

# *Biostatistika*

## *Mühazirə 15*

*Tibbi və bioloji fizika kafedrası*

*Dosent İ.A.Qafarov*

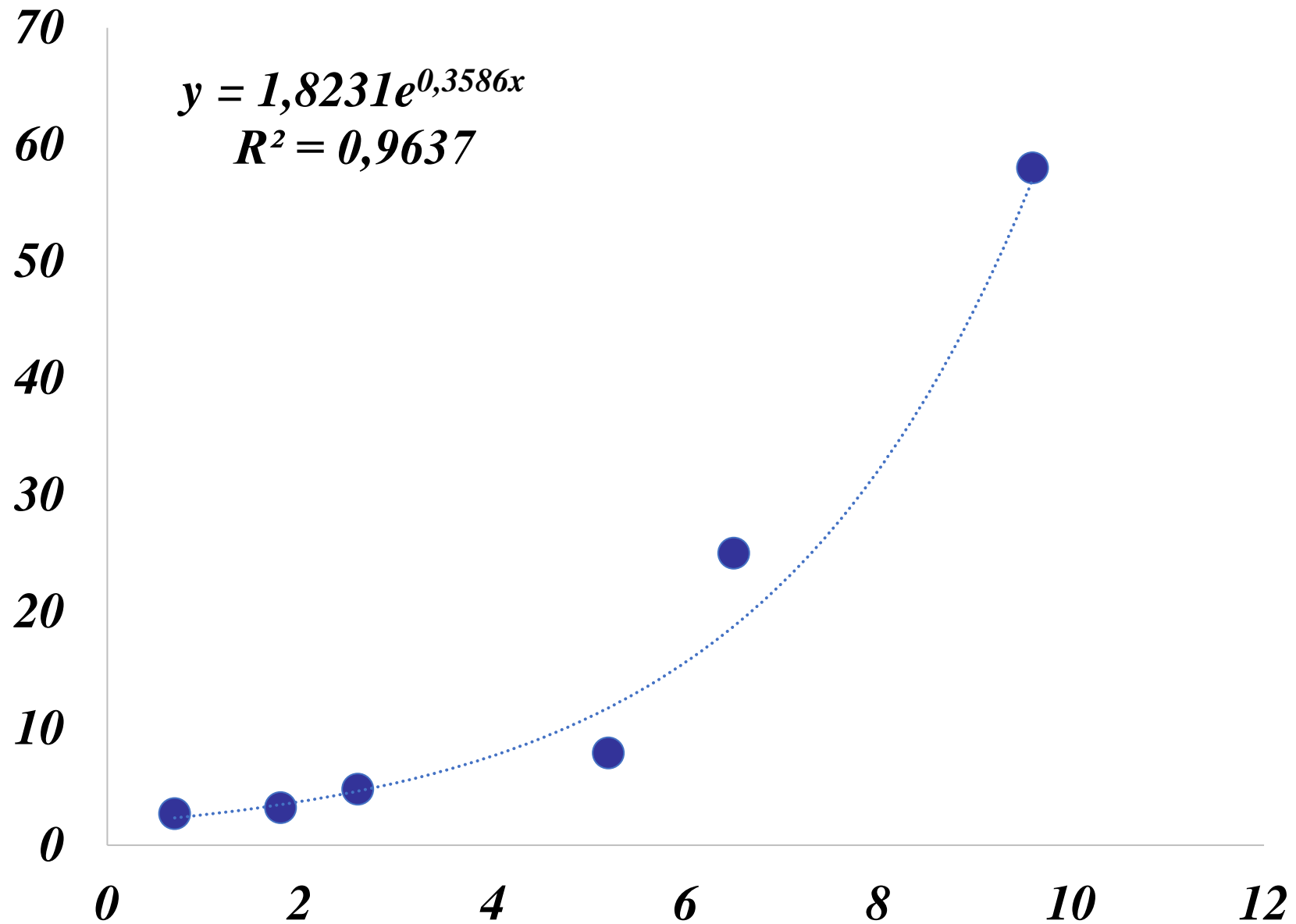
# *Regressiya analizi*

*Regressiya analizi – asılı qruplarda iki və ya daha çox təsadüfi göstərici arasında asılılığın riyazi ifadə ilə təsvir üsuludur.*

## *Regressiya analizinin növləri*

- *Xətti*
  - *Polinomial*
    - *Loqarifmik*
      - *Üstlü*
        - *Eksponensial*
- *Kateqorial*
  - *Logistik*
    - *Multinomial*
      - *Kaplan-Meyer*
        - *Koks və s.*

# *Regressiya analizi*

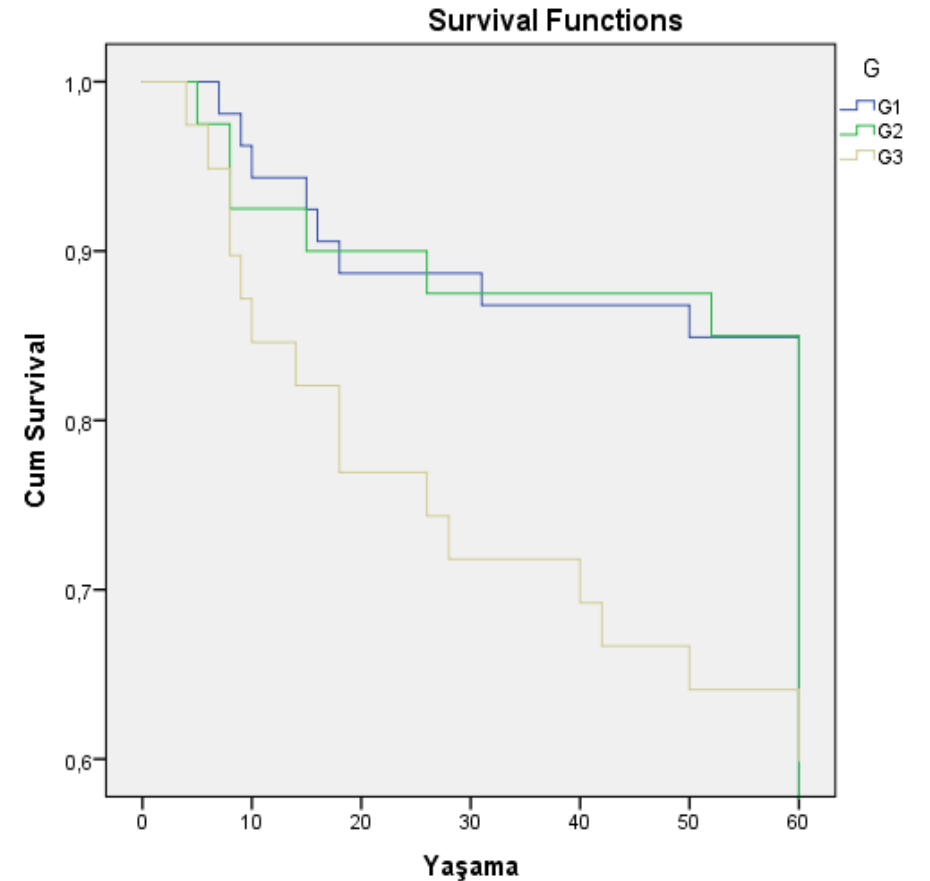


# Regressiya analizi

(Mantel-Cox modeli, Kaplan-Meyer proseduru)

Means and Medians for Survival Time								
G	Mean				Median			
	Estimate	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval		Estimate	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
G1	53,887	2,138	49,697	58,077	60,000	,000	.	.
G2	53,850	2,553	48,847	58,853	60,000	,000	.	.
G3	45,667	3,406	38,990	52,343	60,000	,000	.	.
Overall	51,447	1,555	48,399	54,495	60,000	,000	.	.

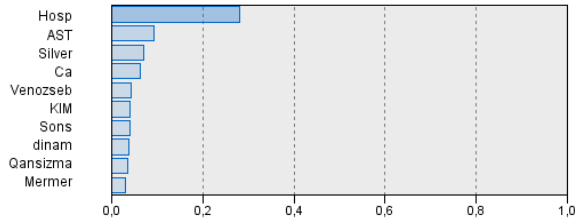
Overall Comparisons			
	Chi-Square	df	Sig.
Log Rank (Mantel-Cox)	7,369	2	0,025



# Regressiya analizi

## (Addım-addım xətti regressiya modeli)

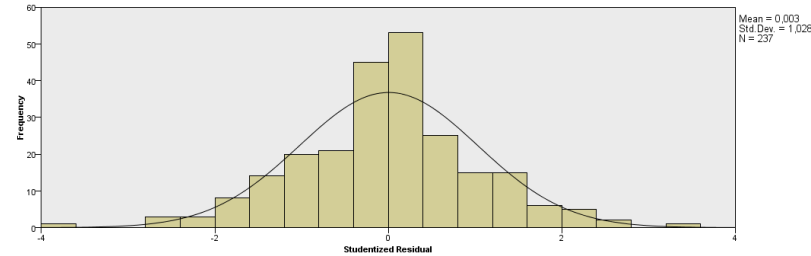
Predictor Importance  
Target: Neonolum



Least Important

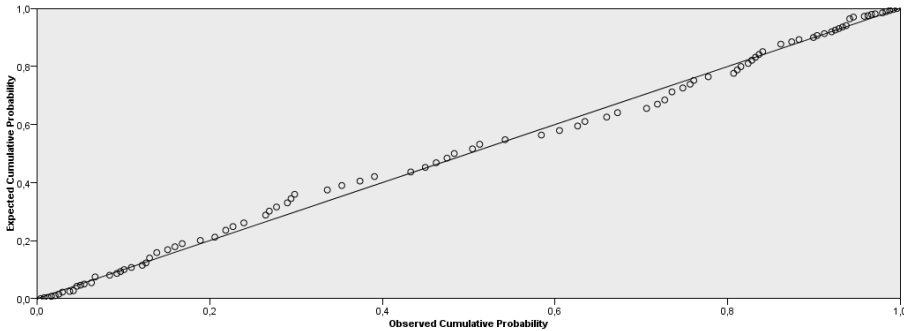
Most Important

Residuals  
Target: Neonolum



The histogram of Studentized residuals compares the distribution of the residuals to a normal distribution. The smooth line represents the normal distribution. The closer the frequencies of the residuals are to this line, the closer the distribution of the residuals is to the normal distribution.

Residuals  
Target: Neonolum



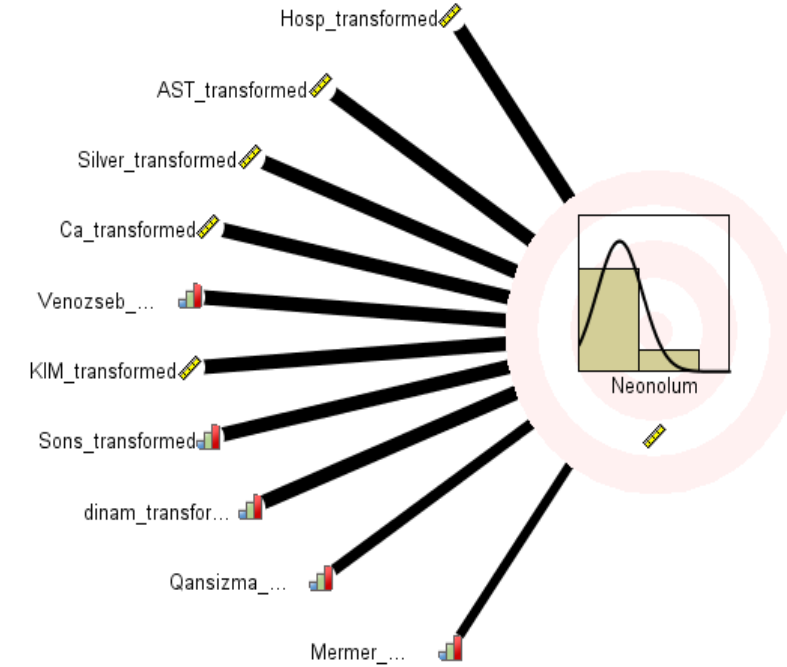
The P-P plot of Studentized residuals compares the distribution of the residuals to a normal distribution. The diagonal line represents the normal distribution. The closer the observed cumulative probabilities of the residuals are to this line, the closer the distribution of the residuals is to the normal distribution.

Effects  
Target: Neonolum

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	272 928,846	30	9 097,628	28,344	,000
Residual	66 440,902	207	320,971		
Corrected Total	339 369,748	237			

Effects

Target: Neonolum



$$Nəticə = A_0 + A_1 * Prediktor_1 + A_2 * Prediktor_2 + ... + A_K * Prediktor_K$$

Sonra alınan düstur «imtahan»dan keçməli – düsturun həssaslığı, spesifikliyi və s. yoxlanılmaqla, nəticələr statistik qiymətləndirilməlidir.

# Dispersiya analizi (uANOVA testi)

<i>Between-Subjects Factors</i>			
		<i>Value Label</i>	<i>N</i>
<i>Grup</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>Kontrol</i>	<i>17</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>NEK</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Genotip</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>AA</i>	<i>15</i>
	<i>2</i>	<i>AG</i>	<i>25</i>
	<i>3</i>	<i>GG</i>	<i>7</i>

## *Levene's Test of Equality of Error Variances*

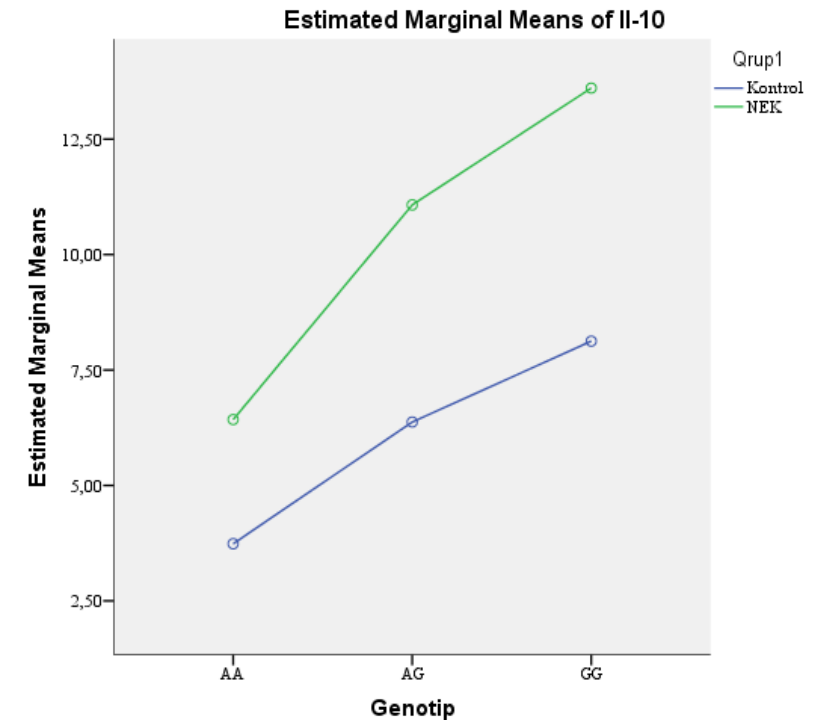
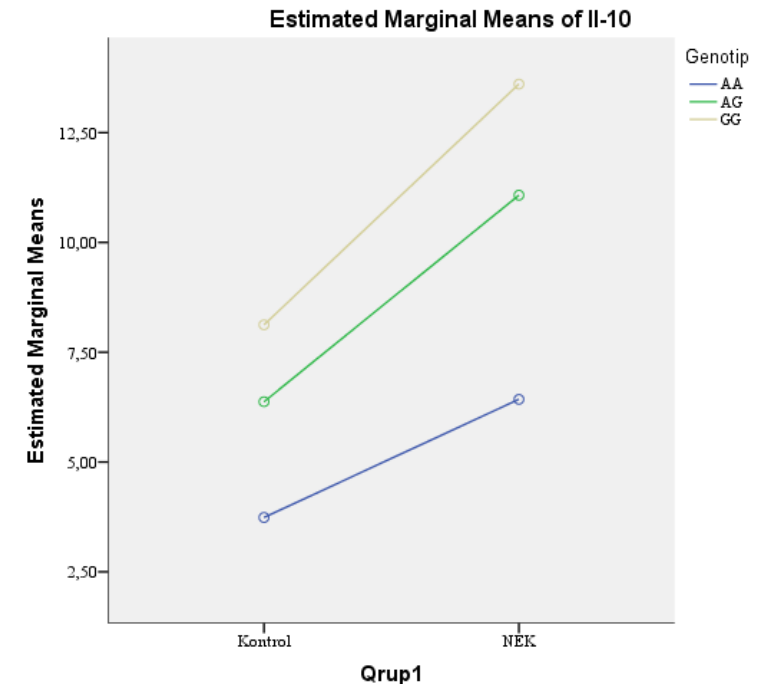
*Dependent Variable: Il-10*

<i>F</i>	<i>df1</i>	<i>df2</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
<i>4,263</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>0,003</i>

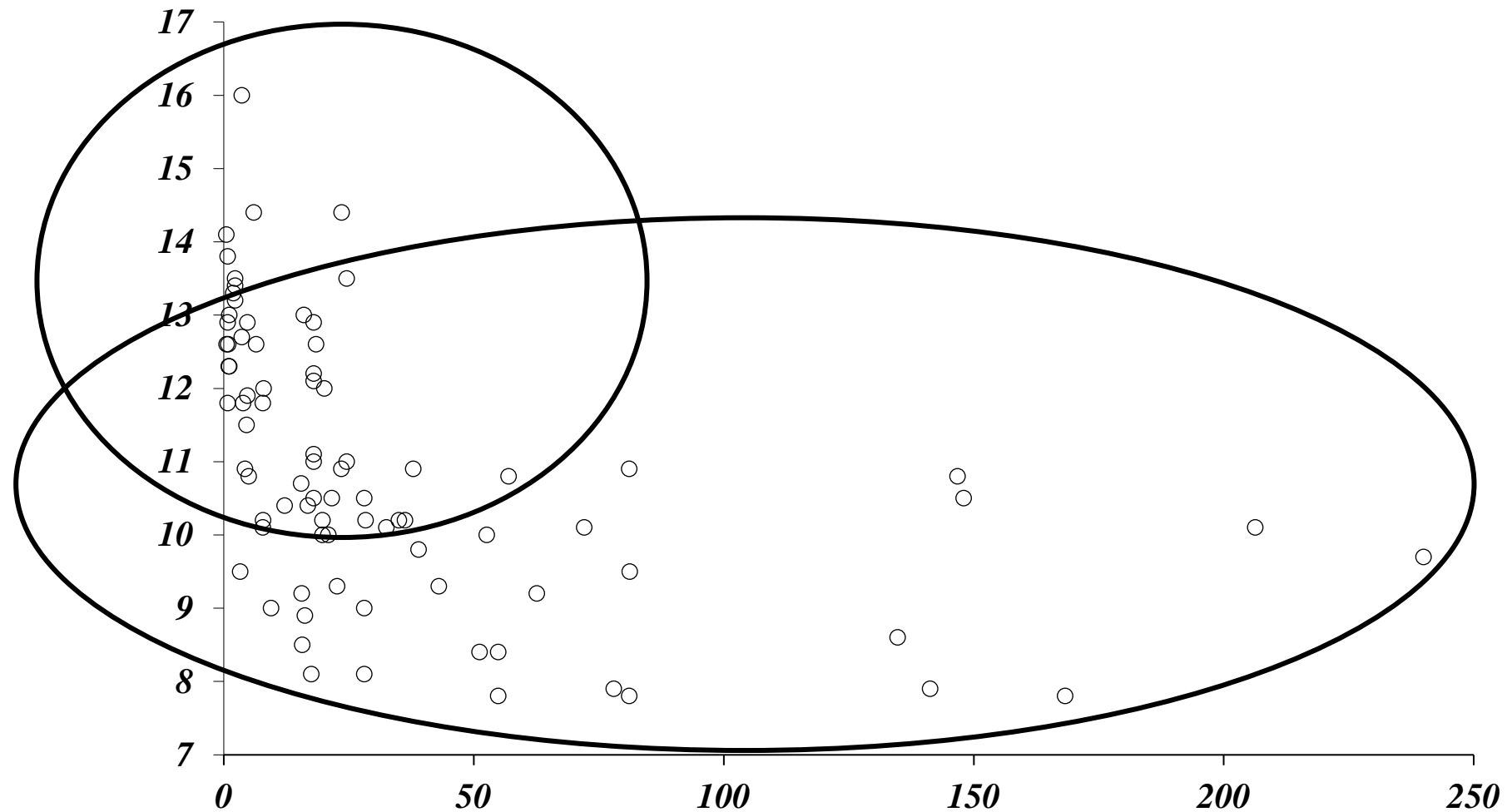
## *Tests of Between-Subjects Effects*

*Dependent Variable: Il-10*

<i>Source</i>	<i>Type III Sum of Squares</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Mean Square</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
<i>Corrected Model</i>	<i>452,306</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>90,461</i>	<i>8,256</i>	<i>0,000</i>
<i>Intercept</i>	<i>2114,629</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2114,629</i>	<i>193,004</i>	<i>0,000</i>
<i>Grup</i>	<i>143,982</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>143,982</i>	<i>13,141</i>	<i>0,001</i>
<i>Genotip</i>	<i>179,727</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>89,863</i>	<i>8,202</i>	<i>0,001</i>
<i>Grup * Genotip</i>	<i>11,954</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5,977</i>	<i>0,546</i>	<i>0,584</i>
<i>Error</i>	<i>449,212</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>10,956</i>		
<i>Total</i>	<i>4290,640</i>	<i>47</i>			
<i>Corrected Total</i>	<i>901,517</i>	<i>46</i>			



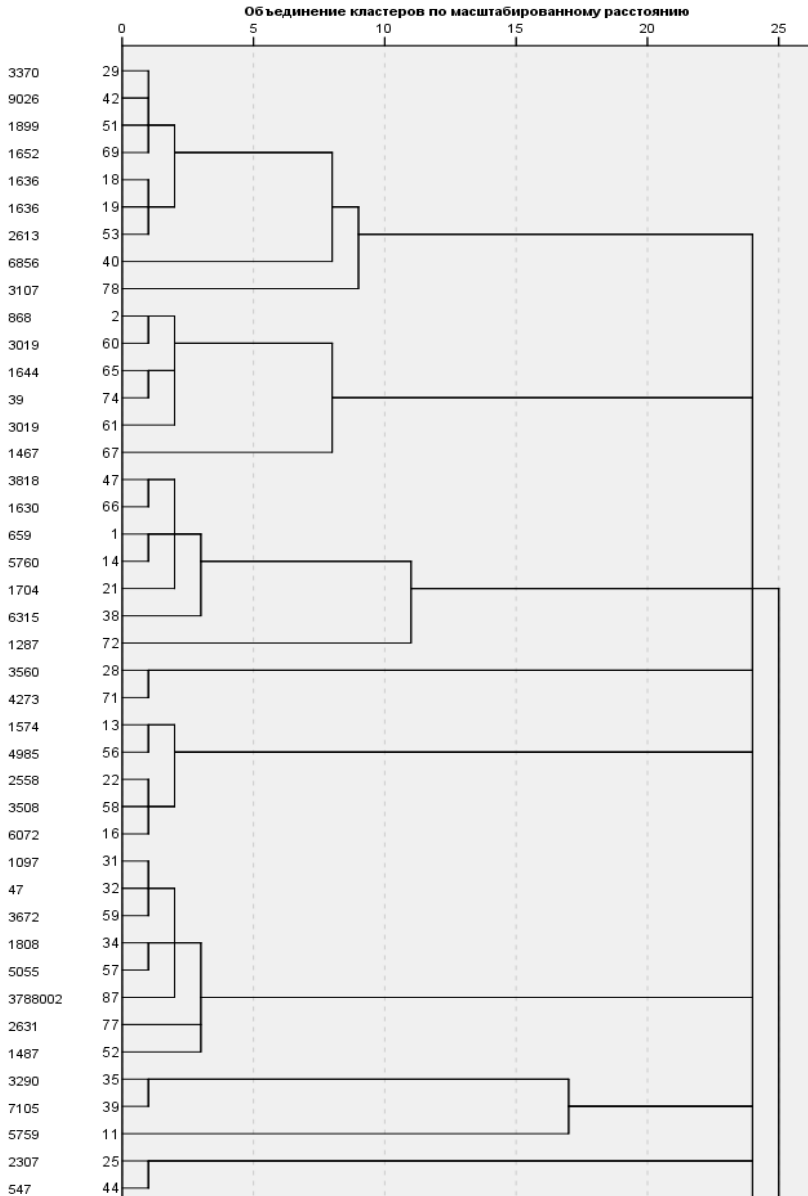
# *Klaster analizi*



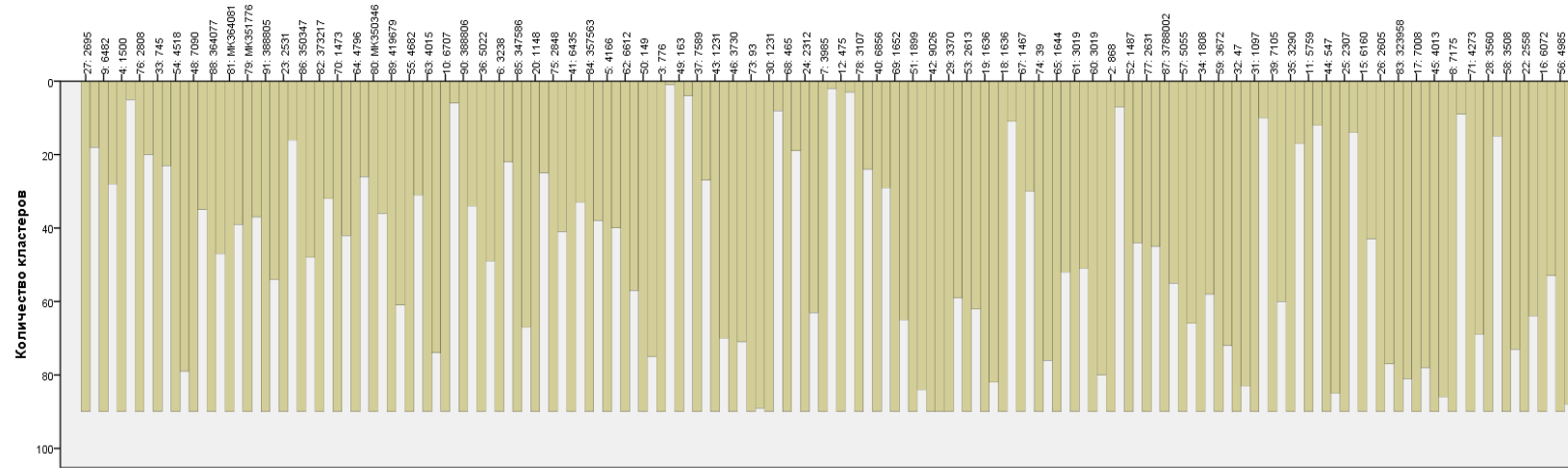
# *Klaster analizi*

## *(yaxın qonşu üsulu)*

Дендрограмма с использованием метода ближайшего соседа.



Наблюдение





## *Biostatistik tədqiqatların aparılması üçün istifadə olunan program təminatı*

- ❖ **MS EXCEL** cədvəl prosessoru.
- ❖ **BIOSTAT**. (<https://www.analystsoft.com/ru/products/biostat/>)
- ❖ **BMDP (BioMeDical Package)**. (<https://www.statsols.com/statsols-about>)
- ❖ **DoctorStat**. (<http://doctorstat.narod.ru/>).
- ❖ **IMSL (International Mathematics and Statistics Library)**. (<https://www.imsl.com/>)
- ❖ **MedCalc**. (<https://www.medcalc.org/>)
- ❖ **MicrOsiris**. (<http://www.microsiris.com/>)
- ❖ **Mondrian**. (<http://www.theusrus.de/Mondrian/>)
- ❖ **PAST**. ([http://priede.bf.lu.lv/ftp/pub/TIS/datu\\_analiize/PAST/2.17c/download.html](http://priede.bf.lu.lv/ftp/pub/TIS/datu_analiize/PAST/2.17c/download.html))
- ❖ **R**. (<https://cran.r-project.org/>)
- ❖ **SAS**. ([https://www.jmp.com/en\\_us/home.html](https://www.jmp.com/en_us/home.html))
- ❖ **SPSS** (<https://www.ibm.com/analytics/spss-statistics-software>).
- ❖ **STADIA**. (<http://protein.bio.msu.ru/~akula/Podr2~1.htm>).
- ❖ **STATGRAPHICS**. (<https://rsload.net/soft/manager/31804-statgraphics-centurion.html>).
- ❖ **STATISTICA**. (<https://www.tibco.com/products/data-science>)
- ❖ **Zeling**. (<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/Zelig/index.html>)

## *Interaktiv web-səhifələr*

- **BoxPlotR.** (*<http://boxplot.tyerslab.com/>*)
- **Free Statistics and Forecasting Software.** (*<https://www.wessa.net/desc.wasp>*)
- **QuickCalcs.** (*<http://www.graphpad.com/quickcalcs/>*)
- **Mathpotal.** (*<https://www.mathportal.org/calculators/statistics-calculator/index.php>*)
- **Medstatistic.ru.** (*<https://medstatistic.ru/calculators/calcmann.html>*)
- **SISA** (*<http://www.quantitativeskills.com/sisa/>*)
- **Social Science Statistics.** (*<https://www.socscistatistics.com/>*)
- **Statistics 5102 Examples.** (*<http://www.stat.umn.edu/geyer/s12/5102/examp/>*)
- **Vassarstat.** (*<http://vassarstats.net/>*)
- **Web Pages that Perform Statistical Calculations.** (*<http://statpages.org/>*)



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