

Using the Java Web Services Architecture to Select Sample Size for Biomedical Studies

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Outline

- Introduce our team and our research
- Define sample size and statistical power
- Motivate the need for sample size software in biomedical research
- Describe our software product and related technologies
- Outline future collaboration opportunities

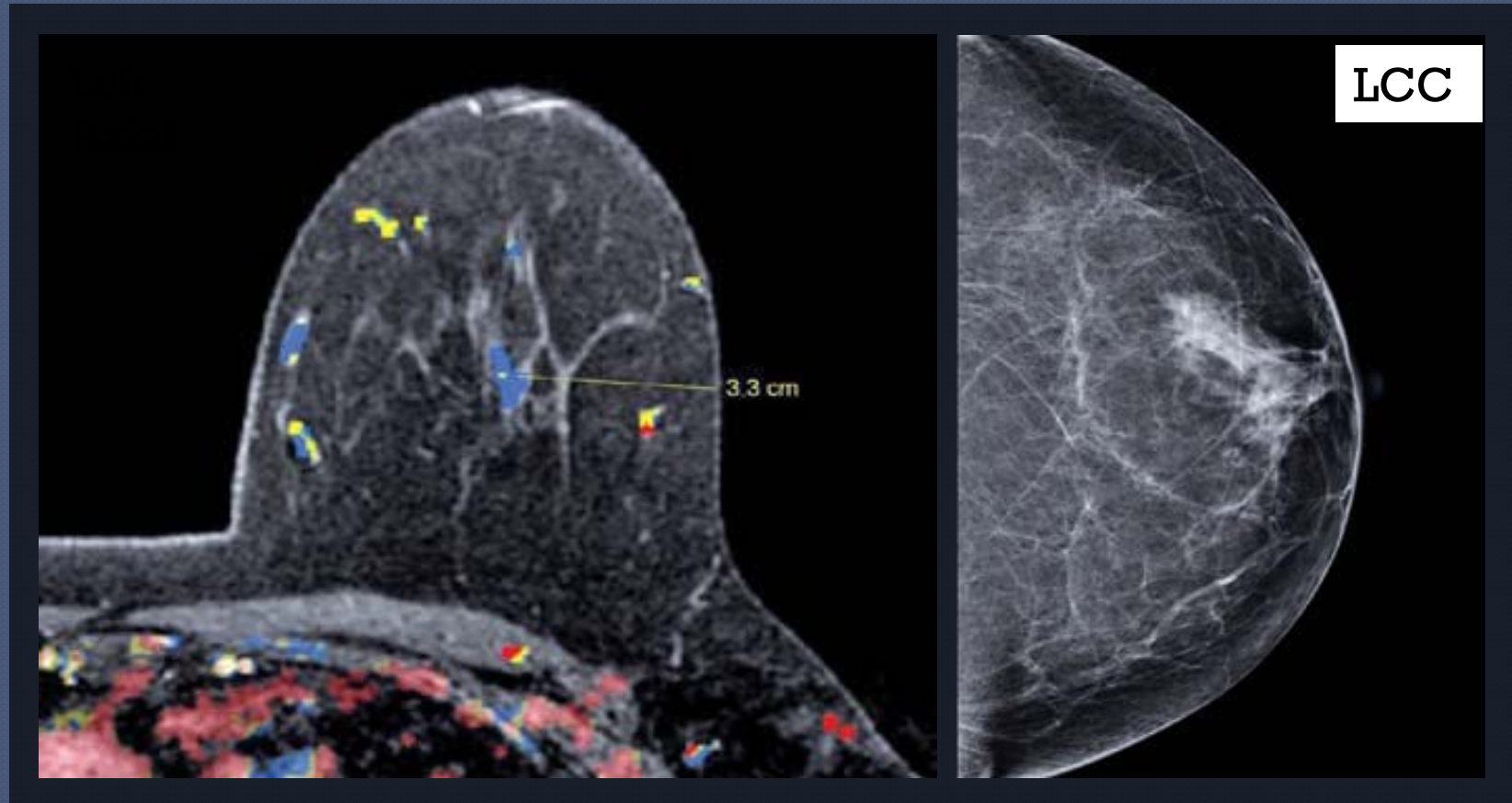
Funding information

- ◉ National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research
- ◉ NIDCR 1 R01 DE020832-01A1

Our lab group

- ◉ Statisticians
- ◉ Computer scientists
- ◉ Technical writers
- ◉ Graphic designers

What is the best way to screen for breast cancer?

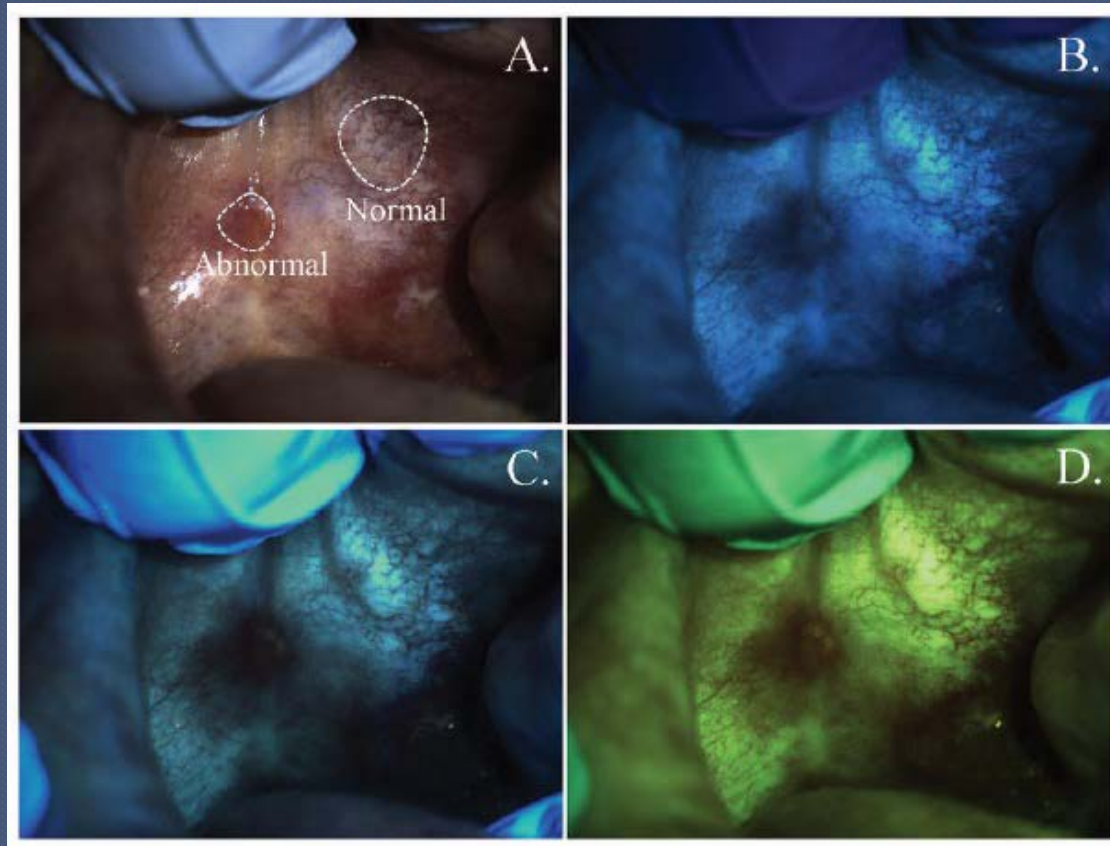


Do community gardens increase fruit and vegetable intake?



Denver Urban Gardens, <http://dug.org/research>

How should we screen for oral cancer?



Roblyer et al., 2009, *Cancer Prevention Research*

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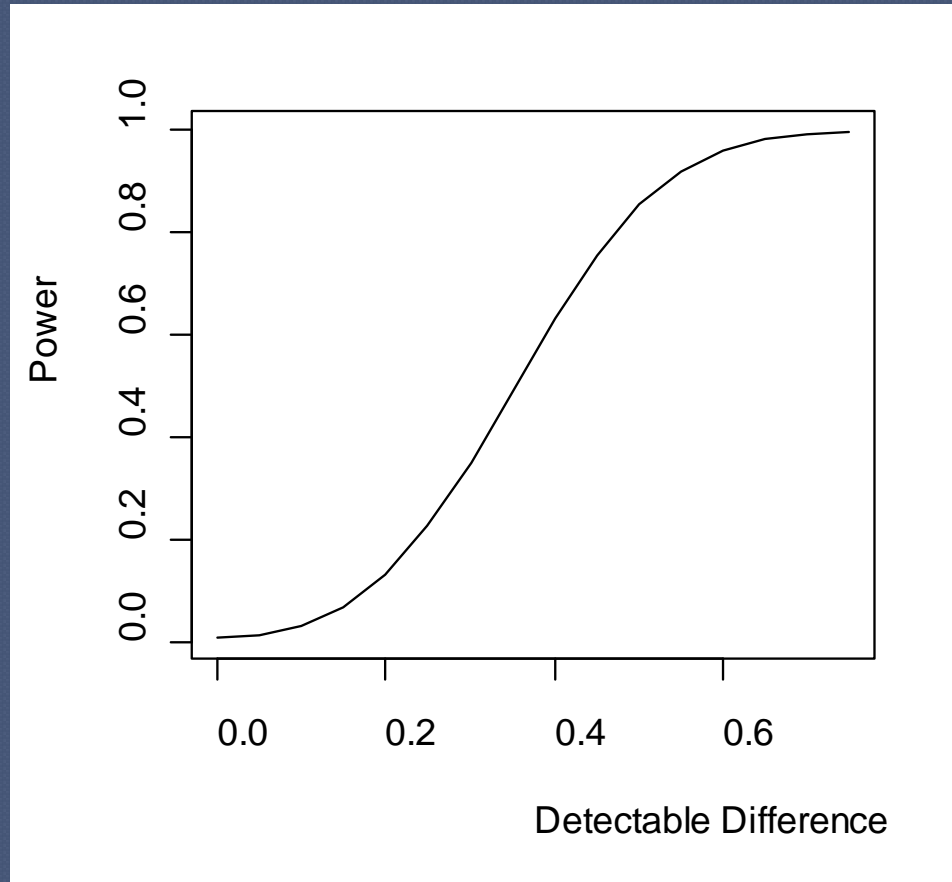
What is sample size?

- Total number of participants in a study
- Must be large enough to answer the scientific question
- Must limit risk to study participants

Why do we care?

“One DPP participant treated with troglitazone developed hepatic failure requiring liver transplantation and, in the presence of other complicating illness, subsequently died”

What is statistical power?



How do statisticians select sample size?

The eigenvalues of Σ_* , indicated $\{\lambda_i\}$, equal the variances of the principal components in the error space of the hypothesis. For UNIREP tests the parameter

$$e = \text{tr}^2(\Sigma_*) / [\text{tr}(\Sigma_*^2)] = \left(\sum_{i=1}^b \lambda_i / b \right)^2 / \left(\sum_{i=1}^b \lambda_i^2 / b \right) \quad (2)$$

1. Specify α , σ^2 , \mathbf{X} , β , \mathbf{C} , and θ_0 .
2. Find the critical value from an inverse (central) distribution function, say

$$F_{\text{crit}} = \text{FINV}(1 - \alpha, a, N - r)$$
3. Compute the noncentrality parameter λ by (2.3.1).
4. Compute power with a noncentral F distribution as

$$\text{Power} = 1 - \text{FPROB}(F_{\text{crit}}, a, N - r, \lambda)$$

$$= 1 - \text{FPROB}(F_{\text{crit}}, a, N - r, \lambda)$$

Table I. MULTIREP and UNIREP test statistics based on $S_h = \hat{\mathbf{A}}$ and $S_e = v_e \hat{\Sigma}_e$ from a multivariate model.

Test	Statistic	Principle	Null F approximation d.f.	
			Univariate	$v_2(d)$
HLT	$\text{tr}(S_h S_e^{-1})$	ANOVA analog	$\frac{\text{SSH}}{\text{SSE}}$	$v_1(d)$
PBT	$\text{tr}(S_h(S_h + S_e)^{-1})$	Substitution	$\frac{\text{SSH}}{\text{SSH} + \text{SSE}}$	$v_2(d)$
WLK	$ S_e(S_h + S_e)^{-1} $	Likelihood ratio	$\frac{\text{SSH} + \text{SSE}}{\text{SSE}}$	$g_1(v_e, a, b)$
RLR	max eigenvalue $S_h(S_h + S_e)^{-1}$	Union-intersection	$\frac{\text{SSH}}{\text{SSH} + \text{SSE}}$	$g_2(v_e, a, b)$
UN	$\text{tr}(S_h) / \text{tr}(S_e)$	Most power for sphericity	$\frac{\text{SSH}}{\text{SSH} + \text{SSE}}$	$g_3(v_e, a, b)$
HF	$\text{tr}(S_h) / \text{tr}(S_e)$	$E(\hat{e}) \approx e$	(none)	(none)
GG	$\text{tr}(S_h) / \text{tr}(S_e)$	\hat{e} is MLE	$\frac{\text{SSH}}{\text{SSE}}$	$v_e b$
Box	$\text{tr}(S_h) / \text{tr}(S_e)$	$e \geq 1/b$	$\frac{\text{SSH}}{\text{SSE}}$	$v_e b \hat{e}$

Notes:

$$g_1(v_e, a, b) = \frac{[v_e^2 - v_e(2b+3) + b(b+3)](ab+2)}{v_e(a+b+1) - (a+2b+b^2-1)} + 4$$

$$g_2(v_e, a, b) = \frac{v_e + s - b}{v_e + a} \left[\frac{s(v_e + s - b)(v_e + a + 2)(v_e + a - 1)}{v_e(v_e + a - b)} - 2 \right]$$

$$g_3(v_e, a, b) = \frac{v_e - (b-a+1)/2 - (ab-2)/2}{[(a^2b^2-4)/(a^2+b^2-5)]^{1/2}} = \begin{cases} 1 & a^2b^2 \leq 4 \\ \text{otherwise} & \end{cases}$$

Scientists are busy. They don't have time to learn all of this!

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How do you make complex methods available to scientists?

Software bridges the gap between statistical theory and scientific practice

- ⦿ Must be user-friendly
- ⦿ Must be free
- ⦿ Must be easily accessible

Software best practices

- Functional specification
- Software design specification
- Coding standards
- Revision control
- Code review
- Testing
- Bug tracking
- Deployment

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GLIMMPSE



GLIMMPSE

Power and Sample Size for the
General Linear Multivariate Model

Colorado School of Public Health, Department of Biostatistics & Informatics

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 Help

 Cancel

Introduction

The GLIMMPSE wizard will guide you through several steps to perform a power or sample size calculation.

Use the "Next" and "Previous" buttons to navigate through the wizard.. You may save your work at any time by clicking the "Save Design" link at the lower left of the screen. The "Cancel" link, also at the lower left of the screen, allows you cancel your current work and begin a new study design. The help manual may be accessed by clicking the "Help" link.

General steps for a power analysis are listed on the left hand side of the screen. We will ask you to specify:

- The Type I error rate
- The independent and dependent variables
- The primary study hypothesis of interest
- Choices for group means
- Choices for standard deviations and correlations for study outcomes
- The statistical test and additional display options

Click next to begin.

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Results



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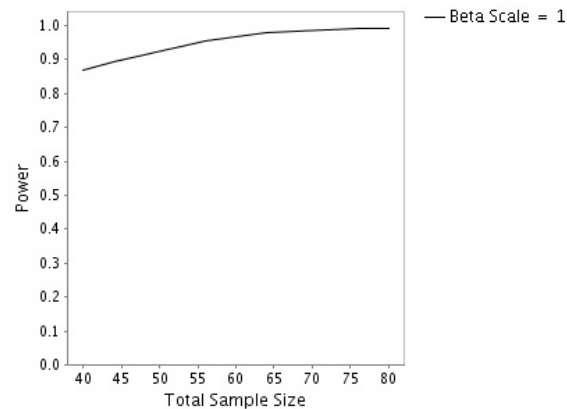
Results

Save Design

Help

Cancel

Power Curve



Power Results

Test	Actual Power	Total Sample Size	Beta Scale	Sigma Scale	Alpha	Nominal Power	Power Method
unirep	0.8690	40	1.0	1.0	0.05	0.8690	conditional
unirep	0.9677	60	1.0	1.0	0.05	0.9677	conditional
unirep	0.9930	80	1.0	1.0	0.05	0.9930	conditional

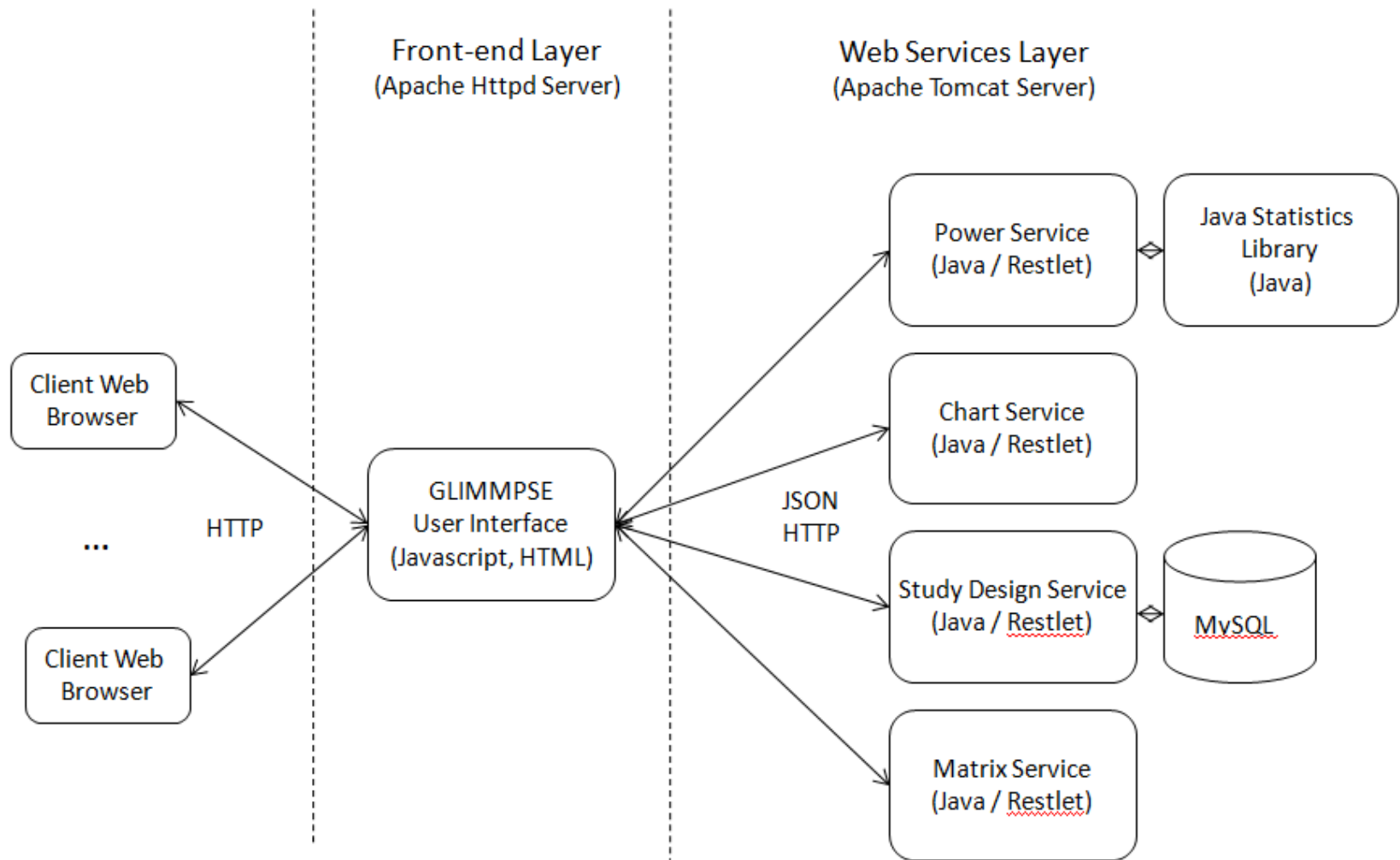
[Save results](#)

[View matrices used for these results](#)

Previous

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Java web services architecture



Architecture advantages

- ◉ Modularity
- ◉ Scalability
- ◉ Platform independence

Version 2.0.0 improvements

- ◉ Multilevel and longitudinal designs
- ◉ Simplified callback structure in GUI
- ◉ JSON Communication Layer
- ◉ New web services
 - Study Design Service
 - Matrix Service

GLIMMPSE user interface

- ◉ Web-based
- ◉ Written with the Google Web Toolkit
- ◉ Wizard-style input format

Google Web Toolkit



- ◉ Compiles pseudo-Java source code into highly optimized JavaScript
- ◉ Built-in AJAX support
- ◉ Built in JSON parser
- ◉ Piriti library auto-generates JSON parsing code

Pros and cons

○ Pros

- Coding style is similar to Java Swing
- Integrated with Eclipse

○ Cons

- Compatibility issues across versions
- Only “Mostly” browser independent
- Slow compilation

Matrix service

- ⦿ Matrices commonly used to represent statistical models
- ⦿ Validation of user inputs
- ⦿ Provides matrix algebra operations

Matrix service technologies

- ◉ Restlet 2.0.10
- ◉ Apache Commons Math 2.1
- ◉ JavaStatistics library 1.1.0
- ◉ Tomcat 6.0 / 7.0

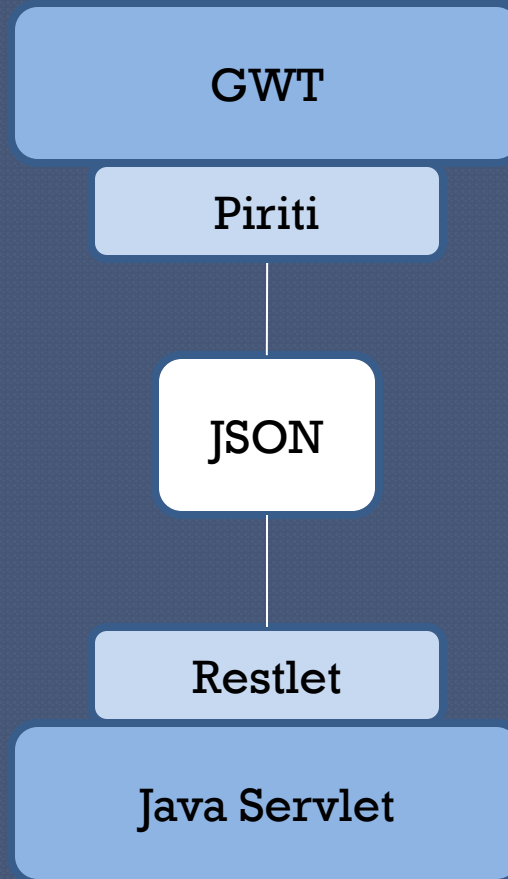
Study design service

- ◉ The study design object includes all required information for a sample size calculation
- ◉ Persistence to a MySQL database
- ◉ RESTful API providing CRUD functionality

Study design service technologies

- ◉ Restlet 2.0.10
- ◉ Hibernate 4.0.0
- ◉ MySQL 5.5
- ◉ Tomcat 6.0 / 7.0

Client-server communication



JSON

- ◉ String based syntax for transmitting Java objects over HTTP
- ◉ Supports objects, sub-objects, and arrays
- ◉ Encoding / decoding can be automated
- ◉ Parsing time is less since JSON is less verbose

Technical challenges

- ◉ Managing complex relationships between study sub-components
- ◉ Writing domain object code compatible with Hibernate, Jackson, and Google Web Toolkit

Future directions

- ◉ Mobile platforms
- ◉ Desktop application
- ◉ 3D power surfaces
- ◉ Integrate new statistical methods



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Some unsolved problems...

- ◉ Distributed statistical simulations
- ◉ Performance of Davies' algorithm
- ◉ Object modeling of statistical tests
- ◉ Algorithmic complexity of power analysis

Opportunities with the University of Colorado Denver

- Collaboration opportunities

- Employment opportunities

- <https://www.jobsatcu.com/>

- Contact us

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Thank you!

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