

## Vaja 6: Sklepna statistika ob uporabi statističnega programa SPSS

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### Načrt dela:

1. Sklepna statistika atributivnih spremenljivk
2. Uporaba SPSS: t-test, neparametrični testi
3. ANOVA
4. Korelacija in linearna regresija

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### t- test, Wilcoxonov test v SPSS-u

Tabletirki – teže tablet v g:

A: 0.13, 0.15, 0.14, 0.17, 0.19, 0.20, 0.15, 0.18, 0.11, 0.17  
B: 0.14, 0.19, 0.21, 0.16, 0.18, 0.17, 0.13, 0.14, 0.12, 0.20

Ali tabletirki izdelujeta tablete enake teže,  
če je stopnja tveganja 0,05?

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## X<sup>2</sup> kvadrat

	Kava brez kofeina	Kava s kofeinom
budni	2	7
zaspali	8	3

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## ANOVA

- z-, t-test : primerjava 2 skupin
- Primerjava večih skupin hkrati?



### ANOVA (Analiza varianc):

- test, s katerim ugotovimo ali med skupinami sploh obstajajo kakšne razlike;
- uporaba večkratnih primerjav namesto "globalnega testa" → večanje napake I. reda
- Razlika med skupinami obstaja → izvedba testov za primerjavo parov, da ugotovimo, kje so te razlike.

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## Večkratne primerjave

- *Post hoc* testi: kadar pokaže ANOVA signifikantne razlike
  - Bonferonni
  - Tukey-ev HSD pristop
  - Sheffé-jev pristop
  - Newman-Keuls pristop
  - Dunnett-ov pristop
  - LSD

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## Predpostavke ANOVA-e

1. Homogenost varianc
  - F-test občutljiv na heterogenost varianc
2. Normalnost porazdelitve odvisne spremenljivke
  - F-test dokaj robusten na odstopanja od normalnosti
3. Neodvisnost opazovanih vrednosti

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## Dvofaktorska ANOVA

- Primer:
  - Gonzalo in sod. 1996: Ali hipertiroidizem oz. debelost vplivata na občutljivost na inzulin
  - 3 vprašanja:
    1. Ali obstaja razlika med osebami s hipertiroidizmom in brez le-tega?
    2. Ali obstaja razlika med osebami s prekomerno in normalno težo?
    3. Ali obstaja interakcija med prekomerno težo in hipertiroidizmom?

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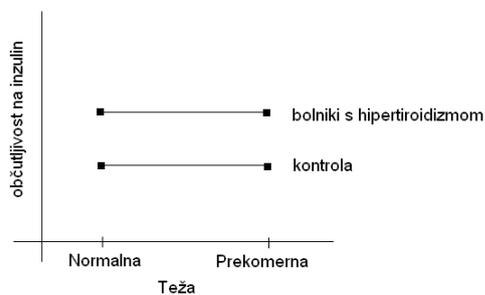
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Interakcije NI

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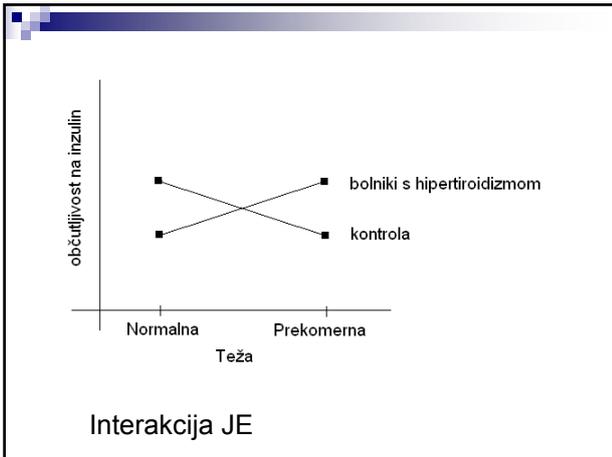
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**Neparametrični analog:**

- Enosmerna ANOVA → Kruskal-Wallis test

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**Naloga: enofaktorska ANOVA**

	Skupina 1	Skupina 2	Skupina 3
15	14	12	
14	13	15	
14	21	19	
13	14	15	
12	14	17	
15	13	14	
12	14	15	
13	15	12	
11	12	12	
14	12	14	
11	14	14	
12	15	16	
15	14	18	
9	15	15	
14	13	13	
18	12	12	
13	15	16	
14	12	18	
13		18	
15		17	
		16	
		18	
		17	
povprečje	13,35	14,00	15,35
st.dev.	1,93	2,00	2,21

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## Naloga: dvofaktorska ANOVA

Ali je stopnja penetracije učinkovine odvisna od vrste mazilne podlage, odstotka dodanega emulgatorja in njune interakcije na stopnji tveganja 0,05?

% emulg.	Mazilna podlaga		
	1	2	3
2	220	261	305
	226	245	292
	218	252	299
4	224	257	302
	231	260	310
	229	267	308
6	241	272	309
	230	259	312
	237	268	312

Uporabi:  
General linear model!

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## KORELACIJA in LINEARNA REGRESIJA

- Sir Francis Galton: "co-relation"
- Korelacija: opis moči linearne povezave med dvema spremenljivkama
- Linearna regresija: opis povezave z linearno enačbo; napoved vrednosti  $y$

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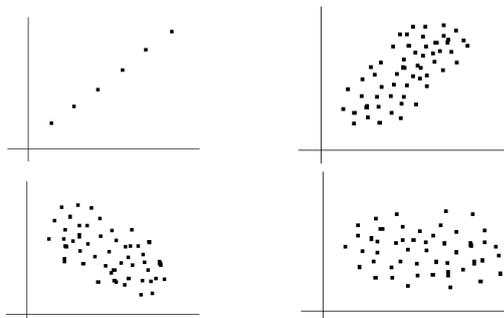
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## KORELACIJA



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■ **Korelacijski koeficient (r):**

- merilo za velikost linearne povezave
- od -1 do 1
- izračun: stat. program, formula

$$r = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \times \sum (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}}$$

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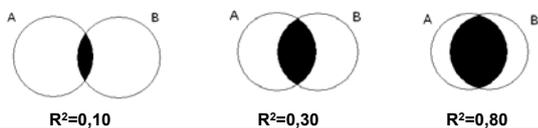
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■ **Determinacijski koeficient (r<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>):**

- pove, kolikšen del variance **y** pojasnimo s spremenljivko **x**
- meri MOČ povezave, ne pove ničesar o smeri povezave
- od 0 do 1




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■ **t-test za korelacijo**

- H<sub>0</sub>: ρ=ρ<sub>0</sub> (ρ<sub>0</sub>=0)
- t-test:

$$t_{eks} = \frac{r\sqrt{N-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \quad t_{tab(d.f.=N-2)}$$

- Primer: r=0,35 ; N=92

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■ Fisher-jeva **z** transformacija

- ugotavljanje, ali je korelacija enaka določeni specifični vrednosti, ki ni 0.
- Primer: nova diagnostična metoda (ali je  $r > 0,90$ )
- $\rho = 0 \rightarrow$  ukrivljena porazdelitev vzorčnih vrednosti  $\rightarrow$  potrebna transformacija  $r$

$$z(r) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{(1+r)}{(1-r)} \right)$$

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■  $z(r) \sim d_{norm}$

$$z_{eks} = \frac{z(r) - z(\pi)}{\sqrt{1/(n-3)}}$$

- Primer: Ugotoviti hočemo, ali je povezava med diagn. testoma signifikantno večja od 0,8. Na 300 bolnikih smo ugotovili, da je  $r = 0,86$ .

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■ Merjenje korelacije, ko spremenljivke **niso** normalno porazdeljene oz. imamo **ordinalne** spremenljivke:

- Spearman-ov  $\rho$  test oz. korelacija rangov
- vrednosti pretvorimo v range in za te izračunamo korelacijo

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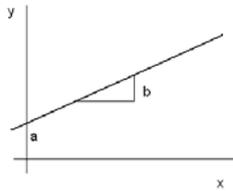
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## LINEARNA REGRESIJA

- Eno- oz. multivariatna
- $Y = a + bX$



- Metoda najmanjše vsote kvadratov (LSM)

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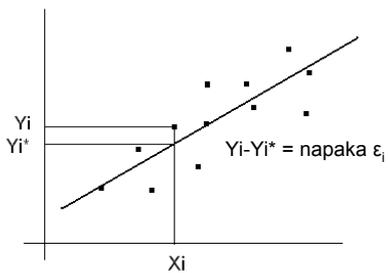
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**LSM:**  $\min \sum (Y_i - Y_i^*)^2$

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- Izračun koeficientov:

$$b = \frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

$$a = \bar{Y} - b\bar{X}$$

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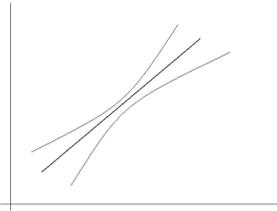
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- Izračun signifikantnosti koeficientov  $a$  in  $b$ :
  - F-test oz. t-test
- Standardna napaka za koeficiente




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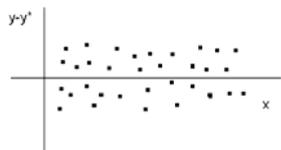
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- Predpostavke linearne regresije:
  - Linearnost
  - Normalnost porazdelitve spremenljivk
  - Homoscedastičnost: varianca  $Y$  se ne spreminja z vrednostjo  $X$  (reziduali niso odvisni od  $X$ )




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- Kršitve predpostavk:
  - transformacija spremenljivk
  - regresija s polinomi (pri nelinearnosti)
- Multipla regresija

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## Naloga: Linearna regresija

Umeritvena premica

Paralelke: h1-h5

Konc (mg/L)	h1	h2	h3	h4	h5
0	0	-0,1	0,2	0,3	0
1	5,2	4,6	3,6	5,3	5,6
2	10	9,7	11,3	9,9	10,6
5	21,2	25,5	22,3	24,6	26
10	58,7	59,5	64,4	57,7	62,6
15	75,3	80,5	83,4	82,2	84,1
20	105,1	112,6	108,1	109,6	110,2

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