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#### Biost 518: Applied Biostatistics II
#### Emerson, Winter 2007
```

```
#### Homework #4 Key
#### Annotated Stata Log File
#### March 7, 2007
```

```
#### 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.
```

```
. infile age male wt bmi chol pctfat dose carot0 carot1 carot3 cauc vite0 vite1
vite3 vauc using carot.txt
```

```
#### Creating variables to model threshold (tx) and polynomials (dosesqr, dosecub,
#### dosefourth)
```

```
. g dosesqr= dose * dose
. g dosecub= dose ^3
. g dosefourth= dose^4
. g tx= dose
. recode tx 0=0 0.01/max=1
(tx: 38 changes made)
```

```
#### Problem 1
#### Descriptive statistics
```

```
. format carot3 %7.0f
. tabstat carot3, col(stat) stat(n mean sd min p25 p50 p75 max) by(dose) format
```

```
Summary for variables: carot3
by categories of: dose
```

dose	N	mean	sd	min	p25	p50	p75	max
0	7	186	88	85	126	149	286	323
15	8	1254	570	577	695	1250	1771	2019
30	9	1505	479	849	1157	1499	1840	2249
45	7	1749	579	950	993	1848	2248	2310
60	9	1878	430	1233	1725	1865	1918	2855
Total	40	1350	734	85	800	1529	1915	2855

```
#### Six regressions with fitted values estimated after each one.
#### Note that in every case I can get the test of the plasma level - dose association
```

from the overall F test.

```
. xi: regress carot3 i.dose, robust
i.dose          _Idose_0-60      (naturally coded; _Idose_0 omitted)
```

```
Linear regression                Number of obs =      40
                                F( 4, 35) = 62.42
                                Prob > F = 0.0000
                                R-squared = 0.6364
                                Root MSE = 467.52
```

carot3	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_Idose_15	1067.262	204.3474	5.22	0.000	652.4147	1482.109
_Idose_30	1318.29	164.2547	8.03	0.000	984.8348	1651.745
_Idose_45	1562.76	219.091	7.13	0.000	1117.981	2007.538
_Idose_60	1691.308	148.1136	11.42	0.000	1390.622	1991.995
_cons	186.3214	32.84404	5.67	0.000	119.6445	252.9984

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

```
. regress carot3 dose, robust
```

```
Linear regression                Number of obs =      40
                                F( 1, 38) = 48.94
                                Prob > F = 0.0000
                                R-squared = 0.5198
                                Root MSE = 515.6
```

carot3	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose	24.84078	3.550861	7.00	0.000	17.65244	32.02912
_cons	577.247	139.1724	4.15	0.000	295.5071	858.9869

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

```
. regress carot3 dose dosesqr, robust
```

```
Linear regression                Number of obs =      40
                                F( 2, 37) = 64.59
                                Prob > F = 0.0000
                                R-squared = 0.6135
                                Root MSE = 468.82
```

carot3	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose	60.91424	9.577685	6.36	0.000	41.50801	80.32048

dosesqr		-.5843937	.1672511	-3.49	0.001	-.9232767	-.2455107
_cons		279.5512	83.19127	3.36	0.002	110.9897	448.1127

. predict fitD
(option xb assumed; fitted values)

. regress carot3 tx, robust

Linear regression

Number of obs =	40
F(1, 38) =	195.74
Prob > F =	0.0000
R-squared =	0.5465
Root MSE =	501.08

carot3		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
tx		1411.024	100.8532	13.99	0.000	1206.857 1615.191
_cons		186.3214	31.52091	5.91	0.000	122.5107 250.1322

. predict fitE
(option xb assumed; fitted values)

. regress carot3 tx dose, robust

Linear regression

Number of obs =	40
F(2, 37) =	127.47
Prob > F =	0.0000
R-squared =	0.6348
Root MSE =	455.71

carot3		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
tx		883.6489	222.9229	3.96	0.000	431.9642 1335.334
dose		13.97862	5.053818	2.77	0.009	3.738611 24.21863
_cons		186.3214	31.94403	5.83	0.000	121.5967 251.0462

. predict fitF
(option xb assumed; fitted values)

. regress carot3 dose dosesqr dosecub dosefourth, robust

Linear regression

Number of obs =	40
F(4, 35) =	62.42
Prob > F =	0.0000
R-squared =	0.6364
Root MSE =	467.52

carot3		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
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```
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```

dose	131.6687	65.77323	2.00	0.053	-1.858029	265.1955
dosesqr	-5.485252	5.640056	-0.97	0.337	-16.93517	5.964671
dosecub	.108061	.151224	0.71	0.480	-.19894	.4150621
dosefourth	-.0007564	.0012633	-0.60	0.553	-.0033211	.0018082
_cons	186.3214	32.84404	5.67	0.000	119.6445	252.9984

```
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```

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

Table of fitted means and plot of fitted values.

```
. tabstat carot3 fitB fitC fitD fitE fitF fitG, stat(mean) by(dose)
```

Summary statistics: mean
by categories of: dose

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```

dose	carot3	fitB	fitC	fitD	fitE	fitF	fitG
0	186.3214	186.3214	577.247	279.5512	186.3214	186.3214	186.3214
15	1253.583	1253.583	949.8587	1061.776	1597.345	1279.65	1253.583
30	1504.611	1504.611	1322.47	1581.024	1597.345	1489.329	1504.611
45	1749.081	1749.081	1695.082	1837.295	1597.345	1699.008	1749.081
60	1877.63	1877.63	2067.694	1830.589	1597.345	1908.687	1877.63
Total	1350.416	1344.38	1338.671	1340.623	1351.95	1344.767	1344.38

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```

```
. sort dose
```

```
. twoway (scatter carot3 dose, jitter(3) legend( label(1 "carot3"))) (line fitB
> dose, col(red) legend( label(2 "ANOVA / 4th order poly"))) (line fitC dose,
> col(blue) legend( label(3 "linear"))) (line fitD dose, col(green)
> legend( label(4 "quadratic"))) (line fitE dose, col(yellow)
> legend( label(5 "threshold"))) (line fitF dose, col(orange)
> legend( label(6 "threshold-linear" )))
```

Problem 2

Six regressions of plasma beta carotene at 9 months 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.

```
. xi: regress carot3 i.dose carot0, robust
i.dose          _Idose_0-60      (naturally coded; _Idose_0 omitted)
```

```
Linear regression                                Number of obs =      40
                                                F( 5,      34) =    47.68
                                                Prob > F       =    0.0000
                                                R-squared     =    0.7184
                                                Root MSE     =    417.46
```

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```

carot3	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
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```
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```

__Idose_15	1224.19	213.5586	5.73	0.000	790.1863	1658.193
__Idose_30	1439.837	155.7948	9.24	0.000	1123.224	1756.45
__Idose_45	1678.984	167.1502	10.04	0.000	1339.294	2018.674
__Idose_60	1791.009	152.946	11.71	0.000	1480.185	2101.833
carot0	1.902792	.5370015	3.54	0.001	.8114738	2.99411
_cons	-361.4516	167.5432	-2.16	0.038	-701.9404	-20.96285

. testparm __Idose*

- (1) __Idose_15 = 0
- (2) __Idose_30 = 0
- (3) __Idose_45 = 0
- (4) __Idose_60 = 0

F(4, 34) = 59.47
 Prob > F = 0.0000

. regress carot3 dose carot0, robust

Linear regression

Number of obs = 40
 F(2, 37) = 25.47
 Prob > F = 0.0000
 R-squared = 0.5622
 Root MSE = 498.94

carot3	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose	25.46276	3.632547	7.01	0.000	18.10252	32.823
carot0	1.334088	.657003	2.03	0.050	.0028737	2.665303
_cons	245.0003	222.814	1.10	0.279	-206.4638	696.4644

. regress carot3 dose dosesqr carot0, robust

Linear regression

Number of obs = 40
 F(3, 36) = 59.30
 Prob > F = 0.0000
 R-squared = 0.6824
 Root MSE = 430.81

carot3	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose	67.14673	8.207062	8.18	0.000	50.50203	83.79142
dosesqr	-.6723087	.1451496	-4.63	0.000	-.9666857	-.3779317
carot0	1.728068	.5638738	3.06	0.004	.5844789	2.871657
_cons	-195.5986	179.34	-1.09	0.283	-559.3169	168.1197

. test dose dosesqr

- (1) dose = 0
- (2) dosesqr = 0

F(2, 36) = 84.56
 Prob > F = 0.0000

. regress carot3 tx carot0, robust

Linear regression

Number of obs = 40
 F(2, 37) = 84.00
 Prob > F = 0.0000
 R-squared = 0.6434
 Root MSE = 450.3

carot3	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tx	1544.22	120.0337	12.86	0.000	1301.009	1787.432
carot0	2.059907	.7091411	2.90	0.006	.6230503	3.496763
_cons	-406.6816	215.3205	-1.89	0.067	-842.9623	29.59912

. regress carot3 tx dose carot0, robust

Linear regression

Number of obs = 40
 F(3, 36) = 81.26
 Prob > F = 0.0000
 R-squared = 0.7170
 Root MSE = 406.69

carot3	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tx	1050.836	223.418	4.70	0.000	597.7237	1503.949
dose	12.81144	4.794314	2.67	0.011	3.088122	22.53476
carot0	1.904584	.5164903	3.69	0.001	.8570932	2.952075
_cons	-361.9675	161.4254	-2.24	0.031	-689.3534	-34.58168

. test tx dose

- (1) tx = 0
- (2) dose = 0

F(2, 36) = 121.88
 Prob > F = 0.0000

. regress carot3 dose dosesqr dosecub dosefourth carot0, robust

Linear regression

Number of obs = 40
 F(5, 34) = 47.68
 Prob > F = 0.0000
 R-squared = 0.7184
 Root MSE = 417.46

	Robust
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. regress vite3 dose vite0, robust

Linear regression

Number of obs = 40
 F(2, 37) = 11.82
 Prob > F = 0.0001
 R-squared = 0.3530
 Root MSE = .86828

vite3	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose	-.0123775	.0063056	-1.96	0.057	-.025154	.0003989
vite0	.4683654	.103125	4.54	0.000	.2594143	.6773164
_cons	2.96794	.8238962	3.60	0.001	1.298567	4.637312

. regress vite3 dose dosesqr vite0, robust

Linear regression

Number of obs = 40
 F(3, 36) = 10.59
 Prob > F = 0.0000
 R-squared = 0.4015
 Root MSE = .84664

vite3	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose	-.0496327	.0225195	-2.20	0.034	-.0953043	-.003961
dosesqr	.0006067	.0003677	1.65	0.108	-.000139	.0013525
vite0	.4454083	.0922862	4.83	0.000	.2582431	.6325734
_cons	3.454686	.7626554	4.53	0.000	1.90795	5.001423

. test dose dosesqr

- (1) dose = 0
- (2) dosesqr = 0

F(2, 36) = 4.23
 Prob > F = 0.0223

. regress vite3 tx vite0, robust

Linear regression

Number of obs = 40
 F(2, 37) = 23.43
 Prob > F = 0.0000
 R-squared = 0.4413
 Root MSE = .80687

vite3	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tx	-1.059032	.288191	-3.67	0.001	-1.642963	-.4751019
vite0	.4268817	.0941708	4.53	0.000	.2360736	.6176898

```

      _cons |   3.788548   .8481851   4.47   0.000   2.069962   5.507134
-----+-----

```

. regress vite3 tx dose vite0, robust

Linear regression

```

Number of obs =   40
F(   3,   36) =  15.24
Prob > F      =  0.0000
R-squared     =  0.4421
Root MSE     =  .81741

```

vite3	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tx	-1.13388	.3856402	-2.94	0.006	-1.915995	-.3517653
dose	.0019646	.0073617	0.27	0.791	-.0129656	.0168948
vite0	.4213962	.0921142	4.57	0.000	.2345798	.6082125
_cons	3.833071	.8380691	4.57	0.000	2.133388	5.532754

. test tx dose

- (1) tx = 0
- (2) dose = 0

```

F(   2,   36) =   6.71
Prob > F     =   0.0033

```

. regress vite3 dose dosesqr dosecub dosefourth vite0, robust

Linear regression

```

Number of obs =   40
F(   5,   34) =  12.34
Prob > F      =  0.0000
R-squared     =  0.4610
Root MSE     =  .82679

```

vite3	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose	-.2519413	.0934612	-2.70	0.011	-.4418773	-.0620054
dosesqr	.0165007	.0088696	1.86	0.072	-.0015246	.0345259
dosecub	-.0003924	.0002489	-1.58	0.124	-.0008982	.0001134
dosefourth	3.04e-06	2.11e-06	1.44	0.158	-1.25e-06	7.33e-06
vite0	.4242351	.0990462	4.28	0.000	.2229491	.6255211
_cons	3.810029	.8936753	4.26	0.000	1.993862	5.626196

. testparm dose*

- (1) dose = 0
- (2) dosesqr = 0
- (3) dosecub = 0
- (4) dosefourth = 0

```

F(   4,   34) =   4.46

```


. logistic dvite dose dosesqr, robust

```

Logistic regression                               Number of obs   =           40
                                                  Wald chi2(2)    =           0.93
                                                  Prob > chi2     =          0.6296
Log pseudolikelihood = -27.261754                Pseudo R2      =          0.0167
    
```

dvite	Odds Ratio	Robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose	1.041662	.0570289	0.75	0.456	.9356753	1.159654
dosesqr	.9995348	.0008514	-0.55	0.585	.9978675	1.001205

. predict fit4d

(option p assumed; Pr(dvite))

. g ofit4d= fit4d / (1- fit4d)

. logistic dvite tx, robust

```

Logistic regression                               Number of obs   =           40
                                                  Wald chi2(1)    =           1.43
                                                  Prob > chi2     =          0.2316
Log pseudolikelihood = -26.925192                Pseudo R2      =          0.0289
    
```

dvite	Odds Ratio	Robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tx	3	2.754949	1.20	0.232	.4959627	18.14653

. predict fit4e

(option p assumed; Pr(dvite))

. g ofit4e = fit4e / (1-fit4e)

. logistic dvite tx dose, robust

```

Logistic regression                               Number of obs   =           40
                                                  Wald chi2(2)    =           1.44
                                                  Prob > chi2     =          0.4872
Log pseudolikelihood = -26.921641                Pseudo R2      =          0.0290
    
```

dvite	Odds Ratio	Robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
tx	3.203206	3.863134	0.97	0.334	.3013129	34.05273
dose	.9982654	.02068	-0.08	0.933	.9585451	1.039632

. predict fit4f

(option p assumed; Pr(dvite))

```
. g ofit4f = fit4f / (1 - fit4f)
. logistic dvite dose dosesqr dosecub dosefourth, robust
```

```
Logistic regression                Number of obs   =           40
                                Wald chi2(4)      =           2.00
                                Prob > chi2          =          0.7360
Log pseudolikelihood = -26.626058    Pseudo R2       =          0.0397
```

dvite	Odds Ratio	Robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dose	1.390918	.3836128	1.20	0.232	.8101057	2.38815
dosesqr	.9772462	.0219612	-1.02	0.306	.9351373	1.021251
dosecub	1.000555	.0005962	0.93	0.351	.9993876	1.001725
dosefourth	.9999957	4.95e-06	-0.87	0.385	.999986	1.000005

```
. predict fit4g
(option p assumed; Pr(dvite))
```

```
. g ofit4g = fit4g / (1- fit4g)
```

Tables of fitted probabilities and then fitted odds.

```
. tabstat dvite fit4b fit4c fit4d fit4e fit4f fit4g, stat(mean) by(dose)
```

Summary statistics: mean
by categories of: dose

dose	dvite	fit4b	fit4c	fit4d	fit4e	fit4f	fit4g
0	.2857143	.2857143	.4080167	.3506316	.2857143	.2857143	.2857143
15	.625	.625	.4519421	.4728516	.5454546	.5552285	.625
30	.4444444	.4444444	.4966294	.547226	.5454546	.5487884	.4444444
45	.5714286	.5714286	.5413705	.5691156	.5454546	.542332	.5714286
60	.5555556	.5555556	.5854543	.5393248	.5454546	.5358613	.5555556
Total	.5	.5023292	.4985947	.4989565	.5002823	.5005033	.5023292

```
. tabstat ofit4b ofit4c ofit4d ofit4e ofit4f ofit4g, stat(mean) by(dose)
```

Summary statistics: mean
by categories of: dose

dose	ofit4b	ofit4c	ofit4d	ofit4e	ofit4f	ofit4g
0	.4	.6892367	.5399579	.4	.4	.4
15	1.666667	.8246249	.8969989	1.2	1.248345	1.666667
30	.8	.9866077	1.208607	1.2	1.216255	.8
45	1.333333	1.180409	1.320808	1.2	1.18499	1.333333
60	1.25	1.412279	1.170727	1.2	1.154528	1.25
Total	1.10942	1.025919	1.035858	1.06087	1.062418	1.10942

```
#### Problem 5
#### Six regressions on a dichotomized variable for increased beta carotene
#### with predicted probabilities and odds from each model.
#### Note that everyone of these regressions fail, because dose is "too predictive"
#### of increased plasma beta carotene, as shown in the descriptive statistics
#### at the end.
```

```
. g dcarat= carot3 - carot0
(6 missing values generated)
```

```
. recode dcarat min/0=0 0.00000001/max=1
(dcarat: 40 changes made)
```

```
. xi: logistic dcarat i.dose, robust
i.dose          _Idose_0-60          (naturally coded; _Idose_0 omitted)
```

```
note: _Idose_15 != 0 predicts success perfectly
      _Idose_15 dropped and 8 obs not used
```

```
note: _Idose_30 != 0 predicts success perfectly
      _Idose_30 dropped and 9 obs not used
```

```
note: _Idose_45 != 0 predicts success perfectly
      _Idose_45 dropped and 7 obs not used
```

```
note: _Idose_60 != 0 predicts success perfectly
      _Idose_60 dropped and 9 obs not used
```

```
Logistic regression                                Number of obs =          7
                                                    Wald chi2(0)   =          0.00
                                                    Prob > chi2    =          .
Log pseudolikelihood = -2.8708142                Pseudo R2     =         -0.0000
```

```
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```

dcarat	Odds Ratio	Robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
--------	------------	------------------	---	------	----------------------

```
-----+-----
```

```
. logistic dcarat dose, robust
```

```
note: dose != 0 predicts success perfectly
      dose dropped and 33 obs not used
```

```
Logistic regression                                Number of obs =          7
                                                    Wald chi2(0)   =          0.00
                                                    Prob > chi2    =          .
Log pseudolikelihood = -2.8708142                Pseudo R2     =         -0.0000
```

```
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```

dcarat	Odds Ratio	Robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
--------	------------	------------------	---	------	----------------------

```
-----+-----
```

```
. logistic dcarat dose dosesqr, robust
```

note: dose != 0 predicts success perfectly
 dose dropped and 33 obs not used

note: dosesqr dropped due to collinearity

```

Logistic regression                               Number of obs   =           7
                                                  Wald chi2(0)    =           0.00
                                                  Prob > chi2     =           .
Log pseudolikelihood = -2.8708142                Pseudo R2      =          -0.0000
    
```

dcarat	Odds Ratio	Robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
--------	------------	------------------	---	------	----------------------

. logistic dcarat tx, robust

note: tx != 0 predicts success perfectly
 tx dropped and 33 obs not used

```

Logistic regression                               Number of obs   =           7
                                                  Wald chi2(0)    =           0.00
                                                  Prob > chi2     =           .
Log pseudolikelihood = -2.8708142                Pseudo R2      =          -0.0000
    
```

dcarat	Odds Ratio	Robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
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. logistic dcarat tx dose, robust

note: tx != 0 predicts success perfectly
 tx dropped and 33 obs not used

note: dose dropped due to collinearity

```

Logistic regression                               Number of obs   =           7
                                                  Wald chi2(0)    =           0.00
                                                  Prob > chi2     =           .
Log pseudolikelihood = -2.8708142                Pseudo R2      =          -0.0000
    
```

dcarat	Odds Ratio	Robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
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. logistic dcarat dose dosesqr dosecub dosefourth, robust

note: dose != 0 predicts success perfectly
 dose dropped and 33 obs not used

