

Biost 518: Applied Biostatistics II
 #### Emerson, Winter 2006

Homework #5 Key
 #### Annotated Stata Log File
 #### March 10, 2006

The following output was used to generate the numbers that I wanted to present
 #### in tables, as well as the plots I wanted to present as figures in the paper.
 #### I note that Stata does not present its output in a form suitable for presentation.
 #### Numbers need to be rounded to an interesting number of significant digits, and
 #### the columns and rows need to facilitate comparison of relevant measures.
 #### I used Excel to manipulate this output into the form I wanted, then copied the
 #### resulting tables to the MS-Word document.

Comments edited into the log file produced by Stata are
 #### on the lines that start with the four '#' signs and are
 #### printed in italics.

The Stata commands are put in **bold face**.

Stata output is displayed in regular typeface in blue.

Read in data. I use a dataset previously created in "wide" format.
 . **use dfmowide**

Creating variables to model threshold (tx), dummy variables (dose075, dose200,
 #### dose400), and polynomials (dosesqr, dosecub)

. **g tx= dose**
 . **recode tx 0.01/0.5=1**
 (82 changes made)

. **table tx dose**

```
-----
          |           dose
          |           0   .075   .2   .4
-----+-----
          |  32
0 |           29   25   28
1 |
-----
```

. **g dose075= dose**
 . **recode dose075 .01/.08=1 .08/0.5=0**
 (82 changes made)

. **g dose200= dose**
 . **recode dose200 0/.08=0 .08/.25=1 .25/.5=0**
 (82 changes made)

. **g dose400= dose**
 . **recode dose400 0/0.3=0 0.3/0.5=1**
 (82 changes made)

. **table dose075 dose**

```
-----
          |           dose
dose075 |           0   .075   .2   .4
-----+-----
          |  32           25   28
0 |
-----
```

1 | 29

. table dose200 dose

dose200	dose		
0	32	29	28
1		25	

. table dose400 dose

dose400	dose		
0	32	29	25
1			28

. g dosesqr= dose^2
 . g dosecub= dose^3

Generate log transforms of spermidine data. Note the need to check for zero values
 #### when missing values are produced for logspd12.

. g logspd0= log(spd0)
 . g logspd12= log(spd12)

(20 missing values generated)

. summ spd12

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
spd12	95	2.768562	1.233778	0	6.454

. summ spd12 if spd12>0

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
spd12	94	2.798014	1.20635	.293	6.454

. replace logspd12= log(.15) if spd12==0

(1 real change made)

. replace spd12= .15 if spd12==0

(1 real change made)

Problem 1

Descriptive statistics

. tabstat spd12, stat(n mean sd min q max) co(stat) by(dose) format

Summary for variables: spd12

by categories of: dose

dose	N	mean	sd	min	p25	p50	p75	max
0	28	3.256	1.314	1.013	2.262	2.816	4.273	5.910
.075	26	2.920	0.994	1.352	2.127	2.859	3.635	4.923
.200	21	2.712	1.395	0.293	1.757	2.509	3.777	6.454

.400		20	1.950	0.799	0.000	1.475	1.929	2.456	3.417

Total		95	2.769	1.234	0.000	1.987	2.553	3.586	6.454

```
. replace spd12= .15 if spd12==0
(1 real change made)
. bysort dose: means spd12
```

```
-> dose = 0
```

Variable	Type	Obs	Mean	[95% Conf. Interval]	
spd12	Arithmetic	28	3.255935	2.746536	3.765334
	Geometric	28	3.008319	2.564826	3.528499
	Harmonic	28	2.765647	2.351809	3.356228

```
-> dose = .075
```

Variable	Type	Obs	Mean	[95% Conf. Interval]	
spd12	Arithmetic	26	2.919683	2.518294	3.321073
	Geometric	26	2.749752	2.375747	3.182634
	Harmonic	26	2.576789	2.23116	3.04913

```
-> dose = .2
```

Variable	Type	Obs	Mean	[95% Conf. Interval]	
spd12	Arithmetic	21	2.71162	2.076408	3.346832
	Geometric	21	2.3247	1.7371	3.111065
	Harmonic	21	1.766532	1.144841	3.865809

```
-> dose = .4
```

Variable	Type	Obs	Mean	[95% Conf. Interval]	
spd12	Arithmetic	20	1.949568	1.575666	2.323471
	Geometric	20	1.713356	1.257762	2.333977
	Harmonic	20	1.178535	.6687964	4.955442

Six regressions with fitted values estimated after each one.
 #### Note that in every case I can get the test of the spermidine- dose association
 #### from the overall F test.

```
. regress logspd12 dose075 dose200 dose400, robust
Regression with robust standard errors
```

Number of obs =	95
F(3, 91) =	4.20
Prob > F =	0.0079
R-squared =	0.1454
Root MSE =	.51704

logspd12	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]

dose075		-.0898709	.1055491	-0.85	0.397	-.2995313	.1197894
dose200		-.2577906	.1596293	-1.61	0.110	-.5748745	.0592934
dose400		-.5629276	.1664787	-3.38	0.001	-.893617	-.2322382
_cons		1.101382	.0779899	14.12	0.000	.9464642	1.256299

. predict fitB

(option xb assumed; fitted values)

. replace fitB= exp(fitB)

(114 real changes made)

. regress logspd12 dose, robust

Regression with robust standard errors

Number of obs = 95
 F(1, 93) = 12.67
 Prob > F = 0.0006
 R-squared = 0.1451
 Root MSE = .51155

logspd12		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose		-1.40961	.3959712	-3.56	0.001	-2.195931	-.6232899
_cons		1.111247	.0616695	18.02	0.000	.9887833	1.23371

. predict fitC

(option xb assumed; fitted values)

. replace fitC= exp(fitC)

(114 real changes made)

. regress logspd12 dose dosesqr, robust

Regression with robust standard errors

Number of obs = 95
 F(2, 92) = 6.36
 Prob > F = 0.0026
 R-squared = 0.1454
 Root MSE = .51422

logspd12		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose		-1.167386	1.403428	-0.83	0.408	-3.954715	1.619942
dosesqr		-.6026757	3.518415	-0.17	0.864	-7.590551	6.3852
_cons		1.101725	.0734313	15.00	0.000	.9558845	1.247566

. predict fitD

(option xb assumed; fitted values)

. replace fitD= exp(fitD)

(114 real changes made)

. regress logspd12 tx, robust

Regression with robust standard errors

Number of obs = 95
 F(1, 93) = 7.30
 Prob > F = 0.0082

R-squared = 0.0558
 Root MSE = .53759

logspd12	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tx	-.2837134	.1050154	-2.70	0.008	-.4922532	-.0751736
_cons	1.101382	.0771467	14.28	0.000	.9481834	1.25458

. predict fitE
 (option xb assumed; fitted values)

. replace fitE= exp(fitE)
 (114 real changes made)

. regress logspd12 tx dose, robust
 Regression with robust standard errors

Number of obs = 95
 F(2, 92) = 6.34
 Prob > F = 0.0026
 R-squared = 0.1453
 Root MSE = .51425

logspd12	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tx	.0242732	.1282516	0.19	0.850	-.2304454	.2789919
dose	-1.458311	.5070687	-2.88	0.005	-2.465393	-.4512292
_cons	1.101382	.0775649	14.20	0.000	.947331	1.255432

. predict fitF
 (option xb assumed; fitted values)

. replace fitF= exp(fitF)
 (114 real changes made)

. regress logspd12 dose dosesqr dosecub, robust
 Regression with robust standard errors

Number of obs = 95
 F(3, 91) = 4.20
 Prob > F = 0.0079
 R-squared = 0.1454
 Root MSE = .51704

logspd12	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose	-1.137711	2.613929	-0.44	0.664	-6.329959	4.054537
dosesqr	-.8383989	21.22799	-0.04	0.969	-43.00519	41.3284
dosecub	.4109465	39.01003	0.01	0.992	-77.07768	77.89957
_cons	1.101382	.0779899	14.12	0.000	.9464642	1.256299

Testing for departures from a linear relationship, just for fun.

. test dosesqr dosecub
 (1) dosesqr = 0.0
 (2) dosecub = 0.0

```
F( 2, 91) = 0.02
Prob > F = 0.9821
```

```
. predict fitG
(option xb assumed; fitted values)
```

```
. replace fitG= exp(fitG)
(114 real changes made)
```

```
#### Table of fitted geometric means.
```

```
. tabstat fitB fitC fitD fitE fitF fitG, stat(mean) by(dose)
```

```
Summary statistics: mean
by categories of: dose
```

dose	fitA	fitB	fitC	fitD	fitE	fitF
0	3.008319	3.038144	3.009354	3.008319	3.008319	3.008319
.0750000	2.749752	2.733345	2.747747	2.265212	2.762902	2.749752
.2000000	2.3247	2.29177	2.325979	2.265212	2.302493	2.3247
.4000000	1.713356	1.728757	1.713166	2.265212	1.72001	1.713356
Total	2.474566	2.475325	2.47458	2.473803	2.474675	2.474566

```
#### Problem 2
```

```
#### Six regressions adjusted for baseline.
```

```
#### Note that in several cases I have to use "test" or "testparm" to test
#### the dose effect, because in several models dose is modeled using several
#### predictors.
```

```
. regress logspd12 dose075 dose200 dose400 logspd0, robust
```

```
Regression with robust standard errors
Number of obs = 95
F( 4, 90) = 4.73
Prob > F = 0.0017
R-squared = 0.1675
Root MSE = .51314
```

logspd12	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
dose075	-.0929842	.0988132	-0.94	0.349	-.2892939 .1033256
dose200	-.2612635	.1568764	-1.67	0.099	-.5729258 .0503988
dose400	-.5753144	.1688008	-3.41	0.001	-.9106666 -.2399622
logspd0	.1820632	.0897642	2.03	0.045	.003731 .3603954
_cons	.9011687	.1234444	7.30	0.000	.6559248 1.146413

```
. testparm dose*
```

```
( 1) dose075 = 0.0
( 2) dose200 = 0.0
( 3) dose400 = 0.0
F( 3, 90) = 4.28
Prob > F = 0.0071
```

```
. regress logspd12 dose logspd0, robust
```

```
Regression with robust standard errors
Number of obs = 95
F( 2, 92) = 9.75
Prob > F = 0.0001
R-squared = 0.1671
```

Root MSE = .50765

	logspd12	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose		-1.438404	.4021031	-3.58	0.001	-2.237016	-.639793
logspd0		.1818201	.0887094	2.05	0.043	.0056355	.3580046
_cons		.9113681	.1208245	7.54	0.000	.6714002	1.151336

. display 2*ttail(92,3.58)
.00055105

. regress logspd12 dose dosesqr logspd0, robust

Regression with robust standard errors

Number of obs = 95
F(3, 91) = 6.37
Prob > F = 0.0006
R-squared = 0.1675
Root MSE = .51031

	logspd12	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose		-1.177407	1.381165	-0.85	0.396	-3.920921	1.566108
dosesqr		-.6494769	3.502937	-0.19	0.853	-7.607632	6.308678
logspd0		.1820503	.0892683	2.04	0.044	.0047297	.3593709
_cons		.9008543	.1207236	7.46	0.000	.6610518	1.140657

. testparm dose*

(1) dose = 0.0
(2) dosesqr = 0.0
F(2, 91) = 6.49
Prob > F = 0.0023

. regress logspd12 tx logspd0, robust

Regression with robust standard errors

Number of obs = 95
F(2, 92) = 6.75
Prob > F = 0.0018
R-squared = 0.0744
Root MSE = .53515

	logspd12	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tx		-.2892058	.1015678	-2.85	0.005	-.4909282	-.0874834
logspd0		.1668214	.0923632	1.81	0.074	-.0166199	.3502627
_cons		.9179299	.1255277	7.31	0.000	.6686211	1.167239

. regress logspd12 tx dose logspd0, robust

Regression with robust standard errors

Number of obs = 95
F(3, 91) = 6.40
Prob > F = 0.0006
R-squared = 0.1674
Root MSE = .51035

	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
logspd12						
tx	.024438	.1235557	0.20	0.844	-.2209902	.2698661
dose	-1.487438	.515701	-2.88	0.005	-2.511815	-.4630615
logspd0	.1818333	.0892754	2.04	0.045	.0044987	.359168
_cons	.9014214	.1227733	7.34	0.000	.6575474	1.145295

. test tx dose

```
( 1) tx = 0.0
( 2) dose = 0.0
      F( 2, 91) = 6.47
      Prob > F = 0.0024
```

. regress logspd12 dose dosesqr dosecub logspd0, robust

```
Regression with robust standard errors
Number of obs = 95
F( 4, 90) = 4.73
Prob > F = 0.0017
R-squared = 0.1675
Root MSE = .51314
```

	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
logspd12						
dose	-1.205761	2.460956	-0.49	0.625	-6.094879	3.683356
dosesqr	-.4242516	20.34999	-0.02	0.983	-40.85305	40.00455
dosecub	-.3926507	37.74516	-0.01	0.992	-75.37999	74.59469
logspd0	.1820632	.0897642	2.03	0.045	.003731	.3603954
_cons	.9011687	.1234444	7.30	0.000	.6559248	1.146413

. testparm dose*

```
( 1) dose = 0.0
( 2) dosesqr = 0.0
( 3) dosecub = 0.0
      F( 3, 90) = 4.28
      Prob > F = 0.0071
```

```
#### Problem 3
#### Six regressions on a dichotomized variable.
#### Note that my commands are all the same, except I substitute "logistic" for
#### "regress" and "decspd" for "logspd12".
#### Note that in every case I can get the test of the spermidine- dose association
#### from the overall F test.
```

. g decspd = spd12 - spd0

(19 missing values generated)

. recode decspd min/0=1 0/max=0

(decspd: 95 changes made)

. drop fitB fitC fitD fitE fitF fitG

. tabulate dose decspd, row

dose	decspd	Total
0	1	


```

-----+-----
      dose |   38.64213   210.7046    0.67   0.503   .0008825   1692087
      dosesqr |   .5588149    7.48834   -0.04   0.965   2.19e-12   1.42e+11
-----+-----

```

```

. predict fitD
(option p assumed; Pr(decspd))

```

```

. logistic decspd tx, robust

```

```

Logistic regression                               Number of obs   =          95
                                                    Wald chi2(1)    =           3.45
                                                    Prob > chi2     =          0.0631
Log pseudolikelihood = -61.748291                Pseudo R2      =          0.0277

```

```

-----+-----
      decspd |           |           Robust
            | Odds Ratio | Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      tx    |   2.36014 | 1.090563      1.86  0.063     .9541532   5.837909
-----+-----

```

```

. predict fitE
(option p assumed; Pr(decspd))

```

```

. logistic decspd tx dose, robust

```

```

Logistic regression                               Number of obs   =          95
                                                    Wald chi2(2)    =           5.14
                                                    Prob > chi2     =          0.0765
Log pseudolikelihood = -60.804892                Pseudo R2      =          0.0426

```

```

-----+-----
      decspd |           |           Robust
            | Odds Ratio | Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      tx    |  1.349357 | .8225588      0.49  0.623     .408545   4.456702
      dose  | 15.85019  | 32.04232      1.37  0.172     .3014867  833.2988
-----+-----

```

```

. predict fitF
(option p assumed; Pr(decspd))

```

```

. logistic decspd dose dosesqr dosecub, robust

```

```

Logistic regression                               Number of obs   =          95
                                                    Wald chi2(3)    =           5.18
                                                    Prob > chi2     =          0.1594
Log pseudolikelihood = -60.623017                Pseudo R2      =          0.0454

```

```

-----+-----
      decspd |           |           Robust
            | Odds Ratio | Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      dose  | 545039.1  | 7386349       0.97  0.330     1.59e-06   1.87e+17
      dosesqr | 2.99e-34 | 3.00e-32      -0.77  0.442     1.0e-119   8.81e+51
      dosecub | 2.17e+58 | 3.78e+60       0.77  0.441     1.10e-90   4.3e+206
-----+-----

```

Testing for departures from a linear relationship, just for fun.

. test dosesqr dosecub

(1) dosesqr = 0
 (2) dosecub = 0

chi2(2) = 0.60
 Prob > chi2 = 0.7424

. predict fitG

(option p assumed; Pr(decspd))

Table of fitted geometric means.

. tabstat fitB fitC fitD fitE fitF fitG, stat(mean) by(dose)

Summary statistics: mean
 by categories of: dose

dose	fitB	fitC	fitD	fitE	fitF	fitG
0	.4642857	.4931918	.4910965	.4642857	.4642857	.4642857
.0750000	.6153846	.5572381	.5585266	.6716418	.5899517	.6153846
.2000000	.6190476	.65895	.6619449	.6716418	.6702163	.6190476
.4000000	.8	.7932245	.791338	.6716418	.7793357	.8
Total	.6191183	.619527	.6194601	.6134366	.6187943	.6191183