):

Target probability to detect a true effect (default: 0.8 or 80%).

• Two-sided test:

If TRUE, tests for AUC ≠ AUC₀; if FALSE, tests for AUC > AUC₀ (one-sided).

Simulation Controls

Max n (neg group):

Maximum allowable sample size for the healthy (negative) group.

• Min n (neg group):

Minimum allowable sample size for the *healthy (negative) group*. (the simulation starts with this number)

• Number of replications:

Simulation runs (higher values improve precision but increase computation time).

• Number of tests planned:

Total hypothesis tests planned (for multiplicity adjustment, e.g., Bonferroni).

Random seed:

Integer to fix simulation results (ensures reproducibility despite stochastic variability).