Statisitcal Thinking in Biology Research

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Acknowledgemnts and warning

• Statistics in biology is the study of biological variation

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- Statistical ideas about biological variation inform the design of experiments
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- Statistical thinking is an essential component of scientific thinking

A bit of history of statistical methods

R.A. Fisher: 1890-1962



Statistical Principles for Research Workers (1925)

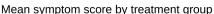
A bit of history of statistical methods

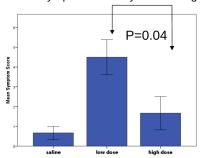
R.A. Fisher: 1890-1962



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Cautionary tales from the front

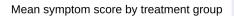


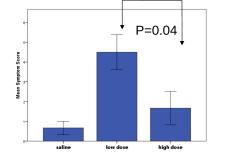


Vaccine challenge experiment:

- 6 mice/group (saline/low dose/high dose)
- All mice challenged with Shigella
- Followed for 14 days
- Outcome: Symptom score average Days 2 - 8

One-way ANOVA (post-hoc Bonferroni) p=0.04





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Do you think the vaccine works? What is strange?



Experimental design

The observed difference in outcome could be the result of:

- · Cage effects
- · Mouse strain effects

These effects are CONFOUNDED with treatment effect



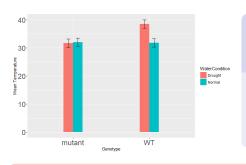
Cage 1: saline





Message 2: p-values from simple comparisons cannot tell us when differences are "different"

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Are temperature mechanisms modified in a genetically modified tomato plant?

- Genotypes: WT/mutant
- Water condition: Normal/Drought
- Leaf temperature measured

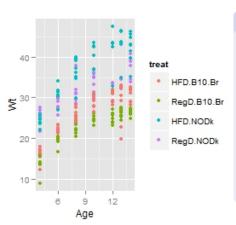
Comparisons made using t-tests

Evidence of difference + No evidence of difference \neq Evidence that differences are different.

Message 3: Interpreting experimental results needs more than t-tests

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Research question: Are mice susceptible to obesity when exposed to a high fat diet?



Experimental set-up:

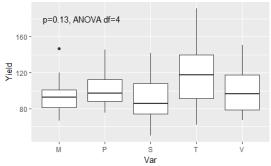
- 37 mice: 16 NODk /21 WT
- Randomised to either regular or high fat diet
- Monitored for 14 weeks
- Outcome measure: Body weight (g)
- Experimental factors: Diet (2),
 Strain (2), Time (8)

Acknowledgements: Ainy Hussain, PhD student 2013

Comparing yield in five barley varieties (1930s)

Experimental factors: 5 varieties of barley, 6 locations, 2 time points.

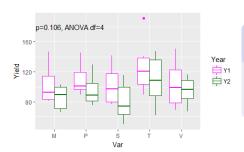
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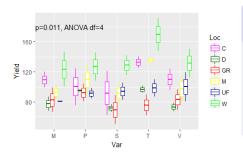
Controlling for other sources of variation:

 Controlling for year = comparing yield WITHIN years and combining these

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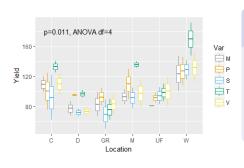
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