

POWER・GLMPOWER プロシジャによる症例数設計

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症例数設計を行う際に必要な条件

2群の平均値の差のt検定

α	第一種の過誤(有意水準) (通常は両側5%)
β	第二種の過誤(見逃す確率) (通常は20%)
SD	個体間のばらつきの大きさ
Δ (デルタ)	予想される平均値の差 (生物学的に検出したい差)

症例数設計の式

$$N = \frac{2 \{z_{\alpha/2} + z_{\beta}\}^2 SD^2}{\Delta^2}$$

Z_{\bullet} : 正規分布の上側 \bullet 点

ex) $\alpha = 0.05$, $\beta = 0.20$, $SD = 20$, $\Delta = 10$

$$\begin{aligned} N &= 2\{1.96 + 0.84\}^2 \times 20^2 / 10^2 \\ &= 62.8 \end{aligned}$$

プログラム

2標本の平均値の
差の検定

```
proc power;
```

```
twosamplemeans test=diff
```

```
meandiff =10
```

```
stddev =20 SD
```

```
alpha =0.05
```

```
power =0.8 1-
```

```
ntotal = . ;
```

POWERプロシジャの出力

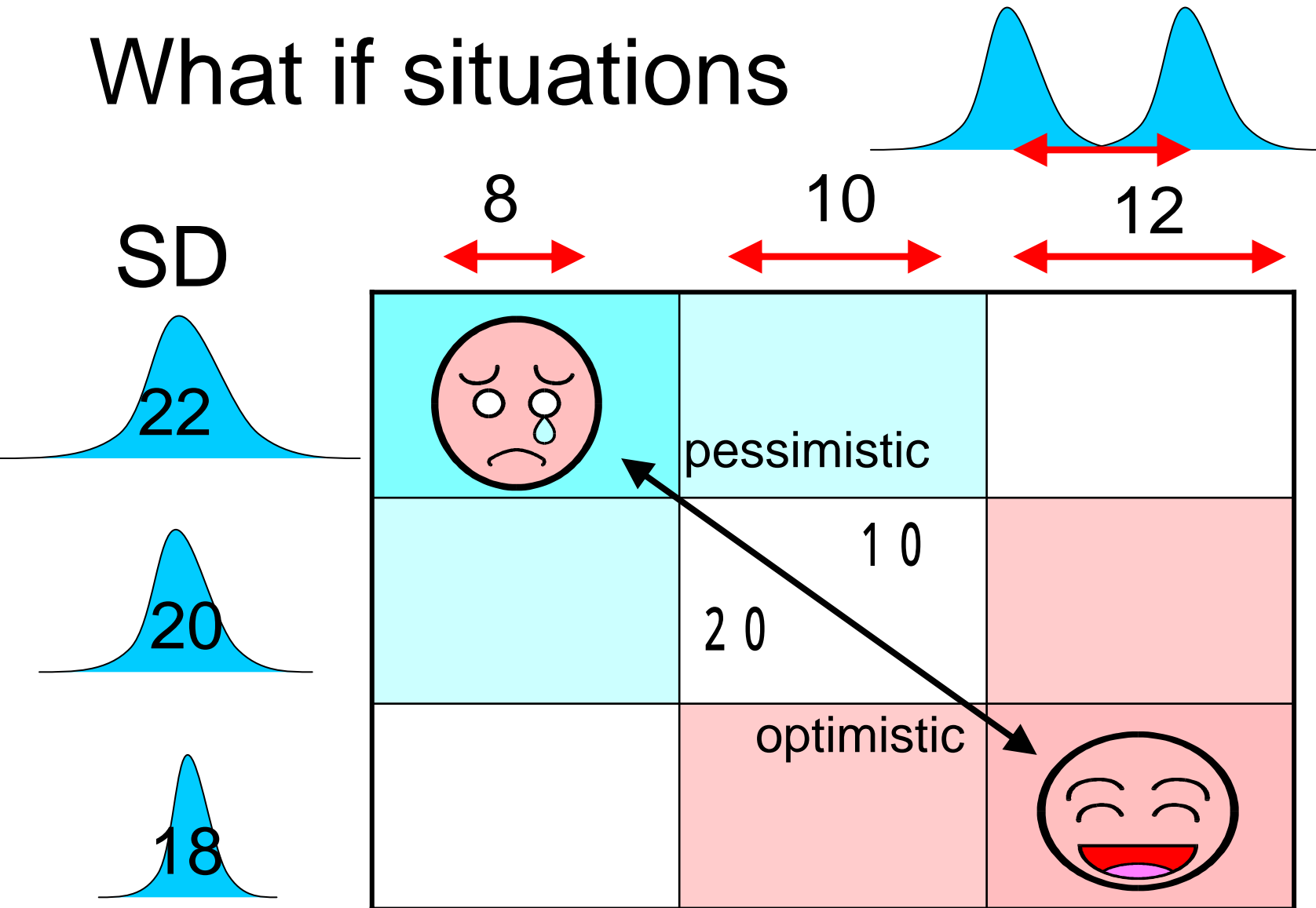
Fixed Scenario Elements

Distribution	Normal
Method	Exact
Alpha	0.05
Mean Difference	10
Standard Deviation	20
Nominal Power	0.8
Number of Sides	2

Computed N Total

Actual	N
Power	Total
0.801	128

What if situations



What if situations

```
proc power;
```

```
twosamplemeans test=diff
```

```
meandiff      =8, 10, 12
```

```
stddev        =18, 20, 22
```

```
alpha         =0.05
```

```
power         =0.8
```

```
ntotal       = .;
```

必要な症例数

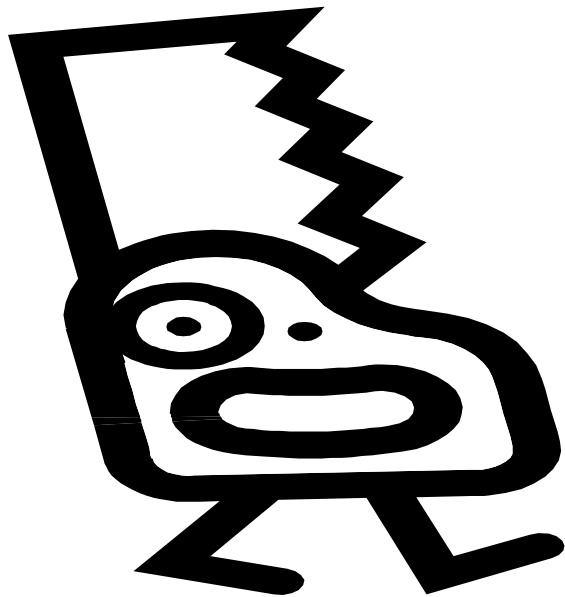
	Computed N		Total	
Index	Mean Diff	Std Dev	Actual Power	N Total
1	8	18	0.803	162
2	8	20	0.804	200
3	8	22	0.801	240
4	10	18	0.801	104
5	10	20	0.801	128
6	10	22	0.800	154
7	12	18	0.808	74
8	12	20	0.804	90
9	12	22	0.802	108

POWERプロシジャの構文

PROC POWER;

MULTREG;	重回帰分析
ONECORR;	相関係数
ONESAMPLEFREQ;	一標本比率の検定
ONESAMPLEMEANS;	一標本平均値の検定
ONEWAYANOVA;	一元配置分散分析
PAIREDFREQ;	対応有りの比率の検定
PAIREDMEANS;	対応有りの平均値の検定
TWOSAMPLEFREQ;	二標本比率の検定
TWOSAMPLEMEANS;	二標本平均値の検定
TWOSAMPLESURVIVAL;	二標本生存時間の検定

最も単純な問題 一標本の割合の検定(がん第 相試験)



$H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ (閾値奏効率) 0.10

$H_1: \theta = \theta_1$ (期待奏効率) 0.30

α : 第 1 種の過誤(片側) 0.05

β : 第 2 種の過誤 0.10

*実際にはSimonの2段階法が用いられる

N : 症例数 , X : 奏効数

$$Z = \frac{X - N\pi_0}{\sqrt{N\pi_0(1-\pi_0)}}$$

$$N = \left(\frac{Z_\beta \sqrt{\pi_1(1-\pi_1)} + Z_\alpha \sqrt{\pi_0(1-\pi_0)}}{\pi_1 - \pi_0} \right)^2$$
$$= \left(\frac{1.28 \sqrt{0.3(1-0.3)} + 1.64 \sqrt{0.1(1-0.1)}}{0.30 - 0.10} \right)^2$$
$$= 29.1$$

POWERプロシジャのプログラム

正規近似

```
proc power ;  
  onesamplefreq test=z  
  method=normal  
  sides           = 1  
  alpha           = 0.05  
  nul1proportion = 0.10  
  proportion      = 0.30  
  ntotal          = .  
  power           = 0.90 ;
```

POWERプロシジャの出力

正規近似

Method	Normal approximation
Number of Sides	1
Null Proportion	0.1
Alpha	0.05
Binomial Proportion	0.3
Nominal Power	0.9

Computed	N Total
Actual	N
Power	Total
0.906	30

正規近似による検定

N : 症例数 = 30 , X : 奏効数 ,

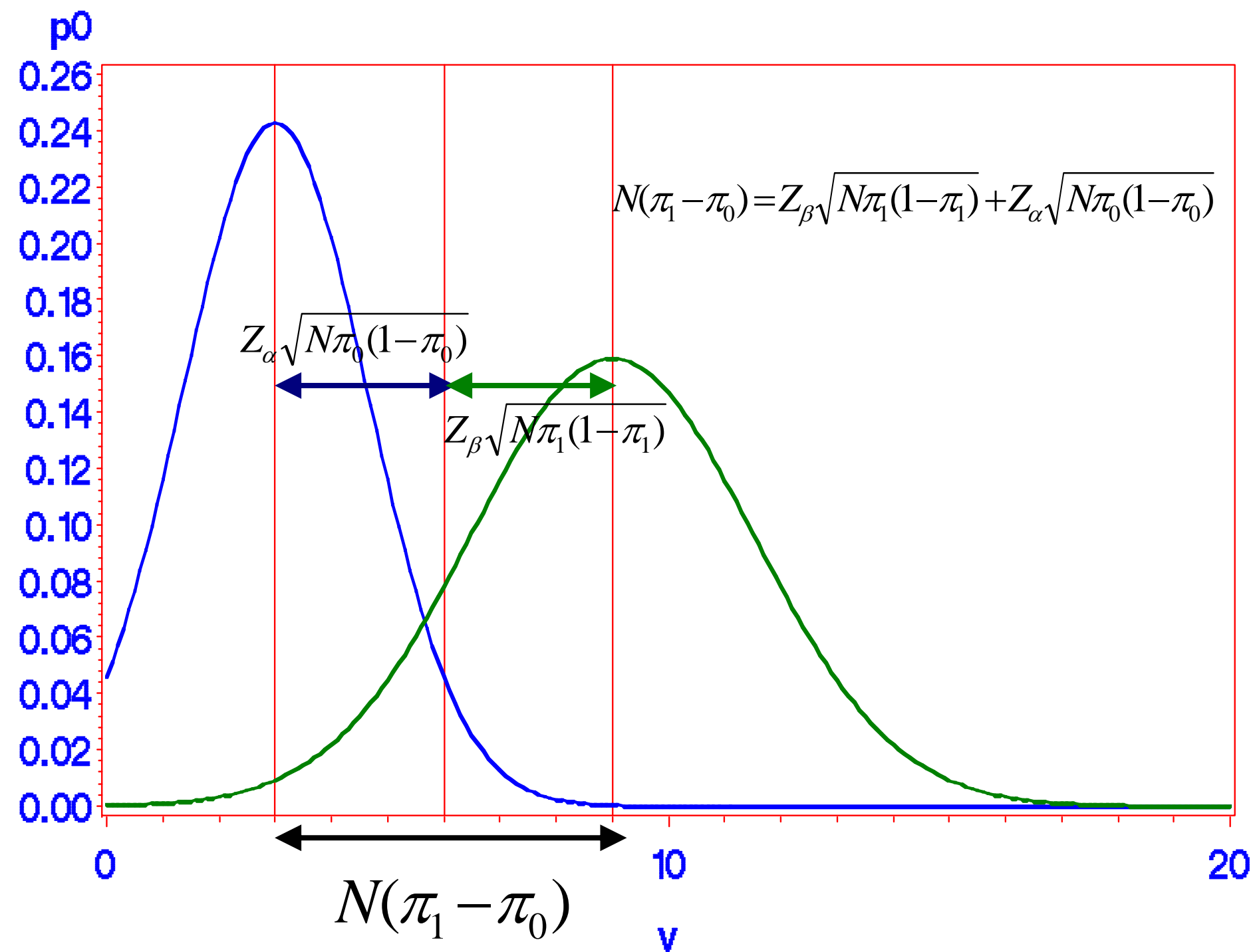
$\pi_0 = 0.10$, $\pi_1 = 0.30$

$H_0 : X \sim N(N\pi_0, N\pi_0(1-\pi_0)) = N(3, 2.7)$

$H_1 : X \sim N(N\pi_1, N\pi_1(1-\pi_1)) = N(9, 6.3)$

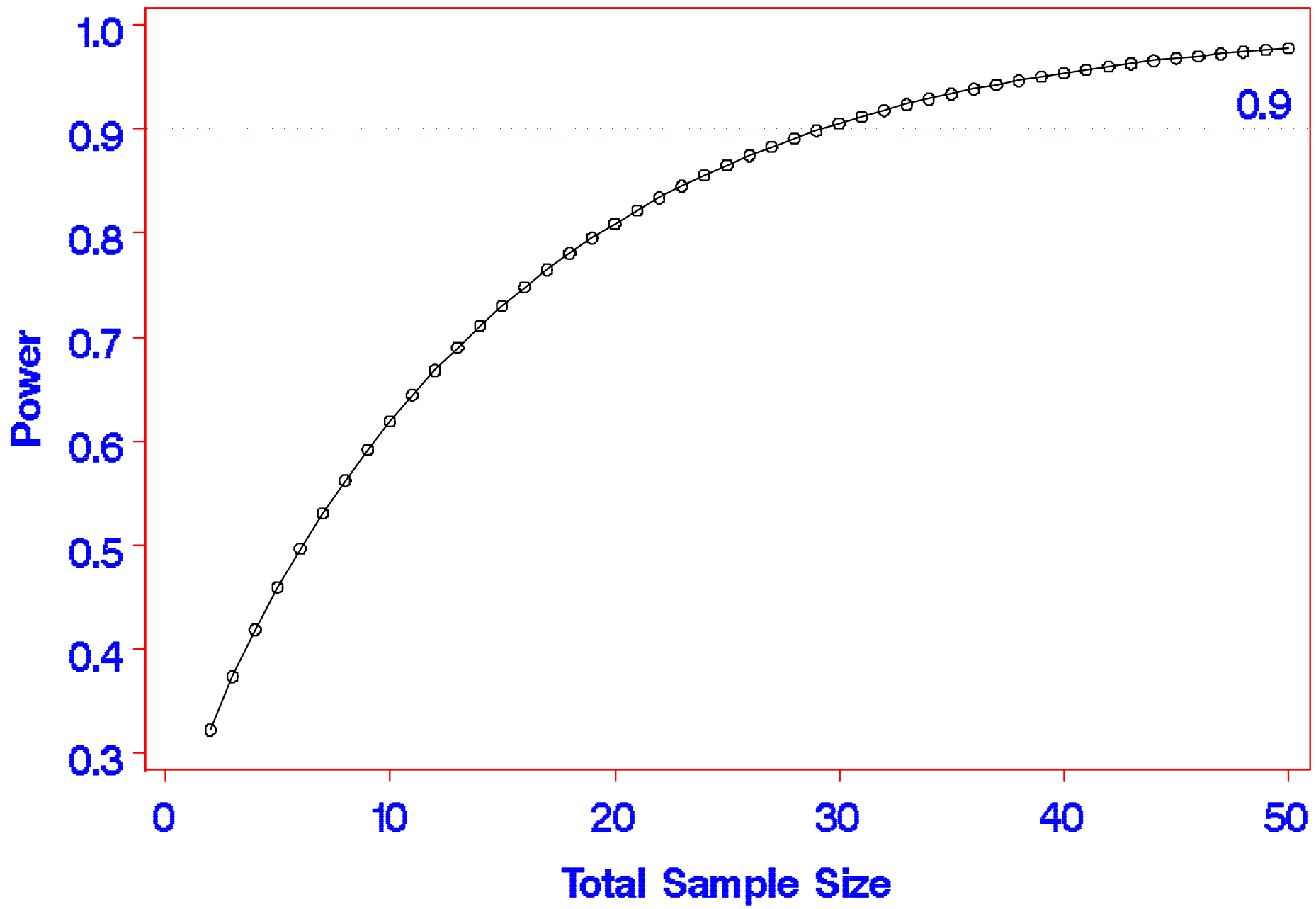
棄却限界値 = $N\pi_0 + Z_\alpha \sqrt{N\pi_0(1-\pi_0)}$

= $30 \cdot 0.10 + 1.645 \cdot \sqrt{2.7} = 5.7$

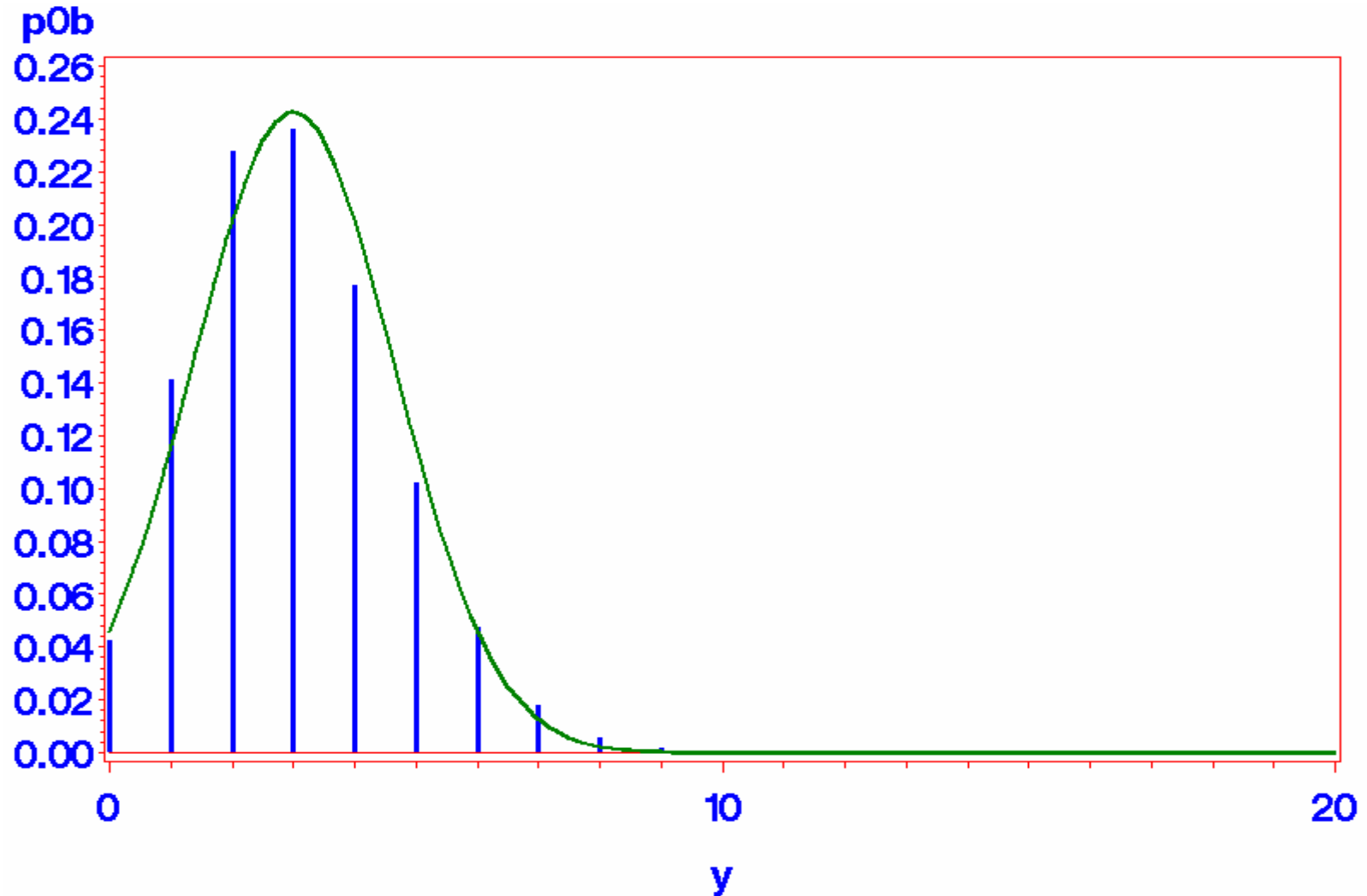


検出力曲線作成のプログラム 正規近似

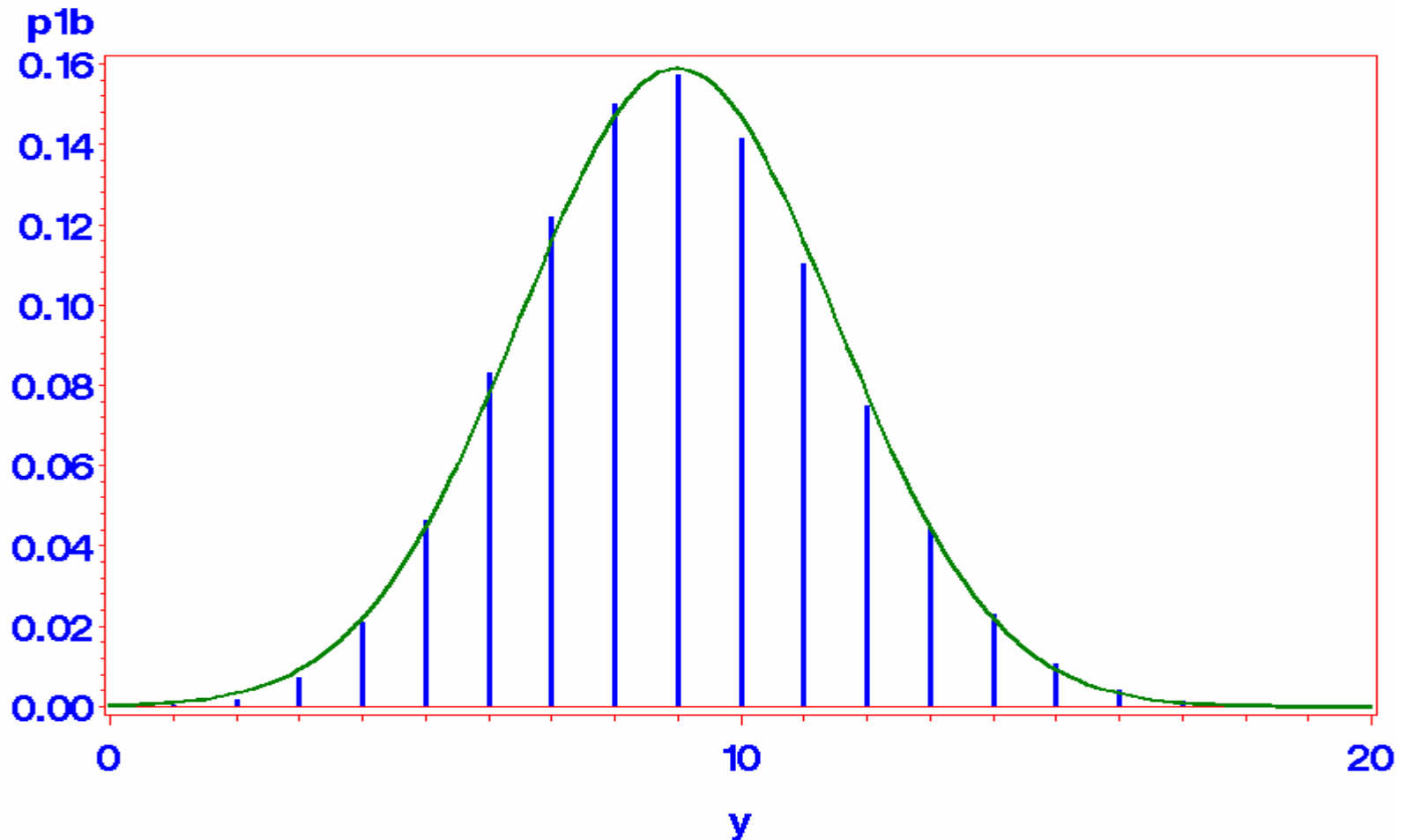
```
proc power plotonly;  
  onesamplefreq test=z method=normal  
  sides           = 1  
  alpha           = 0.05  
  nullproportion = 0.10  
  proportion      = 0.30  
  ntotal          = 30  
  power           =. ;  
  plot x=n min=2 max=50 step=1  
  yopts=(ref=.9);
```

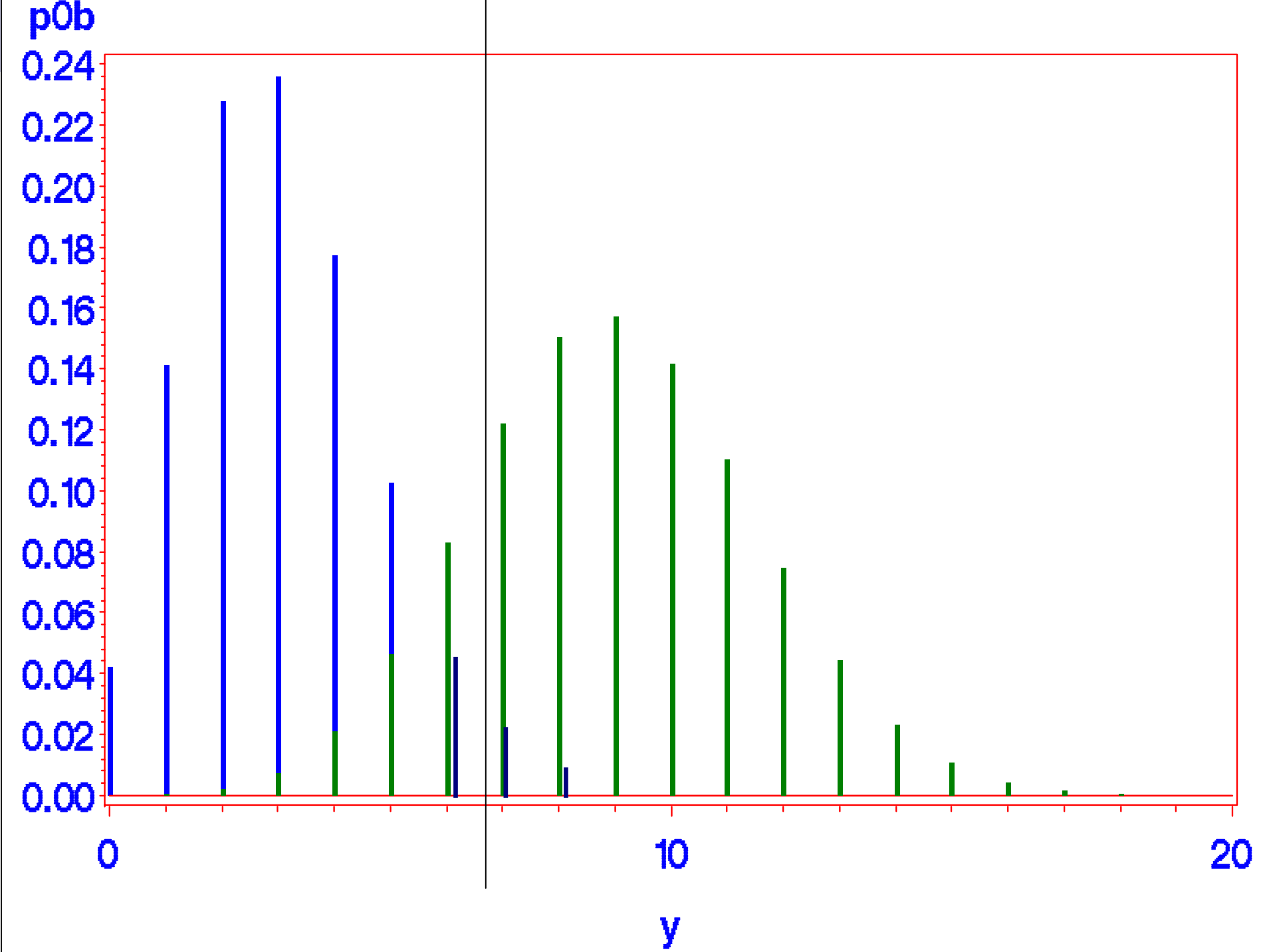



二項分布(帰無仮説)



二項分布(対立仮説)





POWERプロシジャのプログラム 2項分布による正確な検定

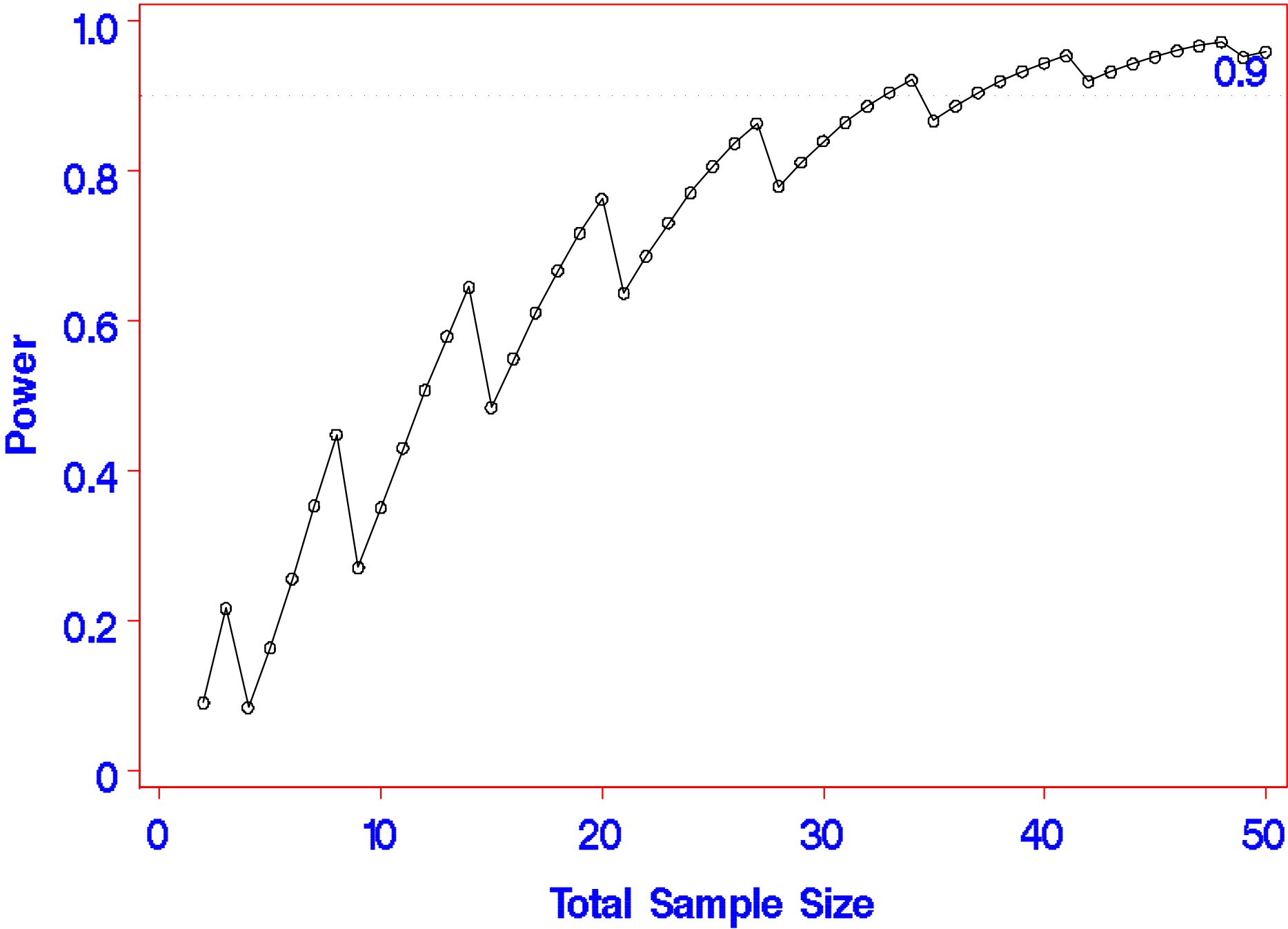
```
proc power ;  
    onesamplefreq method=exact  
        sides = 1  
        alpha = 0.05  
        nul1proportion = 0.10  
        proportion = 0.30  
        ntotal = .  
        power = 0.90 ;
```

POWERプロシジャの出力 2項分布による正確な検定

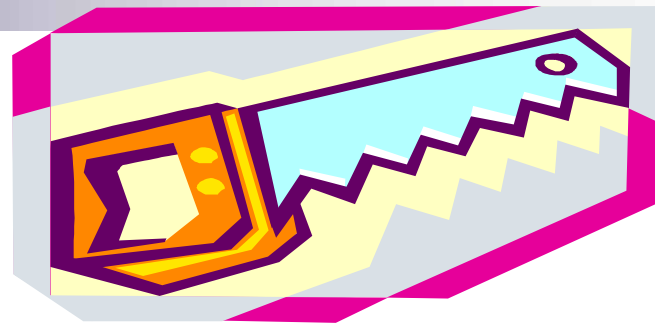
ERROR: NTOTAL is not
available as a result
option for METHOD=EXACT.

検出力曲線作成のプログラム 2項分布による正確な検定

```
proc power ;  
    onesamplefreq method=exact  
        sides          = 1  
        alpha          = 0.05  
        nullproportion = 0.10  
        proportion     = 0.30  
        ntotal         = 30  
        power          = . ;  
        plot x=n min=2 max=50 step=1  
        yopts=(ref=.9) ;
```



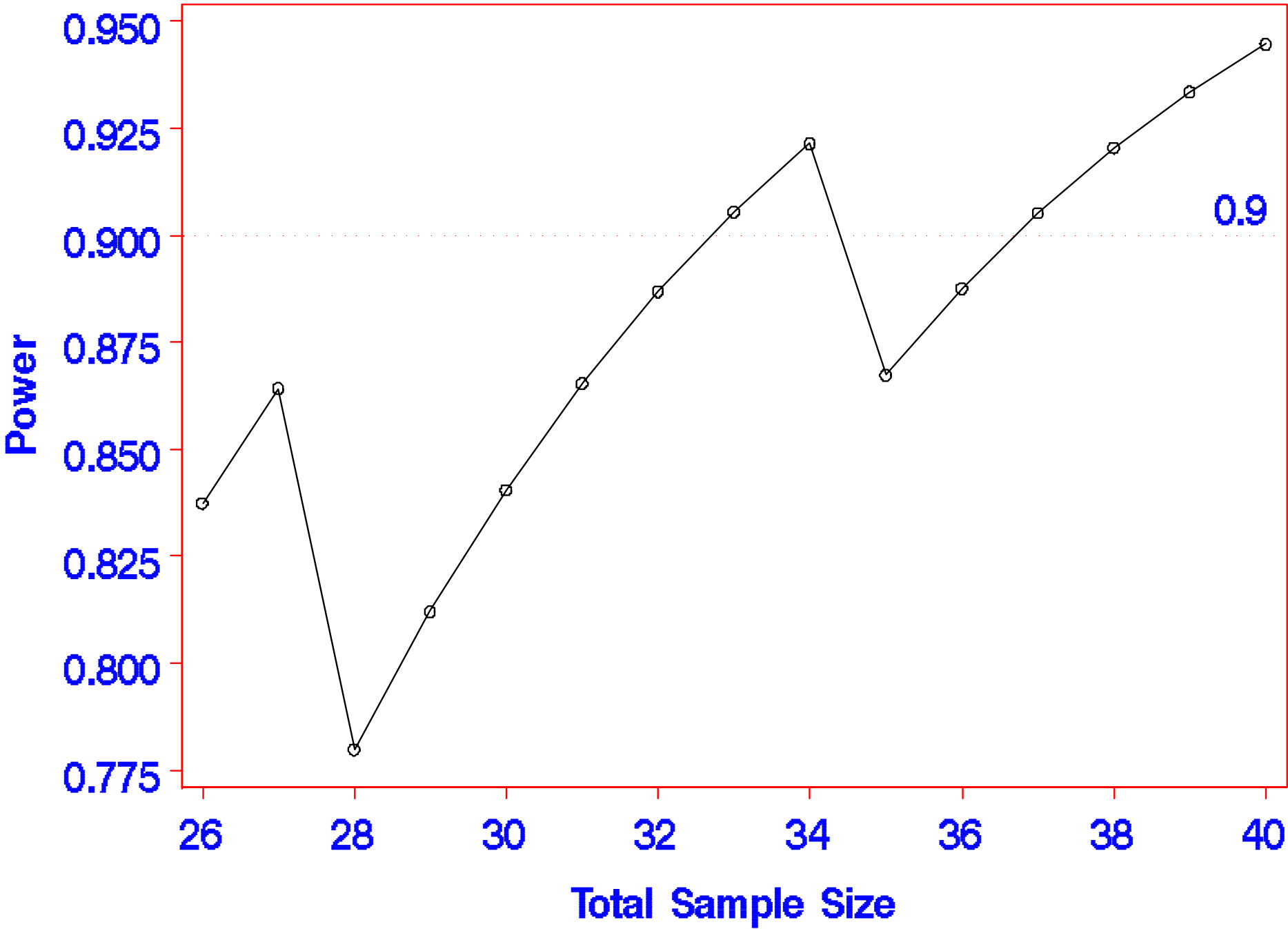
大いなる疑問

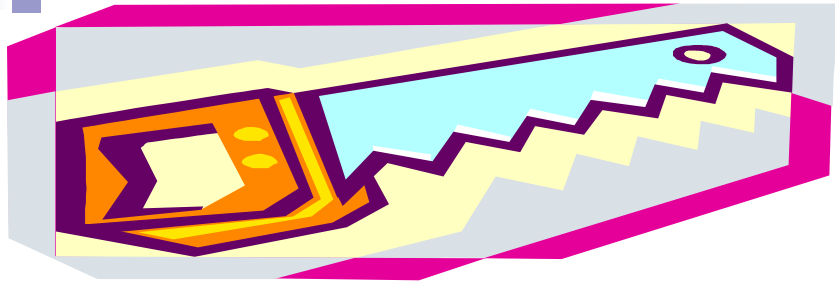


Nに対して検出力は
単調増加では
ないの？
何で鋸型に？
いったいNはいくつに
すればよいの？

第一種の過誤と検出力

Index	N Total	Lower Crit Val	Upper Crit Val	Actual Alpha	Power
1	30	.	7	0.0258	0.840
2	31	.	7	0.0306	0.865
3	32	.	7	0.0358	0.887
4	33	.	7	0.0417	0.906
5	34	.	7	0.0481	0.921
6	35	.	8	0.0200	0.867
7	36	.	8	0.0235	0.888
8	37	.	8	0.0274	0.905
9	38	.	8	0.0318	0.921
10	39	.	8	0.0366	0.934
11	40	.	8	0.0419	0.945





2項検定に関する注意

- 1) 離散分布では エラーは一定ではない.
- 2) 棄却限界値がジャンプしたところで, 検出力は下がり, その後漸増する.
- 3) 離散分布の検定では, 名義水準に近くなるように N を設定する (locally optimal) 必要がある.

割合の2群間比較(優越性)

両側 : 0.05

検出力 : 0.80

$$\pi_1 = 0.45, \pi_2 = 0.60$$

$$\pi_2 - \pi_1 = 0.15$$

$$\frac{\pi_2}{\pi_1} = 1.3333, \frac{\pi_2 / (1 - \pi_2)}{\pi_1 / (1 - \pi_1)} = 1.83333$$

割合の2群間比較(優越性)

```
proc power;  
  twosamplefreq test=pchi  
    sides = 2  
    alpha = 0.050  
    groupproportions = (.45, .60)  
    npergroup = .  
    power = 0.80;
```

割合の2群間比較(優越性)

Distribution	Asymptotic normal
Method	Normal approximation
Number of Sides	2
Alpha	0.05
Group 1 Proportion	0.45
Group 2 Proportion	0.6
Nominal Power	0.8
Null Proportion Difference	0

Computed N Per Group
Actual N Per Group
Power
0.800
173

割合の2群間比較(優越性)リスク差

```
proc power;
```

```
twosamplefreq test=pchi
```

```
sides = 2
```

```
alpha = 0.050
```

```
refproportion = 0.45
```

```
proportiondiff = 0.15
```

```
npergroup = .
```

```
power = 0.80;
```


割合の2群間比較(優越性)リスク比

```
proc power ;  
    twosamplefreq test=pchi  
        sides          = 2  
        alpha          = 0.050  
        refproportion = 0.45  
        relativerisk   = 1.33333  
        npergroup      = .  
        power          = 0.80 ;  
run ;
```

割合の2群間比較(優越性)オッズ比

```
proc power;
```

```
  twosamplefreq test=pchi
```

```
    sides          = 2
```

```
    alpha          = 0.050
```

```
    refproportion = 0.45
```

```
    oddsratio      = 1.83333
```

```
    npergroup     = .
```

```
    power         = 0.80;
```

割合の2群間比較(非劣性)

```
proc power;
```

```
twosamplefreq test=pchi
```

```
sides = u
```

```
alpha = 0.025
```

```
refproportion = 0.60
```

```
proportiondiff = 0.05
```

```
nullpdiff=-0.10
```

```
npergroup = .
```

```
power = 0.80;
```

割合の2群間比較(非劣性)

Distribution	Asymptotic normal
Method	Normal approximation
Number of Sides	U
Null Proportion Difference	-0.1
Alpha	0.025
Reference (Group 1) Proportion	0.6
Proportion Difference	0.05
Nominal Power	0.8

Computed N Per Group
Actual N Per
Power Group
0.801 164

What if situations

proc power ;

twosamplefreq test=pchi

sides = u

alpha = 0.025

refproportion = 0.55, 0.60, 0.65

proportiondiff = 0, 0.05

nullpdiff = -0.10, -0.08

npergroup = 300

power = . ;

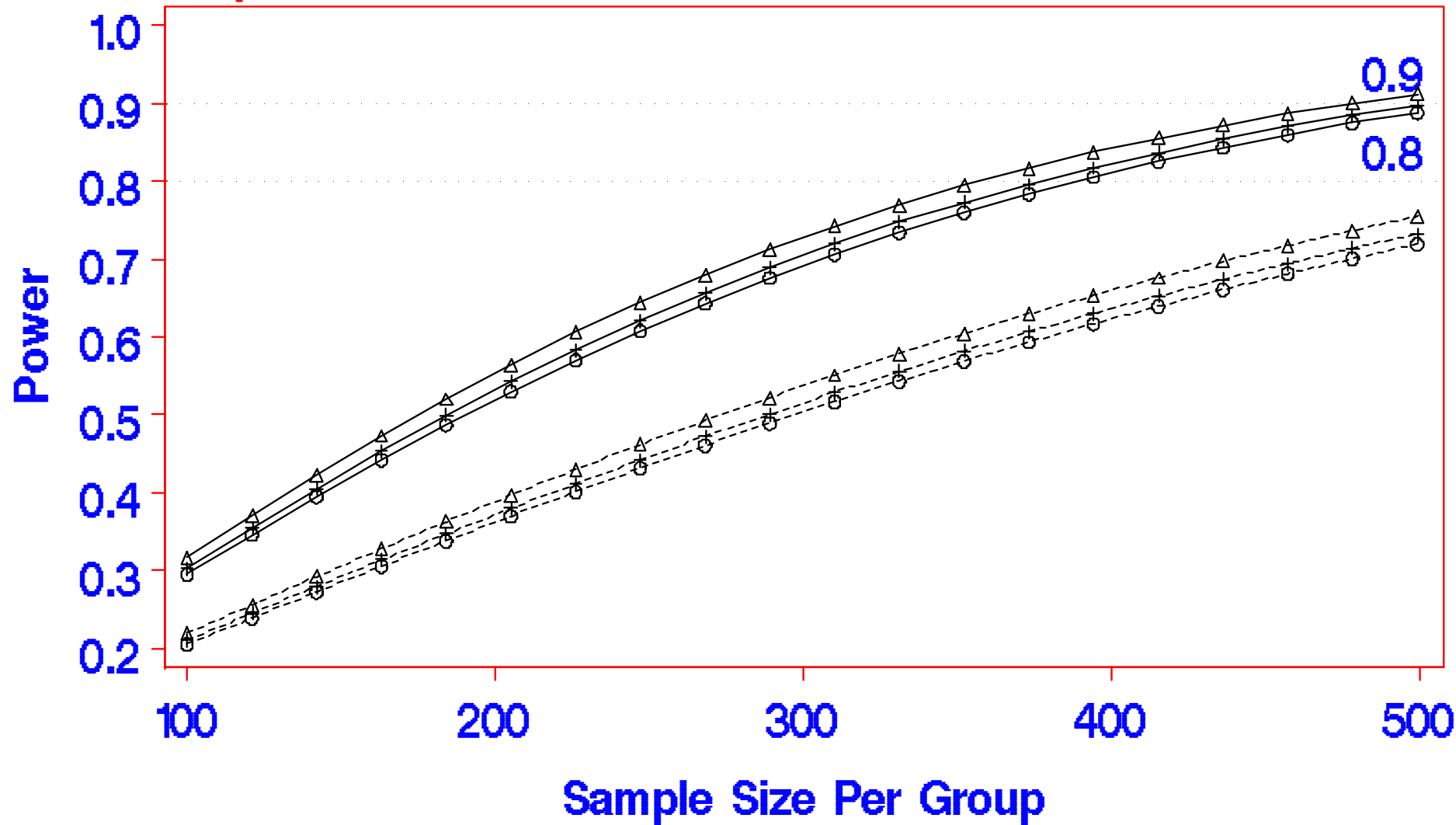
plot min=100 max=500 yopts=(ref=.8, .9) ;

What if situations

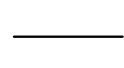
Computed Power

Index	Null		Ref		Power
	Proportion	Diff	Proportion	Diff	
1	-0.10	-0.10	0.55	0.00	0.692
2	-0.10	-0.10	0.55	0.05	0.961
3	-0.10	-0.10	0.60	0.00	0.705
4	-0.10	-0.10	0.60	0.05	0.967
5	-0.10	-0.10	0.65	0.00	0.728
6	-0.10	-0.10	0.65	0.05	0.975
7	-0.08	-0.08	0.55	0.00	0.504
8	-0.08	-0.08	0.55	0.05	0.897
9	-0.08	-0.08	0.60	0.00	0.516
10	-0.08	-0.08	0.60	0.05	0.908
11	-0.08	-0.08	0.65	0.00	0.538
12	-0.08	-0.08	0.65	0.05	0.925

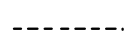
Proportion Diff=0



Null Proportion Diff



-0.1



-0.08

Ref Proportion



0.55

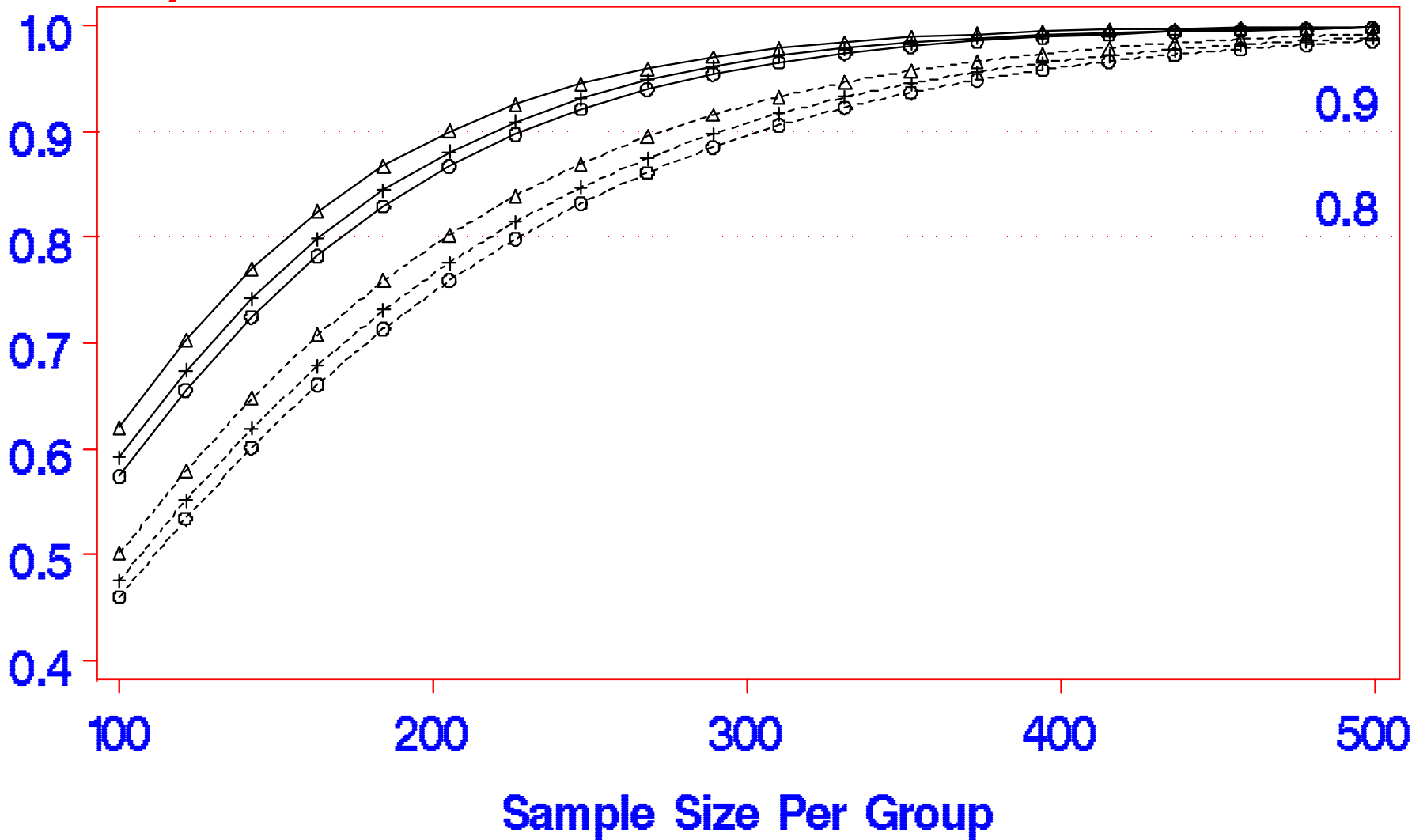


0.6

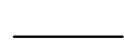


0.65

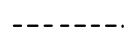
Proportion Diff = 0.05



Null Proportion Diff



-0.1



-0.08

Ref Proportion



0.55



0.6



0.65

GLMPOWER

一般線形モデル(General Linear Model)についての症例数設計

分散分析(要因の複数自由度の検定)

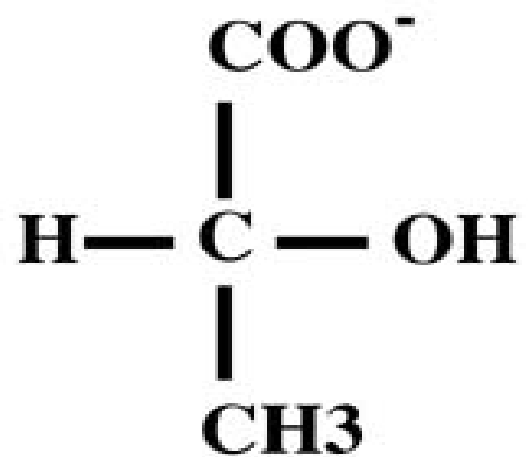
共分散分析

WEIGHT文によるアンバランスな症例数設計

CONTRAST文による特定の対比の検定

GLMPOWERの文法

```
PROC GLMPOWER < options > ;  
  CLASS variables ;  
  MODEL dependent-variables = effects ;  
  WEIGHT variable ;  
  CONTRAST 'label' effect values < ... effect  
    values > < / options > ;  
  POWER < options > ;  
  PLOT < plot-options > < / graph-options > ;
```



Hocking, R.R. (1985), The Analysis of Linear Models, Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.

- 長距離ランナーに対する電解質の補充が乳酸の産生を抑制するかを調べた研究
- 4種類のドリンクを割り付けた後, 10-mile走を行い, 乳酸濃度を測定



予想される実験結果と解析方針

Table 34.7: Mean Lactic Acid Buildup by Fluid

Water	EZD1	EZD2	LZ1	LZ2
35.6	33.7	30.2	29	25.9

Table 34.8: Planned Comparisons

	Contrast Coefficients				
Comparison	Water	EZD1	EZD2	LZ1	LZ2
Water versus electrolytes	4	-1	-1	-1	-1
EZD versus LZ	0	1	1	-1	-1
EZD1 versus EZD2	0	1	-1	0	0
LZ1 versus LZ2	0	0	0	1	-1

予測値の指定



```
data Fluids;
```

```
input Fluid $ LacticAcid CellWgt;
```

```
datalines;
```

Water	35.6	1
EZD1	33.7	1
EZD2	30.2	1
LZ1	29	1
LZ2	25.9	1

```
;
```

GLMPOWERのプログラム

```
proc glmpower data=Fluids;  
  class Fluid;  
  model LacticAcid= Fluid;  
  weight CellWgt;  
  contrast "Water vs.oth" Fluid  -1 -1 -1 -1 4;  
  contrast "EZD vs. LZ" Fluid  1 1 -1 -1 0;  
  contrast "EZD1 vs.EZD2" Fluid  1 -1 0 0 0;  
  contrast "LZ1 vs. LZ2" Fluid  0 0 1 -1 0;  
  power  
  stddev=3.75 alpha=0.025 ntotal=. power=0.8;
```

GLMPOWERの出力

Computed N Total

Type	Source	Test DF	Error DF	Actual Power	N Total
Effect	Fluid	4	20	0.856	25
Contrast	Water vs. others	1	25	0.848	30
Contrast	EZD vs. LZ	1	35	0.848	40
Contrast	EZD1 vs. EZD2	1	110	0.813	115
Contrast	LZ1 vs. LZ2	1	140	0.810	145

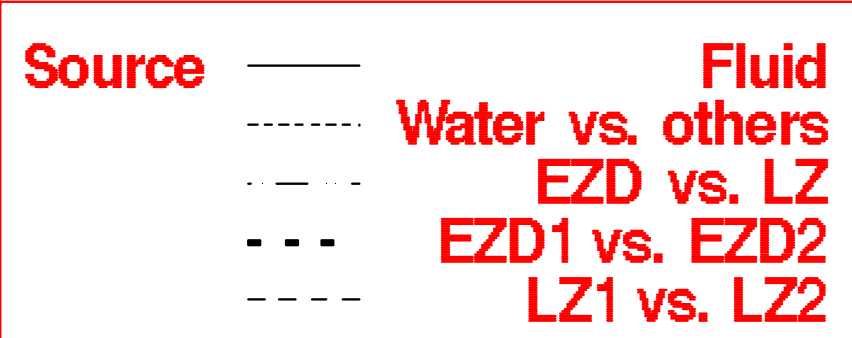
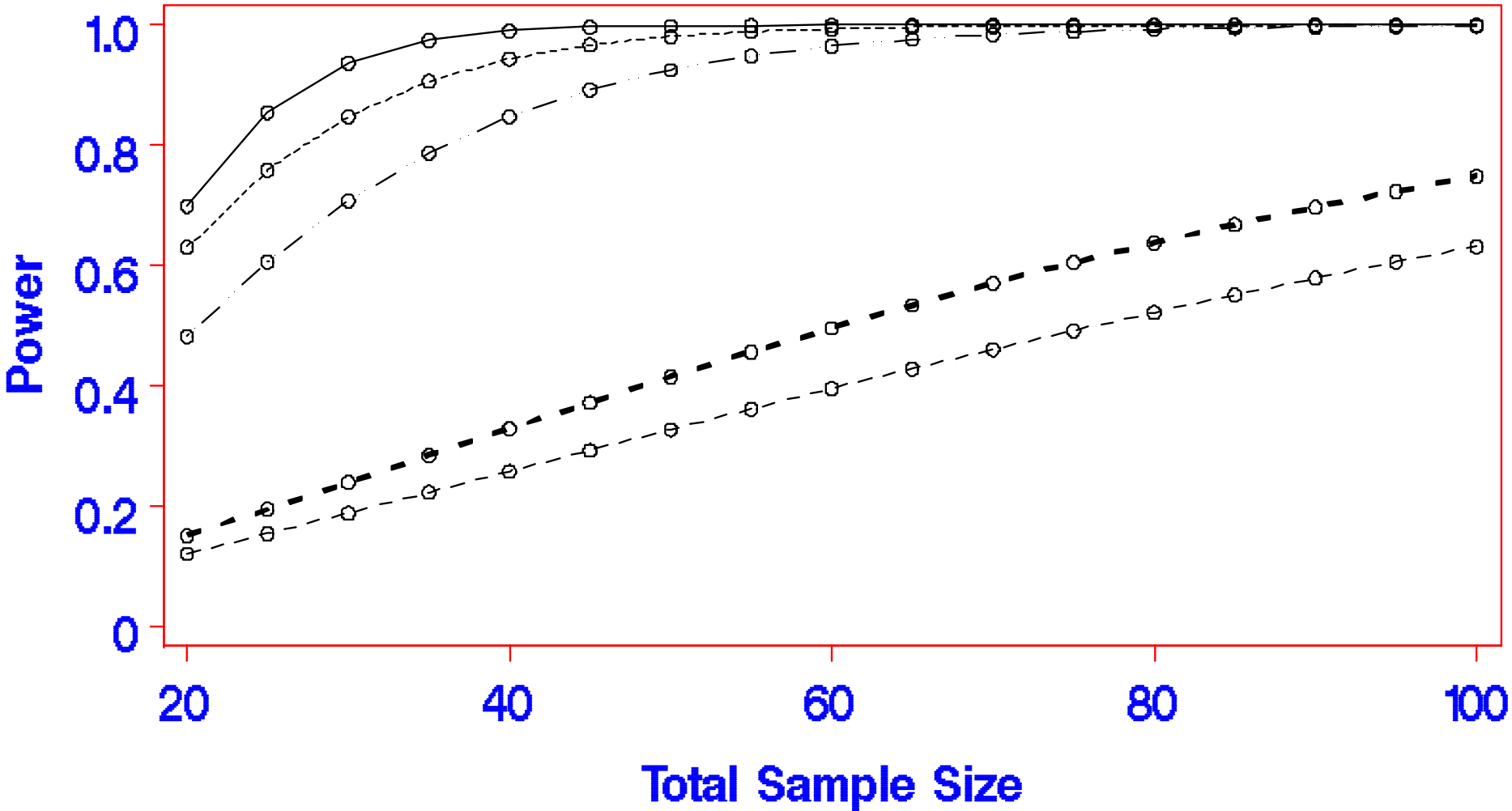
GLMPOWERのプログラム

```
proc glmpower data=Fluids;
  class Fluid;
  model LacticAcid= Fluid;
  weight CellWgt;
  contrast "Water vs. others" Fluid -1 -1 -1 -1 4;
  contrast "EZD vs. LZ" Fluid 1 1 -1 -1 0;
  contrast "EZD1 vs. EZD2" Fluid 1 -1 0 0 0;
  contrast "LZ1 vs. LZ2" Fluid 0 0 1 -1 0;
  power
    stddev=3.75 alpha=0.025 ntotal=35 power=.;
  plot x=n min=20 max=100;
run;
```

GLMPOWERの出力

Computed Power

Type	Source	Test	DF	Power
Effect	Fluid		4	0.975
Contrast	Water vs. others		1	0.907
Contrast	EZD vs. LZ		1	0.788
Contrast	EZD1 vs. EZD2		1	0.285
Contrast	LZ1 vs. LZ2		1	0.224

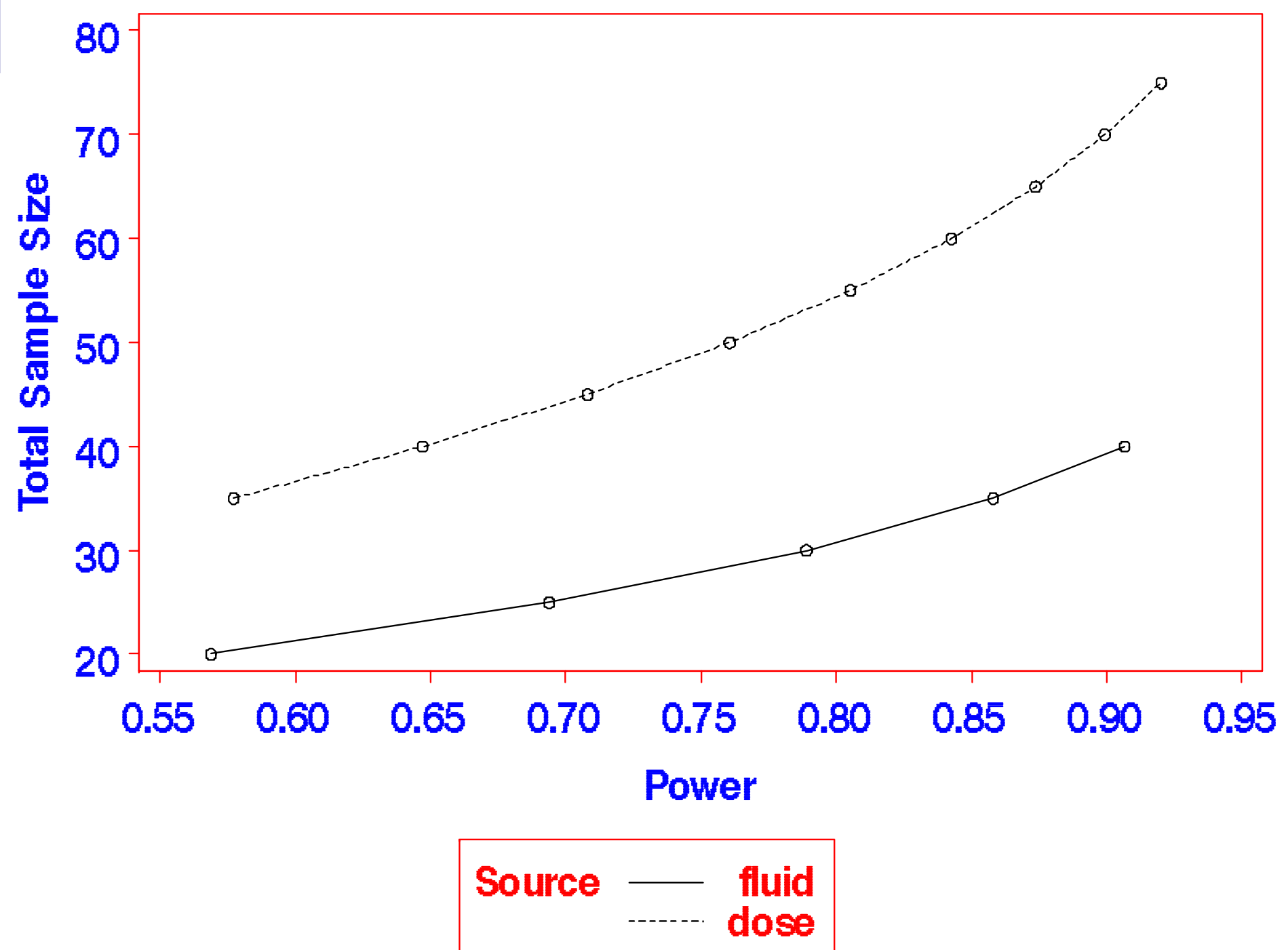


GLMPOWER(2-way)のプログラム

```
data Fluids;
  input fluid $ dose LacticAcid CellWgt;
  datalines;
    EZD 1      33.7      1
    EZD 2      30.2      1
    LZ  1      29        1
    LZ  2      25.9      1
  ;
proc glmpower data=Fluids;
  class Fluid Dose; weight CellWgt;
  model LacticAcid= Fluid Dose Fluid*Dose;
  power stddev=3.75 alpha=0.025 ntotal=. power=0.80;
  plot x=power min=0.50 max=0.90;
run;
```

GLMPOWER(2-way)の出力

Source	Test	Computed	N	Total
	DF	Error	Actual	Total
fluid	1	28	0.841	32
dose	1	48	0.802	52
fluid*dose	1	13368	0.800	13372



Two-Way ANOVA with Covariate

Table 34.9: Mean Lactic Acid Buildup by Fluid and Altitude

	Fluid				
Altitude	Water	EZD1	EZD2	LZ1	LZ2
High	36.9	35.0	31.5	30	27.1
Low	34.3	32.4	28.9	27	24.7

予測値の指定

```
data Fluids2;
```

```
input Altitude $ Fluid $ LacticAcid CellWgt;
```

```
datalines;
```

High	Water	36.9	2
High	EZD1	35.0	1
High	EZD2	31.5	1
High	LZ1	30	1
High	LZ2	27.1	1
Low	Water	34.3	2
Low	EZD1	32.4	1
Low	EZD2	28.9	1
Low	LZ1	27	1
Low	LZ2	24.7	1

Two-Way ANOVA with Covariate

```
proc glmpower data=Fluids2;  
  class Altitude Fluid;  
  model LacticAcid = Altitude Fluid;  
  weight CellWgt;  
  contrast "Water vs. others" Fluid -1 -1 -1 -1 4;  
  contrast "EZD vs. LZ" Fluid 1 1 -1 -1 0;  
  contrast "EZD1 vs. EZD2" Fluid 1 -1 0 0 0;  
  contrast "LZ1 vs. LZ2" Fluid 0 0 1 -1 0;  
  power  
    nfractional  
    stddev = 3.5  
    ncovariates = 1  
    corrx = 0.3 0  
    alpha = 0.025  
    ntotal = 100  
    power = .;  
  plot min=50 max=200 yopts=(ref=.8);
```

共変量の調整

反応変数と相関係数が
の共変量が存在

$$\sigma^2 \Rightarrow \sigma^2 (1 - r^2), \quad \sigma \Rightarrow \sigma \sqrt{(1 - r^2)}$$

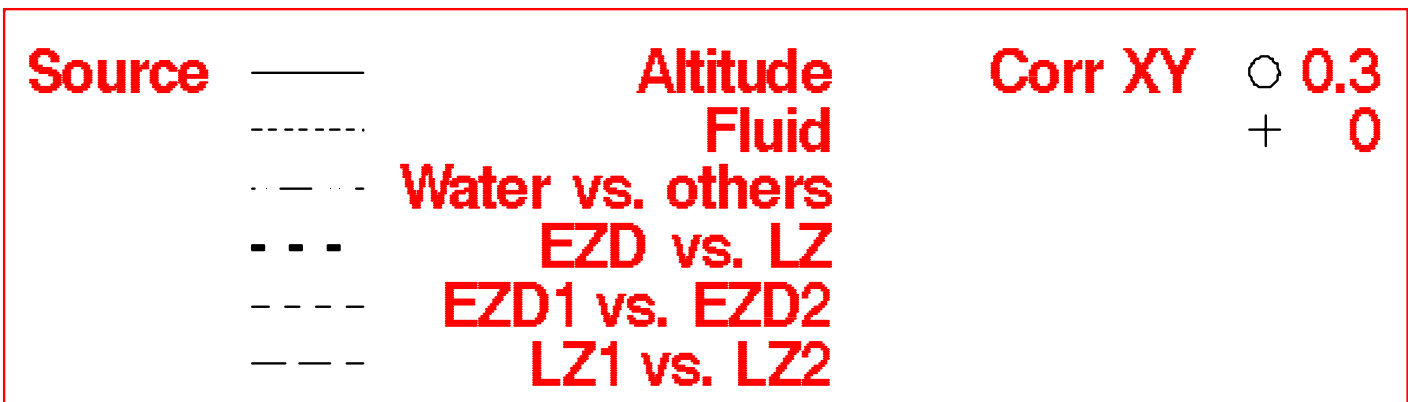
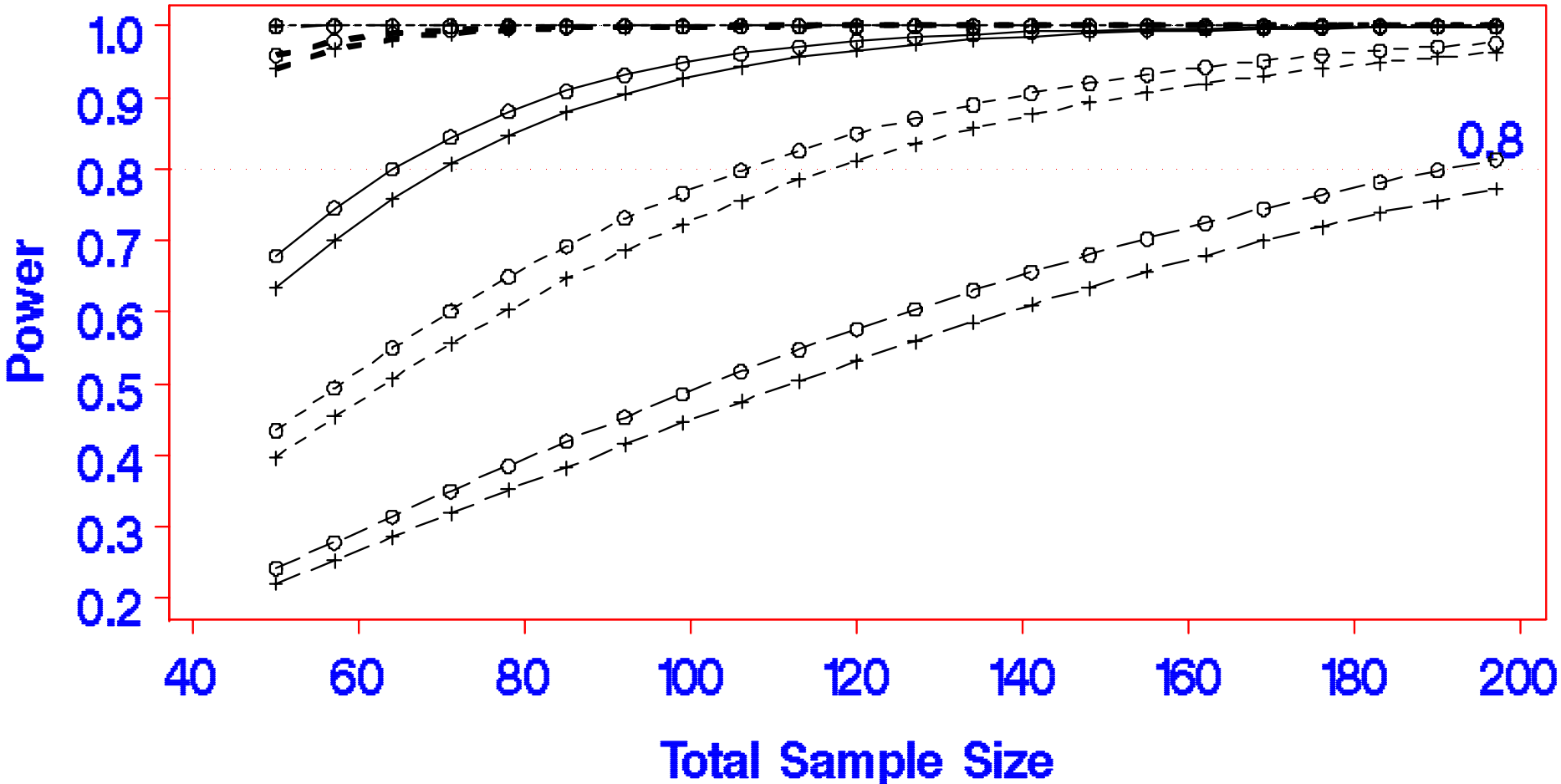
e.g.) $r = 0.3$

$$\sigma^2 (1 - 0.3^2) = \sigma^2 \times 0.91$$

$$\sigma = \sigma \sqrt{0.91} = \sigma \times 0.954$$

Two-Way ANOVA with Covariate

Index	Type	Source	Corr XY	Adj Std Dev	Test DF	Power
1	Effect	Altitude	0.3	3.34	1	0.950
2	Effect	Altitude	0.0	3.50	1	0.929
3	Effect	Fluid	0.3	3.34	4	>.999
4	Effect	Fluid	0.0	3.50	4	>.999
5	Contrast	Water vs. others	0.3	3.34	1	>.999
6	Contrast	Water vs. others	0.0	3.50	1	>.999
7	Contrast	EZD vs. LZ	0.3	3.34	1	>.999
8	Contrast	EZD vs. LZ	0.0	3.50	1	>.999
9	Contrast	EZD1 vs. EZD2	0.3	3.34	1	0.771
10	Contrast	EZD1 vs. EZD2	0.0	3.50	1	0.728
11	Contrast	LZ1 vs. LZ2	0.3	3.34	1	0.491
12	Contrast	LZ1 vs. LZ2	0.0	3.50	1	0.450



症例数設計のソフトウェアの機能比較

方法	SASV8	SASV9	Nquery5	UnifyP	StatXact	Sampsize
検定ベース						
一標本t検定						
対応あるt検定						
二標本t検定						
Welch検定						
一標本2項検定						
カイ2乗検定						
McNemars検定						
CMH検定						
CA検定						
一元配置分散分析						
二元配置分散分析						
多元配置分散分析						
経時測定分散分析						
単回帰分析						
重回帰分析						

症例数設計のソフトウェアの機能比較

方法	SASV8	SASV9	Nquery5	UnifyP	StatXact	Sampsize
ログランク検定						
一般化ウイルクソン検定						
Tarone-Ware検定						
同等性検証						
一標本(計量値)						
二標本(計量値)						
一標本(2値)						
二標本(2値)						
信頼区間						
一標本(計量値)						
二標本(計量値)						
一標本(2値割合)						
二標本(2値割合)						
対応なし(オッズ比)						
対応あり(オッズ比)						

参考文献

- 1)Castelloe, J.M. (2000), "Sample size computations and power analysis with the SAS system." Proceedings of the Twenty-Fifth Annual SAS Users Group International Conference, Paper 265-25.
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- 3)浜田知久馬・藤井陽介(2003), "生存時間解析の症例数設計." 日本SASユーザー会2003論文集,73-100.
- 4)浜田知久馬(2005), POWERプロシジャによる症例数設計. SAS Forum ユーザー会 学術総会2005,127-152
- 5)Lakatos, E. (1988), "Sample sizes based on the log-rank statistic in complex clinical trials." Biometrics, 44, 229-241.
- 6)Bauer, D. and Lavery, R.(2004),"Proc Power in SAS 9.1." Proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Annual SAS Users Group International Conference, Paper 195-29.

特別コース

SASによる症例数設計 (1日間)

- 6/26(月) 10:00 ~ 17:00
 - POWERとGLMプロシジャの概要
 - 症例数設計の原理
 - 基本的な症例数設計
 - 臨床研究における症例数設計の実例
- <http://www.sas.com/offices/asiapacific/japan/training/course/samplesize.html>