# Reanalysis of 06-Wile

#### Simon Schwab

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### Reference

Wile et al. (2017). Serotonin and dopamine transporter PET changes in the premotor phase of LRRK2 parkinsonism: cross-sectional studies. *Lancet Neurology*, 16(5), 351–359. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(17)30056-X

## Notes from reading methods section

- Dependant variable: 11C-DASB in cortex (first of many ANCOVAs reported)
- Independant variable: Group
  - Healty controls (n=9)
    - LRRK2 w/o PD (n=9)
    - LRRK2 w PD (n=7)
    - sporadic PD (n=13)
- Covariate: age
- age was not estimable for LRRK2 without manifest Parkinson's disease
- Design: 4-way ANCOVA with group as IV and age as covariate

## Loading data

Data is loaded, reshaped if necessary, and factors are specified.

### **Descriptives**

Number of samples and mean (SD) in levels of the independant variables. See Table 3 in publication.

```
idx = c(1, 3, 2, 4) # sorting as in publication
tab1 = array(NA, dim=c(4,3))
tab1[,1] = levels(data$Group.factor)
tab1[,2] = summary(data$Group.factor)
tab1[,3] = tapply(data$Cortex, data$Group.factor,
                  function (x) sprintf("\%0.2f(\%0.2f)", mean(x), sd(x)))
colnames(tab1) = c("group", "n", "mean (SD)")
print(tab1)
##
        group
                                  mean (SD)
## [1,] "healthy control"
                             "9" "0.43 (0.10)"
## [2,] "LRRK2 premanifest" "9" "0.55 (0.10)"
                             "7" "0.38 (0.09)"
## [3,] "LRRK2 affected"
## [4,] "sporadic PD"
                             "13" "0.42 (0.15)"
Figure 2 in Publication
ggplot(data, aes(y=Cortex, x=Group.factor, color=Group.factor)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  geom_point(position = position_jitter(width = 0.15, height = 0)) +
 theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text = element_blank(), legend.title = element_blank()) +
  xlab("group") + ylab("11C-DASB in cortex")
<sup>1</sup>C-DASB in cortex
                                healthy control
                                 LRRK2 premanifest
                                 LRRK2 affected
                                 sporadic PD
```

### ANCOVA

group

```
fit = aov(Cortex ~ Group.factor + `Age at PET`, data = data)

# Type I SS are appropriate for balanced (oqual n per group)
# Type II SS are used by SAS and SPSS and appropriate for unbalanced designs
# result = summary(fit) # Type I
result = Anova(fit, type=3) # Type III
print(result)

## Anova Table (Type III tests)
##
## Response: Cortex
```

```
##
                Sum Sq Df F value
## (Intercept) 0.30582 1 21.1500 5.984e-05 ***
                                     0.0555 .
## Group.factor 0.12125 3 2.7951
## `Age at PET` 0.00073 1 0.0502
                                     0.8241
## Residuals
               0.47717 33
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
# For Type I SS
# stats.reanalysis = data.frame(Fvalue = sprintf("%.2f",result[[1]]$`F value`[1]),
                                df1 = result[[1]] Df[1],
#
                               df2 = result[[1]] Df[2],
#
                               pvalue = formatPval(result[[1]]$`Pr(>F)`[1]))
# For Type III SS
stats.rep.IV = data.frame(Fvalue = sprintf("%.2f",result$`F value`[2]),
                             df1 = result Df[2],
                             df2 = result Df [4],
                             pvalue = formatPval(result$`Pr(>F)`[2]))
stats.rep.CV = data.frame(Fvalue = sprintf("%.2f",result$`F value`[3]),
                             df1 = result Df[3],
                             df2 = result Df [4],
                             pvalue = formatPval(result$`Pr(>F)`[3]))
```

## Comparing ANCOVA in original study with reanalysis

### Independant variable

### Covariate