Curs bàsic d'Anàlisi de dades amb Stata

Sessió 2

- Estadística descriptiva
 - Estadístics descriptius
 - Mitjanes, Medianes, Intervals de Confiança, Percentils
 - Gràfics descriptius variables cuantitatives
 - Taules de contingència
 - Taules epidemiológiques (incidència prevalença)
 - Gráfics descriptius variables qualitatives
- Grandària Mostral
 - Càlcul de la grandaria mostral
 - Càlcul del poder
 - Generació de nombres aleatoris
- Exercici Pràctic

Estadística Descriptiva

	Paramètricos	No paramètricos
Localización	Media	Moda, Mediana
Dispersión	Varianza Desviación tipica	Rango (min/max) Intervalo Interquartílico
		$(P_{25} - P_{75})$
Asimetría	Asimètria	
Gràficos	Media (Intervalo de confianza)	Diagrama de cajas, Diagrama de puntos, Histograma

• Descripción de variables cuantitativas

summarize variables

by vargrupo,sort:summarize variables

summarize edac	isero				
Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
edadsero	444	26.50658	5.866372	13.94795	50.27869
by sex, sort:s	summarize ed	ladsero			
		Mean	Std. Dev.	 Min	Max
edadsero		26.89573	6.025914	13.94795	50.27869
-> sex = femal	Le				
Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
edadsero		25.05758	4.997224	16.68969	38.8356

• Descripción de variables cuantitativas

mean variables, over (vargrupo)

```
. mean datapos, over (expcateg)
Mean estimation
                              Number of obs = 417
       homo: expcateg = homo
        idu: expcateg = idu
      Over | Mean Std. Err. [95% Conf. Interval]
datapos
      homo | 1993.679 .3803832 1992.932 1994.427
       idu | 1993.352 .1862981 1992.986 1993.718
```

• Descripción de variables cuantitativas

ameans variables, add(#)

. ameans edadsero

Variable	Type	Obs	Mean	[95% Conf.	Interval]
edadsero	Arithmetic	4 4 4	26.50658	25.95942	7.05374
	Geometric	4 4 4	25.90548	25.39713	26.424
	Harmonic	4 4 4	25.33755	24.85023	5.84438

• Calculo de estadísticos de variable en función de otra tabstat variables, by (vargrupo) statistics (lista)

tabstat edadsero, by(sex) statistics(count mean median min max semean) Summary for variables: edadsero by categories of: sex (sexe) sex | N mean p50 min max se(mean) male | 327 26.66295 25.67671 13.94795 50.27869 .3273748 female | 88 25.03693 24.51507 16.68969 38.83562 .5338185 Total | 415 26.31815 25.44763 13.94795 50.27869 .2833073

• Calculo de intervalos de confianza

```
ci variables, normal (poisson) (binomial)
cii denominador numerador, poisson
cii denominador numerador, binomial
cii n media desviacion, normal
```

. ci edadsero			
	Obs	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]
	•	.2833073	25.76125 26.87505
. cii 1000 4,	poisson		
	Exposure	Std. Err.	Poisson Exact [95% Conf. Interval]
. cii 100 10,	1000		.0010899 .0102416
	'	Std. Err.	Binomial Exact [95% Conf. Interval]
			.0490047 .176222

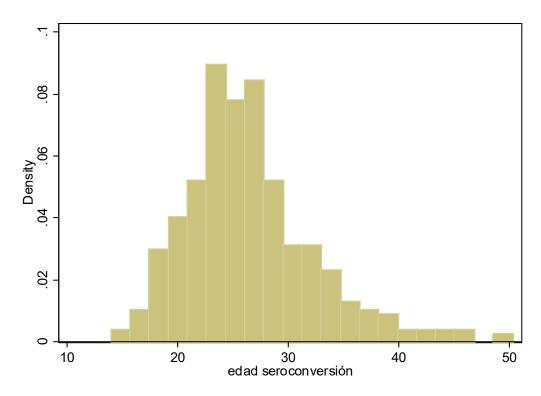
Calculo de percentiles
 centile variables, c(5 10 25 50 75 90 95)

. centile edadsero, c(5 10 25 50 75 90 95) -- Binom. Interp. --Obs Percentile Centile [95% Conf. Interval] Variable | 5 18.28884 edadsero | 415 17.70245 18.96871 18.96774 20.64329 10 19.87397 25 22.60274 21.81362 23.32044 50 25.44763 24.96491 26.14509 75 28.95628 28.25659 29.87559 90 34.17821 32.42179 35.35978 35.35755 39.54065 95 37.12159

• Histograma

histogram variable, bin(#) width(#) normal
kdensity by(vargrup)

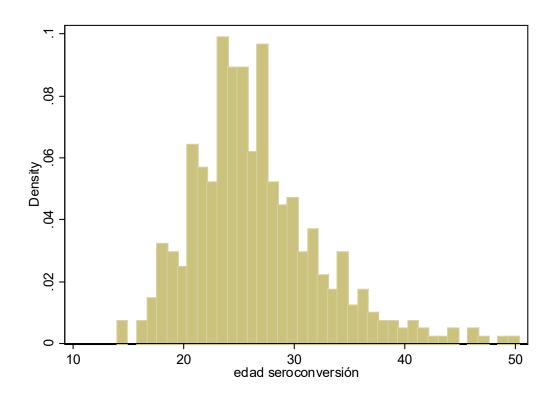
histogram edadsero,



• Histograma

histogram variable, bin(#) width(#) normal
kdensity by(vargrup)

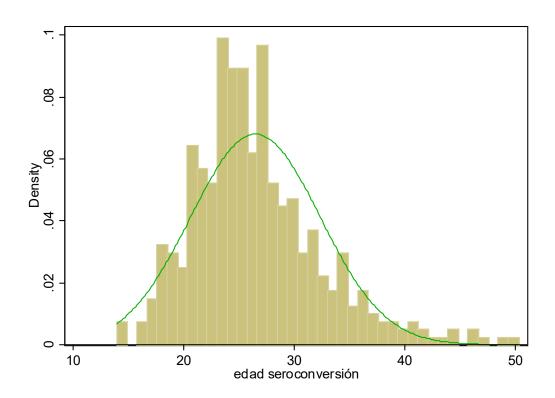
histogram edadsero, bin(40)



• Histograma

histogram variable, bin(#) width(#) normal
kdensity by(vargrup)

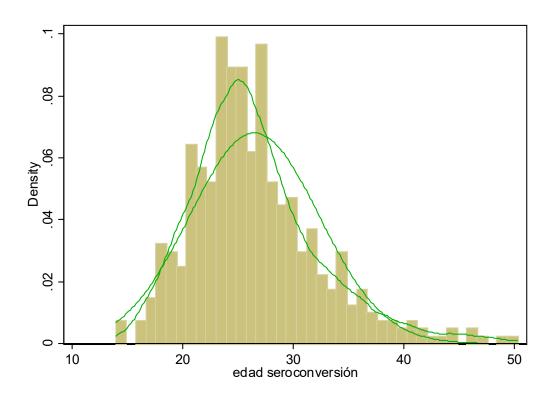
histogram edadsero, bin(40)normal



• Histograma

histogram variable, bin(#) width(#) normal
kdensity by(vargrup)

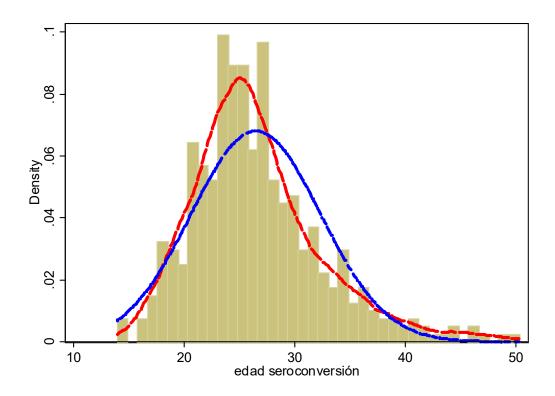
histogram edadsero, bin(40) normal kdensity



• Histograma

histogram variable, bin(#) width(#) normal
kdensity by(vargrup)

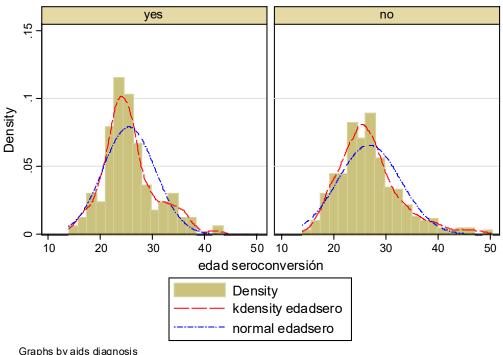
```
histogram edadsero, bin(40)normal kdensity
kdenopts(lpattern("_") lcolor(red) lwidth(thick))
normopts(lpattern(".-") lcolor(blue) lwidth(thick))
```



• Histograma

histogram variable, bin(#) width(#) normal kdensity by (vargrup)

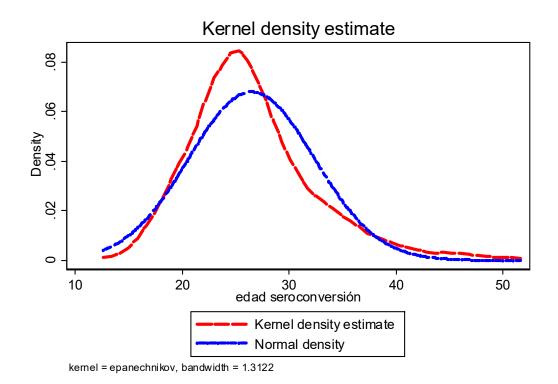
histogram edadsero, normal normopts(lpattern(".-") lcolor(blue)) kdensity kdenopts(lpattern("") lcolor(red)) by(aids)



Gràfico densidad

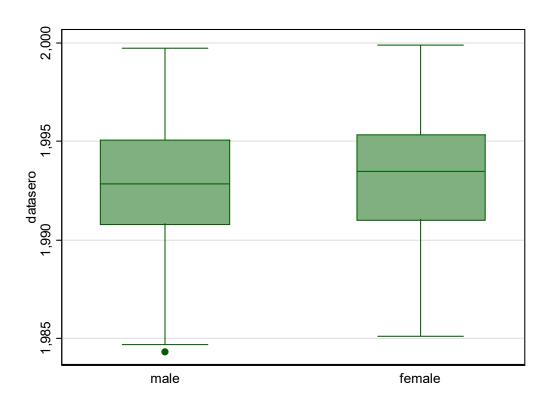
kdensity variable, normal

```
kdensity edadsero, lpattern("_") lcolor(red) lwidth(thick))
normal normopts(lpattern(".-") lcolor(blue) lwidth(thick))
```



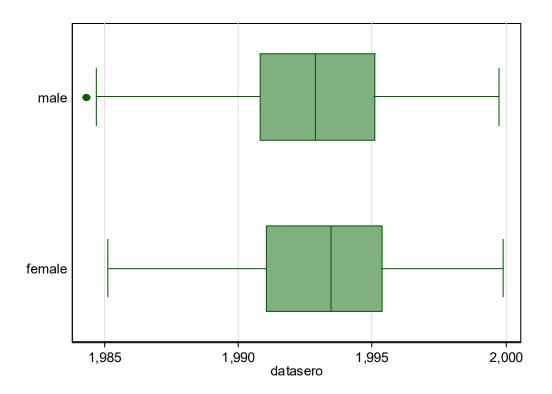
• Diagrama de cajas graph box variable, over (vargrup)

graph box datasero, over (sex)



• Diagrama de cajas graph hbox variable, over (vargrup)

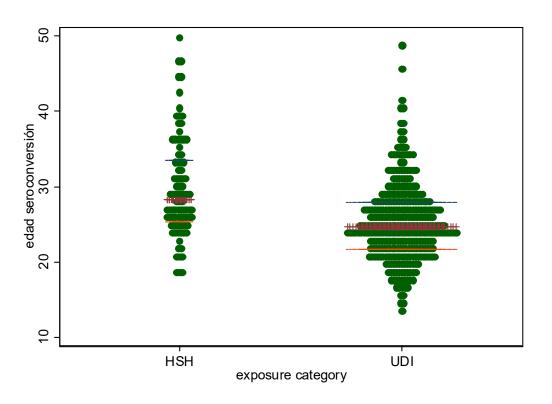
graph hbox datasero, over (sex)



• Diagrama de puntos

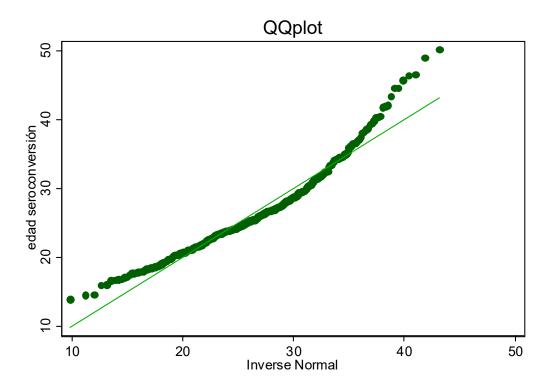
dotplot var, over(vargrup) center median bar

dotplot edadsero, over(expcateg) center median bar



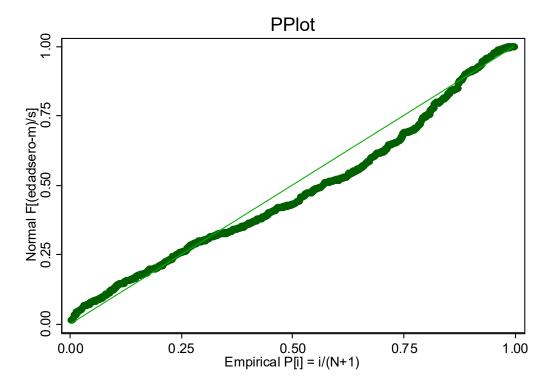
• QQplot (valor obs vs valor esperado percentil en la normal) quorm var, opciones gràfico

```
qnorm edadsero , title(QQplot)
```



• PPplot (percentil obs vs percentil esperado en la normal) pnorm var, opciones gràfico

pnorm edadsero , title(PPplot)



	Medidas	Gràficos
Univariante	Tablas de Frecuencia	Pastel, Gràfico barras
Bivariante	Tablas de contingencia	Gràfico de barras, Gràfico de barras acumulado
Estudio cohorte	Tasa de incidencia Incidencia acumulada Riesgo Relativ	
Estudio de casos-control	Odds Odds ratio	23

• Calculo de tablas de frecuencia

tab1 variables, plot
tabulate variable

. tab1 sex ex -> tabulation			
	Freq.		Cum.
male female	329 88 +	78.90 21.10	100.00
	417		
-> tabulation	n of expcateg		
	 Freq.		Cum.
homo idu	83 334	19.90 80.10	
	417		

• Tablas de contingencia

tabulate variable1 variable2 ,row col chi exact

. tabulate e	xpcateg aids	, row col ch	i exact		
+ Key 	+				
frequency row percentage column percenta	 				
exposure	aids diag	gnosis			
category	yes	no	Total		
homo	20	63	83		
1	24.10	75.90	100.00		
	21.28	19.50	19.90		
idu	7 4	260	334		
1	22.16	77.84	100.00		
	78.72	80.50	80.10		
Total	94	323	417		
	22.54	77.46	100.00		
	100.00	100.00	100.00		
Pe	arson chi2(1)	= 0.1434	Pr = 0.70)5	
	isher's exact		0.76		
1-sided F	isher's exact	<u> </u>	0.40)2	

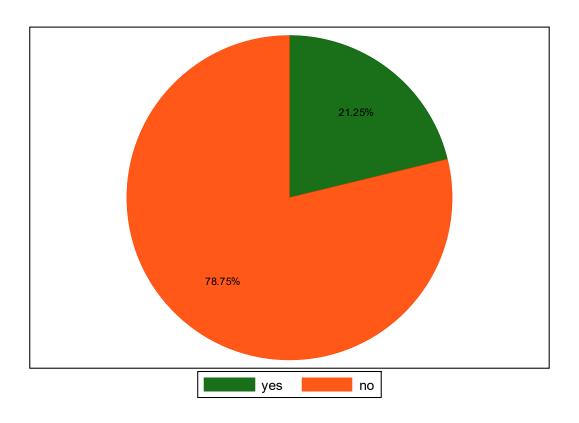
• Tablas de contingencia

table var1 var2 var3, row col c(estad var)

exposure category	ma	le		ale -				
homo	+ 20	63	17					
Total	 77	252	17	71				
+-hlo ow					n odada	.o.mo.\		
. table exp	 			 exe and	 aids dia	gnosis		
. table exposure	 		s male	exe and	aids dia	gnosis	- female -	
exposure category homo	 29.46	yes 			 aids dia L	gnosis yes	- female -	Total

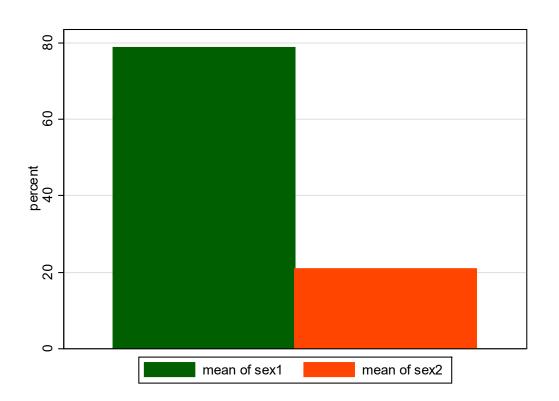
• Diagrama de sectores

```
graph pie ,over(var1) plabel(_all percent)
graph pie ,over(aids) plabel( all percent)
```

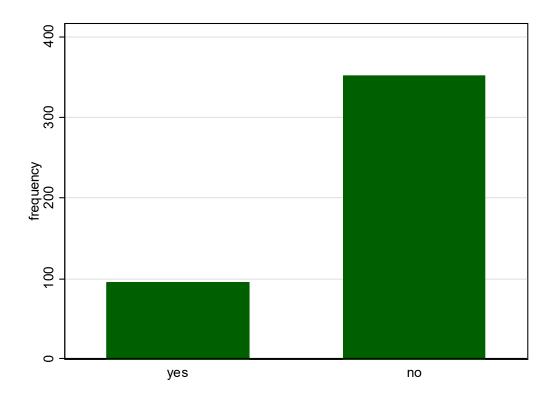


• Diagrama de barras

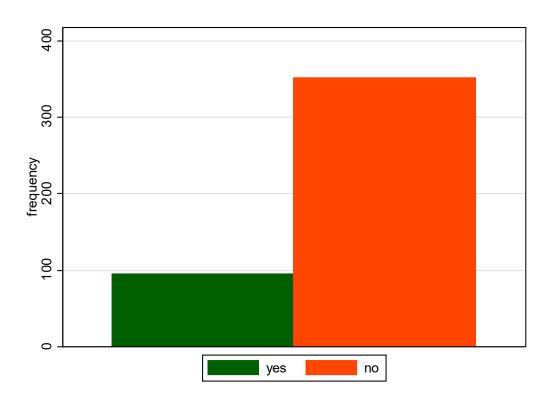
```
graph bar (stat) vars ,over(vargrupo)
  tabulate sex, generate (sex)
  graph bar sex1 sex2, percent
```



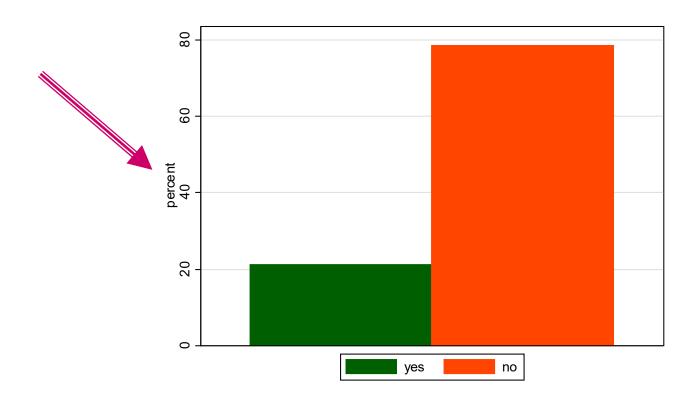
```
catplot {bar|hbar} catvar1 , by(var2)
  {percent|percent(var2)} asyvars stack
catplot bar aids
```



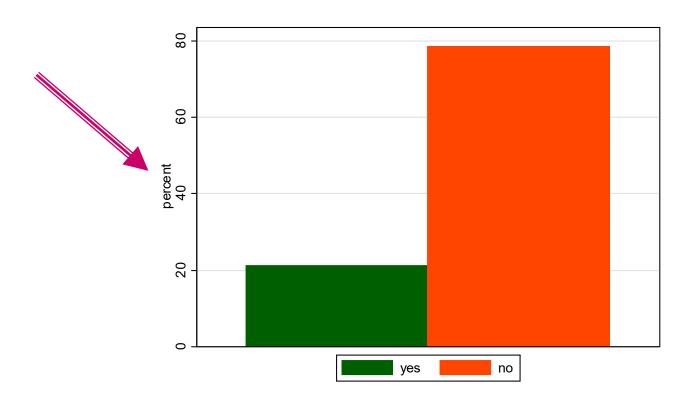
```
catplot {bar|hbar} catvar1 , by(var2)
  {percent|percent(var2)} asyvars stack
catplot bar aids, asyvars
```



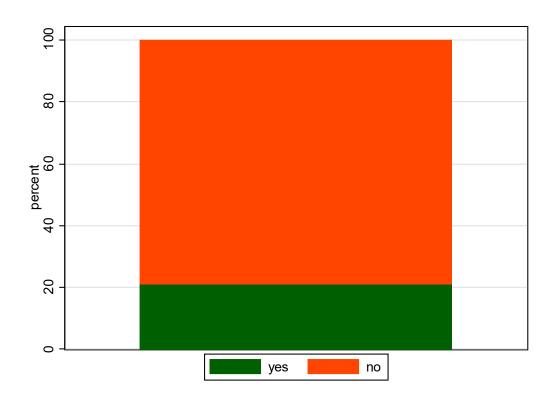
```
catplot {bar|hbar} catvar1 , by(var2)
  {percent|percent(var2)} asyvars stack
catplot bar aids, asyvars percent
```



```
catplot {bar|hbar} catvar1 , by(var2)
  {percent|percent(var2)} asyvars stack
catplot bar aids, asyvars percent
```



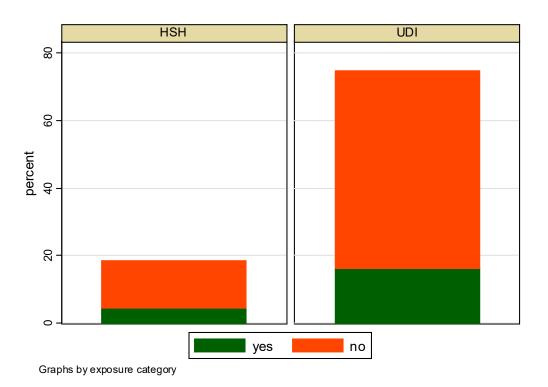
```
catplot {bar|hbar} catvar1 , by(var2)
  {percent|percent(var2)} asyvars stack
catplot bar aids, asyvars percent stack
```



• Catplot

```
catplot {bar|hbar} catvar1 , by(var2)
{percent|percent(var2)} asyvars stack
```

catplot bar aids, asyvars percent stack by (expcateg)



Catplot

```
catplot {bar|hbar} catvar1 , by(var2)
{percent|percent(var2)} asyvars stack
```

catplot bar aids, asyvars percent(expcateg) stack
 by(expcateg)

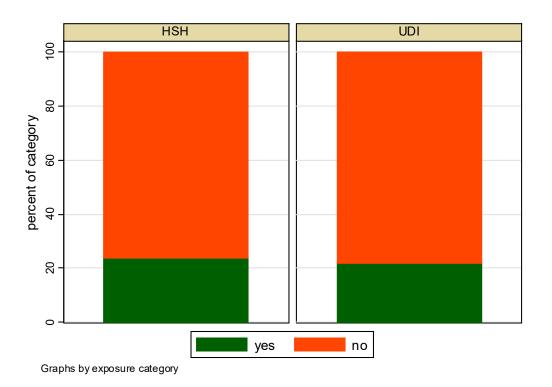


Tabla 1 de un artículo

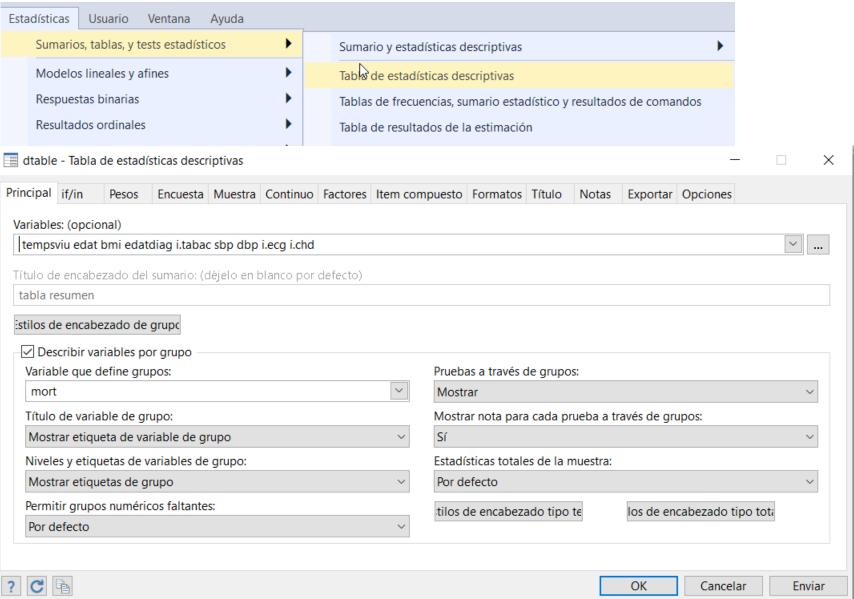


Tabla 1 de un artículo

dtable tempsviu edat bmi edatdiag i.tabac sbp dbp i.ecg i.chd, by(mort, tests testnotes) column(by(label, fvlabel))

note: using test regress across levels of mort for tempsviu, edat, bmi, edatdiag, sbp, and dbp. note: using test pearson across levels of mort for tabac, ecg, and chd.

	estatu vivo	s vital al final d muerto		Test
N	124 (83.2%)	25 (16.8%)	149 (100.0%)	
tiempo que ha permanecido en el estudio	10.911 (4.062)	8.592 (3.880)	10.522 (4.113)	0.010
edad a la entrada en el estudio	50.121 (10.572)	62.320 (12.365)	52.168 (11.773)	<0.001
Indice de masa corporal	32.081 (7.018)	30.284 (5.431)	31.779 (6.795)	0.229
Edad a la que se diagnosticó la diabetes	44.339 (9.535)	54.160 (14.215)	45.987 (11.040)	<0.001
Hábito tabáquico				
no fumador	46 (37.1%)	11 (44.0%)	57 (38.3%)	0.244
ex fumador	32 (25.8%)	9 (36.0%)	41 (27.5%)	
fumador	46 (37.1%)	5 (20.0%)	51 (34.2%)	
Presión arterial sistólica	138.097 (20.300)	144.240 (19.479)	139.128 (20.232)	0.167
Presión arterial diastólica	85.226 (65.838)	113.920 (156.181)	90.040 (87.600)	0.136
electrocardiograma				
normal	97 (78.2%)	14 (56.0%)	111 (74.5%)	<0.001
frontera	23 (18.5%)	4 (16.0%)	27 (18.1%)	
anormal	4 (3.2%)	7 (28.0%)	11 (7.4%)	
antecedentes coronarios				
no	86 (69.4%)	13 (52.0%)	99 (66.4%)	0.094
si	38 (30.6%)	12 (48.0%)	50 (33.6%)	

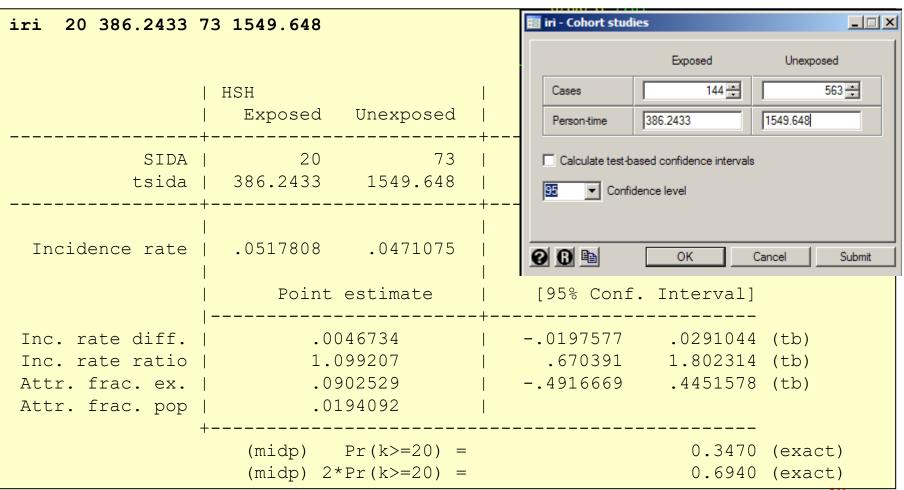
• Estudio de cohortes. Calculo de tasas de incidencia

ir varcaso varexp vartemprisk,options

ir aids HSH tsida				
	HSH Exposed Unexposed	 Total		
	20 73 386.2433 1549.648	93 1935.892		
Incidence rate	 .0517808 .0471075	.0480399		
	Point estimate	[95% Conf.	Interval]	
Inc. rate diff. Inc. rate ratio Attr. frac. ex. Attr. frac. pop	.0902529	.670391	1.802314	(tb)
	(midp) $Pr(k>=20) = (midp)$ $2*Pr(k>=20) = (midp)$			(exact) (exact)

• Estudio de cohortes. Calculo de tasas de incidencia

iri casos a temps a casos b temps b,tb



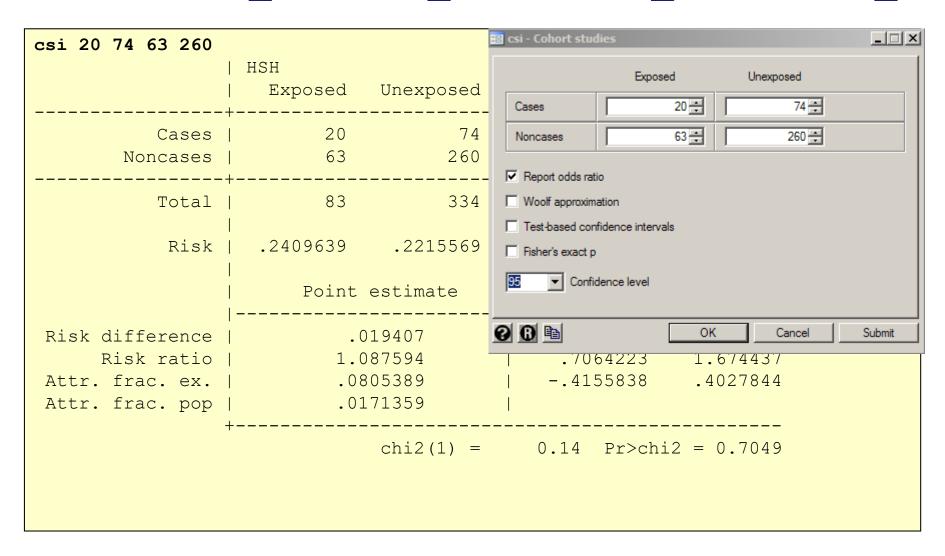
• Estudio de cohortes. Calculo de incidencia acumulada

cs varcaso varexp, options

Cases 20 Noncases 63	exposed Total
Noncases 63	260 323
İ	334 417
Dial 2400620	·
RISK .2409039 .2	2215569 .2254197
Point est	imate [95% Conf. Interval]
Risk difference .01940 Risk ratio 1.08759 Attr. frac. ex. .080538 Attr. frac. pop .017135	94 .7064223 1.674437 89 4155838 .4027844
+ch:	i2(1) = 0.14 Pr>chi2 = 0.7049

• Calculo de incidencia acumulada

csi casos a casos b nocasos c nocasos d



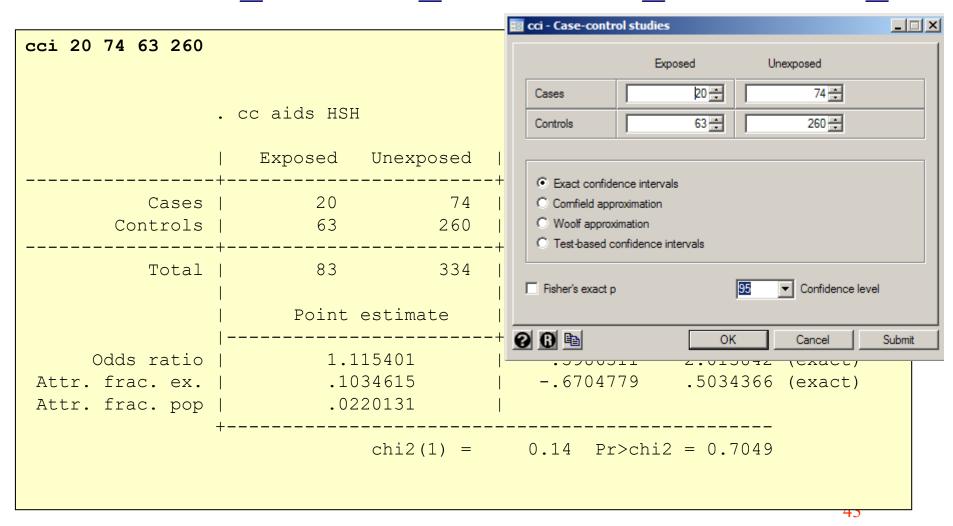
Tablas epidemiológicas

• Estudio de casos-controles. Calculo de incidencia acumulada cc varcaso varexp, options

cs aids HSH					
	. cc aids HSH				
	Exposed	Unexposed	Total	Proportion Exposed	
			94 323		
			+ 417		
			 [95% Conf.		
Odds ratio Attr. frac. ex. Attr. frac. pop			.5986311	2.013842	
-	+	chi2(1) =	0.14 Pr>chi	2 = 0.7049	

• Calculo de incidencia acumulada

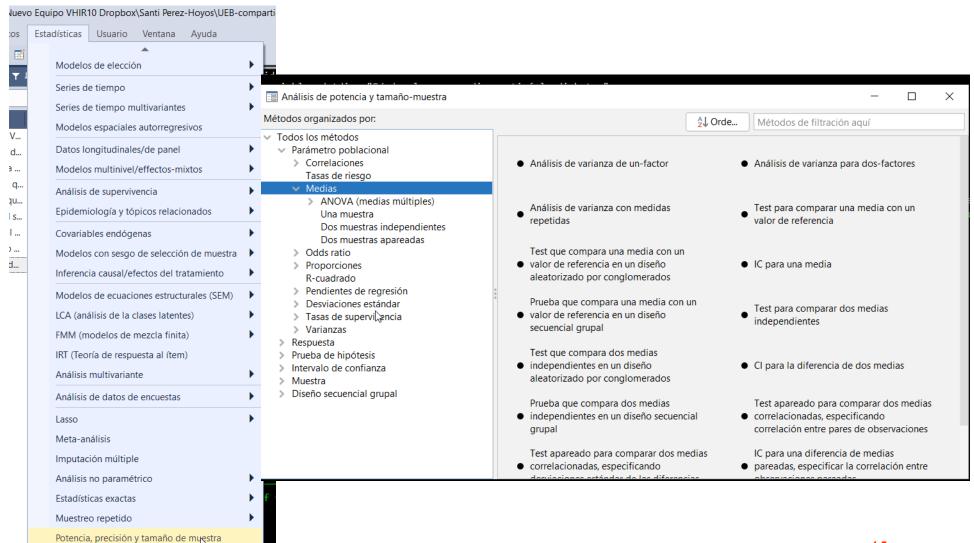
cci casos a casos b nocasos c nocasos d



Cálculo de Tamaño muestral

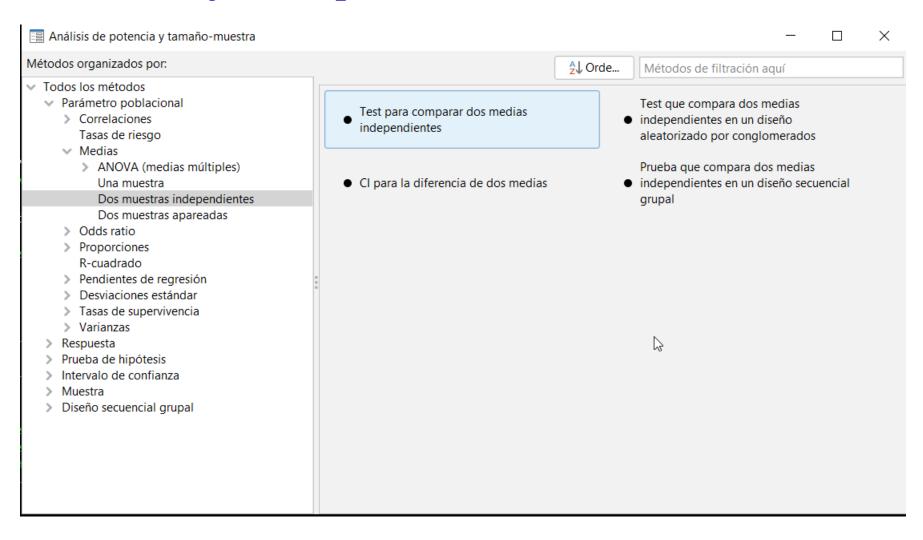
Cálculo tamaño muestral

• Es mejor ir a por menús



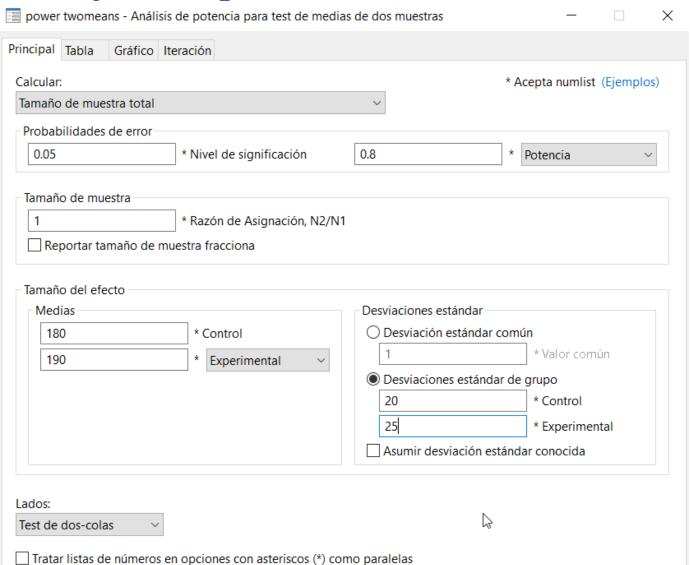
Cálculo tamaño muestral

• Es mejor ir a por menús



Cálculo tamaño muestral

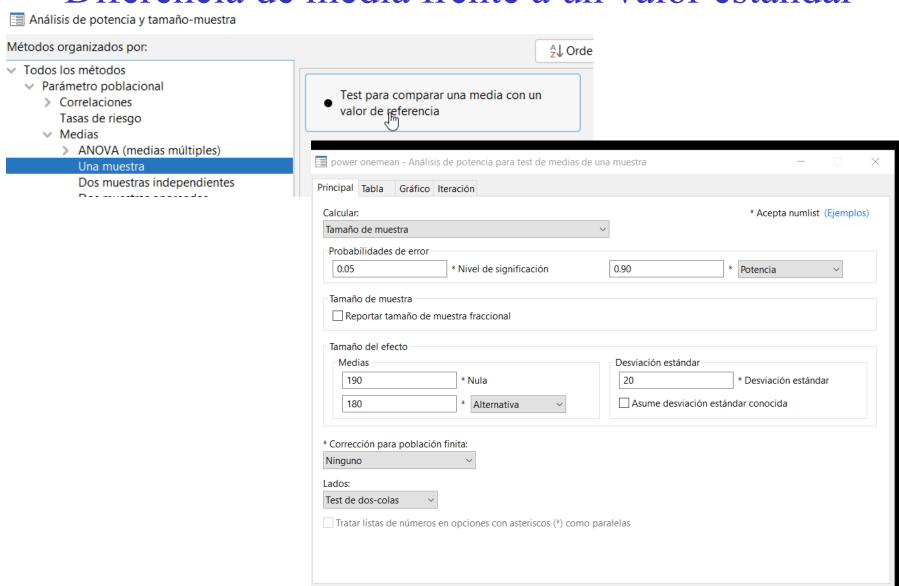
• Es mejor ir a por menús



• Diferencia de medias

```
. power twomeans 180 190, sd1(20) sd2(25)
Performing iteration ...
Estimated sample sizes for a two-sample means test
Satterthwaite's t test assuming unequal variances
H0: m2 = m1 versus Ha: m2 != m1
Study parameters:
       alpha = 0.0500
       power = 0.8000
       delta = 10.0000
         m1 = 180.0000
         m2 = 190.0000
         sd1 = 20.0000
         sd2 = 25.0000
Estimated sample sizes:
           N = 164
 N per group =
                   82
```

• Diferencia de media frente a un valor estándar



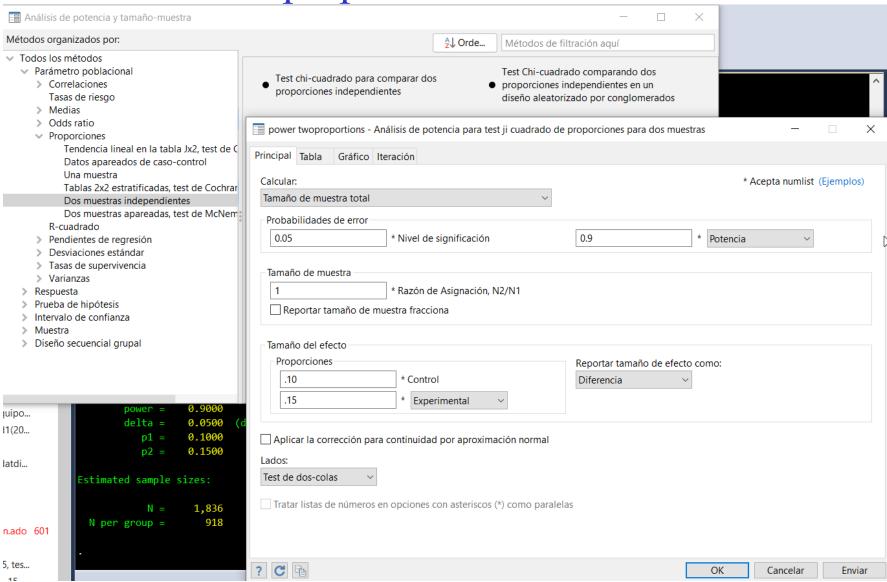
OV Cancelar Enviar

2 (2)

• Diferencia de media frente a un valor estándar

```
. power onemean 190 180, power(0.90) sd(20)
Performing iteration ...
Estimated sample size for a one-sample mean test
t test
H0: m = m0 versus Ha: m != m0
Study parameters:
        alpha = 0.0500
       power = 0.9000
       delta = -0.5000
          m0 = 190.0000
          ma = 180.0000
          sd = 20.0000
Estimated sample size:
           N =
                      44
```

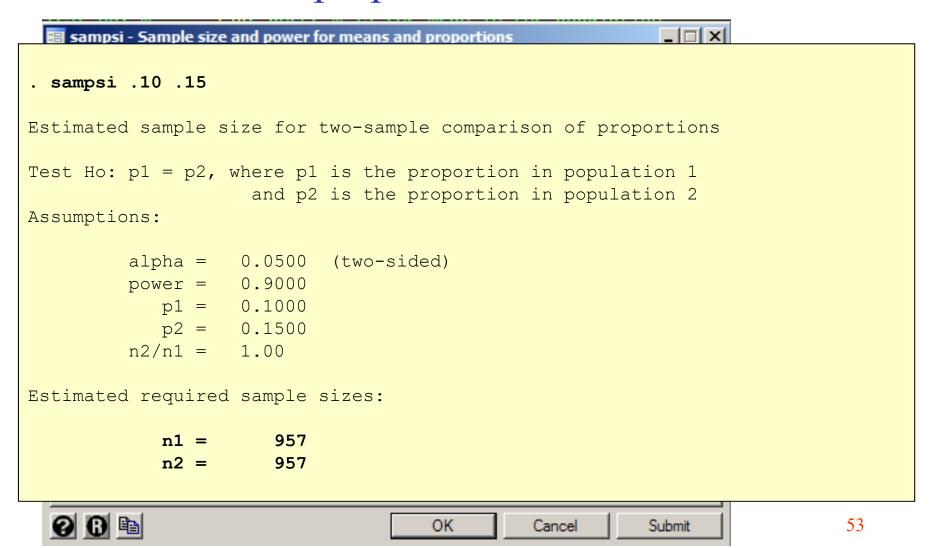
Ejemplos calculo muestral Diferencia de proporciones



• Diferencia de proporciones

```
. power twoproportions .10 .15, test(chi2) power(0.9)
Performing iteration ...
Estimated sample sizes for a two-sample proportions test
Pearson's chi-squared test
H0: p2 = p1 versus Ha: p2 != p1
Study parameters:
       alpha = 0.0500
       power = 0.9000
       delta = 0.0500
                         (difference)
          p1 = 0.1000
          p2 = 0.1500
Estimated sample sizes:
                 1,836
           N =
 N per group =
                     918
```

• Diferencia de proporciones



Generación de valores aleatorios

• Crea secuencias de números aleatorios a partir de una semilla que es fija al abrir Stata pero se puede cambiar

```
set seed 339487731
```

• Crea una variable U que tiene una secuencia de números aleatorios entre [0,1)

```
generate u = runiform()
```

• Crea una variable Z a partir de una variable normal con media 0 y desviación típica 1

```
generate z = rnormal()
```

• Crea una variable N a partir de una variable normal con media m y desviación típica s

```
generate n = rnormal(m,s)
```

• Crea una variable B a partir de una variable binomial con n observaciones y un probabilidad p de éxito

```
generate b = rbinomial(n,p)
```

• Crea una variable P a partir de una variable Poisson con un número de casos promedio de m

```
generate r = rpoisson(m)
```

Generación secuencia numeros aleatorios

• Se utiliza el comando ralloc

ralloc bloc size treat, nsubj(387) osize(3) eq ntreat(2)
 sav(mywide)

				_		
	StratID	bloc	size	SeqInB1k	treat	Secuencia
1	1	X	2	1	В	
2	1	1	7	2	A	de
3	1	2	4	1	В	Tratamiento
4	1	2	4	2	A	Trataminemo
5	1	2	4	3	A	
6	1	2	4	4	В	Orden
7	1	3	4	1	A	
8	1	3	4	2	В	dentro del
9	1	3	4	3	A	bloque
10	1	3	4	4	В	oroque
11	1	4	4	1	A	
12	1	4	4	2	A	Número de
13	1	4	4	3	R	
14	1	4	4	4	В	bloque
15	1	5	6	1	В	_
16	1	5	6	2	A	
17	1	5	6	3	А	TD ~ 1 1
18	1	5	6	4	А	Tamaño del
19	1	5	6	5	В	bloque
20	1	5	6	6	В	oroque
21	1	6	2	1	В	
22	1	6	2	2	А	55