

ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic) Curve Analysis

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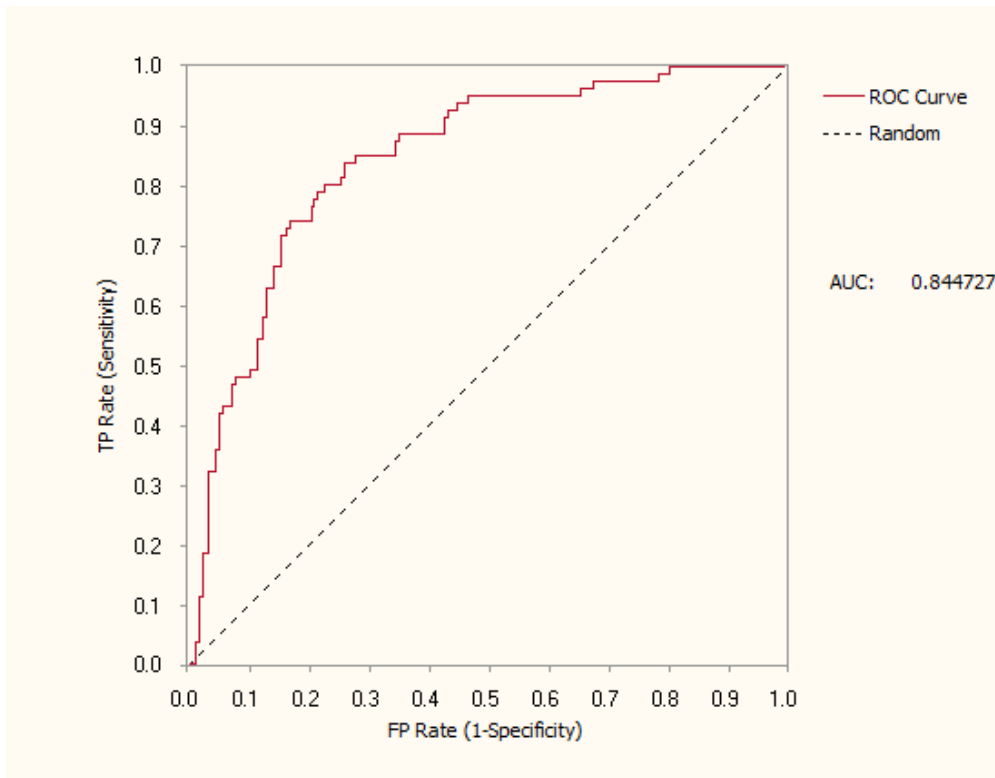
Agenda

- Introduction
- Definition
- Accuracy
- Application
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- Reference

Introduction

- ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic) curve is a fundamental tool for diagnostic test evaluation. It is increasingly used in many fields, such as data mining, financial credit scoring, weather forecasting etc.
- ROC curve plots the true positive rate (sensitivity) of a test versus its false positive rate (1-specificity) for different cut-off points of a parameter
- ROC curve is graphically to display the trade-off relationship between sensitivity and specificity for all possible thresholds
- SAS/STAT Procedures: `FREQ`, `LOGISTIC`, `MIXED` and `NLMIXED` can be used to perform ROC curve analysis

ROC (Receiver Operating Characteristic) Curve¹



Definition²

- Sensitivity is the probability of a test will be positive given a patient with the disease
- Specificity is the probability of a test will be negative given a patient without the disease

Test	Disease		n	n	Total
	Present	Absent			
Positive	True Positive (TP)	<i>a</i>	False Positive (FP)	<i>c</i>	<i>a + c</i>
Negative	False Negative (FN)	<i>b</i>	True Negative (TN)	<i>d</i>	<i>b + d</i>
Total		<i>a + b</i>		<i>c + d</i>	

$$\text{Sensitivity} = \text{TP}/(\text{TP}+\text{FN}) = a/(a+b)$$

$$\text{Specificity} = \text{TN}/(\text{TN}+\text{FP}) = d/(c+d)$$

$$\text{Positive predictive value (PPV)} = \text{TP}/(\text{TP}+\text{FP}) = a/(a+c)$$

$$\text{Negative predictive value (NPV)} = \text{TN}/(\text{TN}+\text{FN}) = d/(b+d)$$

Accuracy

- The accuracy of a test is measured by the area under the ROC curve (AUC).
- AUC is the area between the curve and the x axis.
- An area of 1 represents a perfect test, while an area of .5 represents a worthless test.
- The closer the curve follows the left-upper corner of the plot, the more accurate the test.

Application in SAS³

➤ PROC FREQ: 2x2 contingency table in PET (Positron Emission Tomography) scan for detecting cancer

➤ data cancer;

```
input Diagnosed $ Observed $ patients;
datalines;
```

```
    Cancer      Cancer      25
    Caner       No_Cancer    3
    No_Cancer   Cancer      42
    No_Cancer   No_Cancer   111
```

```
;
```

```
run;
```

➤ Proc freq data=cancer;

```
    table diagnosis*observed;
    weight patients;
```

```
run;
```

Table of Diagnosed by Observed					
		Observed		Total	
		Cancer	No_Cancer		
Diagnosed	Cancer	Frequency	25	3	28
		Percent	13.81	1.66	15.47
		Row Pct	89.29	10.71	
		Col Pct	37.31	2.63	
No_Cancer	No_Cancer	Frequency	42	111	153
		Percent	23.20	61.33	84.53
		Row Pct	27.45	72.55	
		Col Pct	62.69	97.37	
Total		Frequency	67	114	181
		Percent	37.02	62.98	100.00

Sensitivity = 37.31%

Specificity = 97.37%

PPV = 89.29%

NPV = 72.55%

Diagnosed cancer if SUV (Standardized Uptake Value) > 7;
Observed cancer determined by gold standard

Application in SAS⁴

- Developing new biomarkers (BM) that are more specific in detecting drug induced liver injury (DILI) than the commonly used test [elevated alanine transaminase (ALT)]

- ods graphics on;

```
proc logistic data = biom plots = roc;
```

```
model status (event='1') = alt bm1 bm2;
```

```
roc "BM1" bm1;
```

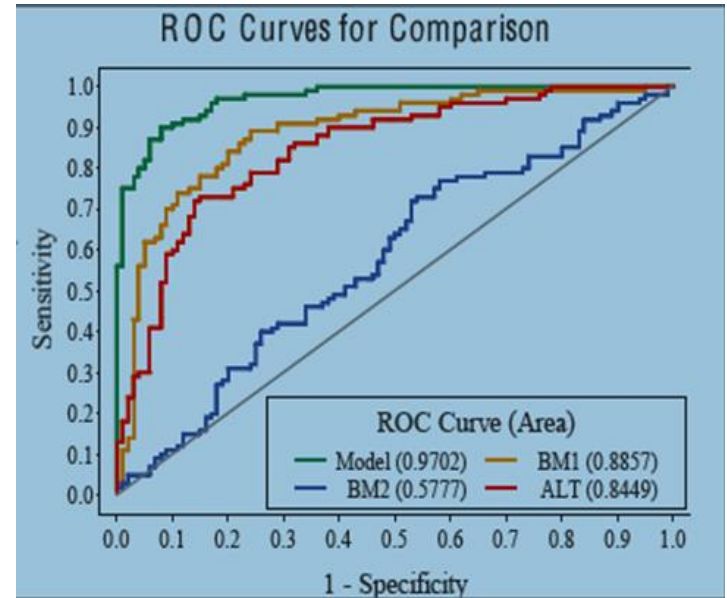
```
roc "BM2" bm2;
```

```
roc "ALT" alt;
```

```
roccontrast reference('ALT')/estimate e;
```

```
run;
```

```
ods graphics off;
```



AUC equals to C-statistics

Conclusion

- Threshold Selection
 - To choose the most appropriate cut-off for a test. The best cut-off has the highest true positive rate together with the lowest false positive rate
- Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy
 - To evaluate the accuracy of a diagnostic test using AUC value to discriminate the diseased cases from normal cases
- Multiple Tests Comparison
 - To compare the performance of two or more tests via a visual method

Reference

- 1. <https://www.gepsoft.com/images/GeneXproTools5/LogisticRegressionMeasuresOfFit.png>
- 2. <https://www.medcalc.org/manual/roc-curves.php>
- 3. <http://www2.sas.com/proceedings/sugi31/210-31.pdf>
- 4. Gonen, Mithat. 2007. Analyzing Receiver Operating Characteristic Curves with SAS. Cary, NC: SAS Institute Inc.



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