

· 专题研究 ·

样本量估计及其在 nQuery 软件上的实现 ——回归分析(二)

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5.1.1.5 增加协变量的多元线性回归

方法:Cohen (1988)^[2]给出增加协变量后多元线性回归的样本量估计建立在自由度分别为 b 和 $n - a - b - 1$,非中心参数为 $\frac{n(R_{AB}^2 - R_A^2)}{1 - R_{AB}^2}$ 的非中心 F 分布基础上,其检验效能的计算公式为: $1 - \beta = 1 - \text{Prob}F$

$$\left(f_{1-\alpha, b, n-a-b-1}, b, n-a-b-1, \frac{n(R_{AB}^2 - R_A^2)}{1 - R_{AB}^2} \right) \quad (5-8)$$

式中, R_A^2 为包含 A 个协变量的原回归模型的决定系数; R_{AB}^2 为在原模型基础上增加 B 个协变量后的决定系数。

在计算样本量时,一般先设定样本量初始值,然后迭代样本量直到所得的检验效能满足条件为止。此时的样本量,即研究所需的样本量。

[例 5-5]某研究拟用多元线性回归模型分析地方医院的医务人员需求量,考虑变量如下:应变量 Y 为医务人员需求量;自变量包括 X_1 (每日就诊人数)、 X_2 (月平均 X -射线检查次数)、 X_3 (月平均住院人数)和 X_4 (地区人口)。以往研究显示,当模型中包含两个协变量 X_2 和 X_3 时,决定系数 $R^2 = 0.829$;当模型增加 X_1 和 X_4 两个协变量时,决定系数 $R^2 = 0.901$ 。设定检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$;检验效能取 $1 - \beta = 85\%$,试估计所需样本量。

nQuery Advisor7.0 实现:设定检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$;检验效能取 $1 - \beta = 85\%$ 。依题意知,原回归模型含 X_2 和 X_3 两个协变量,即 $A = 2$,此时的决定系数为 $R_A^2 = 0.829$;之后在模型中增加 X_1 和 X_4 两个协变量,即 $B = 2$,此时模型的决定系数为 $R^2 = 0.901$,增加协变量后决定系数的增量为 $R_{AB}^2 - R_A^2 = 0.072$ 。

在 nQuery Advisor7.0 主菜单选择:
Goal: Make Conclusion Using: regression
Number of Groups: One
Analysis Method: Test

方法框中选择: linear regression, multiple covariates adjusted for others

在弹出的样本量计算窗口将各参数值键入,如图 5-9-1 所示,结果为 $n = 19$,即本研究的样本量为 19

例。情形 2,对于本例,若检验 4 个自变量所建立的回归模型其决定系数是否为 0,这种情形即为多个自变量的线性回归,样本量计算方法如上一小节 5.1.1.4,已知 $R_{AB}^2 = 0.901$,设定检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$;检验效能取 $1 - \beta = 85\%$,如图 5-9-2 所示,则所需样本量为 8 例。

| Multiple regression, test 0 increase in R ² for B covariates adjusting for A covariates | | | | | |
|--|--------|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Test significance level, α | 0.050 | | | | |
| Number prior covariates, A | 2 | | | | |
| Correlation, R _A ² , for A covariates | 0.8290 | | | | |
| Number of covariates to add, B | 2 | | | | |
| Increase in R ² = R _{AB} ² - R _A ² | 0.0720 | | | | |
| Power (%) | 85 | | | | |
| n | 19 | | | | |

图 5-9-1 nQuery Advisor7.0 关于例 5-5 样本量估计的参数设置与计算结果

| Multiple linear regression, test that R ² = 0 for k normally distributed covariates | | | | | |
|--|--------|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Test significance level, α | 0.050 | | | | |
| Number of variables, k | 4 | | | | |
| Squared multiple correlation, R ² | 0.9010 | | | | |
| Power (%) | 85 | | | | |
| n | 8 | | | | |

图 5-9-2 nQuery Advisor7.0 关于例 5-5 情形 2 样本量估计的参数设置与计算结果

SAS9.2 软件实现:

```
% macro ROT4 ( a, ka, rqa, kb, rqb, power );
data ROT4;
```

```
  a = &a; ka = &ka; rqa = &rqa; kb = &kb; rqb = &rqb;
```

```
power = &power; rqab = rqa + rqb;
```

```
  if ( a > 1 | a < 0 ) then error "Test significance Level must be in 0 - 1";
```

```
  if ( ka < 1 ) then error "the number must be > = 1";
```

```
  if ( kb < 1 ) then error "the number must be > = 1";
```

```
  if ( rqa < = 0 or rqa > 0.99 ) then error "the value must be in 0 to 0.99";
```

```
  if ( rqb < = 0 or rqb > 0.99 ) then error "the value must be in 0 to 0.99";
```

```
  if ( power > 100 | power < 1 ) then error "Power (%) must be in 1 - 100";
```

```
  if ( _error_ = 1 ) then stop;
```

```
  n = ka + kb + 1;
```

```
  do until ( pw > = power/100 );
```

```
  n = n + 1; ncp = n * ( rqab - rqa ) / ( 1 - rqab ); df1 =
```

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```

kb;df2 = n - ka - kb - 1;
pw = 1 - probf ( finv ( 1 - a , df1 , df2 ) , df1 , df2 ,
ncp );
end;
proc print data = ROT4 noobs label;var a ka rqa kb
rqb power n;
label a = ' Test significance level, α '
ka = ' Number prior covariates, A '
rqa = ' Correlation, RA square, for A covariates '

```

```

kb = ' Number of covariates to add, B '
rqb = ' Increase in RB square = RAB square - RA
square '
power = ' Power ( % ) '
n = ' n ' ;
quit;
% mend ROT4;
% ROT4(0.05,2,0.829,2,0.072,85);
SAS 运行结果:

```

| Test significance level, α | Number prior covariates, A | Correlation, RA square, for A covariates | Number of covariates to add, B | Increase in RB square=RAB square-RA square | Power (%) | n |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|-----------|----|
| 0.05 | 2 | 0.829 | 2 | 0.072 | 85 | 19 |

图 5-10 SAS9.2 关于例 5-5 样本量估计的参数设置与计算结果

5.1.1.6 用于检验回归系数的线性回归

方法: Dupont 和 Plummer(1998)^[3] 给出的检验回归系数的样本量估计建立在自由度为 $n-2$, 非中心参数为 $\sqrt{n}\delta$ 的非中心 t 分布基础上, 其检验效能的计算公式为:

$$1 - \beta = 1 - Probt(t_{1-\alpha/s, n-2}, n-2, \sqrt{n}\delta) \quad (5-9)$$

其中,

$$\delta = \frac{|b_1 - b_0| \sigma_x}{\sigma_{y,x}} \quad (5-10)$$

式中, b_1 为备择假设的回归系数, b_0 为原假设的回归系数, σ_x 为自变量 X 的标准差, $\sigma_{y,x}$ 为残差标准误, δ 为效应量。

先设定样本量初始值, 然后迭代样本量直到所得的检验效能满足条件为止, 即为研究所需的样本量。

[例 5-6] 为验证一种新的检测胆固醇水平的方法与金标准是否一致, 采用线性回归方法, 检验回归系数(即斜率)是否为 1。根据以往研究数据, 该方法与金标准之间的相关系数是 0.9, 该研究群体的胆固醇水平的标准误是 40 mg/dL。若设定检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$, 检验效能取 $1 - \beta = 85\%$, 双侧检验, 试问如果回归系数大于 1.1 的话, 需要多大样本量才足以检验出它与 1 的统计差异?

nQuery Advisor7.0 实现: 设定检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$; 检验效能取 $1 - \beta = 85\%$; 采用双侧检验, 即 $s = 2$ 。依据上述基础数据可知, $b_0 = 1, b_1 = 1.1, \sigma_x = 40, \rho = 0.9$ 。

在 nQuery Advisor7.0 主菜单选择:

Goal: Make Conclusion Using: regression

Number of Groups: One

Analysis Method: Test

方法框中选择: linear regression, test for coefficient

为了估计残差的标准误, 使用菜单栏中的 Assistants

Assistants: Estimate SD

Estimate Standard Deviation: of residuals (errors)

在弹出的残差的标准误计算窗口将各参数值键入, 如图 5-11 所示, 结果为 $\sigma_{y,x} = 19.373$ 。

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------------|--------|---|---|---|
| Regression coefficient, β | 1.000 | | | |
| Correlation coefficient, ρ | 0.900 | | | |
| Standard deviation of x, σ(x) | 40.000 | | | |
| Standard deviation of y, σ(y) | 44.444 | | | |
| SD of residuals (errors), σ | 19.373 | | | |

图 5-11 nQuery Advisor7.0 关于例 5-6 残差的标准误计算结果

在弹出的样本量计算窗口将各参数值键入, 如图 5-12 所示, 结果为 $n = 213$, 即本研究样本量为 213 例。

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---|---|
| Test significance level, α | 0.050 | | |
| 1 or 2 sided test? | 2 | | |
| Null hypothesis coefficient, β₀ | 1.000 | | |
| Alternative hypothesis coefficient, β | 1.100 | | |
| Standard deviation of x's, σ(x) | 40.000 | | |
| SD of residuals (errors), σ | 19.373 | | |
| Effect size, δ | 0.206 | | |
| Power (%) | 85 | | |
| n | 213 | | |

图 5-12 nQuery Advisor7.0 关于例 5-6 检验效能估计的参数设置与计算结果

SAS9.2 软件实现:

```

% macro ROT5 ( a , s , b0 , b1 , sdx , sdy , r , yse , power );
* 未知的输入 0;

```

```

data ROT5;

```

```

a = &a; s = &s; b0 = &b0; b1 = &b1; sdx = &sdx;

```

```

sdy = &sdy; r = &r; power = &power; yse = &yse;

```

```

if (yse = 0) then do;
if (sdx = 0) then sdx = r * sdy/b0;
if (sdy = 0) then sdy = b0 * sdx/r;
if (r = 0) then r = b0 * sdx/sdy;
yse = sqrt(sdy * * 2 - r * sdx * sdy);
end;
theta = abs(b1 - b0) * sdx/yse;
if(a > 1 | a < 0) then error "Test significance Level must be in 0 - 1";
if(s^ = 1 & s^ = 2) then error "s = 1 or 2";
if(yse < = 0 ) then error "standard error must be >0";
if(sdx < = 0 ) then error"standard deviation must be >0";
if(_error_ = 1) then stop;
n = 2;
do until(pw > = power/100);
n = n + 1;ncp = sqrt(n) * theta;dt = n - 2;
t1 = probt( tinv( a/s, dt) , dt, ncp) ; t2 = probt( tinv

```

```

(1 - a/s, dt) , dt, ncp) ;
if (s = 1) then pw = max(t1 , (1 - t2)) ;
else pw = t1 + 1 - t2;
end;
proc print data = ROT5 noobs label;
var a s b0 b1 sdx yse theta power n;
label a = 'Test dignificance level, α'
s = '1 or 2 side test'
b0 = 'Null hypothesis coefficient, B0'
b1 = 'Alternative hypothesis coefficient, B'
sdx = "Standard deviation of x' s, σ(x)"
yse = 'SD of residuals( errors) , σ'
theta = 'Effect size'
pw = 'Power( % )'
n = 'n' ;
quit;
% mend ROT5;
% ROT5(0.05,2,1,1.1,40,0,0.9,0,85) ;
SAS 运行结果:

```

| Test dignificance level, α | 1 or 2 side test | Null hypothesis coefficient, B0 | Alternative hypothesis coefficient, B | Standard deviation of x' s, σ(x) | SD of residuals (errors), σ | Effect size | power | n |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------|-----|
| 0.05 | 2 | 1 | 1.1 | 40 | 19.3729 | 0.20647 | 85 | 213 |

图 5-13 SAS9.2 关于例 5-6 检验效能估计的参数设置与计算结果

5.2 两组的回归分析

5.2.1 差异性检验

5.2.1.1 单个自变量进行回归系数比较的线性回归方法: Dupont 和 Plummer(1998)^[3] 给出的基于单个自变量进行回归系数比较的样本量估计建立在自由

度为 $2n - 4$, 非中心参数为 $\sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\delta$ 的非中心 t 分布基础上, 其检验效能的计算公式为:

$$1 - \beta = 1 - \text{Probt}(t_{1-\alpha/s, 2n-4}, 2n-4, \sqrt{\frac{n}{2}}\delta) \quad (5-11)$$

其中,

$$\delta = \frac{|b_1 - b_2| \sigma_x}{\sigma_{y,x}} \quad (5-12)$$

式中, b_1 为第一组的回归系数, b_2 为第二组的回归系数, σ_x 为自变量 X 的标准差, $\sigma_{y,x}$ 为残差标准误, δ 为效应量。

先设定样本量初始值, 然后迭代样本量直到所得的检验效能满足条件为止, 即为研究所需的样本量。

[例 5-7] 某研究欲评估药物 A 与药物 B 的剂量-反应关系是否有差异。根据以往研究数据, 当药物 B 的剂量分别是 2、4、8、16、32、64 时, 剂量 X 经常用对数转化后建立的剂量-反应回归方程的回归系数

为 6.9, 残差均方为 25。如果设定 α 为 0.05, 检验效能取 $1 - \beta = 85\%$, 双侧检验, 并假定药物 A 剂量-反应回归方程的回归系数为 6.9 的 2 倍, 即 13.8, 若要检验出两药物的回归系数有统计差异, 所需样本量是多少?

nQuery Advisor 7.0 实现: 设定检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$; 检验效能取 $1 - \beta = 85\%$; 采用双侧检验, 即 $s = 2$ 。依据题意可知, $b_1 = 6.9, b_2 = 13.8, \sigma_{y,x} = 5$ 。

在 nQuery Advisor 7.0 主菜单选择:

Goal: Make Conclusion Using: regression

Number of Groups: two

Analysis Method: Test

方法框中选择: Test for equality of slopes for one x 为了估计 X 的标准差, 使用菜单栏中的 Assistants,

Assistants: Estimate SD

Estimate Standard Deviation: For specified x values

在弹出的 X 的标准差计算窗口将 X 的 6 个剂量输入第一栏, 选择 $\log_{10}(X)$ 并 add(添加), 得到第二栏 X 的对数值, 如图 5-14 所示, 结果为 $\sigma_x = 0.51$ 。

在样本量计算窗口的第 1 栏中将各参数值键入,

如图 5-15 所示, 结果为 $n = 38$, 即本研究的每组样本量为 38 例。

| Case | X0 | Log X0 | | |
|-------------|-------|--------|--|--|
| 1 | 2.00 | 0.30 | | |
| 2 | 4.00 | 0.60 | | |
| 3 | 8.00 | 0.90 | | |
| 4 | 16.00 | 1.20 | | |
| 5 | 32.00 | 1.51 | | |
| 6 | 64.00 | 1.81 | | |
| 7 | | | | |
| 8 | | | | |
| N | 6.00 | 6.00 | | |
| Mean | 21.00 | 1.05 | | |
| Std.Dev. | 23.72 | 0.56 | | |
| $\sigma(x)$ | 21.66 | 0.51 | | |

图 5-14 nQuery Advisor7.0 关于例 5-7 中 X 的常用对数值的标准差

| Linear regression test that $\beta_1 = \beta_2$ for one x | | | |
|---|--------|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Test significance level, α | 0.050 | | |
| 1 or 2 sided test? | 2 | | |
| Group 1 coefficient, β_1 | 6.900 | | |
| Group 2 coefficient, β_2 | 13.800 | | |
| Standard deviation of x's, $\sigma(x)$ | 0.510 | | |
| SD of residuals (errors), σ | 5.000 | | |
| Effect size, δ | 0.704 | | |
| Power (%) | 85 | | |
| n per group | 38 | | |

图 5-15 nQuery Advisor7.0 关于例 5-7 检验效能估计的参数设置与计算结果

SAS9.2 软件实现:

```
% macro RTT0(a, s, b1, b2, sdx, yse, power);
data RTT0;
a = &a; s = &s; b1 = &b1; b2 = &b2; sdx = &sdx;
yse = &yse; power = &power;
theta = abs(b1 - b2) * sdx / yse;
if(a > 1 | a < 0) then error "Test significance Level
```

must be in 0 - 1";

```
if(s^ = 1 & s^ = 2) then error "s = 1 or 2";
if(yse < = 0) then error "standard error must be > 0";
if(sdx < = 0) then error "standard deviation must be > 0";
if(_error_ = 1) then stop;
n = 2;
do until(pw > = power/100);
n = n + 1; ncp = sqrt(n/2) * theta; dt = 2 * n - 4;
t1 = probt(tinv(a/s, dt), dt, ncp); t2 = probt(tinv(1 - a/s, dt), dt, ncp);
if(s = 1) then pw = max(t1, (1 - t2));
else pw = t1 + 1 - t2;
end;
proc print data = RTT0 noobs label;
var a s b1 b2 sdx yse theta power n;
label a = 'Test significance level,  $\alpha$ '
s = '1 or 2 side test'
b1 = 'Group 1 coefficient, B1'
b2 = 'Group 2 coefficient, B2'
sdx = "Standard deviation of x's,  $\sigma(x)$ "
yse = 'SD of residuals (errors),  $\sigma$ '
theta = 'Effect size'
pw = 'Power (%)';
n = 'n';
quit;
% mend RTT0;
% RTT0(0.05, 2, 6.9, 13.8, 0.51, 5, 85);
SAS 运行结果:
```

| Test significance level, α | 1 or 2 side test | Group 1 coefficient, B1 | Group 2 coefficient, B2 | Standard deviation of x's, $\sigma(x)$ | SD of residuals (errors), σ | Effect size | power | n |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------|-------|----|
| 0.05 | 2 | 6.9 | 13.8 | 0.51 | 5 | 0.7038 | 85 | 38 |

图 5-16 SAS9.2 关于例 5-7 检验效能估计的参数设置与计算结果

参 考 文 献

1. Hsieh FY. Sample size tables for logistic regression. *Statistics in Medicine*, 1989, 8: 795 - 802.
2. Cohen J. *Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences*, 2nd edition. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Hillsdale, New Jersey, 1988.

3. Dupont W, Plummer W. Power and sample size calculations for studies involving linear regression. *Controlled Clinical Trials*, 1998, 19: 589 - 601.

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