

6.7 Summary

Number of Groups, Outcome: Parameter	Confidence Interval, $n < 30$	Confidence Interval, $n \geq 30$
One sample, continuous: CI for μ	$\bar{X} \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, df} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$	$\bar{X} \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$
One sample, dichotomous: CI for p	(Not taught in this class.)	$\hat{p} \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}$
Two independent samples, continuous: CI for $\mu_1 - \mu_2$	$(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, df} S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$ $S_p = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)s_1^2 + (n_2-1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$ $df = n_1 + n_2 - 2$	$(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$ $S_p = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1-1)s_1^2 + (n_2-1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$
Two matched samples, continuous: CI for $\mu_d = \mu_1 - \mu_2$	$\bar{X}_d \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, df} \frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}$ $df = n - 1$	$\bar{X}_d \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}$
Two independent samples, dichotomous: CI for $RD = (p_1 - p_2)$	(Not taught in this class.)	$(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}$
CI for $\ln(RR) = \ln(p_1/p_2)$	(Not taught in this class.)	$\ln(RR) \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - X_1)/X_1}{n_1} + \frac{(n_2 - X_2)/X_2}{n_2}}$
CI for $RR = p_1/p_2$	(Not taught in this class.)	$\exp(\text{Lower Limit}), \exp(\text{Upper Limit})$
CI for $\ln(OR) = \ln([p_1/(1-p_1)]/[p_2/(1-p_2)])$	(Not taught in this class.)	$\ln(OR) \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{X_1} + \frac{1}{n_1 - X_1} + \frac{1}{X_2} + \frac{1}{n_2 - X_2}}$
CI for $OR = [p_1/(1-p_1)]/[p_2/(1-p_2)]$	(Not taught in this class.)	$\exp(\text{Lower Limit}), \exp(\text{Upper Limit})$

Number of Groups, Outcome: Parameter

Confidence Interval*

One sample, continuous:
CI for μ

$$\bar{X} \pm z \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Two independent samples, continuous:
CI for $(\mu_1 - \mu_2)$

$$(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm z S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$$

Two matched samples, continuous:
CI for μ_d

$$\bar{X}_d \pm z \frac{s_d}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Two independent samples, dichotomous:
CI for $RD = (p_1 - p_2)$

$$(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) \pm z \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}$$

$\exp(\text{Lower limit}), \exp(\text{Upper limit})$

Two independent samples, dichotomous:

CI for $OR = \frac{x_1 / (n_1 - x_1)}{x_2 / (n_2 - x_2)}$

$$\ln(OR) \pm z \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{(n_1 - x_1)} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{(n_2 - x_2)}}$$

$\exp(\text{Lower limit}), \exp(\text{Upper limit})$

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Chapter 6 Problem Solving # 2, 8, 6

6.8 Practice Problems

2. A clinical trial is planned to compare an experimental medication designed to lower blood pressure to a placebo. Before starting the trial, a pilot study is conducted involving 10 participants. The objective of the study is to assess how systolic blood pressure changes over time untreated. Systolic blood pressures are measured at baseline and again 4 weeks later. Compute a 95% CI for the difference in blood pressures over 4 weeks.

Answer:

Baseline:	120	145	130	160	152	143	126	121	115	135
4 Weeks:	122	142	135	158	155	140	130	120	124	130
	Baseline		4 Weeks		Difference = 4 Weeks – Baseline					Difference ²
	120		122		2					4
	145		142		-3					9
	130		135		5					25
	160		158		-2					4
	152		155		3					9
	143		140		-3					9
	126		130		4					16
	121		120		-1					1
	115		124		9					81
	135		130		-5					25
					9					183

$$\bar{X}_d = \frac{\Sigma \text{Difference}}{n} = \frac{9}{10} = 0.9$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma \text{Differences}^2 - (\Sigma \text{Differences})^2 / n}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{183 - (9)^2 / 10}{9}} = \sqrt{19.43} = 4.4$$

$\bar{X}_d \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, df} \frac{S_d}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad df = n - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9$ <p>For 95% confidence, $t = 2.262$</p> $0.9 \pm (2.262) \frac{4.4}{\sqrt{10}}$ 0.9 ± 3.1 $(-2.2, 4.0)$	
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8. Table 6.26 displays descriptive statistics on participants involved in the study described in Problem 7.

	Experimental Medication ($n = 100$)	Placebo ($n = 100$)
Mean (SD) age, years	47.2 (4.3)	46.1 (5.1)
Men (%)	46%	58%
Mean (SD) educational level, years	13.1 (2.9)	14.2 (3.1)
Mean (SD) annual income	\$36,560 (\$1054)	\$37,470 (\$998)
Mean (SD) body mass index (BMI)	24.7 (2.7)	25.1 (2.4)

a. Generate a 95% CI for the mean age among participants assigned to the placebo.

Answer:

$$\bar{X} \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, df} \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad 46.1 \pm 1.96 \frac{5.1}{\sqrt{100}}, \quad 46.1 \pm 0.9996$$

45.10 to 47.10

b. Generate a 95% CI for the difference in mean ages of participants assigned to the experimental versus the placebo groups.

Answer:

$(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, df} S_P \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$	$S_P = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$	$df = n_1 + n_2 - 2$
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$$S_P = \sqrt{\frac{(100 - 1)(4.3)^2 + (100 - 1)(5.1)^2}{100 + 100 - 2}} = 4.717$$

$$(47.2 - 46.1) \pm 1.96(4.717) \sqrt{\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100}}, \quad 1.10 \pm 1.96(4.717)(0.141)$$

-0.204 to 2.404

c. Generate a 95% CI for the difference in mean BMI in participants assigned to the experimental versus the placebo groups.

Answer:

$(\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2) \pm t_{\frac{\alpha}{2}, df} S_P \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}$	$S_P = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)s_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)s_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}}$	$df = n_1 + n_2 - 2$
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$$S_P = \sqrt{\frac{(100 - 1)(2.7)^2 + (100 - 1)(2.4)^2}{100 + 100 - 2}} = 2.554$$

$$(24.7 - 25.1) \pm 1.96(2.554) \sqrt{\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100}}, \quad 1.10 \pm 1.96(2.554)(0.141)$$

-1.108 to 0.308

6. Data are collected in a clinical trial evaluating a new compound designed to improve wound healing in trauma patients. The new compound is compared against a placebo. After treatment for 5 days, with the new compound or placebo, the extent of wound healing is measured and the data are shown in Table 6.25. Suppose that clinicians feel that if the percentage reduction in the size of the wound is greater than 50%, then the treatment is a success.

TABLE 6.25 Wound Healing by Treatment

Treatment	Number of Patients with Percent Reduction in Size of Wound				
	None	1-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%
New compound ($n = 125$)	4	11	37	32	41
Placebo ($n = 125$)	12	24	45	34	10

a. Generate a 95% CI for the percent success in patients receiving the new compound.

Answer:

$$\hat{p} \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}{n}}, \quad \hat{p} = \frac{X_1}{n_1} = \frac{73}{125} = 0.584, \quad z_{0.025} = 1.96$$

	Failure	Success	Total
Compound	52	$X_1=73$	$n_1=125$
Placebo	81	$X_2=44$	$n_2=125$

$$0.585 \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{0.585(1-0.585)}{125}}$$

$$0.585 \pm (1.96)(0.044)$$

$$0.499 \text{ to } 0.671$$

b. Generate a 95% CI for the difference in the percent success between the new compound and placebo.

Answer:

$$(\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2) \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1(1-\hat{p}_1)}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2(1-\hat{p}_2)}{n_2}}, \quad \hat{p}_1 = \frac{X_1}{n_1} = \frac{73}{125} = 0.584, \quad \hat{p}_2 = \frac{X_2}{n_2} = \frac{44}{125} = 0.352$$

$$z_{0.025} = 1.96$$

$$(0.584 - 0.352) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{0.584(1-0.584)}{125} + \frac{0.352(1-0.352)}{125}}$$

$$0.2320 \pm (1.96)(0.0614)$$

$$0.1117 \text{ to } 0.3523$$

- c. Generate a 95% CI for the RR of treatment success between treatments.

Answer:

The CI for $\ln(RR)$ is:

$$\ln(RR) \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - X_1)/X_1}{n_1} + \frac{(n_2 - X_2)/X_2}{n_2}}, \quad RR = \frac{\hat{p}_1}{\hat{p}_2} = \frac{0.584}{0.352} = 1.6591$$

$$z_{0.025} = 1.96$$

$$\ln(1.6591) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{(125-73)/73}{125} + \frac{(125-44)/44}{125}}$$

$$0.5063 \pm (1.96)(0.1429)$$

$$0.2262 \text{ to } 0.7864$$

The CI for RR is

$$\exp(0.2262) \text{ to } \exp(0.7864)$$

$$1.2538 \text{ to } 2.1955$$

- d. Generate a 95% CI for the OR of treatment success between treatments.

Answer:

$$\ln(OR) \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{X_1} + \frac{1}{n_1 - X_1} + \frac{1}{X_2} + \frac{1}{n_2 - X_2}}, \quad OR = \frac{0.584 / (1 - 0.584)}{0.352 / (1 - 0.352)} = 2.5844$$

$$z_{0.025} = 1.96$$

$$\ln(2.5844) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{1}{73} + \frac{1}{125-73} + \frac{1}{44} + \frac{1}{125-44}}$$

$$\ln(2.5844) \pm (1.96)(0.2608)$$

$$0.4383 \text{ to } 1.4607$$

The CI for OR is:

$$\exp(0.4383) \text{ to } \exp(1.4607)$$

$$1.551 \text{ to } 4.3090$$

The odds are at least 1.6 to 1 for new treatment to be successful than placebo.