

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ





کارگاه نحوه نگارش مقاله و گزارش یافته ها

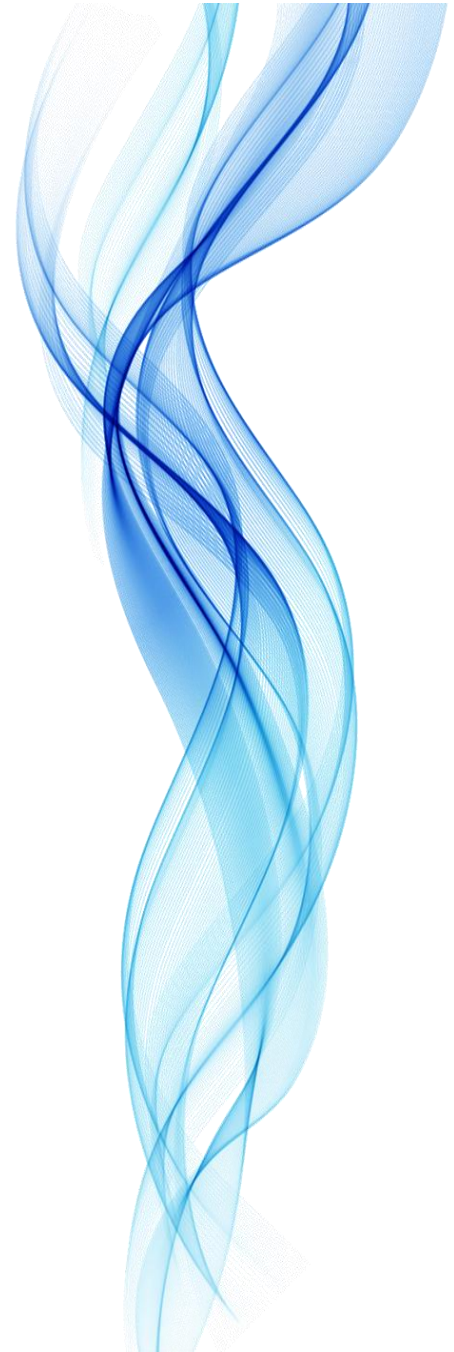
ارائه دهنده: دکتر هادی رئیسی

استادیار گروه اپیدمیولوژی و آمار زیستی

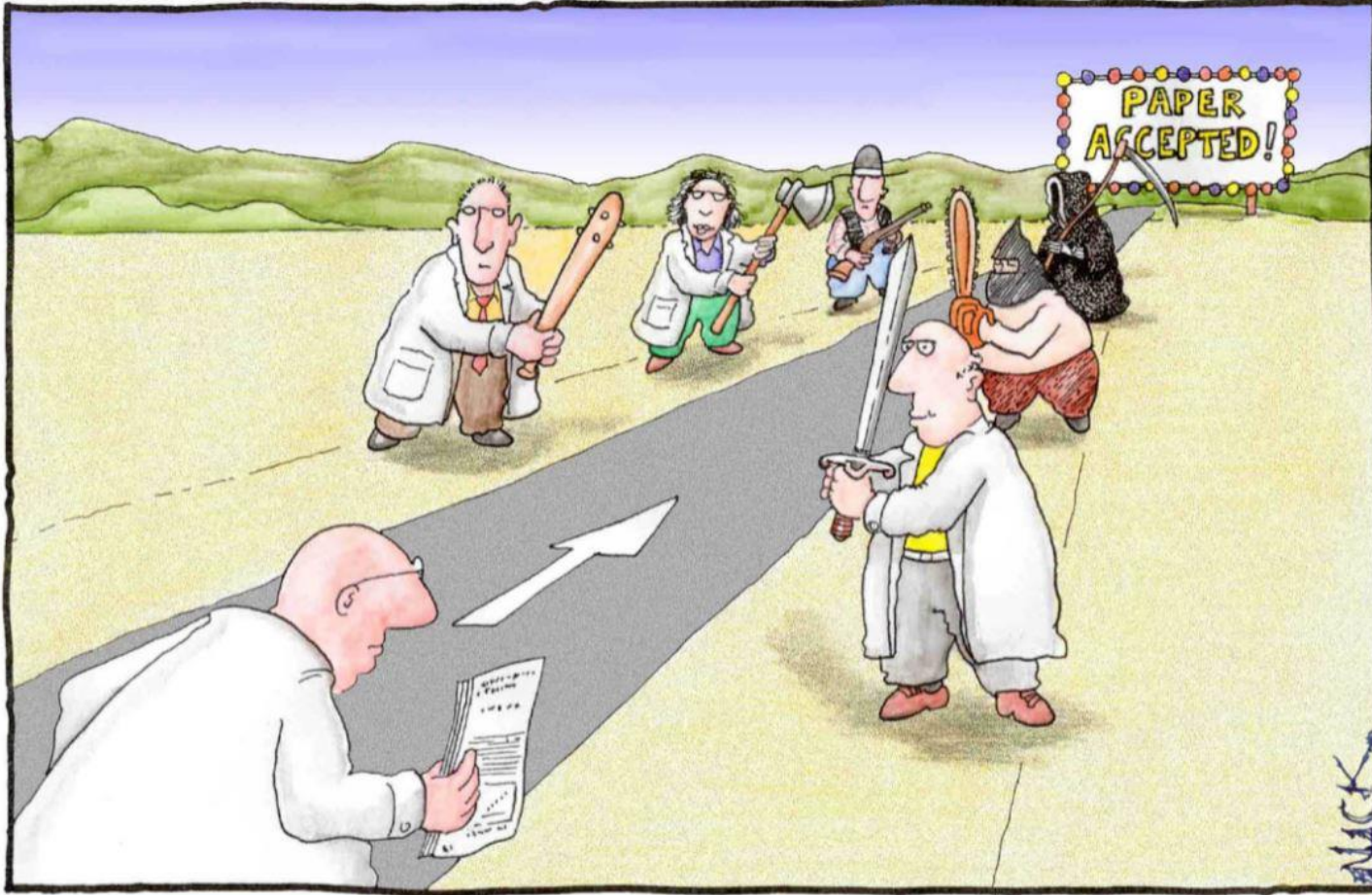


اهداف کارگاه

استانداردهای گزارش یافته ها در مقالات علمی کدامند؟
شاخص های ضروری، مفید و غیر ضروری در انواع تحلیل های آماری کدامند؟
طراحی بهینه جداول با توجه به محدودیت های موجود بر چه اساسی باشد؟
نمودارها و شکل های مناسب با هر تحلیل را چگونه انتخاب کنیم؟

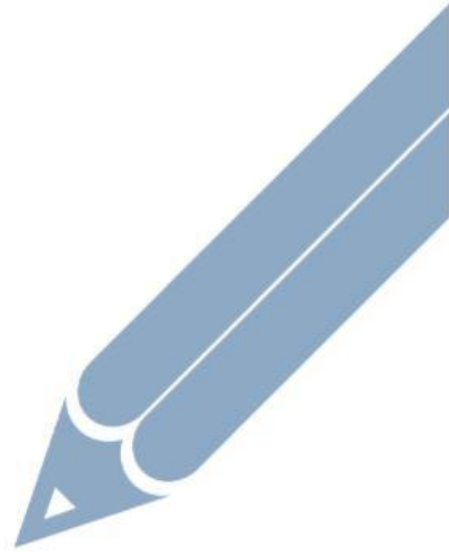


ضرورت

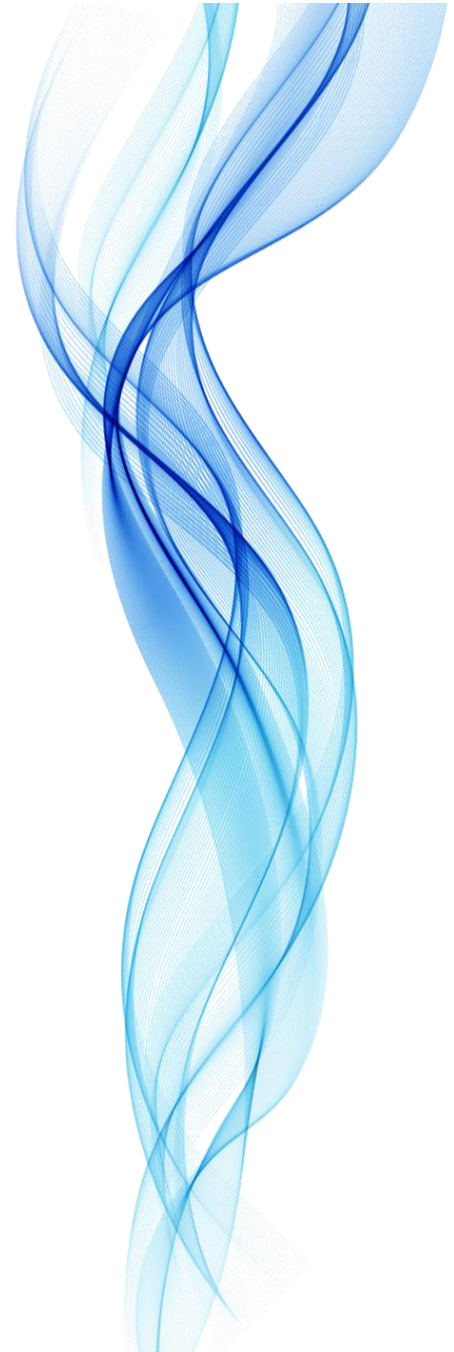


Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

5 Tips on How to Write a Good Results Section



- ✓ ساده، قابل فهم و فاقد سوگیری
- ✓ فقط و فقط یافته ها آنها بصورت کاملا عددی ارائه شوند.
- ✓ بر اساس یک سیر منطقی (آمار توصیفی، استنباطی مبتنی بر دو متغیر، مدلسازی)
- ✓ همراه با ارائه شاخص های ضروری و مناسب در هر مورد
- ✓ عدم ارائه شاخص های غیر ضروری، مبهم یا گمراه کننده در هر مورد
- ✓ عدم ارائه مطالبی که در راستای اهداف پژوهش نیستند.



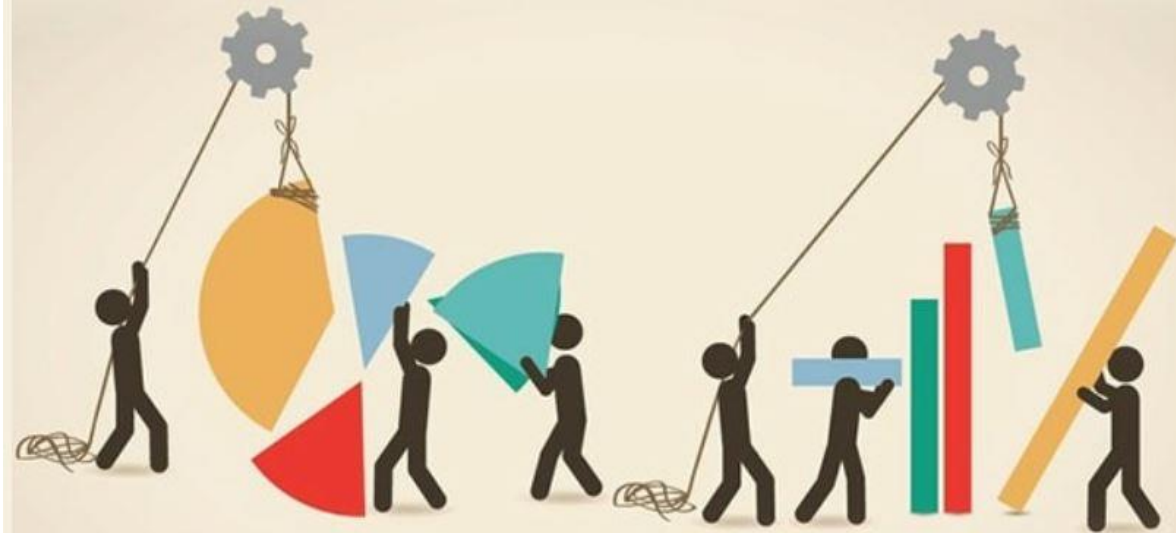
Results: The results showed that both cognitive emotion regulation therapy and transcranial direct electrical stimulation had an effect on unplanned, motor and cognitive impulsivity, but direct transcranial electrical stimulation compared to cognitive emotion regulation therapy in the cognitive impulsivity component of students. It has been more effective with specific learning disabilities.

Results: The results showed that both cognitive emotion regulation treatments and transcranial direct electrical stimulation on the components of impulsivity, namely motor impulsivity ($F_{(51,1)}=9.64$; $P<0.01$; partial $\eta^2=0.27$), impulsivity Cognitive ($F_{(51,1)}= 37.45$; $P<0.01$; partial $\eta^2=0.60$), and lack of planning ($F_{(51,1)}=16.17$; $P<0.01$; partial $\eta^2= 0.39$), have had an impact. However, studies of pairwise comparisons showed that direct transcranial electrical stimulation ($M=11.72$) was more effective in reducing cognitive impulsivity of students with specific learning disabilities than cognitive emotion



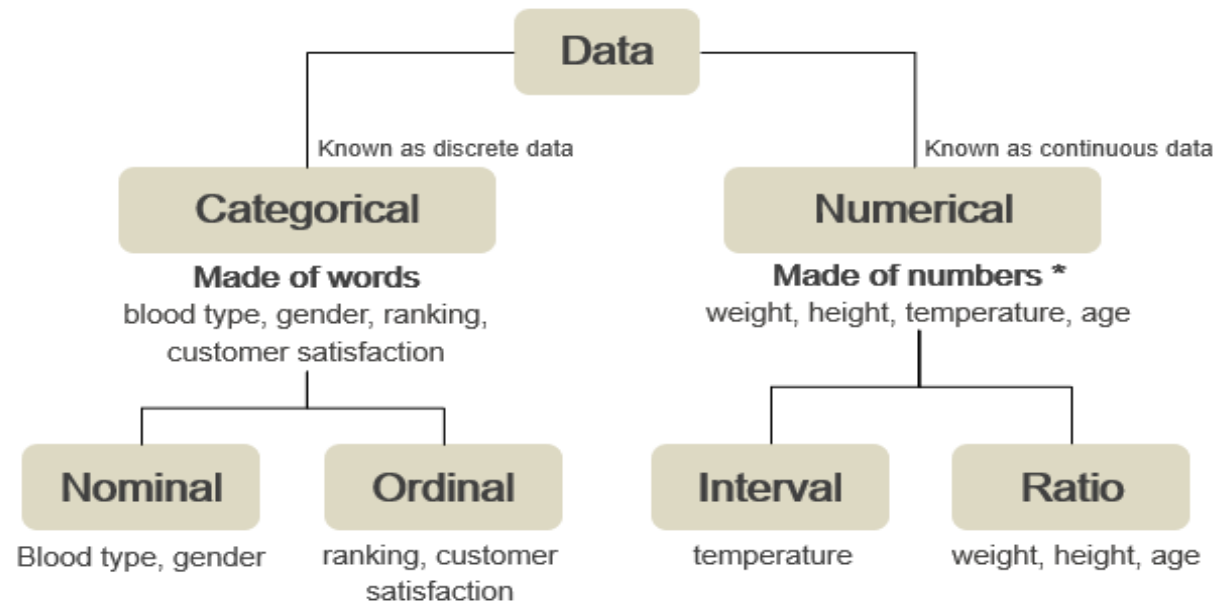
شاخص های استاندارد جهت ارائه آمار توصیفی کدامند؟

descriptive
statistics





DATA COLLECTION



گزارش یافته ها

آمار توصیفی برای متغیرهای کیفی بصورت تعداد (%) گزارش می شود.
سایر حالتها مانند درصد (تعداد)، فقط تعداد یا فقط درصد قابل قبول نیست.

در جداول توافقی که ارتباط دو یا چند متغیر کیفی را بررسی می کند هم از تعداد (%) استفاده می شود.

اما کدام نوع از درصد؟ درصد از کل، درصد سطری یا درصد ستونی؟

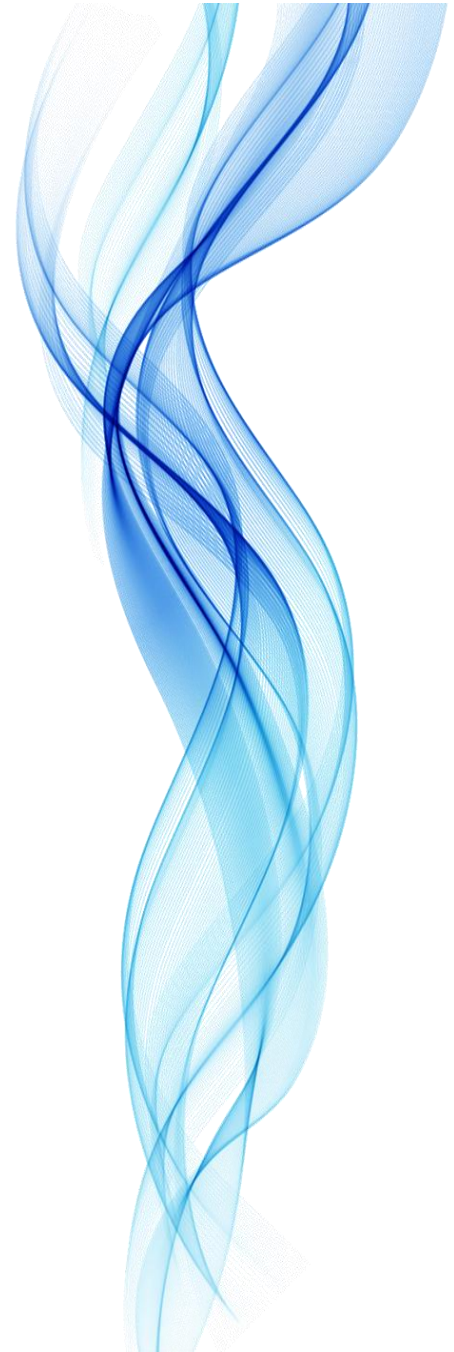


TABLE 1.**Baseline and clinical characteristics of transplanted patients with COVID-19^a**

Variables	Total of all patients (n = 85)	Liver transplantation (n = 66)	Kidney transplantation (n = 16)
Age, y	46.4 ± 16.5	45.9 ± 16.7	52.13 ± 14.1
Age groups, no. (%)			
Adult	81 (95.3)	62 (93.9)	16 (100)
Pediatric	4 (4.7)	4 (6.1)	0
Sex, no. (%)			
Male	67 (78.8)	52 (78.8)	12 (75)
Female	18 (21.2)	14 (21.2)	4 (25)
Underlying disease, no. (%)			
Diabetes	22 (25.9)	16 (24.2)	4 (25)
Hypertension	16 (18.8)	7 (10.6)	8 (50)
Cardiac	2 (2.4)	0	2 (12.5)
Respiratory	2 (2.4)	1 (1.5)	1 (1.5)
Cancer	1 (1.2)	1 (1.5)	0

Variable	Subgroup	Without complication	With complication	P-value
Statin use	No (n=2253)	1870 (83.0)	383 (17.0)	0.51
	Yes (n=5076)	4181 (82.4)	895 (17.6)	
Statin dose*	No (n=2253)	1870 (83.0)	383 (17.0)	<0.001
	Low dose (n=1048)	811 (77.4)	237 (22.6)	
	High dose (n=1260)	982 (77.9)	278 (22.1)	



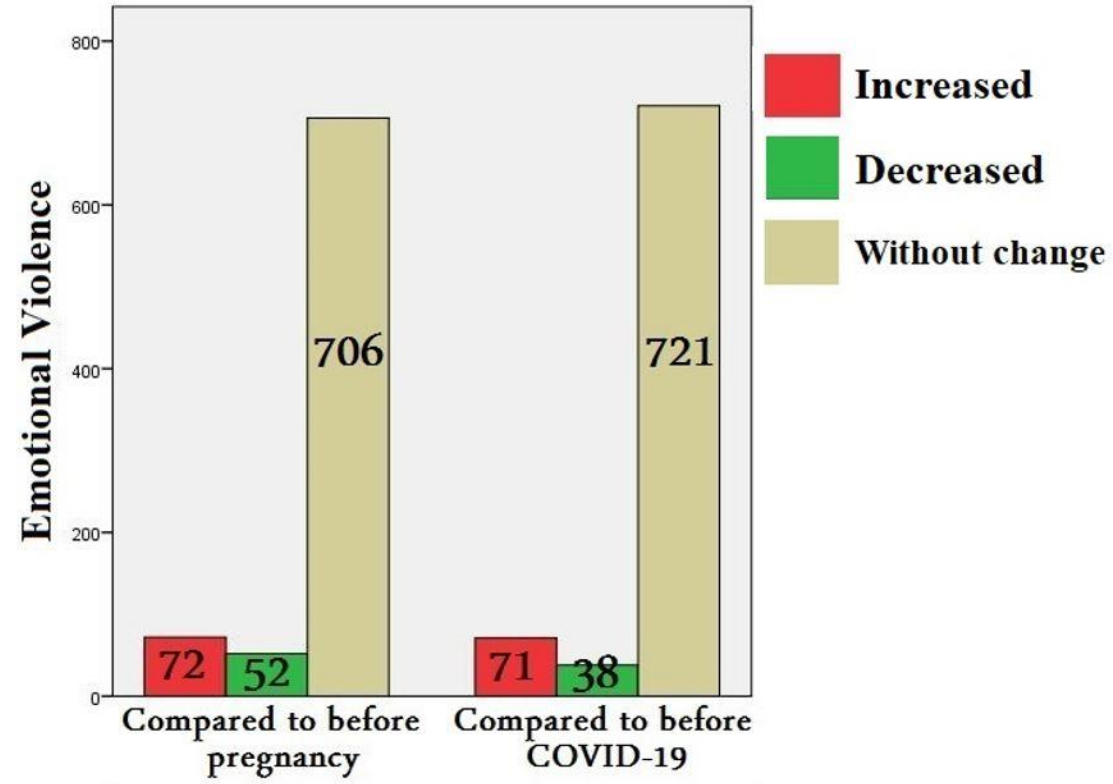
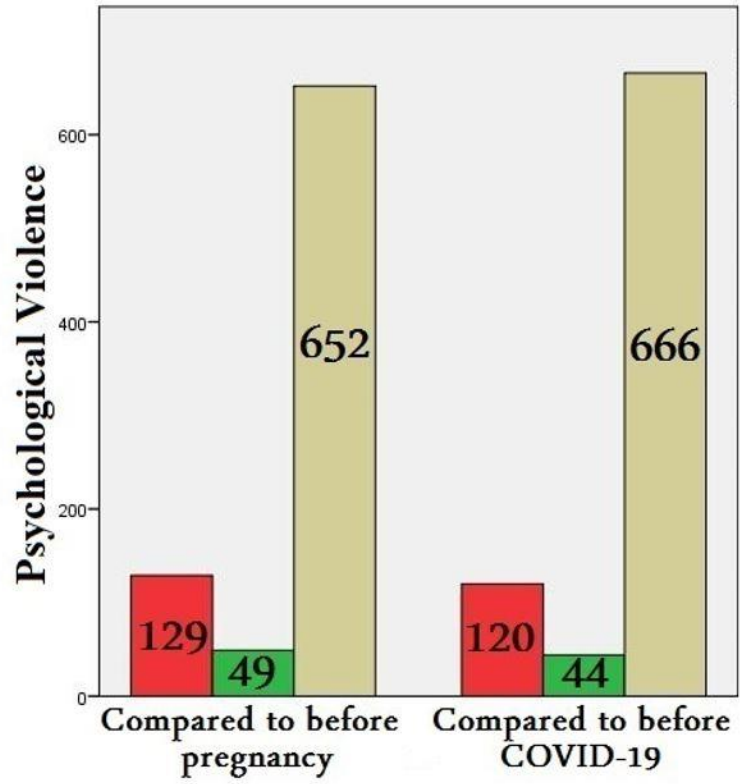
Cite this article as: Nemati MH, Astaneh B. The effects of preoperative statins on the incidence of postoperative acute kidney injury in patients undergoing cardiac surgeries. *Interact CardioVasc Thorac Surg* 2015;21:493–8.

The effects of preoperative statins on the incidence of postoperative acute kidney injury in patients undergoing cardiac surgeries

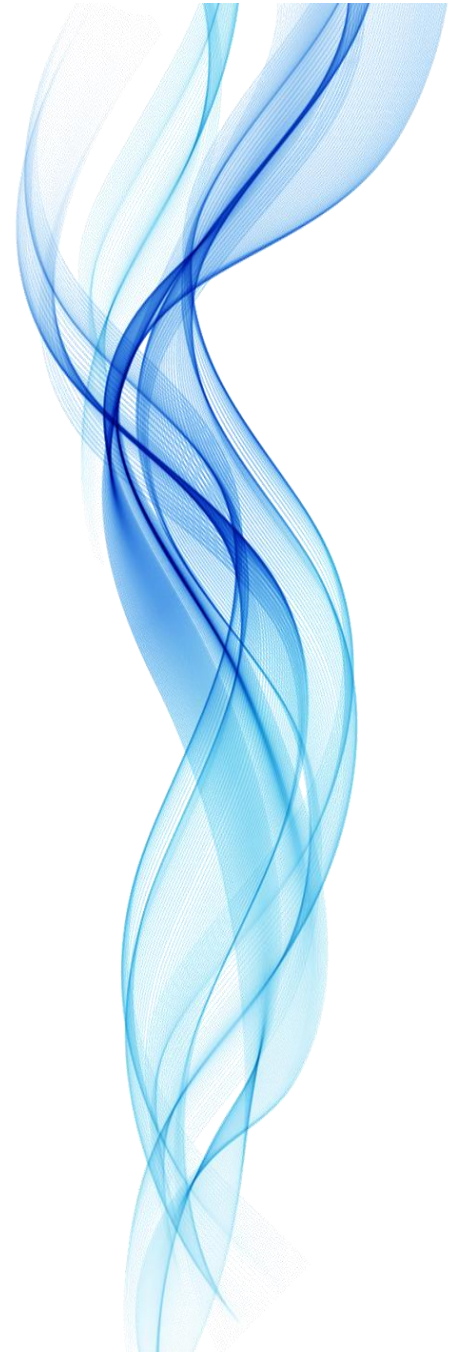
Table 1: Baseline characteristics of the statin-treated and untreated patients

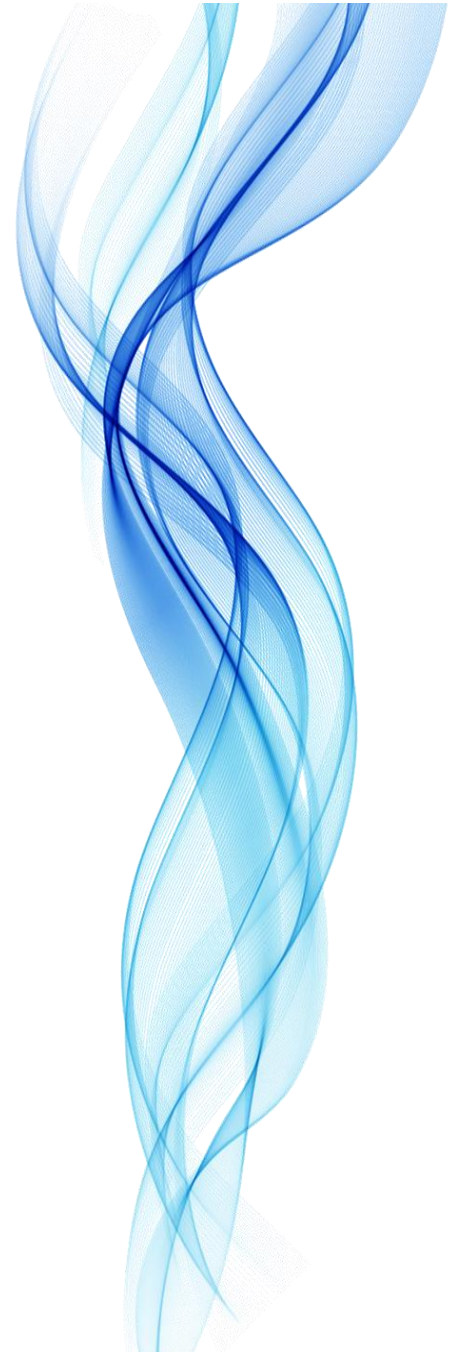
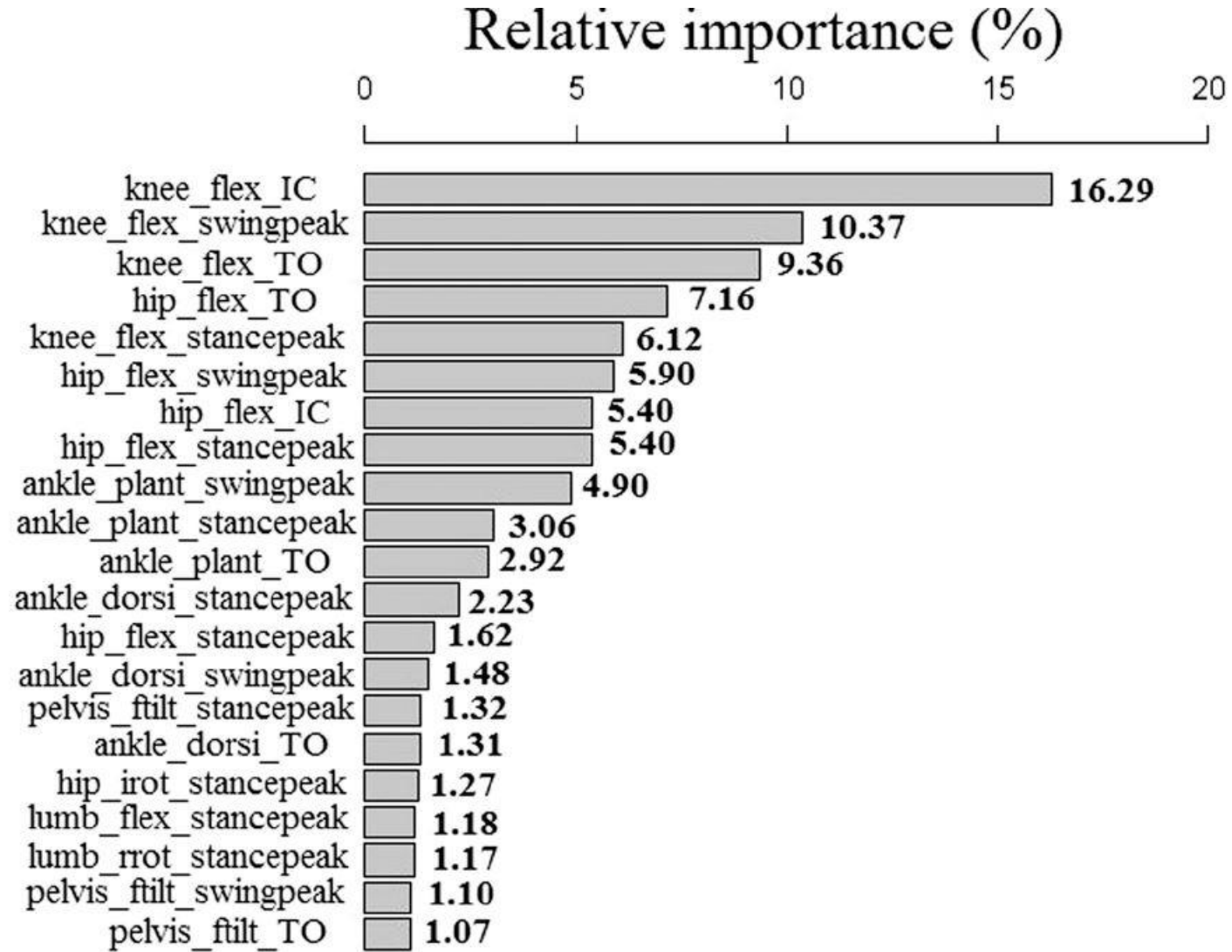
Item	No statin (n = 620)	Low-dose statin (40 mg or less) (n = 262)	High-dose statin (40 mg or more) (n = 182)	P-value
Sex				
Male	454 (73.2)	184 (70.2)	139 (76.4)	0.352
Female	166 (26.8)	78 (29.8)	43 (23.6)	
Age (years)	58.85 ± 12.94	58.96 ± 10.44	60.01 ± 11.36	0.518
Recent MI (within 90 days before surgery)	535 (86.3)	214 (81.7)	140 (76.9)	0.007
Previous cardiac surgery				
CABG	9 (1.5)	10 (3.8)	2 (1.1)	0.425
Valve surgery	5 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
History of smoking				
Non-smoker	425 (68.5)	161 (61.5)	127 (69.7)	0.141
Past smoker	90 (14.5)	51 (19.5)	27 (14.8)	
Current smoker	102 (16.5)	45 (17.2)	27 (14.8)	
Chronic lung disease				
COPD/emphysema	40 (6.5)	23 (8.8)	8 (4.4)	0.205
Asthma	17 (2.7)	5 (1.9)	3 (1.6)	

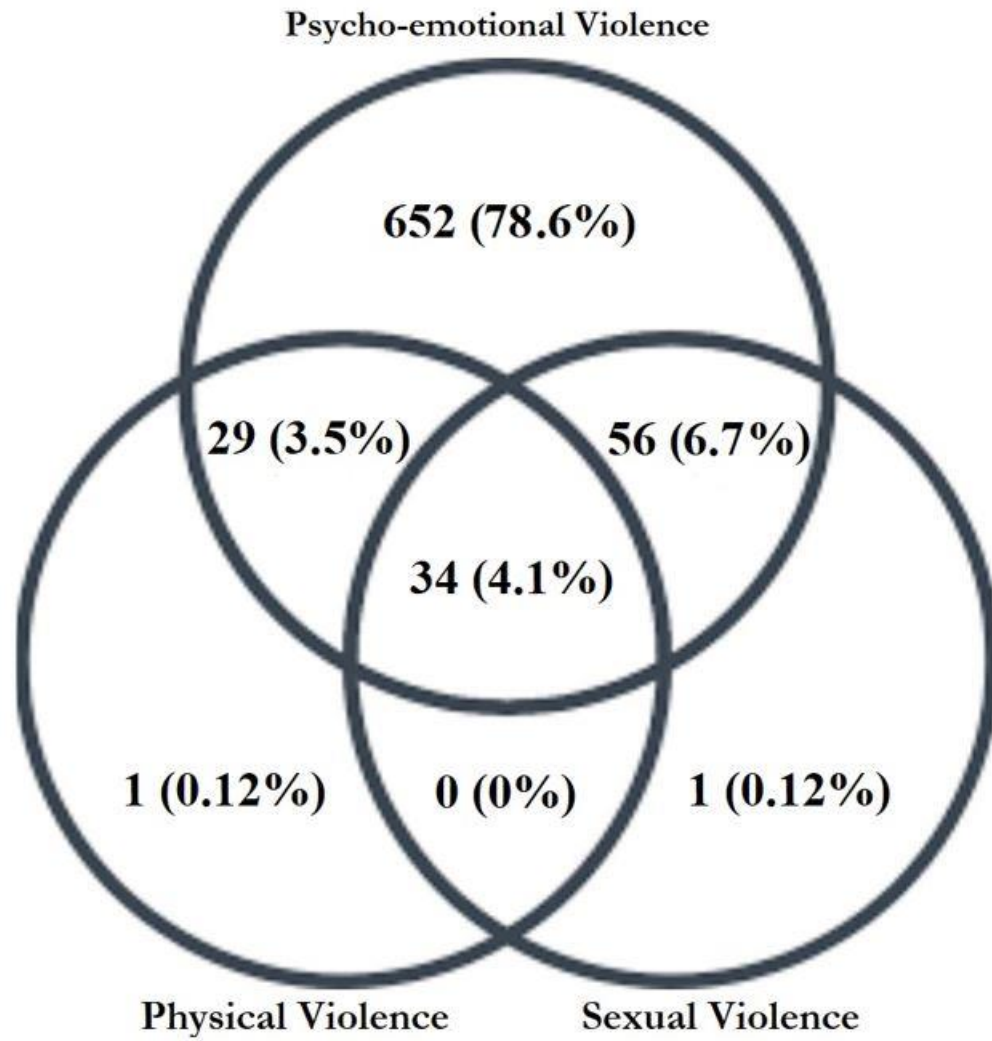


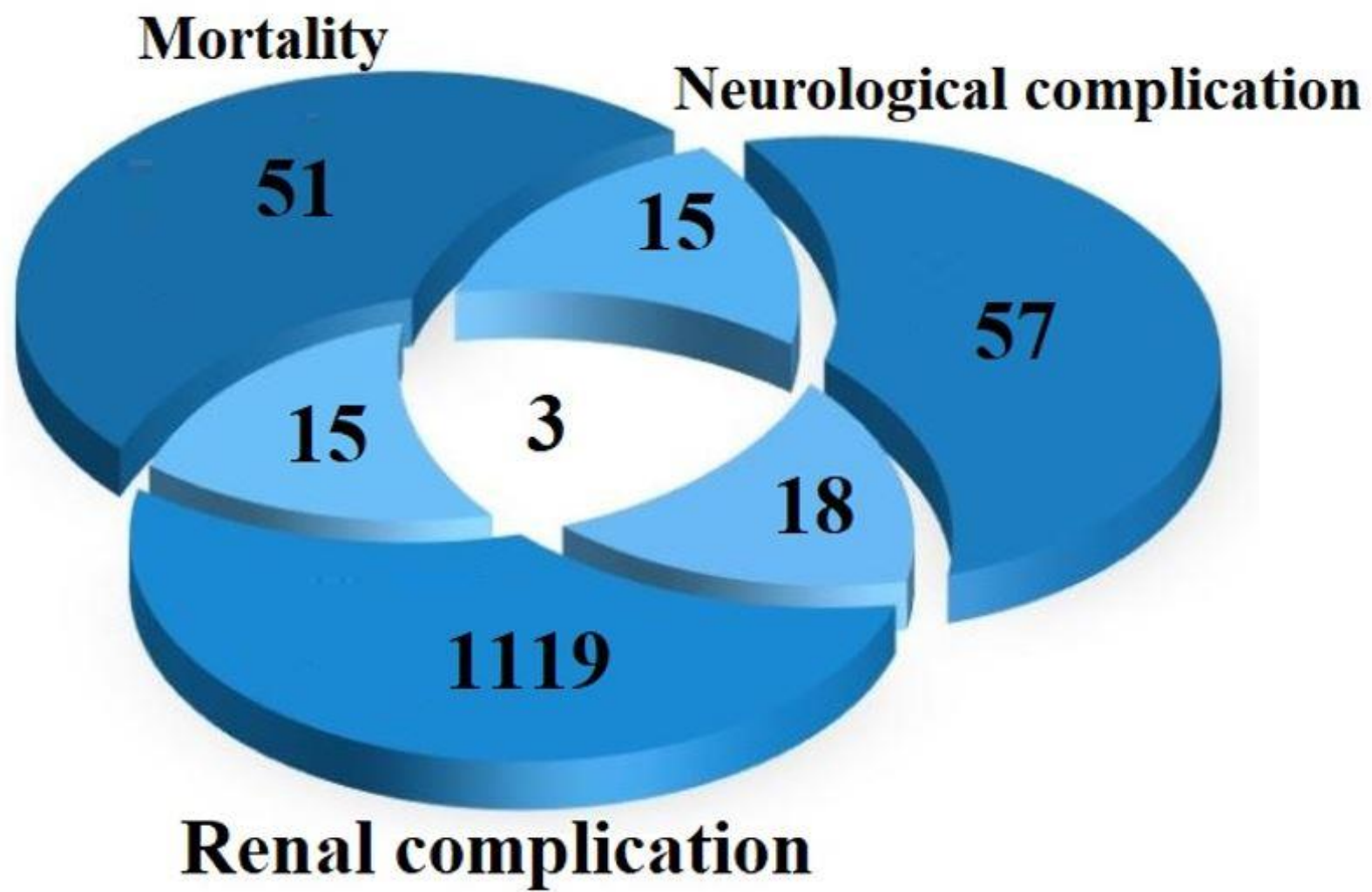


Increased
Decreased
Without change

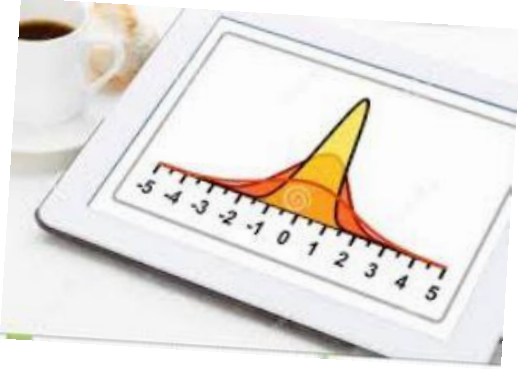




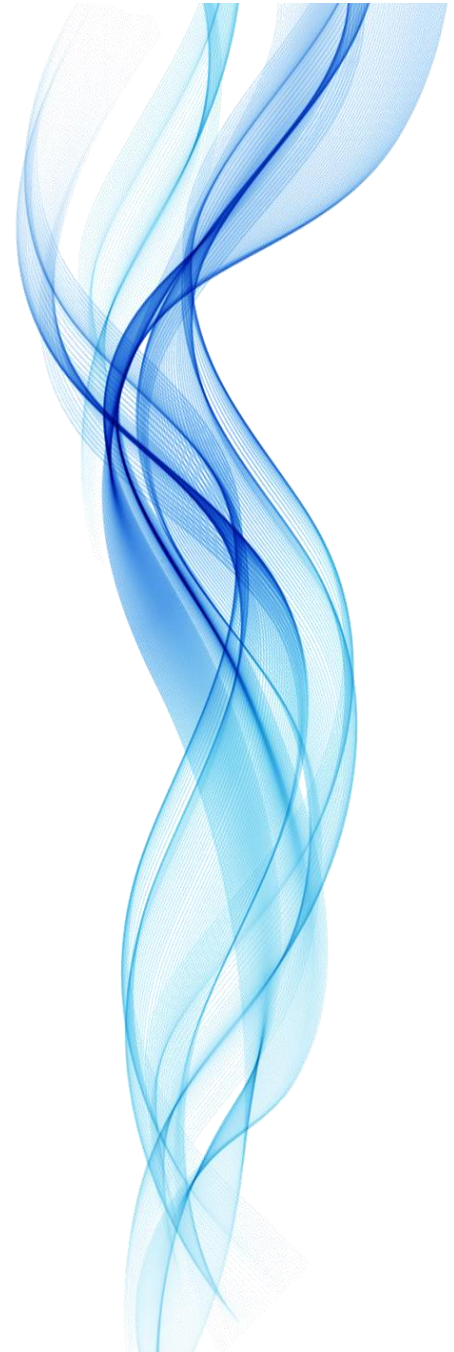
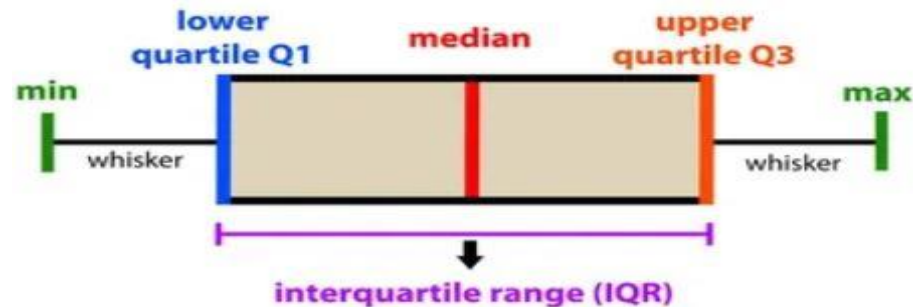


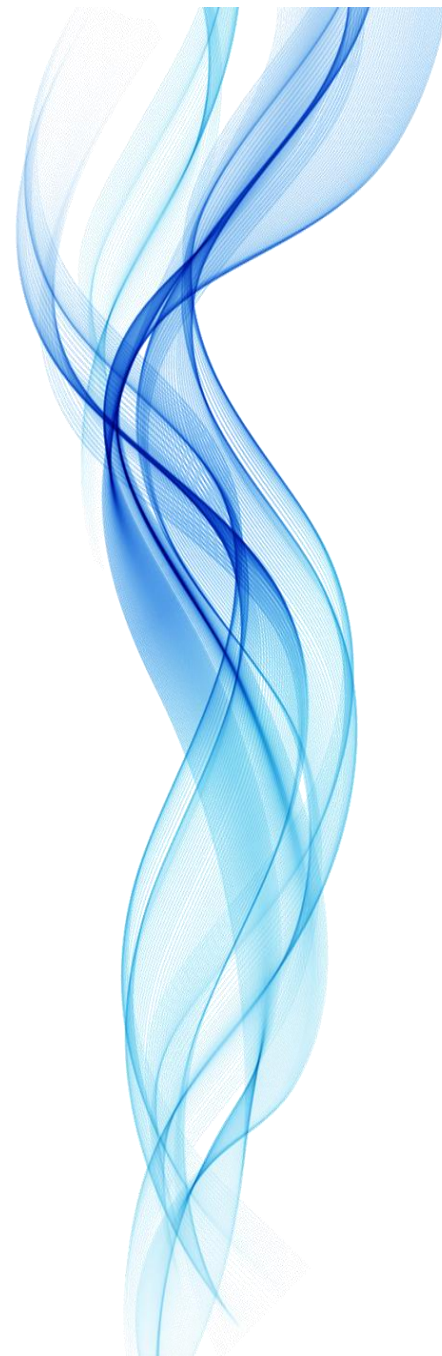
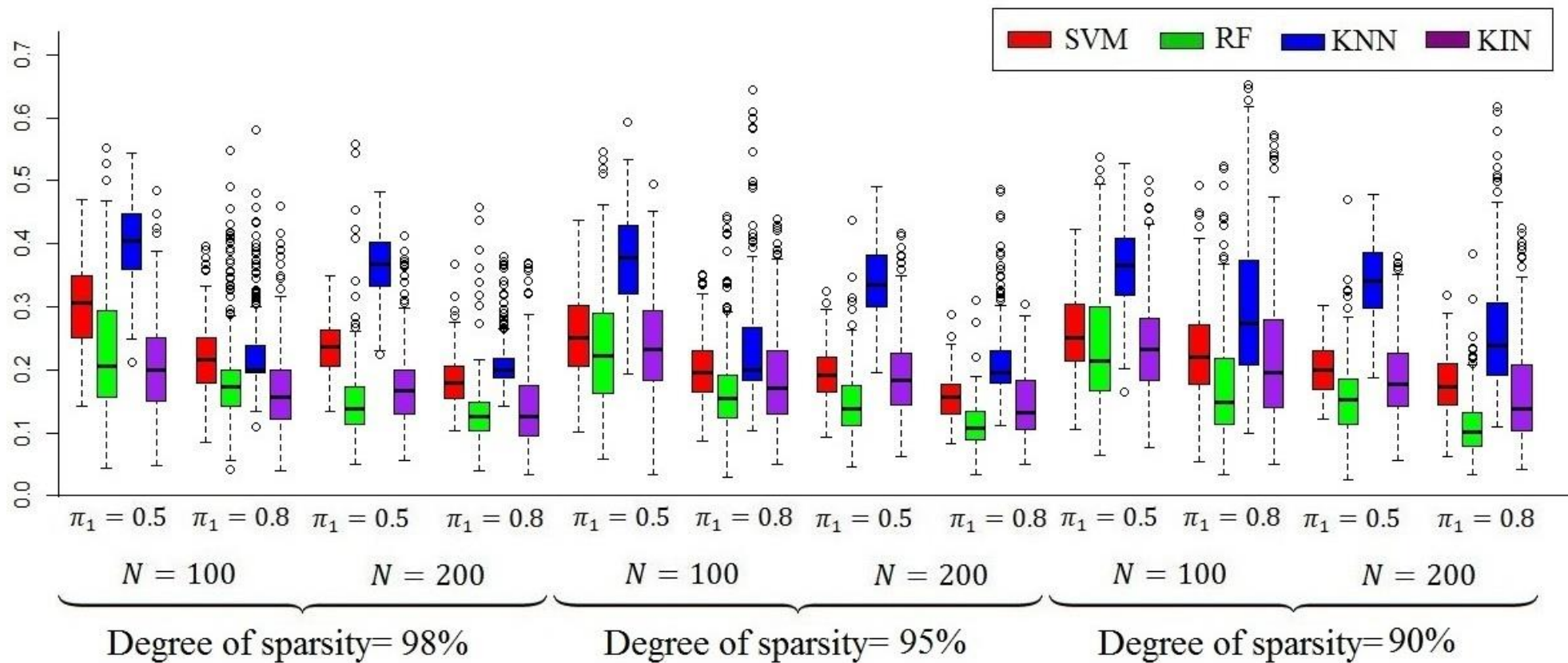


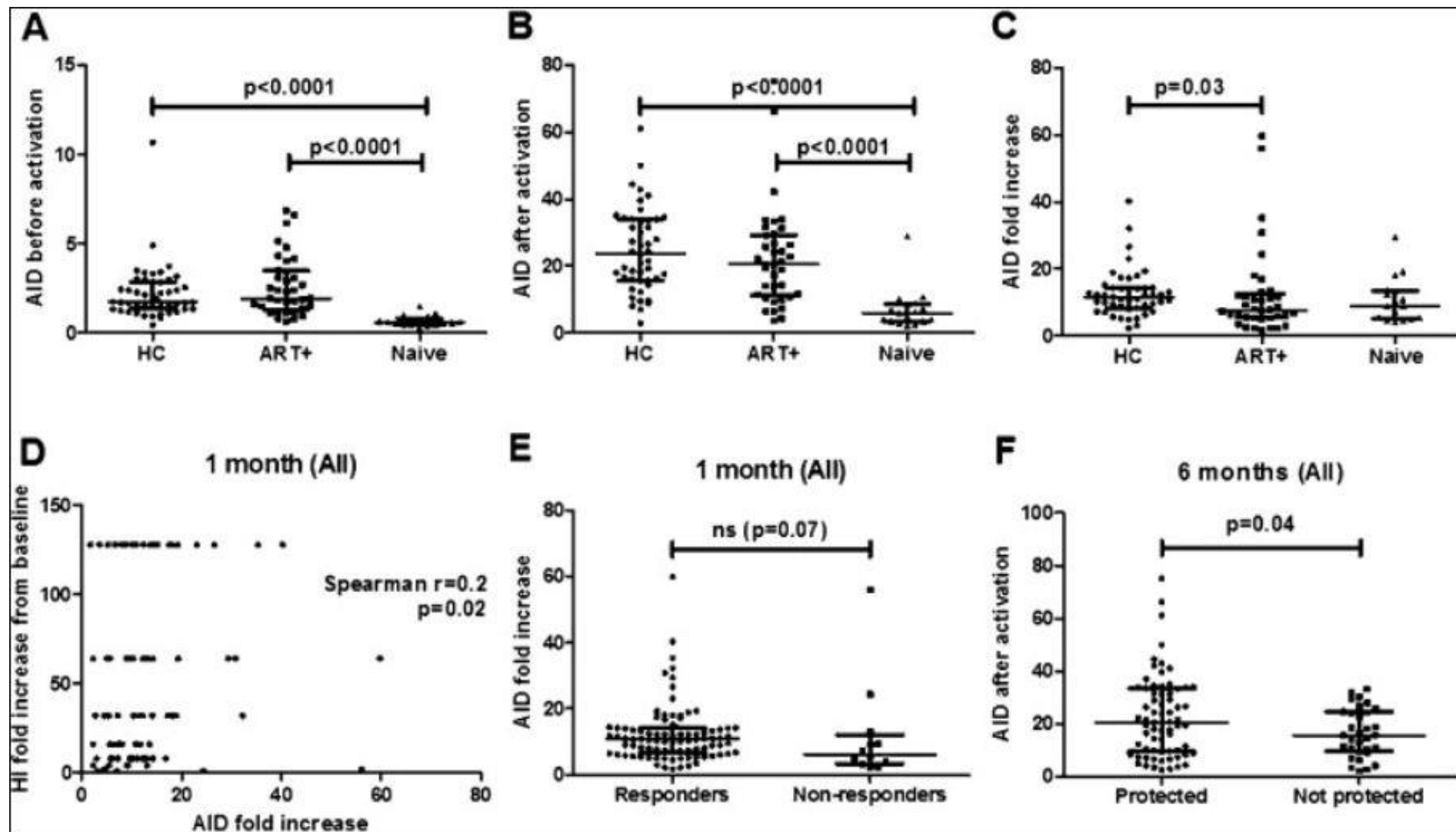
جهت ارائه آمار توصیفی مناسب با متغیرهای کمی (دارای خاصیت عددی) ابتدا آزمون می کنیم که آیا متغیر تحت بررسی از توزیع نرمال تبعیت می کند یا خیر؟



آمار توصیفی مناسب برای متغیرهای دارای توزیع نرمال: میانگین و انحراف معیار
آمار توصیفی مناسب برای متغیرهای فاقد توزیع نرمال: میانه و دامنه میان چارکی
نمودار جعبه ای جهت متغیرهای کمی غیر نرمال بهترین انتخاب است.







Learn to use Prism

Open a file

New table & graph:

XY

Column

Grouped

Contingency

Survival

Clone from:

Opened project

Recent project

Saved example

Shared example

Available analyses

- t test (one-sample, paired and unpaired)
- Mann-Whitney
- Wilcoxon
- Column statistics (including normality tests)
- Correlation matrix
- One-way ANOVA (followed by Tukey, Dunnett, Newman-Keuls or Bonferroni post tests)
- Kruskal-Wallis
- Friedman

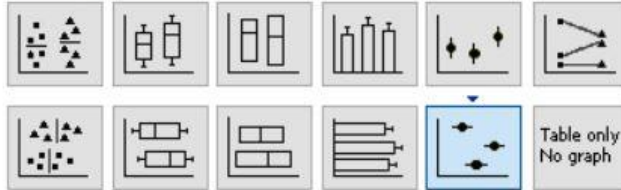
Organization of data table

Sample data

Start with an empty data table

Use sample data How is a Column data table organized?

Choose a graph



Selected graph: **Column mean, error bars, horizontal**

Graphing replicates or error bars

Plot: Mean with 95% CI

Grouped

Contingency

Survival

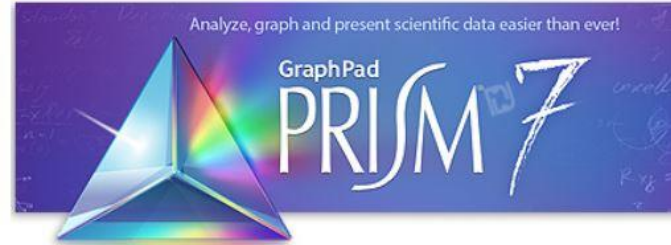
Clone from:

Opened project

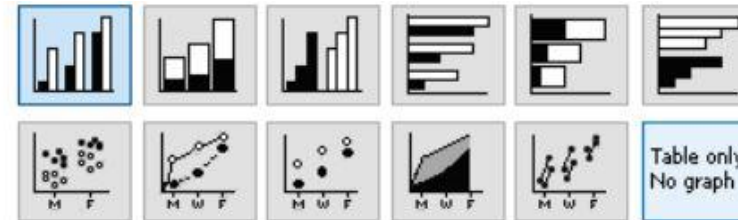
Recent project

Saved example

Shared example



GraphPad Prism



Selected graph: **Interleaved bars, vertical**
Y subcolumns for replicates or error bars

Enter and plot a single Y value for each point

Enter 2 replicate values in side-by-side subcolumns

Plot: Mean with SEM

Enter and plot error values already calculated elsewhere

Enter: Mean, SD, N



Table 2. Surgical outcome in the antegrade and retrograde groups.

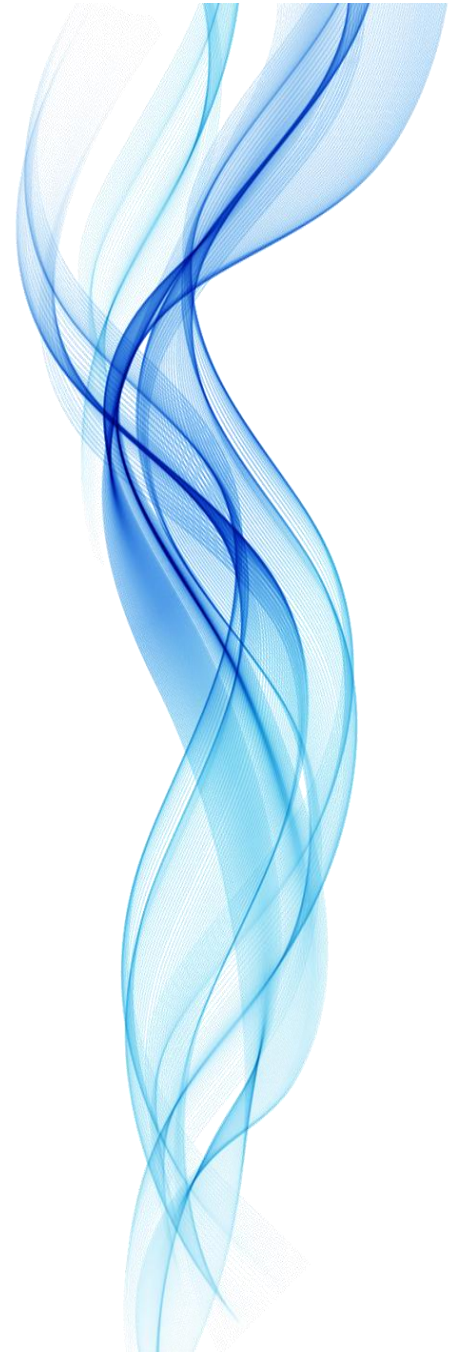
Variables	Groups		p-Value
	Antegrade N=50	Retrograde N=50	
Operation time (minutes), <i>M±SD</i>	49.8±10.4	63±12.2	<0.001
Radiation time (seconds), <i>M±SD</i>	104.4±42.6	101.5±41.5	0.73
Single session stone, free rate, <i>n (%)</i>	48 (96.0)	46 (92.0)	0.68
Stone migration, to ureter, <i>n (%)</i>	3 (6.0)	2 (4.0)	0.99
Ancillary procedures, <i>n (%)</i>	5 (10.0)	4 (8.0)	0.99
Need for blood transfusion, <i>n (%)</i>	2 (4.0)	3 (6.0)	0.99
Postoperative haemoglobin drop (g/dL), <i>M±SD</i>	0.9±0.5	1.0±0.6	0.71
Postoperative creatinine change (mg/dL), <i>M±SD</i>	0.3±0.2	0.3±0.2	0.57

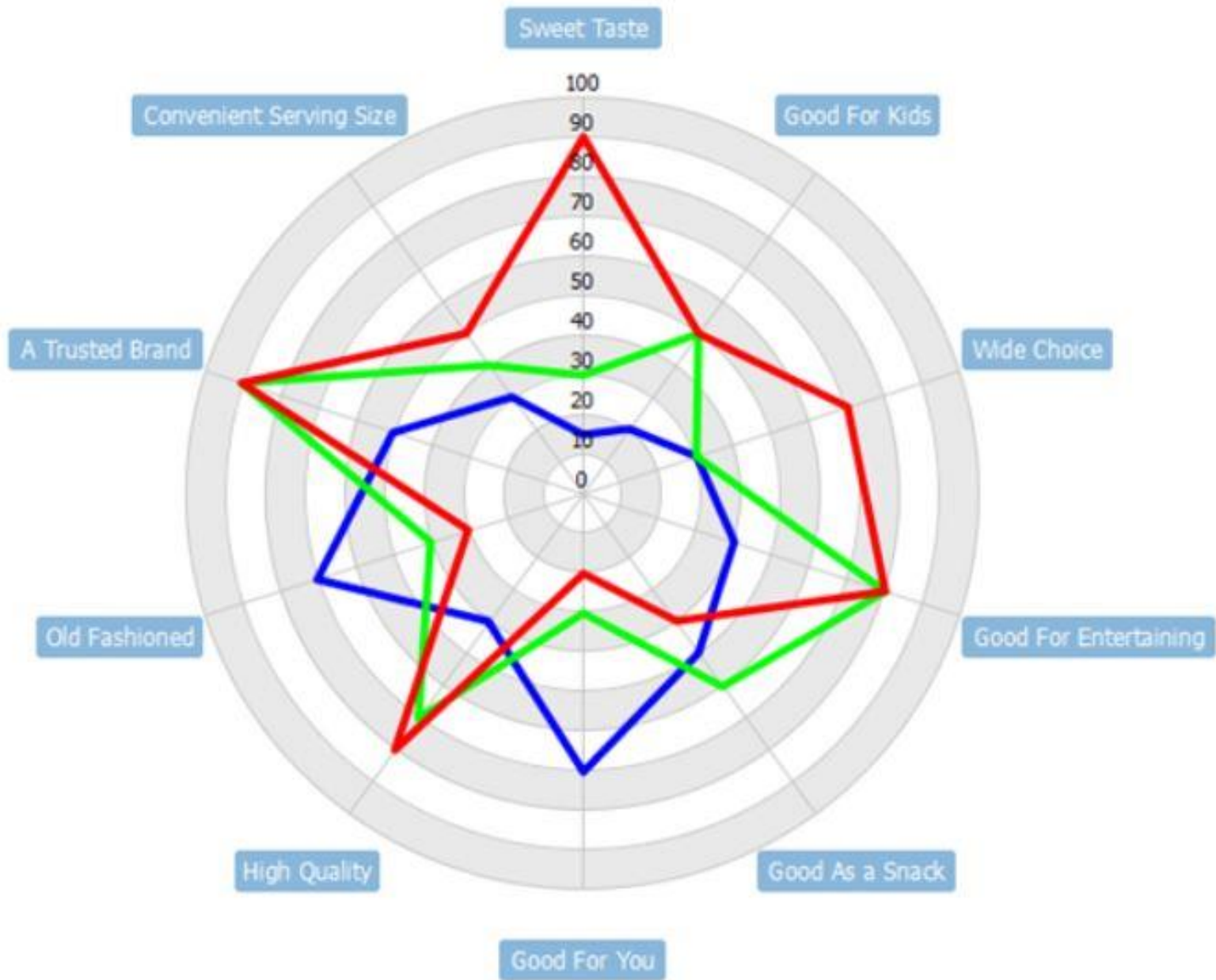
Variable	Mean± SD	Without complication	With complication	P-value
Age (year)	61.1± 11.4	61 (53, 68)	64 (57, 72)	<0.001
BMI	25.7± 8.3	25.0 (22.9, 27.7)	25.0 (23.0, 27.7)	0.65
Last pre operation creatinine	1.2± 9.4	1.1 (0.9, 1.2)	1.1 (0.9, 1.3)	0.02
Intubation time (min)	910.3± 1108.7	810.0 (720, 945.0)	847.5 (720.0, 1066.2)	<0.001

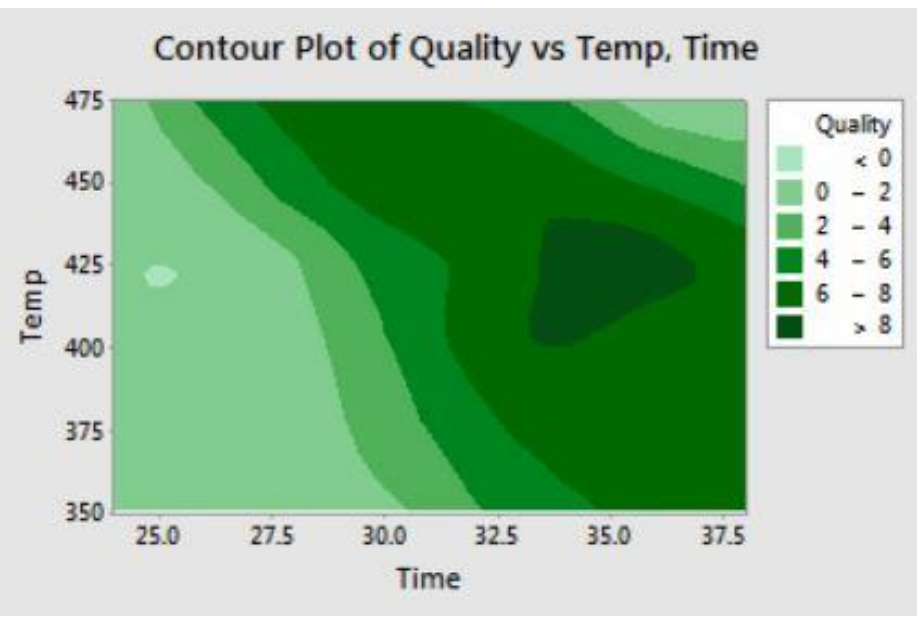
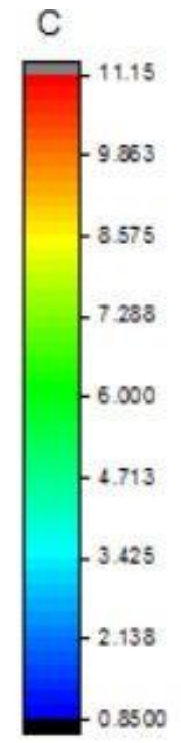
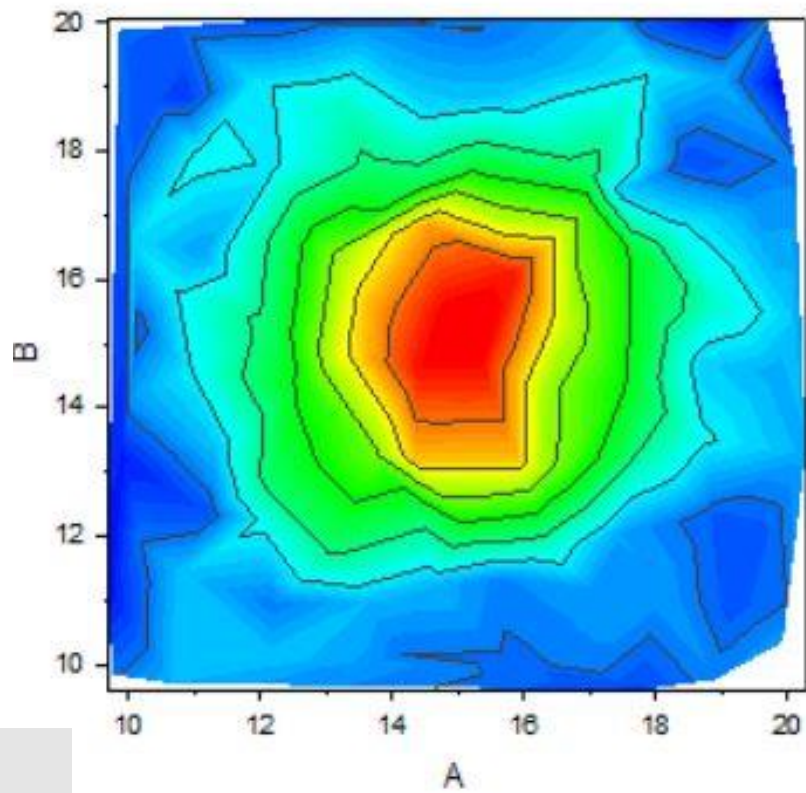


Ranks

	Education	N	Mean Rank
PP	PhD	8	57.25
	Master degree	93	87.55
	Bachelor degree	6	47.17
	Postgraduate	10	120.45
	Graduate degree	49	77.04
	Primary education	2	166.50
	Total	168	



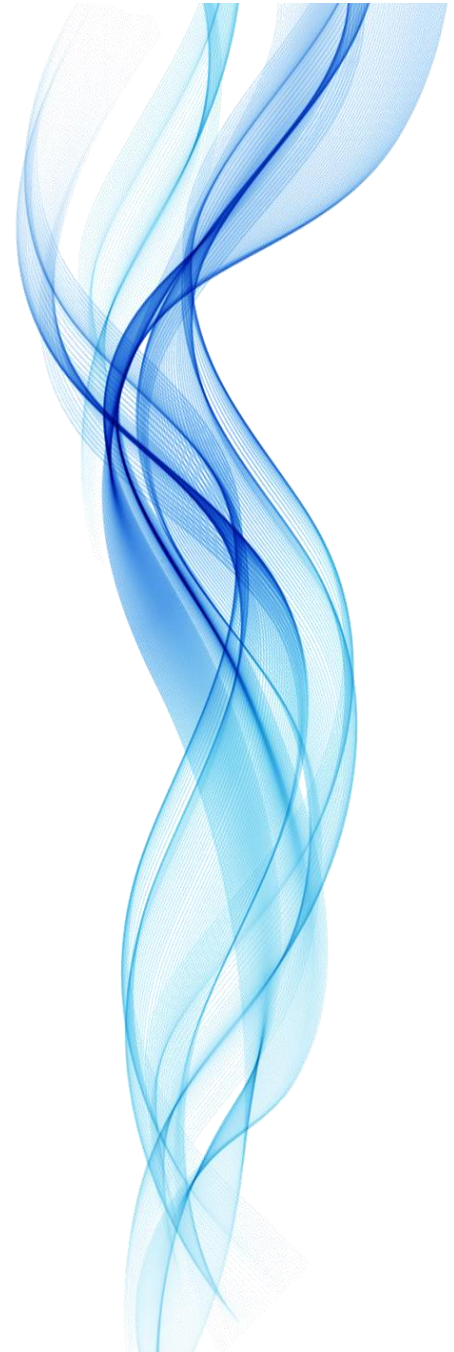




رقم اعشار

گزارش آمار توصیفی تا یک رقم اعشار کافی است مگر در موارد خاص
گزارش پی مقدار تا دو رقم اعشار کافی است مگر در موارد خاص
پی مقدار 0.000 بصورت <0.001 و

پی مقدار 1.00 بصورت >0.99 گزارش می شوند.
در سایر موارد گزارش پی مقدار دقیق الزامی است.

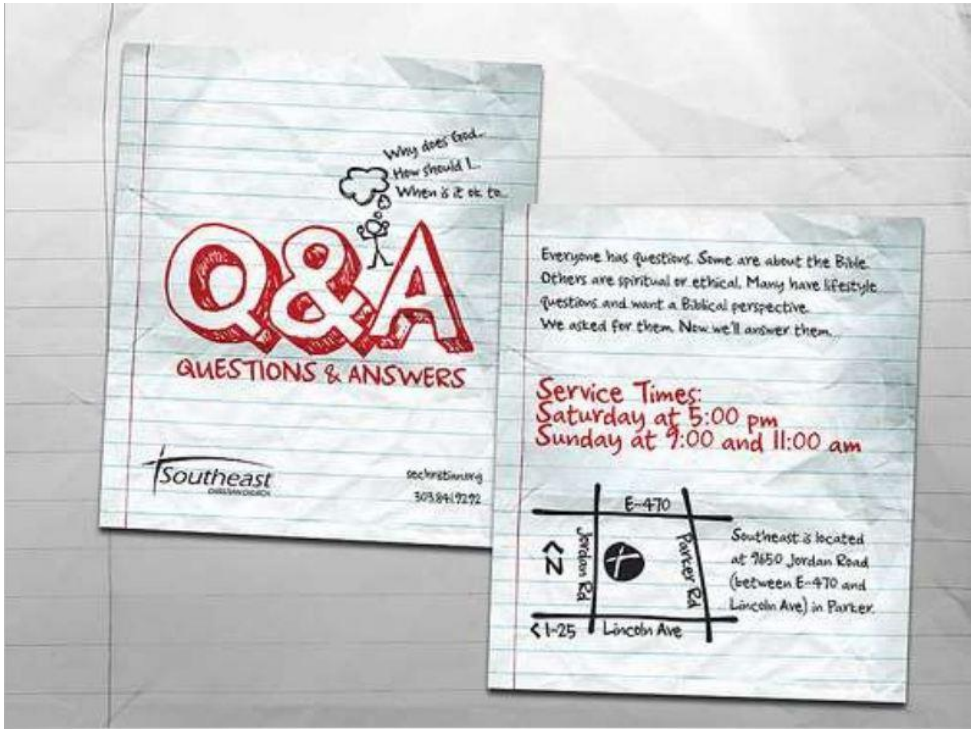
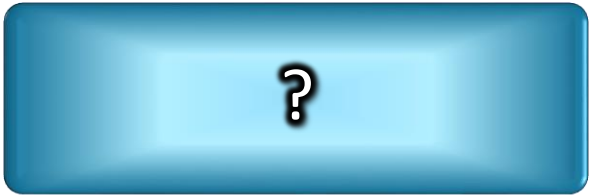


ارائه فاصله اطمینان (معمولا 95%) بجای شاخص پراکندگی (انحراف معیار، دامنه میان چارکی) برای متغیرهای اصلی و مهم پیشنهاد می گردد.

Table 3 Agreement between sonography indexes and gold standard measurement for diagnosis of placenta accreta spectrum*

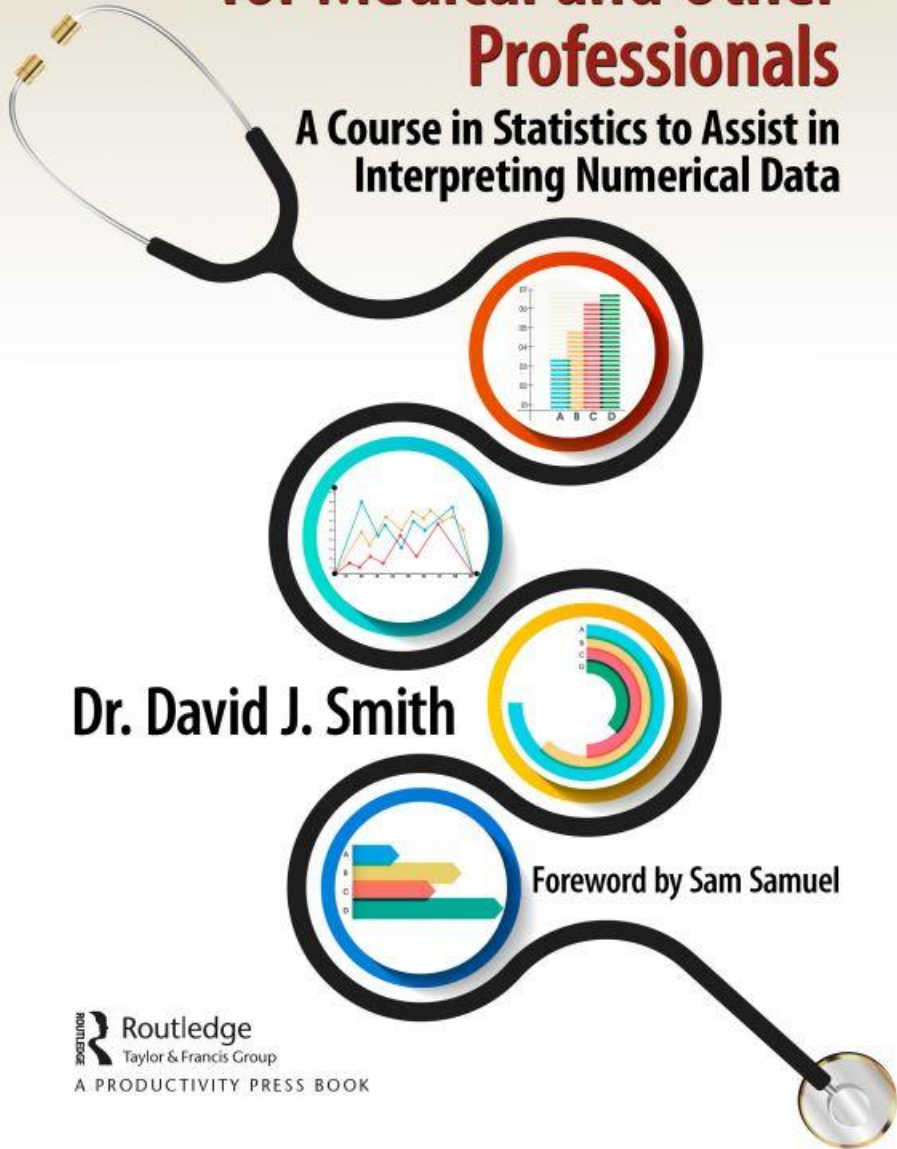
Variables	Accuracy	Kappa	Sensitivity	Specificity	P-value
Utero-vesical hypervascularity	95.9 (88.6–99.1)	0.92	90.3 (74.3–98)	100 (91.8–100)	< 0.001
Bridging vessels	94.6 (86.7–98.5)	0.89	100 (88.8–100)	90.7 (77.9–97.4)	< 0.001
Bladder interruption	91.9 (83.2–97.0)	0.84	86.0 (72.1–94.7)	100 (88.8–100)	< 0.001
Subplacental hypervascularity	90.5 (81.5–96.1)	0.81	85.3 (68.9–95.1)	95.0 (83.1–99.4)	< 0.001
New lacunae	91.5 (87.4–94.6)	0.73	98.0 (95.0–99.5)	68.4 (54.8–80.1)	< 0.001
Myometrial thinning	78.4 (67.3–87.1)	0.58	96.8 (83.3–99.9)	65.1 (49.1–79.0)	< 0.001
Loss of clear zone	71.6 (60.0–81.5)	0.46	53.5 (37.7–68.8)	96.8 (83–99.9)	< 0.001
Placental bulging	66.2 (54.3–76.8)	0.38	100 (88.8–100)	41.9 (27.0–57.9)	< 0.001
Exophytic mass	66.2 (54.3–76.8)	0.38	100 (88.8–100)	41.9 (27.0–57.9)	< 0.001





Basic Statistical Techniques for Medical and Other Professionals

A Course in Statistics to Assist in
Interpreting Numerical Data



Dr. David J. Smith

Foreword by Sam Samuel

 Routledge
Taylor & Francis Group
A PRODUCTIVITY PRESS BOOK

MEDICAL STATISTICS MADE EASY

M. HARRIS and G. TAYLOR

4th EDITION



ارتباط بین متغیرهای کیفی (آزمون کای اسکوئر، آزمون دقیق فیشر، مک نمار و ...):

Variable	Frequency (%)	Overall violence	Physical violence	Psychological violence	Sexual violence
Age (year)		0.45	0.07	0.38	0.20
< 25 years	134 (16.1)	122 (91.0)	5 (3.7)	122 (91.0)	14 (10.4)
25-29 years	171 (20.6)	159 (93.0)	13 (7.6)	159 (93.0)	12 (7.0)
30-34 years	315 (38.0)	291 (92.4)	34 (10.8)	289 (91.7)	41 (13.0)
35-39 years	161 (19.4)	155 (96.3)	10 (6.2)	155 (96.3)	21 (13.0)
40 and higher	49 (5.9)	46 (93.9)	2 (4.1)	46 (93.9)	3 (6.1)
Education status		0.11	0.50	0.23	0.03
< diploma	252 (30.4)	229 (90.9)	21 (8.3)	229 (90.9)	31 (12.3)
diploma	344 (41.4)	320 (93.0)	29 (8.4)	320 (93.0)	45 (13.1)
> diploma	234 (28.2)	224 (95.7)	14 (6.0)	222 (94.9)	15 (6.4)
job		0.47	0.11	0.47	0.06
Housewife	760 (91.6)	706 (92.9)	62 (8.2)	704 (92.6)	88 (11.6)
Employed	70 (8.4)	67 (95.7)	2 (2.9)	67 (95.7)	3 (4.3)
Living status		0.25	0.99	0.26	0.99
Together	826 (99.5)	770 (93.2)	64 (7.7)	768 (93.0)	91 (11.0)
Separated	4 (0.5)	3 (75.0)	0 (0)	3 (75.0)	0 (0)
Socio-economic status		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Low	302 (36.4)	268 (88.7)	13 (4.3)	267 (88.4)	23 (7.6)
Moderate	354 (42.7)	342 (96.6)	48 (13.6)	341 (96.3)	63 (17.8)
High	174 (21.0)	163 (93.7)	3 (1.7)	163 (93.7)	5 (2.9)



ارتباط بین متغیرهای کمی (انواع همبستگی ها):
گزارش مقدار دقیق ضریب همبستگی, علامت آن و پی مقدار دقیق الزامی است.

Results: Pearson correlation coefficient showed a direct and significant relationship between midwife's knowledge score and quality of diagnosis of (STI) and a direct and significant relationship between physician's knowledge score and quality of treatment of (STI). Patient and medication were prescribed for him in 53.5% of patients and follow-up was determined in 54.5% of patients.



Correlations

		age	BMI (body mass index)	Last Pre Operative Creatinine	post Operation LabTest After 48 hours_creatinine	GFR_48
age	Pearson Correlation	1	-.056**	-.002	.025*	-.383**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.838	.031	.000
	N	7329	7329	7329	7329	7329
BMI (body mass index)	Pearson Correlation	-.056**	1	.013	.008	.192**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.273	.508	.000
	N	7329	7329	7329	7329	7329
Last Pre Operative Creatinine	Pearson Correlation	-.002	.013	1	.005	-.014
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.838	.273		.667	.245
	N	7329	7329	7329	7329	7329
post Operation LabTest After 48 hours_creatinine	Pearson Correlation	.025*	.008	.005	1	-.183**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.031	.508	.667		.000
	N	7329	7329	7329	7329	7329
GFR_48	Pearson Correlation	-.383**	.192**	-.014	-.183**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.245	.000	
	N	7329	7329	7329	7329	7329

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).



مثال:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
One-semester retention	1							
One-year retention	.47	1						
LEP status	.05	.11**	1					
GPA	.31**	.24**	.05	1				
External Motivation	.07	.06	.10*	.02	1			
Identified Motivation	.08*	-.09*	-.02	.09*	.33**	1		
Introjected Motivation	.09*	.07	.02	.02	.63**	.55**	1	
Integrated Motivation	-.09*	.00	.06	-.05	.38**	.36**	.40**	1

Note. $N = 668$ (for motivation measures, due to some missing data, sample sizes ranged from 647 to 651). Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients are reported. LEP = limited English proficiency; GPA = grade point average.
 * $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$.



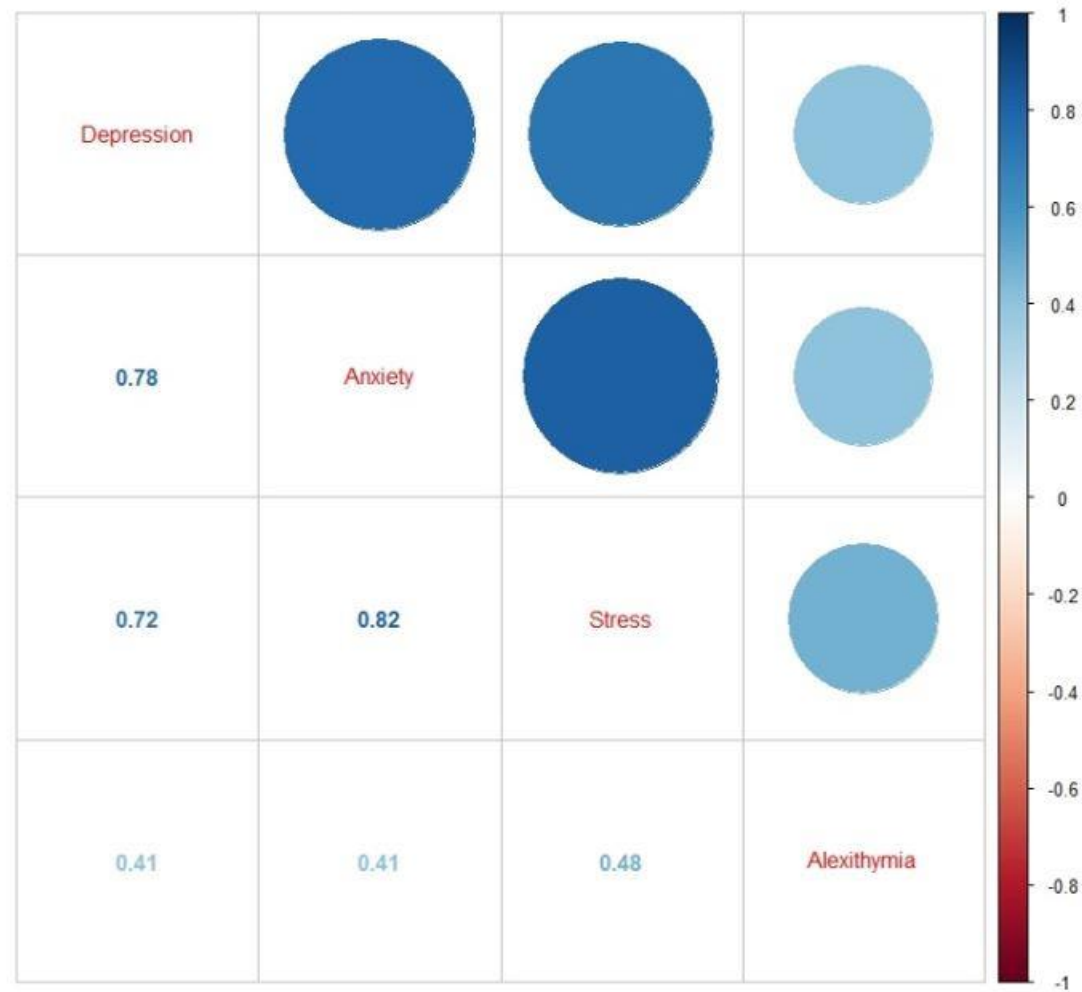
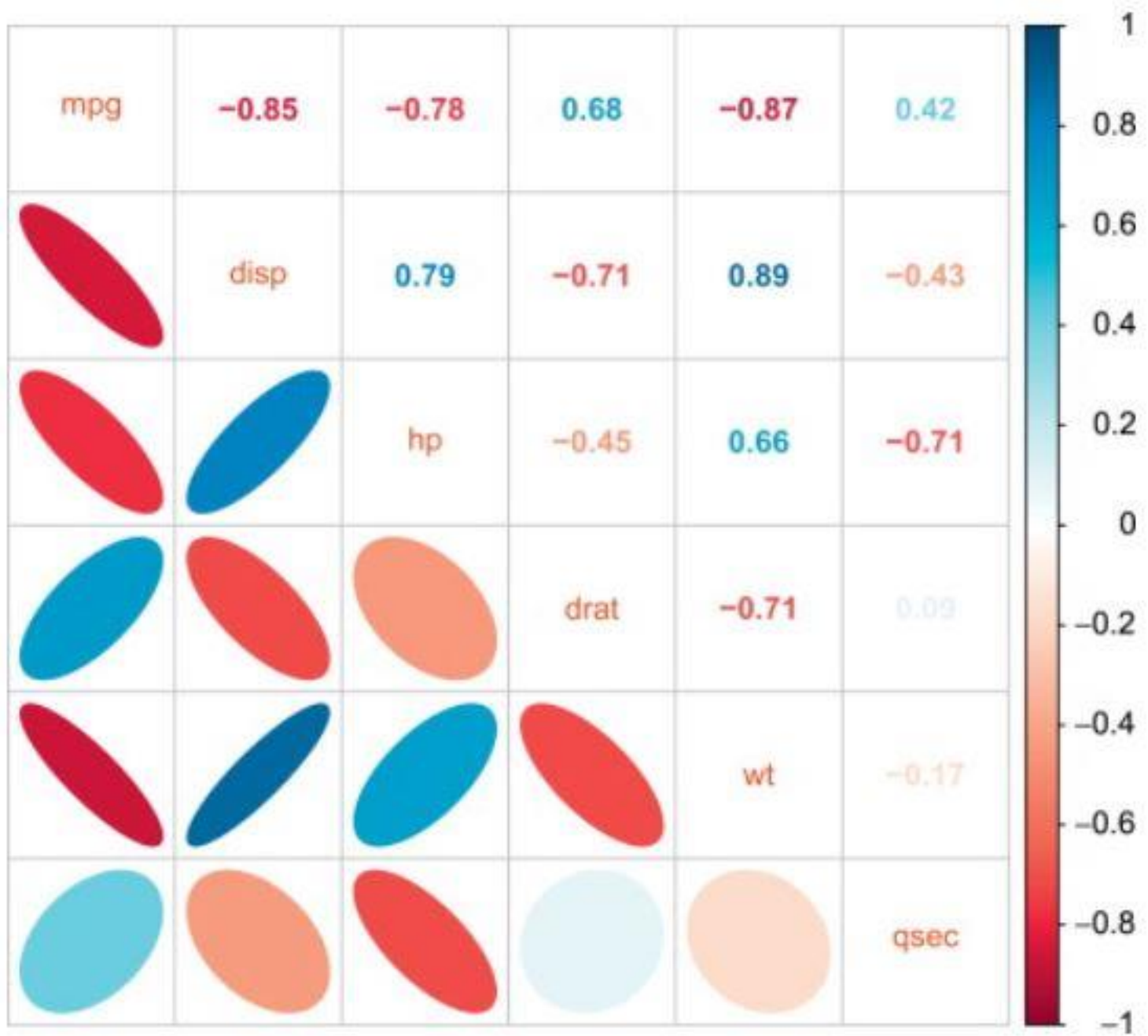
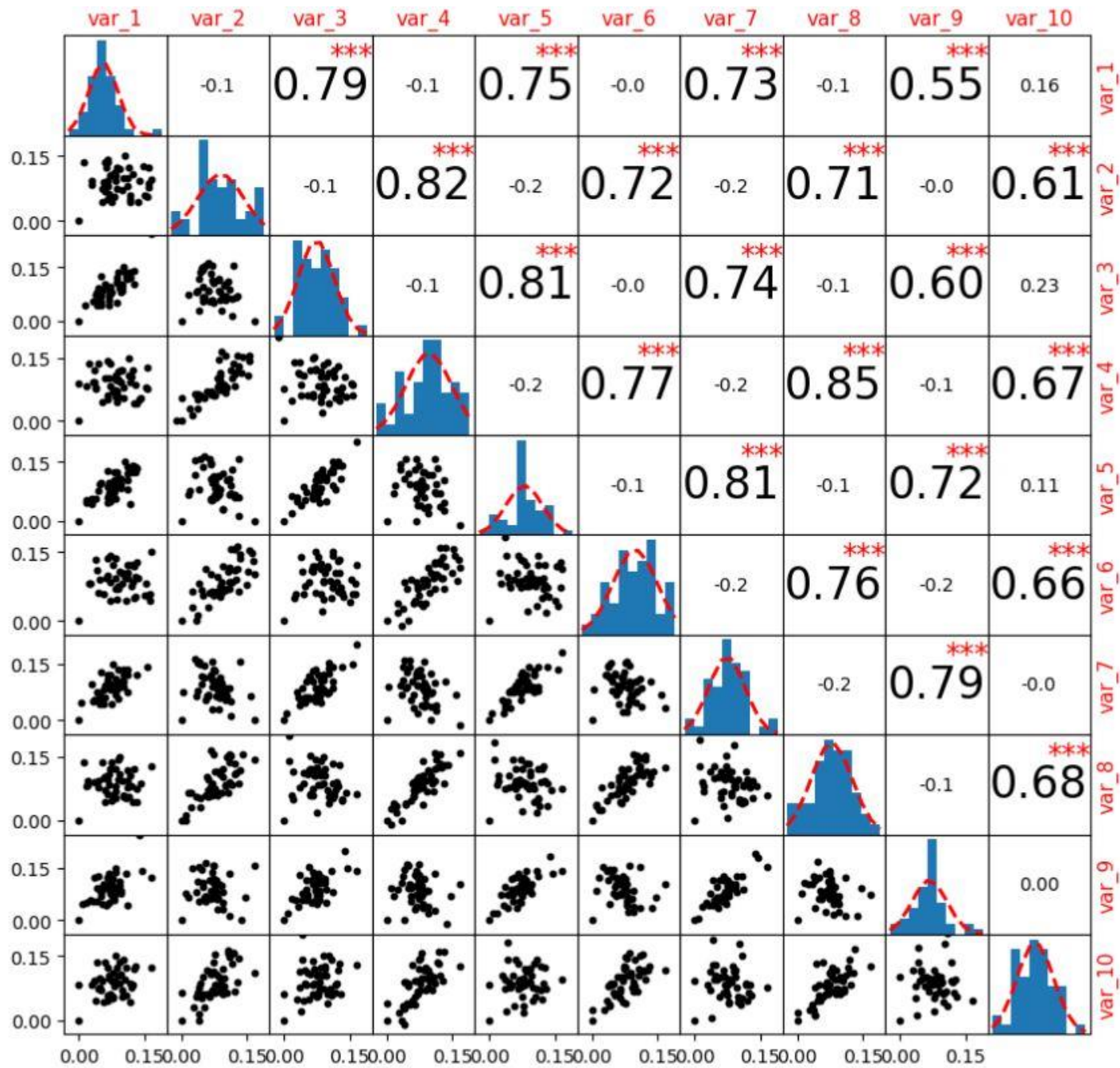


Figure 1, bivariate correlations between alexithymia, depression, anxiety and stress







مقایسه مقادیر عددی در دو یا چند گروه و زمان مختلف:

علاوه بر شاخص های توصیفی مناسب باید پی مقادیرهای مقایسات درون گروهی و پی مقادیرهای مقایسات درون گروهی (بر اساس آزمون مناسب) نیز گزارش شوند.

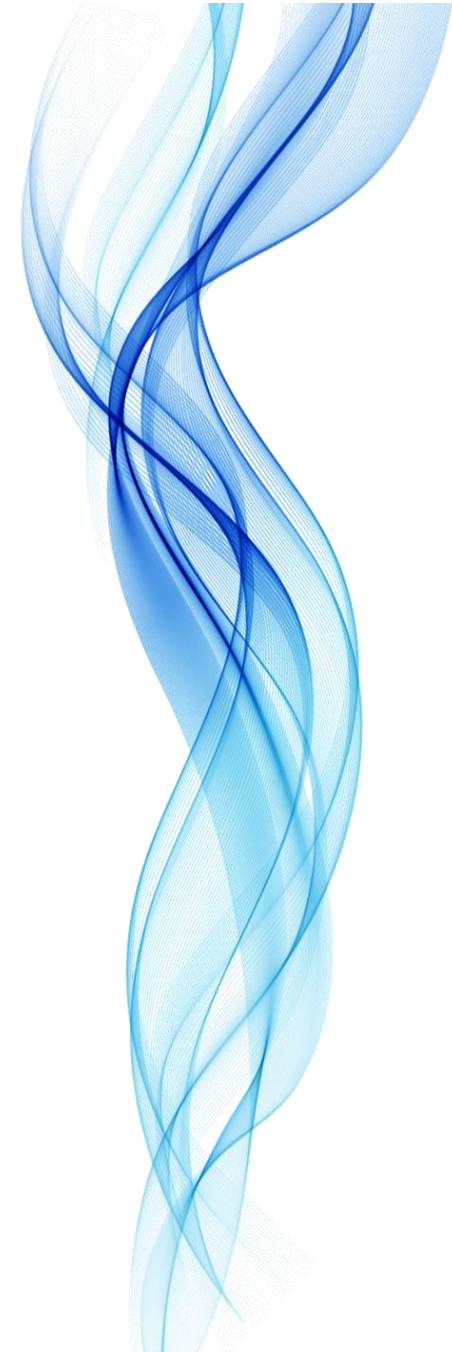
Table 2: Comparison of between-group and intra-group of intervention and control samples in terms of learning and retention levels

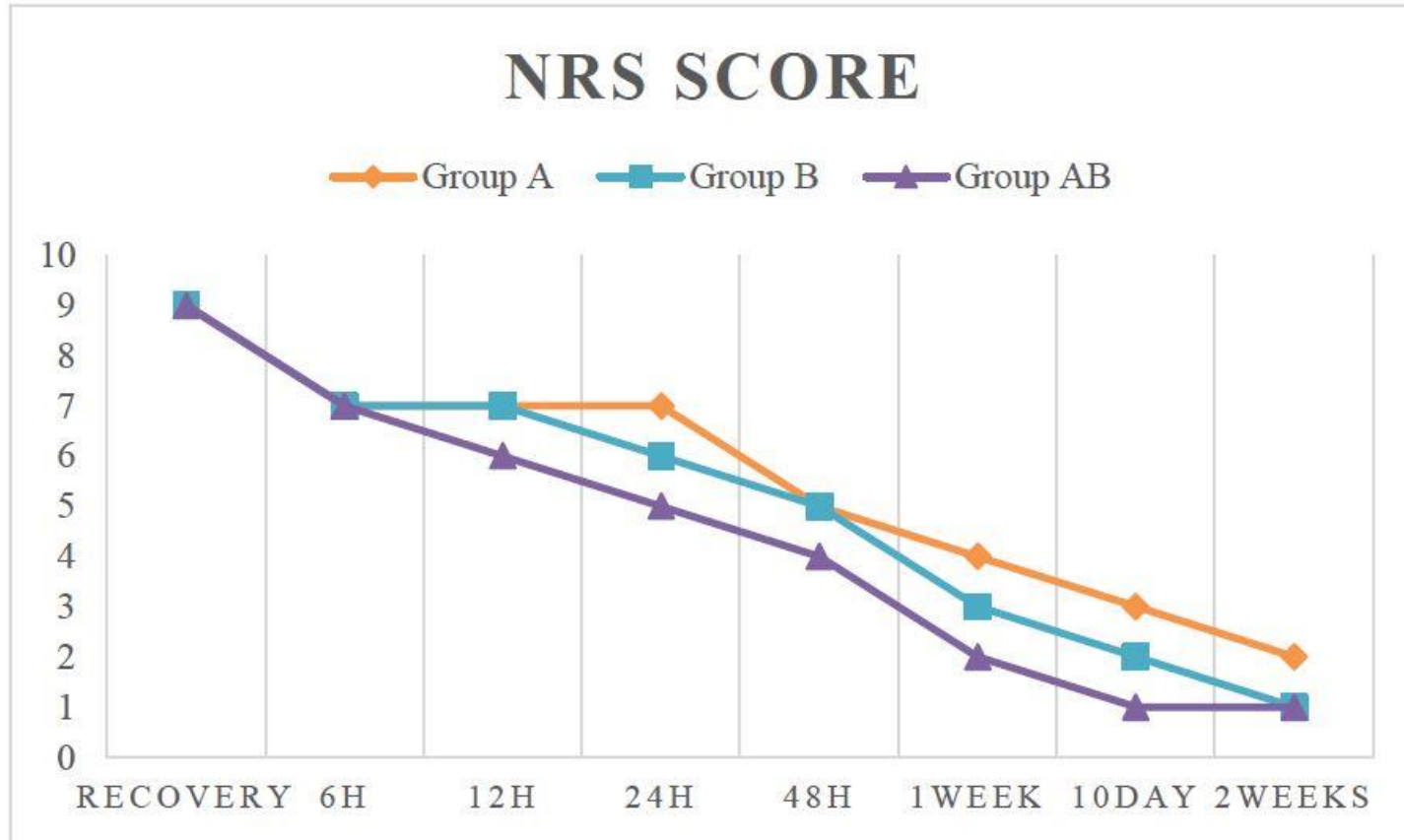
Group	Pretest	Posttest (2 days after the intervention)	Follow up (2 months after the intervention)	P		
				Time effect	Group effect	Time x group effect
Control	11.3±1.8	16.4±1.2	14.9±1.8	<0.001	0.02	0.01
Virtual	11.1±1.7	17.1±1.2	15.9±1.4	<0.001		
Between group comparison P	0.58	0.01	<0.001			

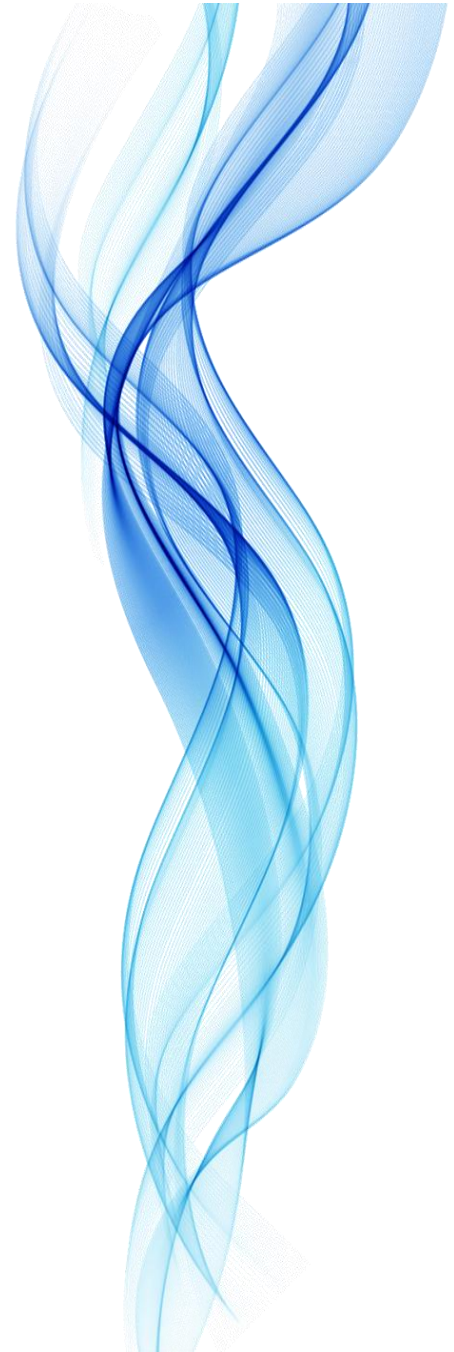
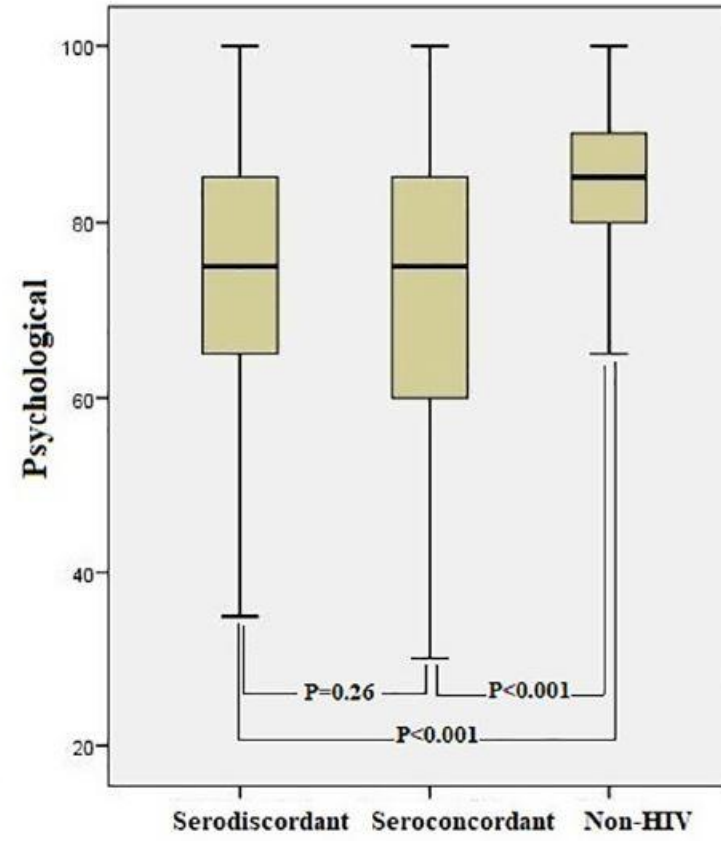
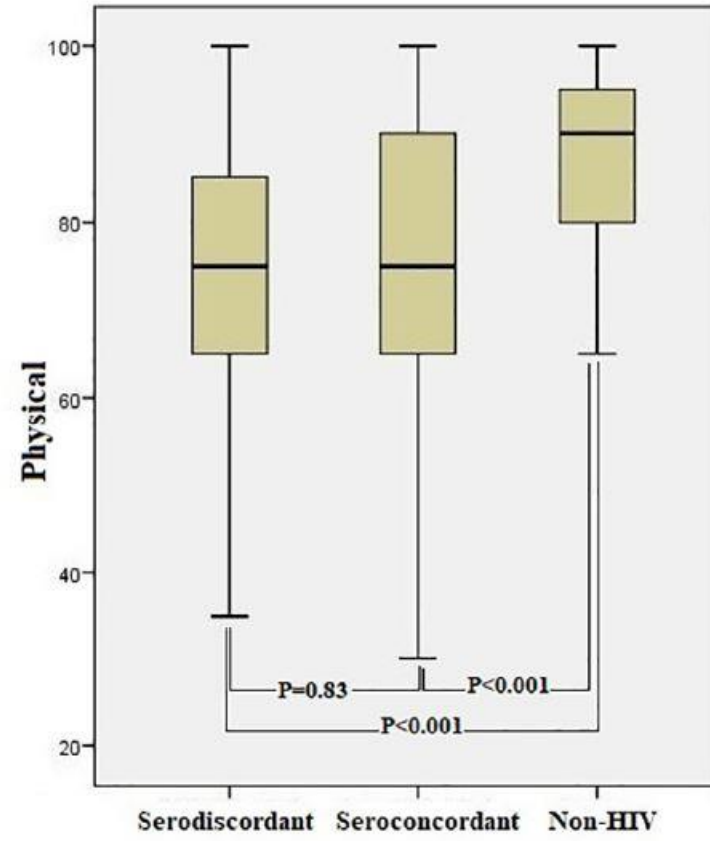


Table 1. Demographic characteristics.

	Group	Mean \pm SD*	P-value		
Age (year)	A	57.00 \pm 7.017	0.555	0.261	0.127*
	B	55.77 \pm 6.647			
	AB	52.59 \pm 11.283			
Height (cm)	A	166.95 \pm 10.983	0.835	0.171	0.152
	B	167.59 \pm 9.038			
	AB	171.27 \pm 8.503			
Weight (kg)	A	72.18 \pm 10.168	0.303	0.969	0.336
	B	75.41 \pm 10.363			
	AB	75.55 \pm 12.637			
Gender (Male/Female)	A	9/13	0.556	0.230	0.072
	B	11/11			
	AB	15/7			
Surgical duration (min)	A	76.86 \pm 9.672	0.510	1.000	0.582
	B	79.09 \pm 12.405			
	AB	79.09 \pm 16.157			







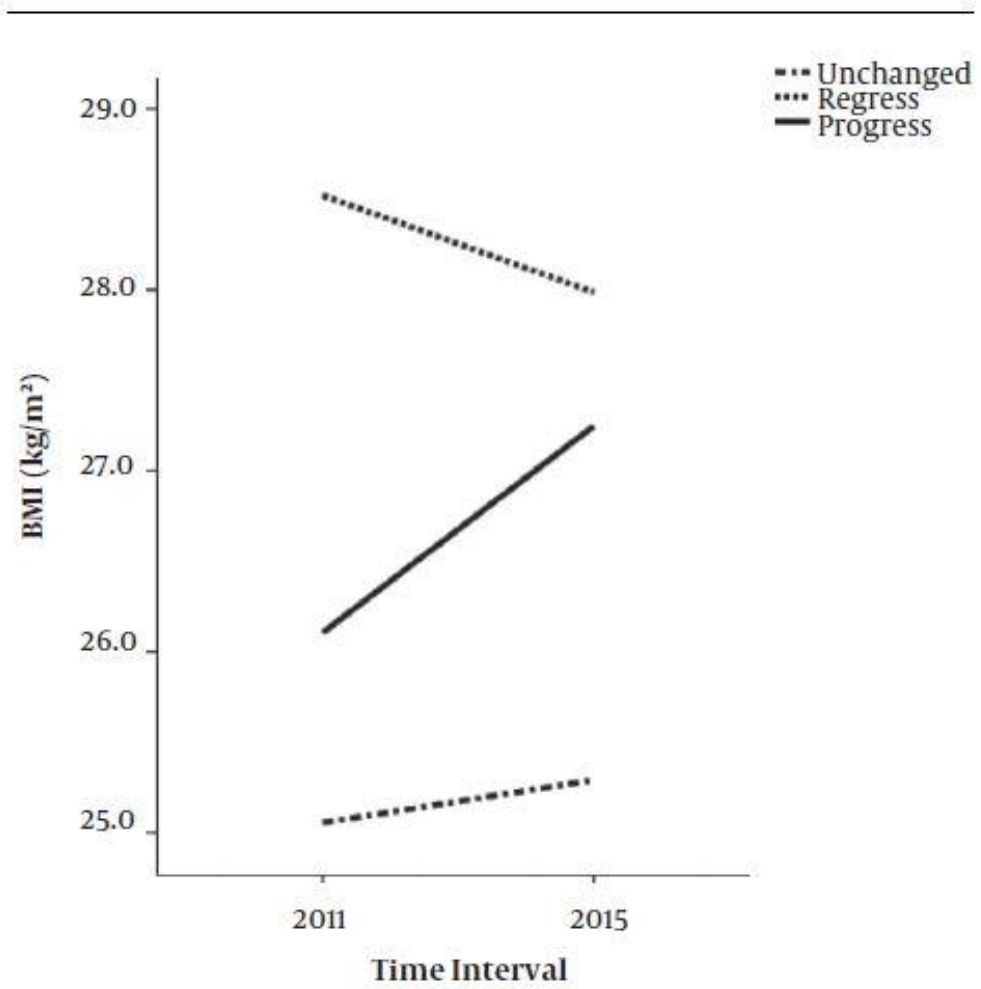
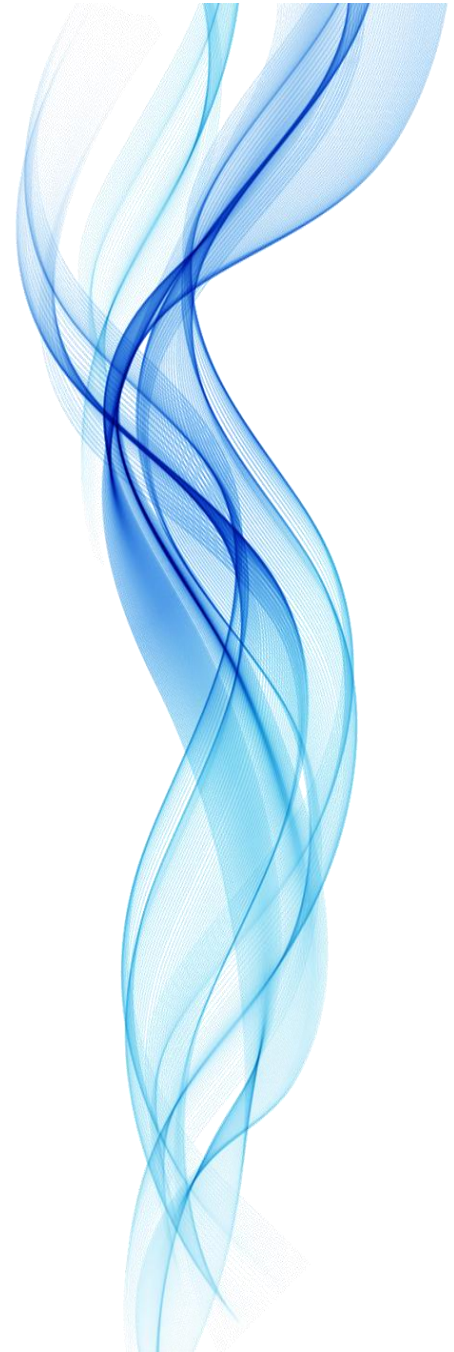
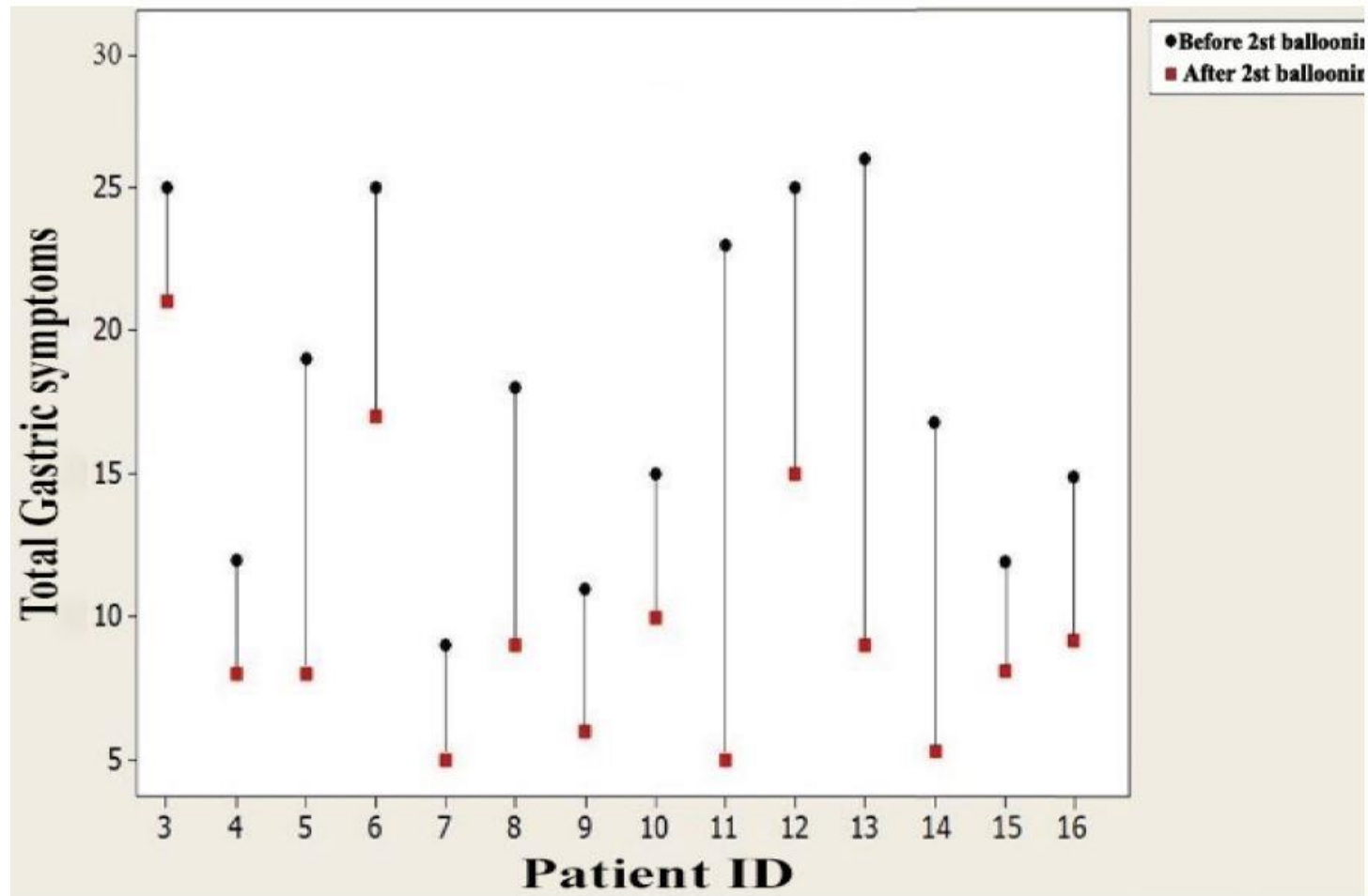


Figure 1. Trend of median changes of BMI and standard error bars at the baseline and follow up in regressed, progressed and unchanged groups of NAFLD patients during four years of a cohort study in Shiraz, Iran





The symptom score was calculated by summation of the self-reported score of five symptoms (Nausea, vomiting, reflux, abdominal pain and weight loss) with a five digit score in which 5 was worse.

Fig.3: Evolution of symptom score after the second session of balloon dilation

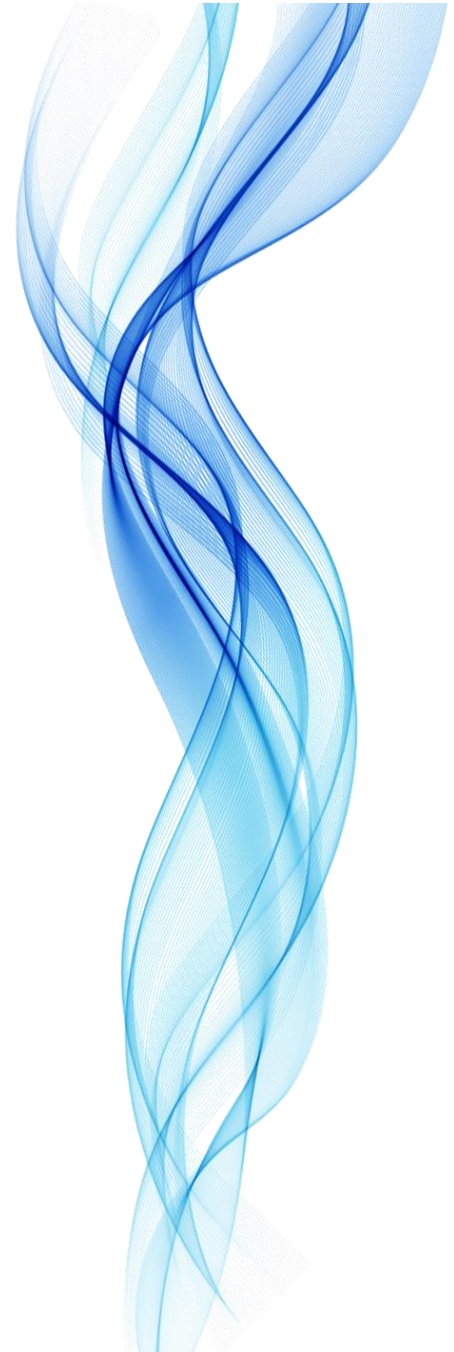
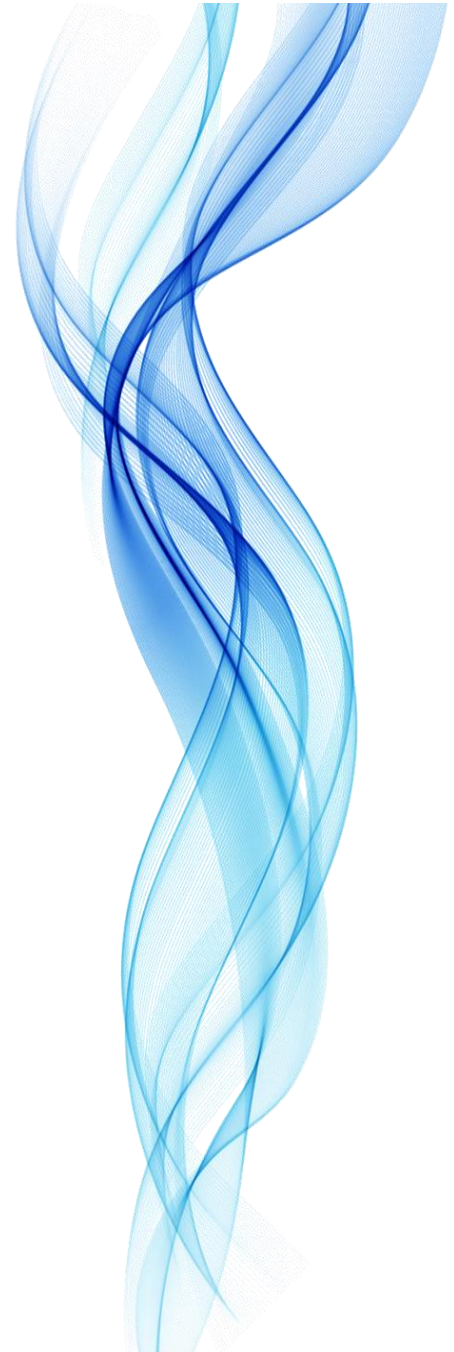
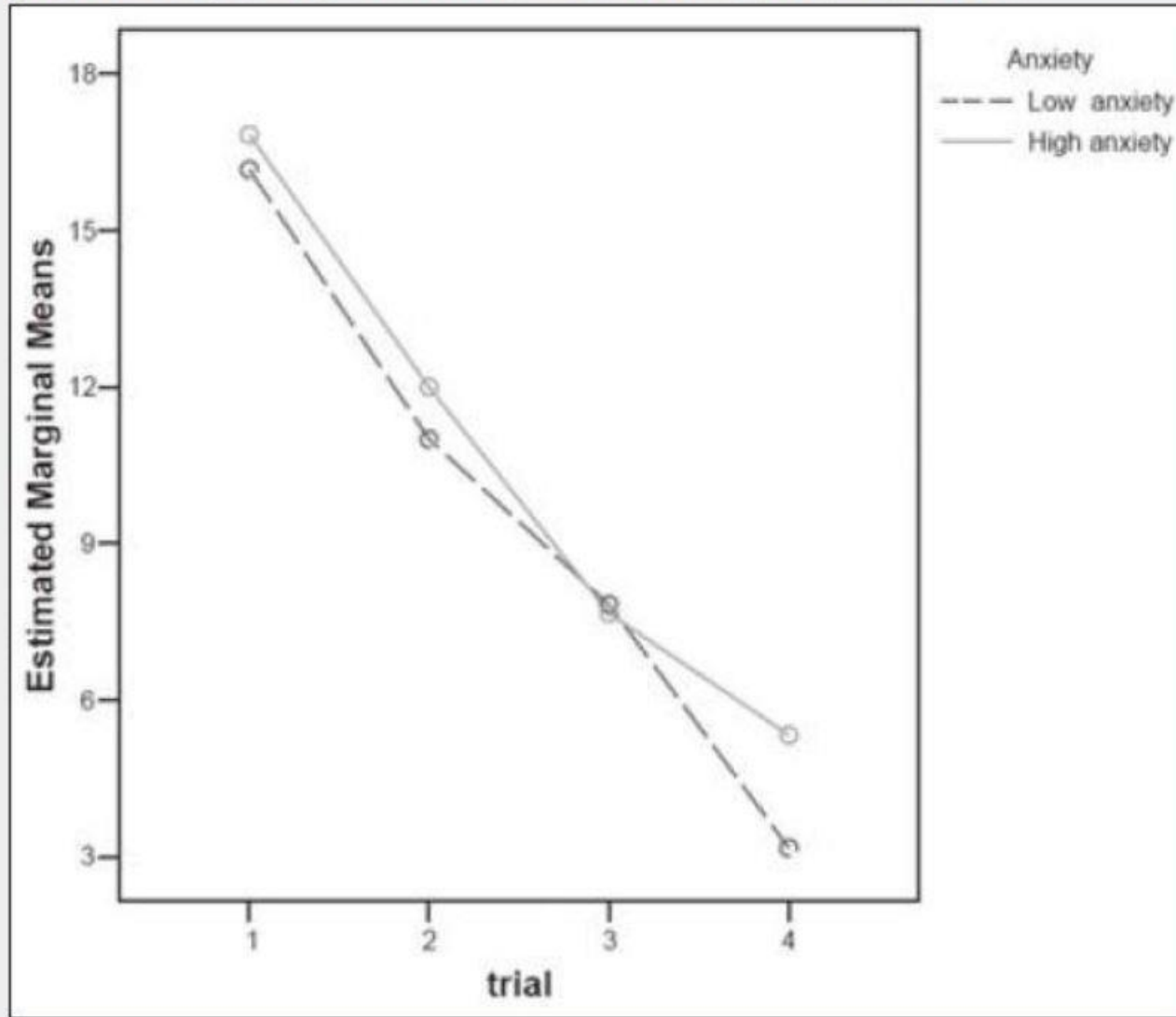


Fig. I. Graphical plot for repeated measurement analysis



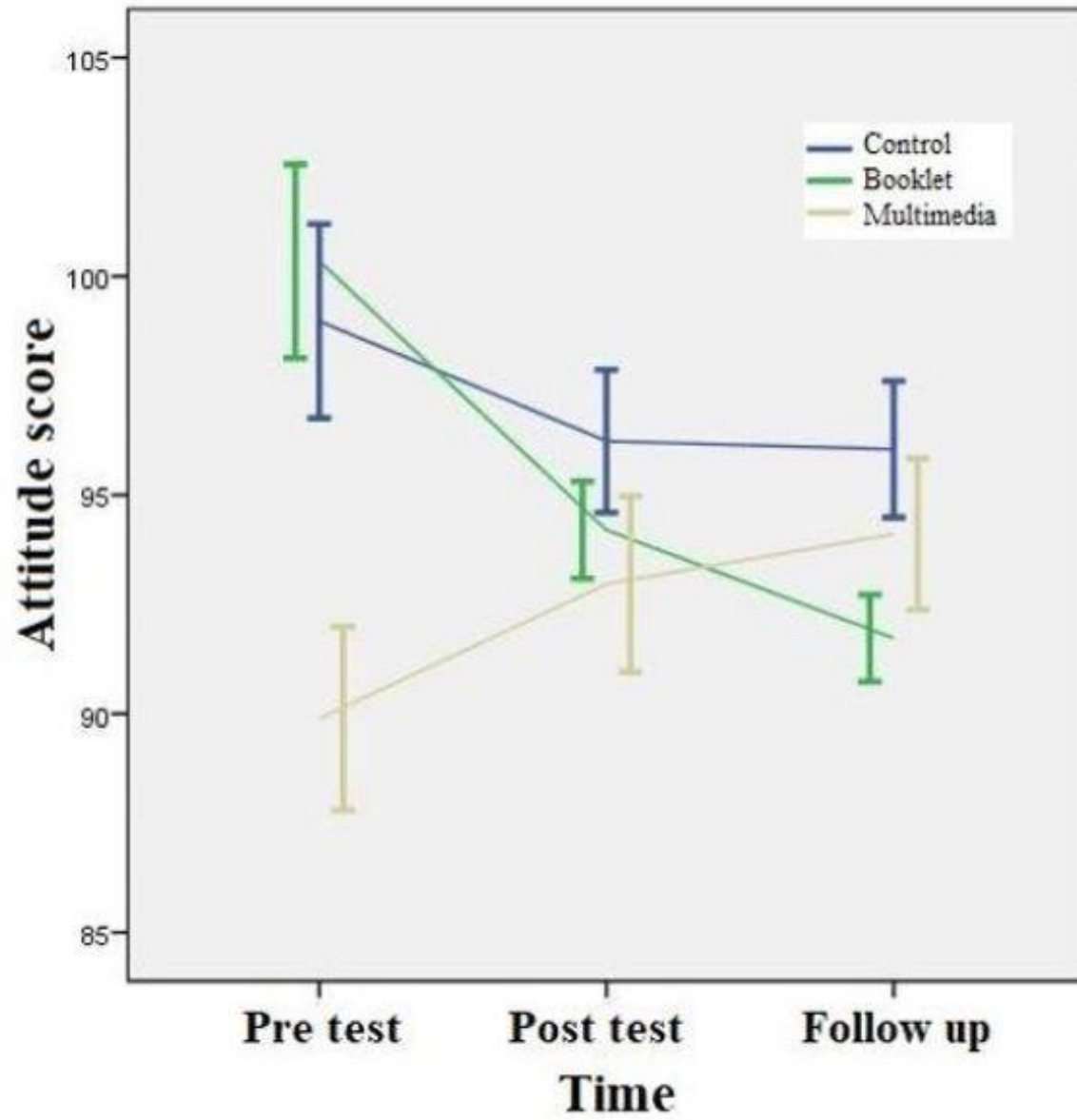
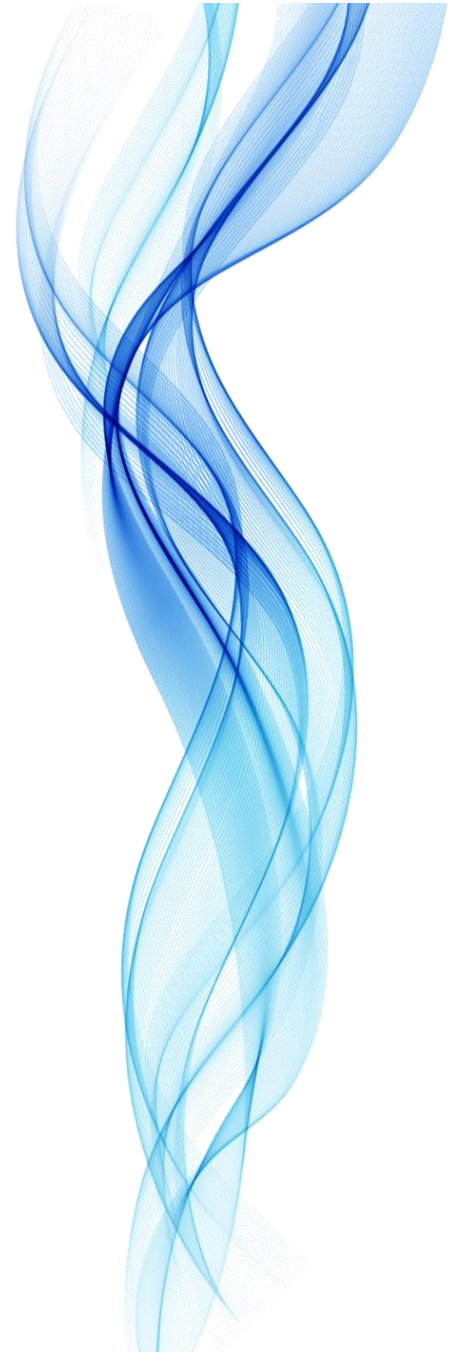


Figure 3. Trend of attitude score in different groups

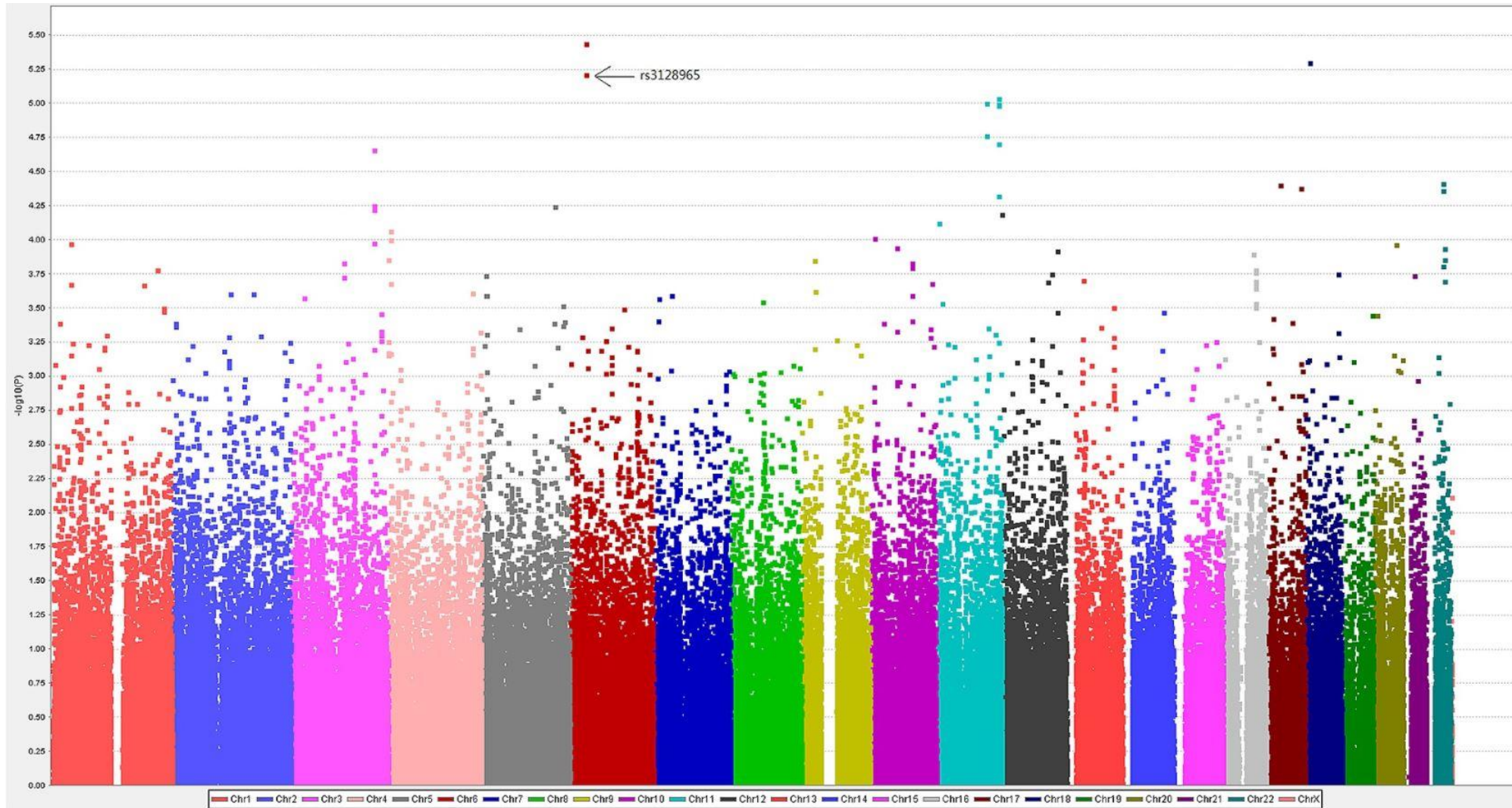


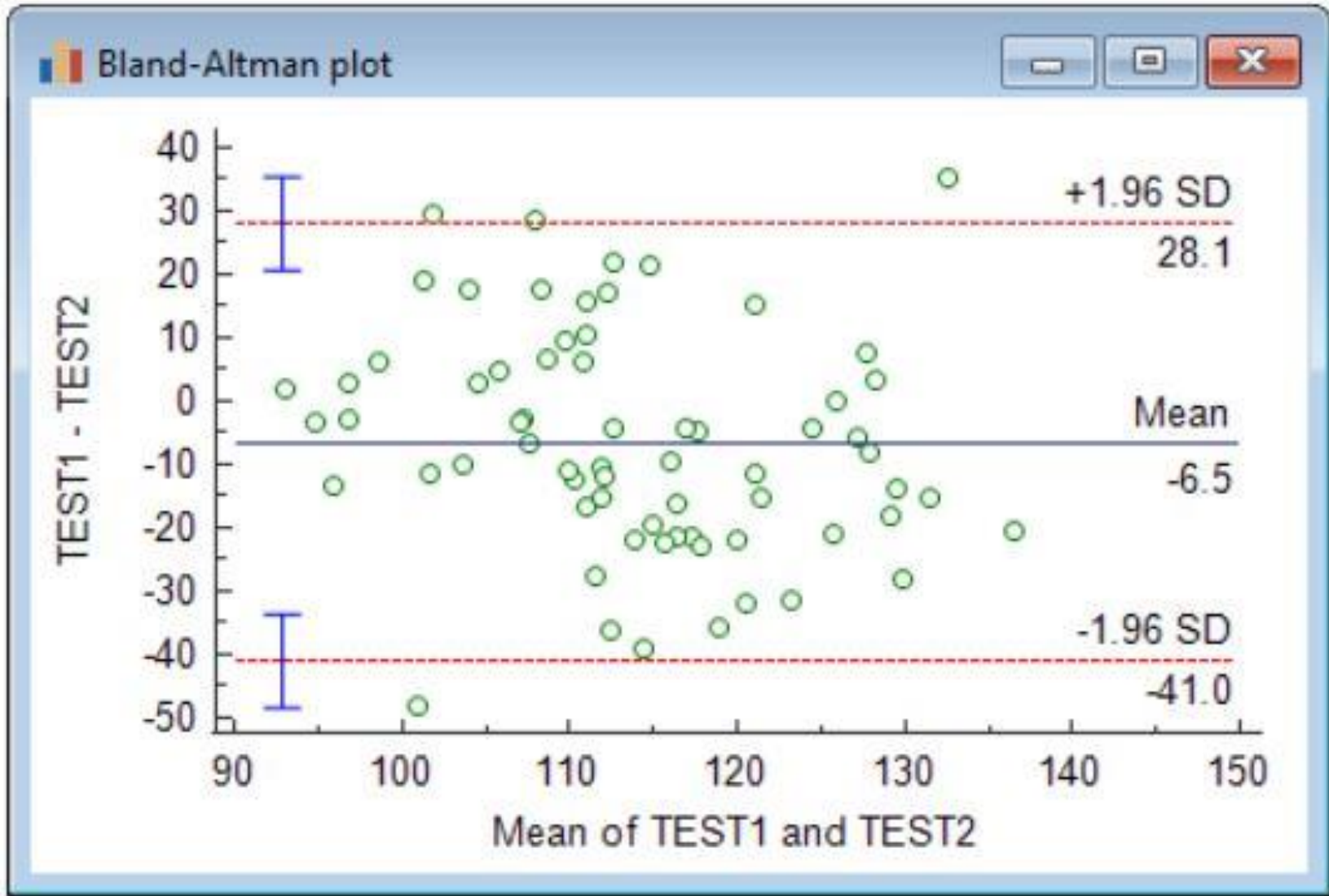
Variable	Group	Pre test	Post test	Follow up	Time effect p-value
T	Control	4.5± 1.3	4.8± 1.5	5.0± 1.5	0.02
	Booklet	5.0± 1.7	7.3± 1.1	7.4± 1.2	<0.001
	Media	4.4± 2.0	5.6± 2.0	6.3± 1.5	<0.001
	Between group p-value	0.13*	<0.001**	<0.001**	---
N	Control	99.0± 14.5	96.2± 10.7	96.0± 10.2	0.04
	Booklet	100.4± 16.4	94.2± 8.2	91.7± 7.4	<0.001
	Media	89.0± 15.5	93.0± 14.9	94.1± 12.8	0.001
	Between group p-value	0.001*	0.39**	0.12**	---
R	Control	70.1± 16.1	69.6± 14.3	69.4± 14.3	0.29
	Booklet	69.7± 19.7	80.1± 12.5	84.4± 14.4	<0.001
	Media	61.7± 18.1	66.9± 18.1	69.1± 15.8	<0.001
	Between group p-value	0.03*	<0.001**	<0.001**	---

* ANOVA test

** ANCOVA test







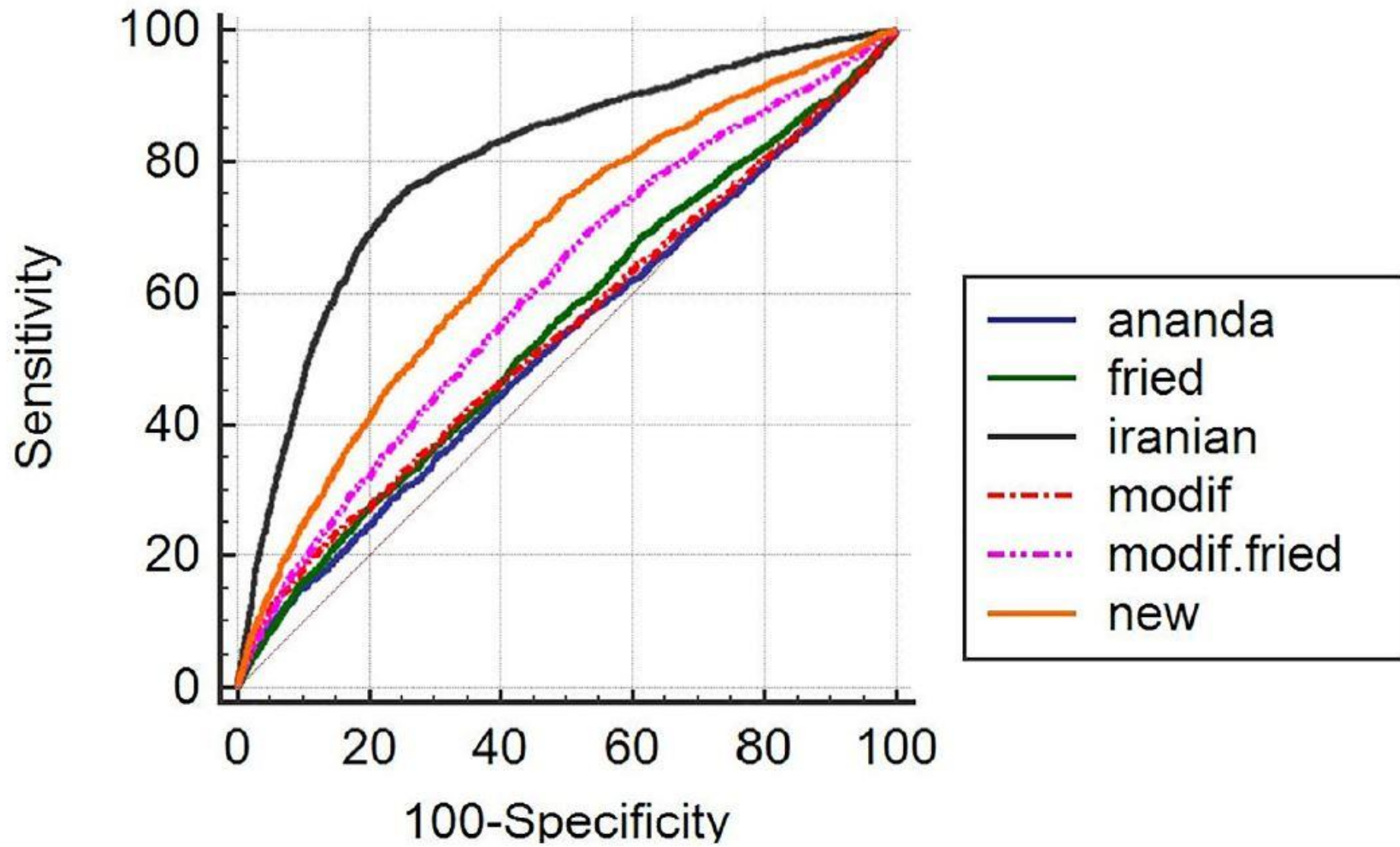


Figure 2. ROC curve of LDL formulas



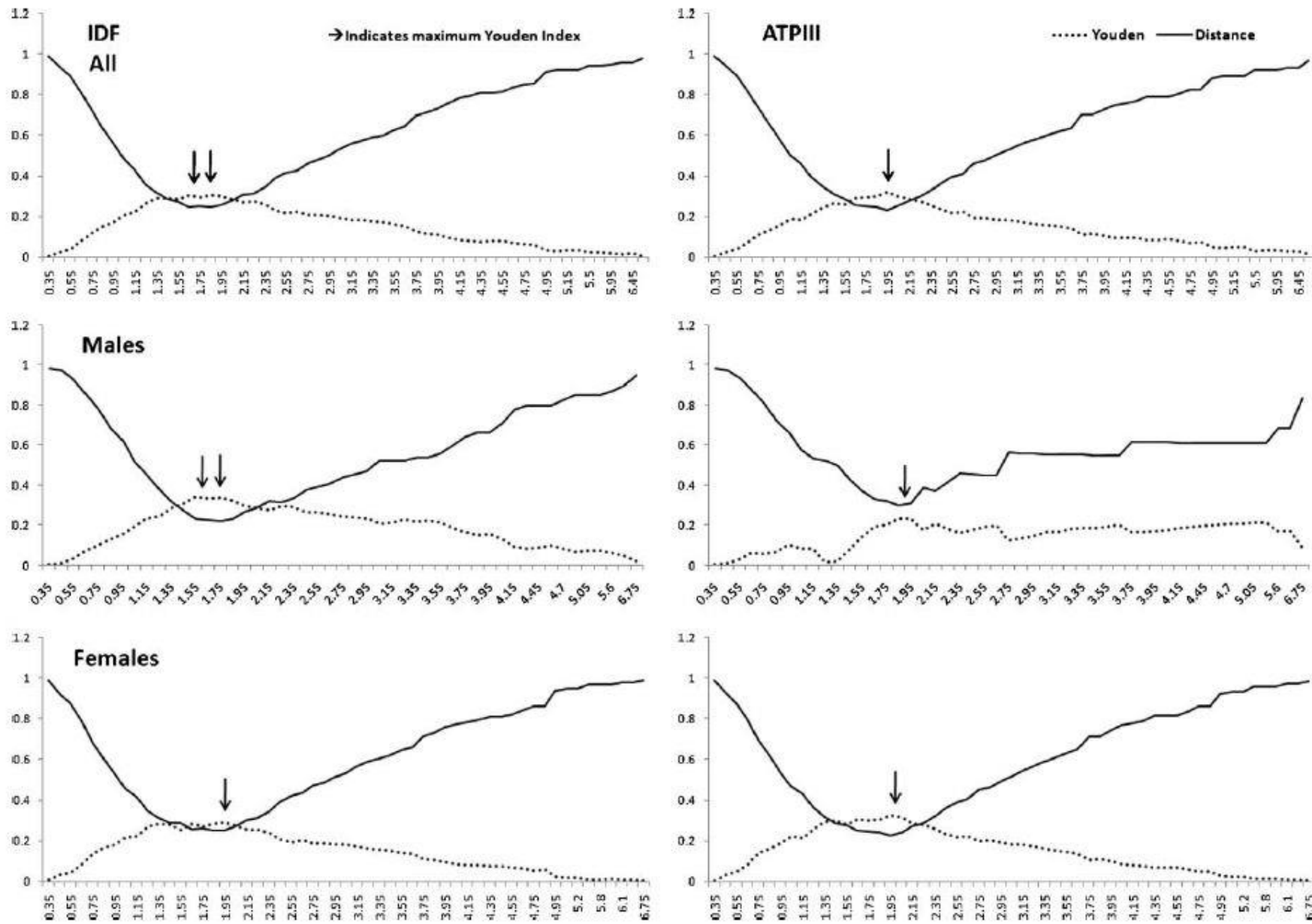


Fig. 1 - The optimal cut point of homeostasis model assessment (HOMA) for diagnosis of metabolic syndrome defined by Third Adult Treatment Panel (ATPIII) criteria and International Diabetes Federation (IDF).



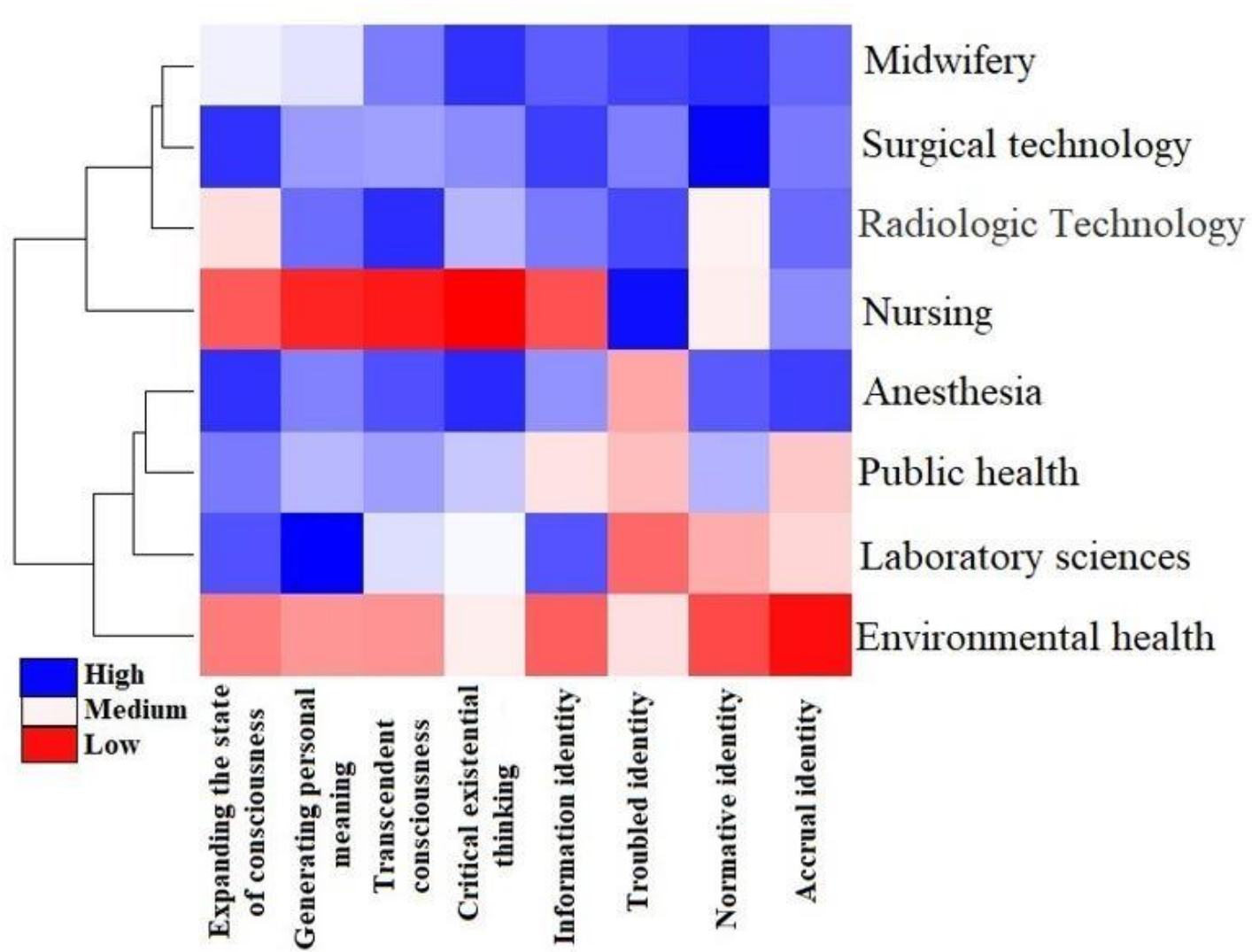
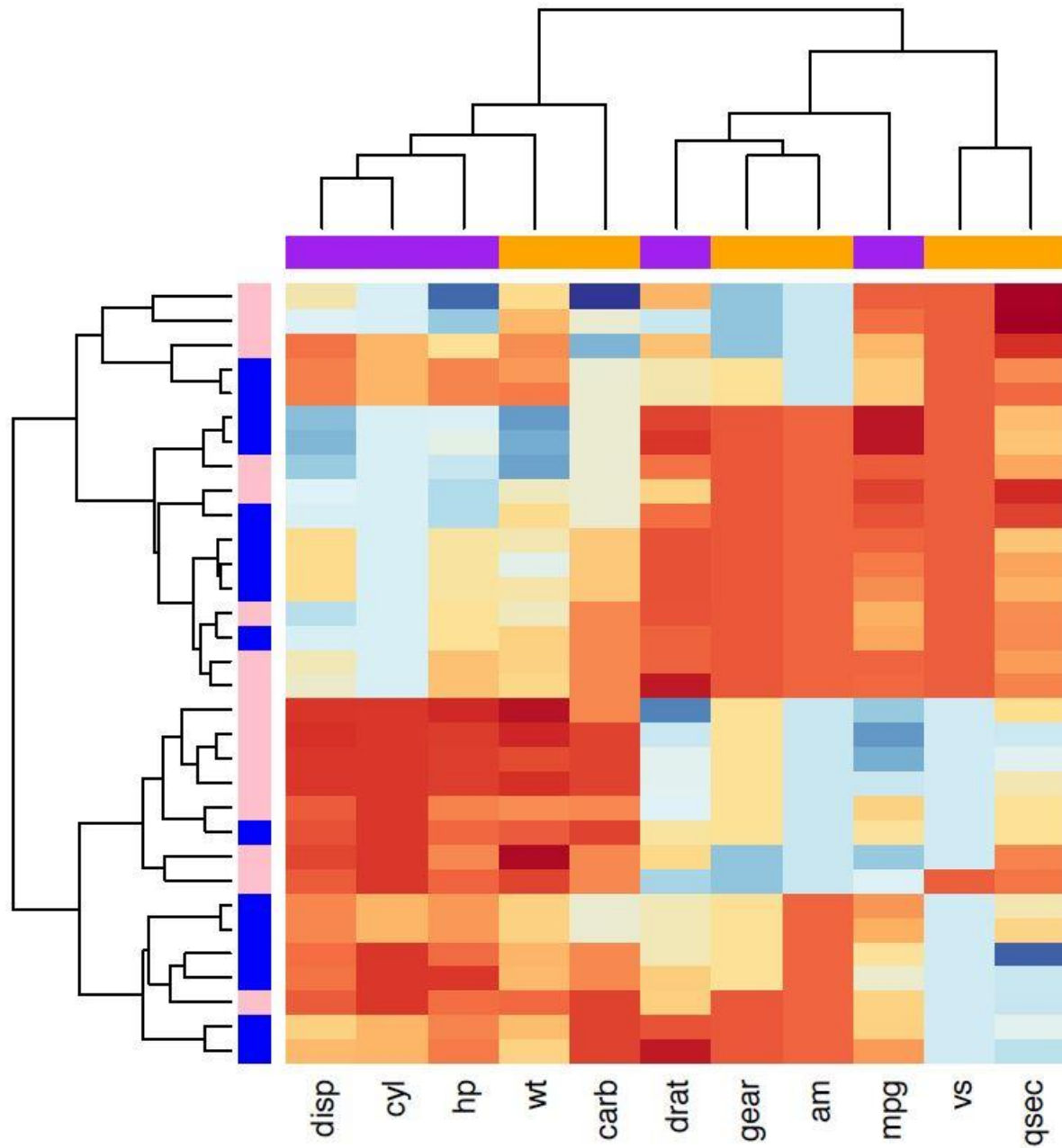


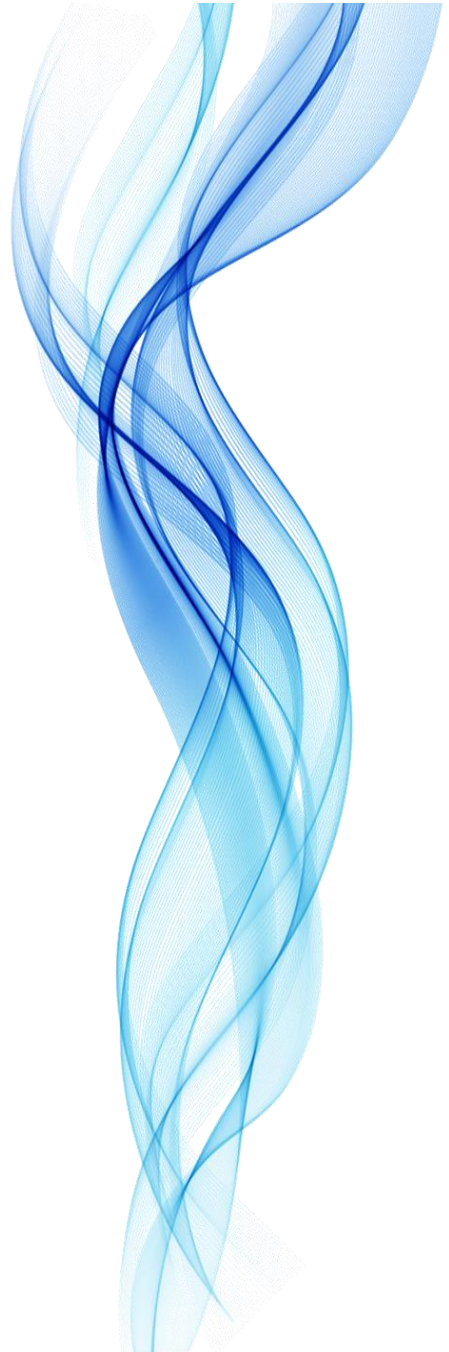
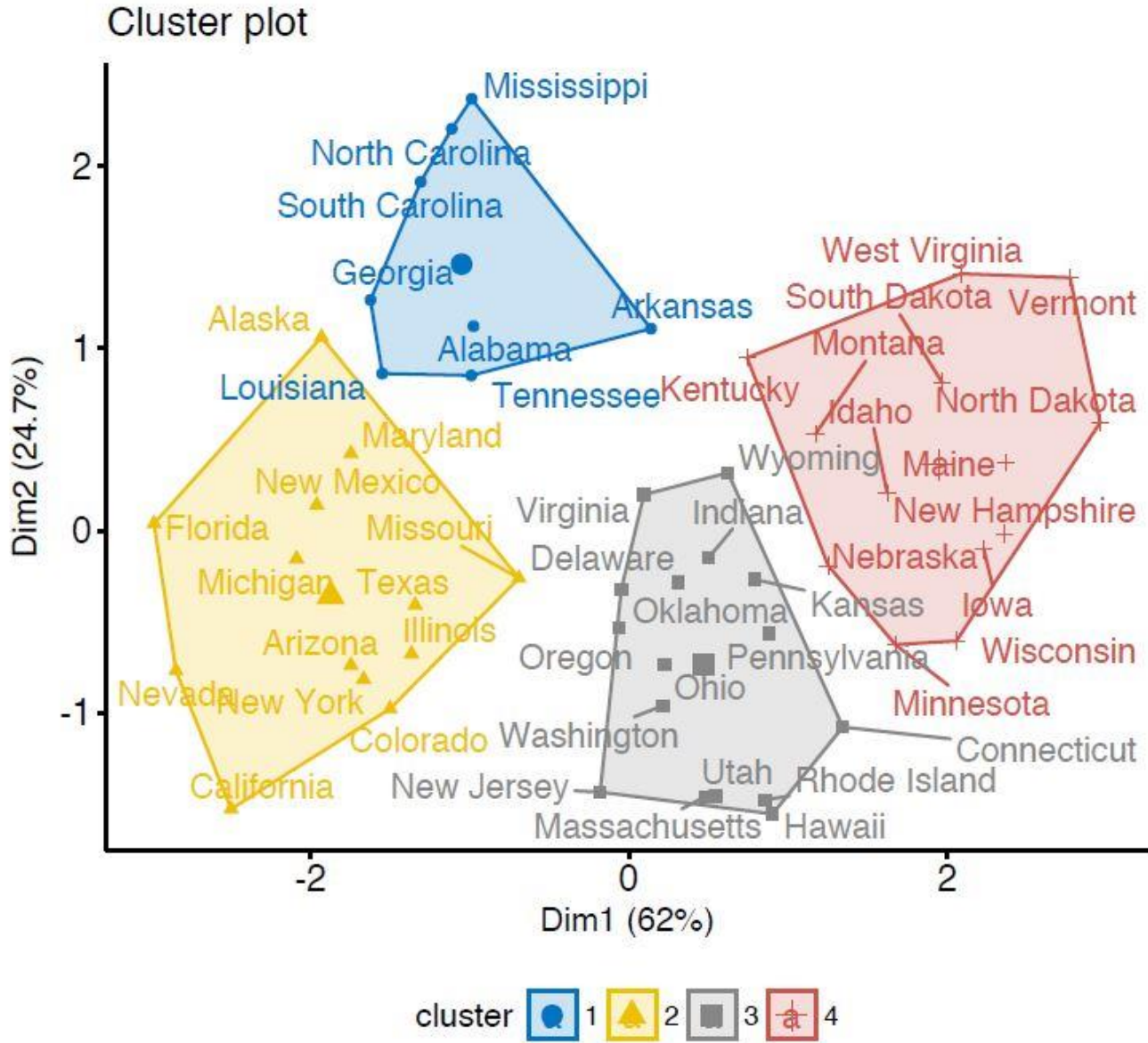
Figure 1. Heat map of dimensions of spiritual intelligence and individual identity in different majors

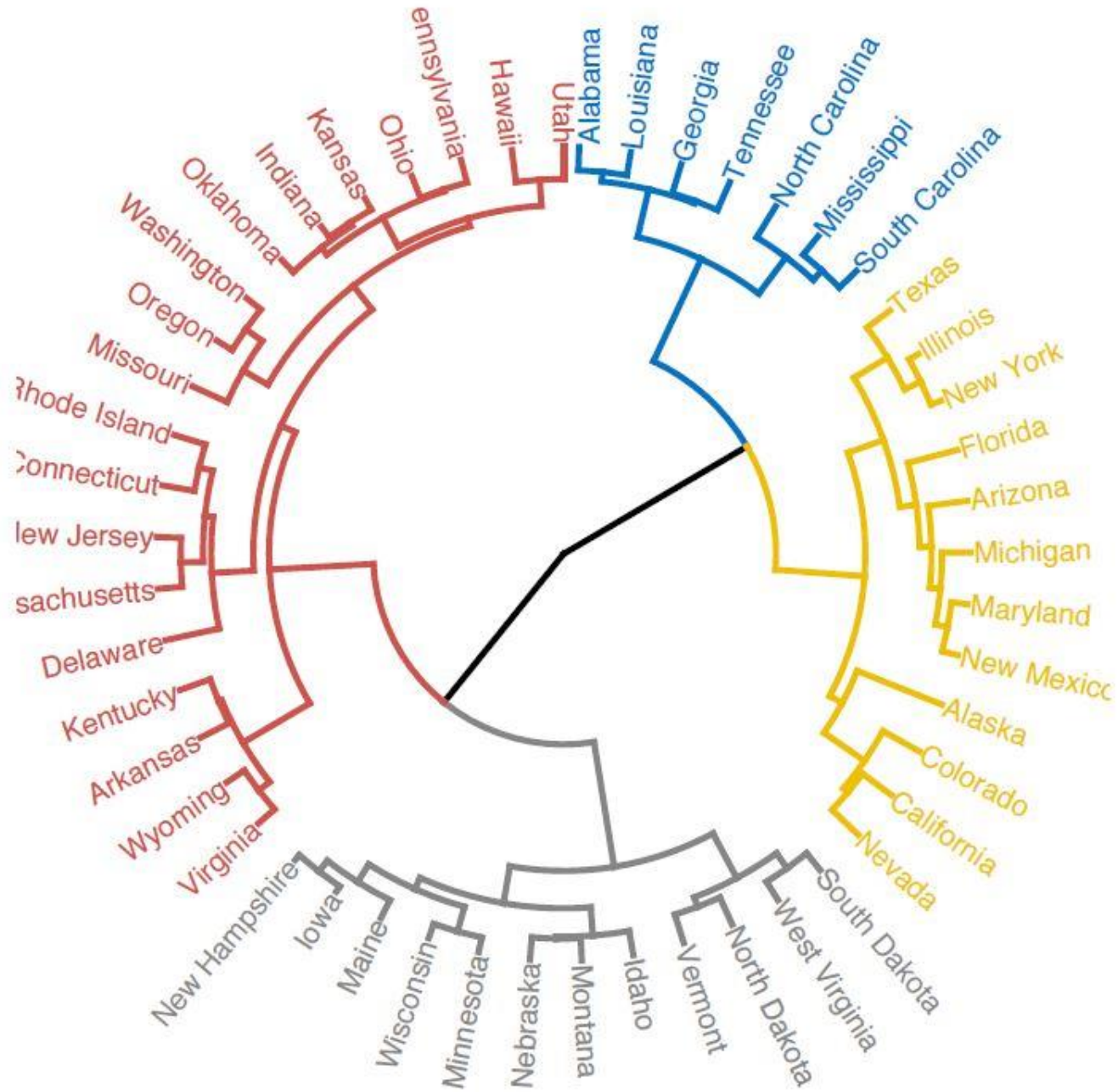


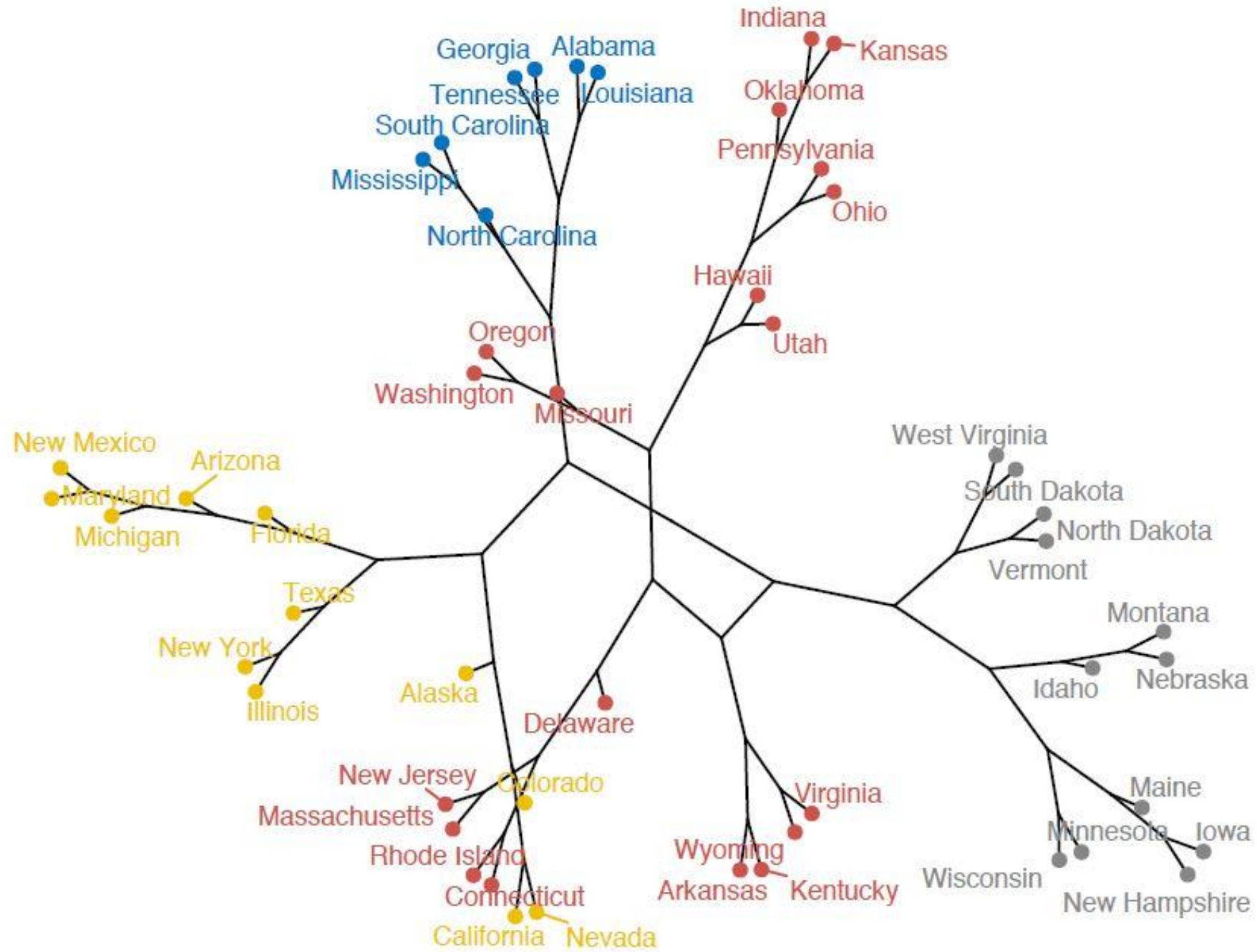


- Maserati Bora
- Ford Pantera L
- Ferrari Dino
- Mazda RX4 Wag
- Mazda RX4
- Lincoln Continenta
- Cadillac Fleetwood
- Chrysler Imperial
- Camaro Z28
- Duster 360
- Merc 450SLC
- Merc 450SE
- Merc 450SL
- Pontiac Firebird
- Hornet Sportabout
- AMC Javelin
- Dodge Challenger
- Honda Civic
- Toyota Corolla
- Fiat 128
- Fiat X1-9
- Volvo 142E
- Datsun 710
- Lotus Europa
- Porsche 914-2
- Merc 280C
- Merc 280
- Merc 230
- Merc 240D
- Toyota Corona
- Hornet 4 Drive
- Valiant









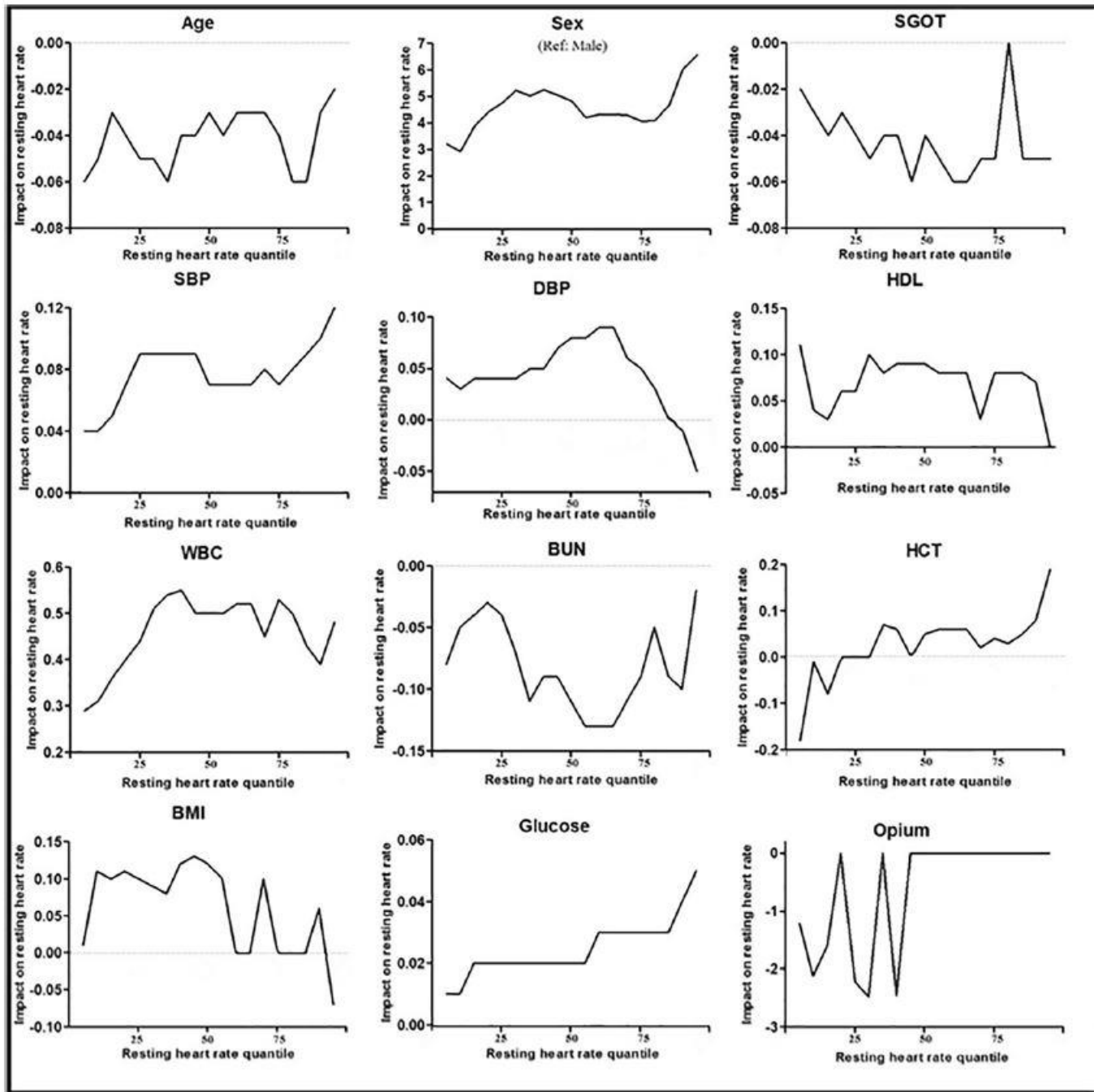


گزارش یافته های مدل رگرسیون خطی:



Table 2. Linear regression model for assessing the simultaneous effect of variables on the RLS scale.

Variable	Coefficient	SE	Standardized coefficient	<i>p</i> -Value
Constant	16.96	11.78	–	0.15
Group	–4.99	2.28	–0.26	0.03
Sex	1.79	2.27	0.09	0.43
Age	–0.13	0.16	–0.08	0.44



گزارش یافته های مدل های رگرسیونی غیر خطی:

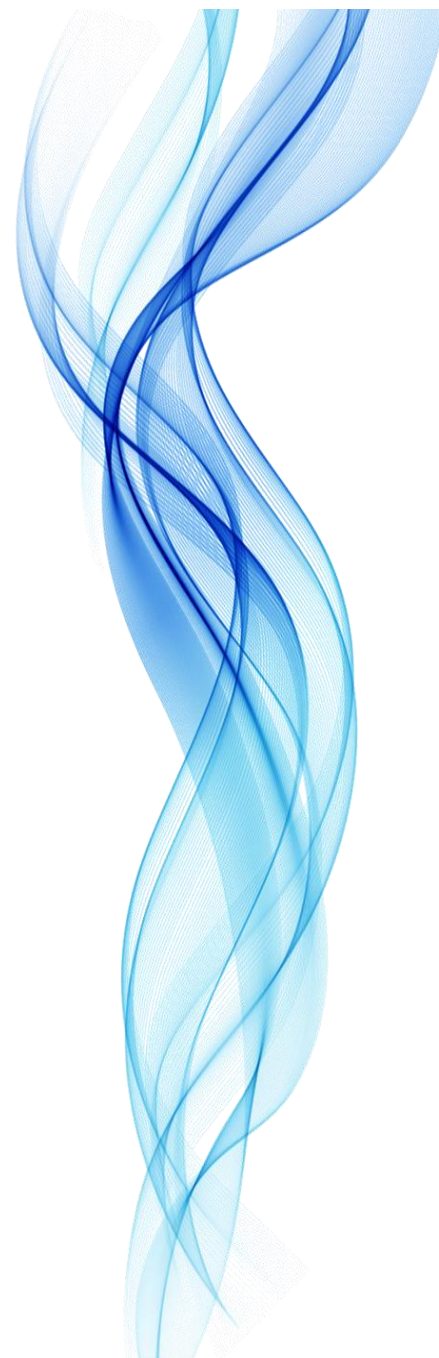
TABLE 5.

Assessment of risk factors for death among patients with COVID-19 and organ transplantation based on group LASSO analysis^a

Variable	Odds ratio	95% CI
Leukopenia	1.15	0.32, 4.13
Low albumin levels	4.48	1.16, 17.27
Duration between transplantation and COVID-19		
<3 mo	3.58	0.70, 18.17
3–12 mo	1.00	0.30, 3.36
1–5 y	1.00	0.48, 2.10
Longer than 5 y	Reference	–

^aVariables with $P < 0.10$ in bivariate analysis were entered in LASSO regression. CI, confidence interval; LASSO, least absolute shrinkage and selection operator.

Variable	Subgroup	Composite complication	Mortality (7245 Vs. 84)	Neurological (7236 Vs. 93)	Renal (6174 Vs. 1155)
		Adjusted RR	Adjusted RR	Adjusted RR	Adjusted RR
Age (year)		1.03 (1.02-1.03)	1.05 (1.02-1.10)	1.02 (0.99-1.04)	1.03 (1.02-1.03)
Female gender		---	1.08 (0.45-2.47)	---	---
CCS	CCS1	baseline	---	baseline	baseline
	CCS2	0.83 (0.68-1.00)		1.43 (0.66-2.91)	0.81 (0.67-0.98)
	CCS3	0.92 (0.75-1.12)		5.30 (2.90-9.64)	0.80 (0.64-0.98)
	CCS4	0.88 (0.68-1.12)		2.79 (1.27-5.85)	0.82 (0.64-1.06)
NYHA	NYHA 1	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline
	NYHA 2	1.40 (1.21-1.62)	0.86 (0.29-2.31)	0.85 (0.48-1.47)	1.46 (1.26-1.69)
	NYHA 3	0.93 (0.75-1.15)	1.20 (0.44-3.59)	0.43 (0.21-0.84)	0.96 (0.77- 1.20)
	NYHA 4	1.68 (1.25-2.24)	3.80 (1.44-12.67)	1.23 (0.55-2.64)	1.51 (1.11-2.04)
MI history	No MI	baseline	baseline	baseline	baseline
	MI less than 7 days before	1.32 (1.06-1.64)	3.03 (1.22-8.43)	2.49 (1.29-4.52)	1.11 (0.88-1.39)
	MI higher than 7 days before	0.82 (0.66-1.03)	1.07 (0.26-3.19)	1.62 (0.86-2.89)	0.78 (0.61-0.98)
Having previous CABG		1.30 (0.93-1.79)	2.28 (0.53-8.43)	1.35 (0.48-3.14)	1.32 (0.94-1.82)
Beta blocker drug consumption		0.94 (0.82-1.08)	---	---	0.94 (0.82-1.08)
Digoxin drug consumption		0.92 (0.81-1.06)	0.81 (0.34-1.66)	0.71 (0.46-1.11)	0.94 (0.82-1.08)
Diuretics drugs consumption		0.87 (0.71-1.05)	---	---	0.88 (0.72-1.08)
Diabetes status	None	baseline	baseline	---	---
	Diet	1.03 (0.78-1.34)	1.42 (0.22-5.86)		
	Oral alone	1.12 (0.97-1.30)	1.70 (0.74-4.11)		
	Insulin	1.29 (0.99-1.65)	2.94 (0.87-10.03)		
Operative urgency	Elective	baseline	---	---	baseline
	Urgent	1.07 (0.84-1.37)			1.10 (0.86-1.42)
	Emergency	0.86 (0.68-1.10)			0.87 (0.68-1.12)
Having Pulmonary hypertension		1.22 (0.82-1.78)	1.51 (0.12-8.33)	5.24 (2.23-10.99)	1.26 (0.81-1.84)



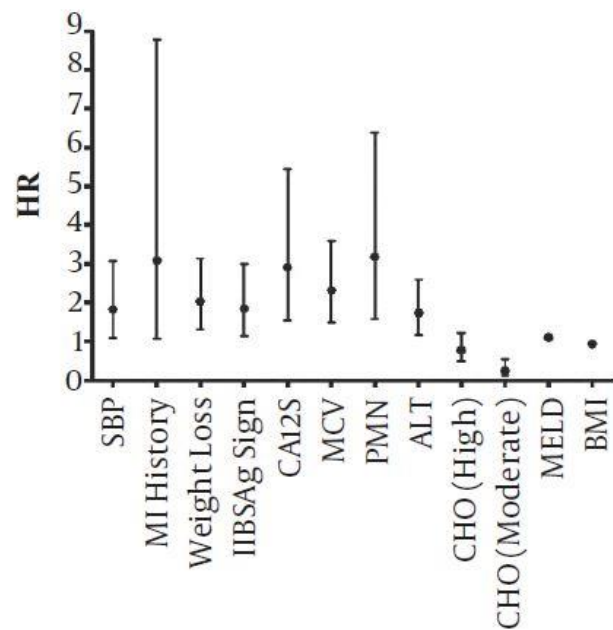
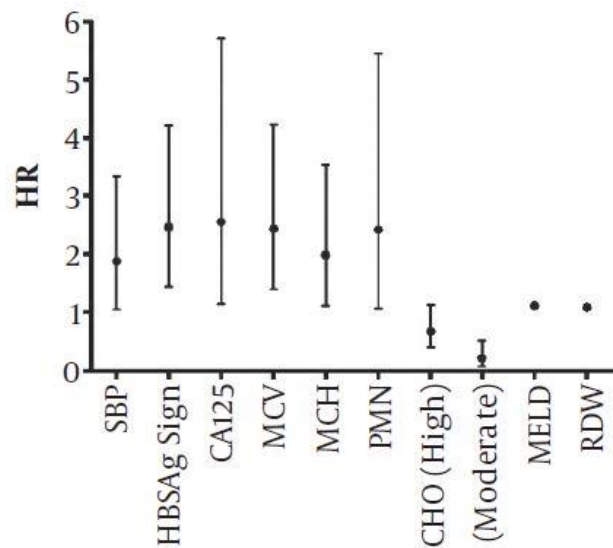
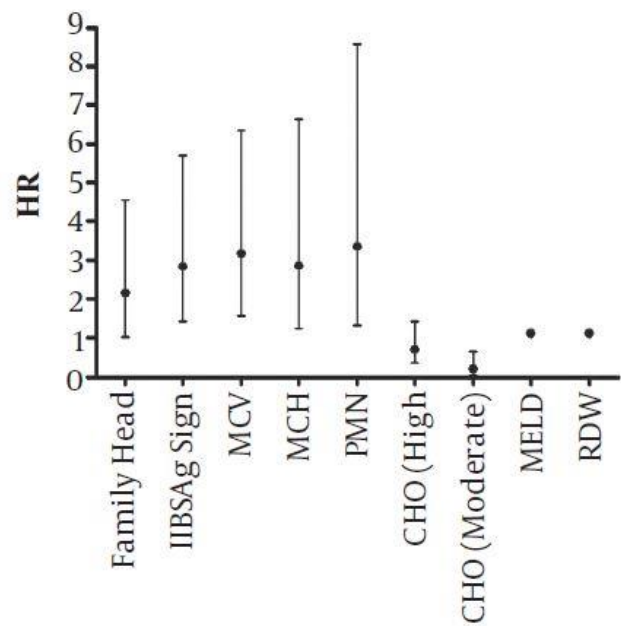
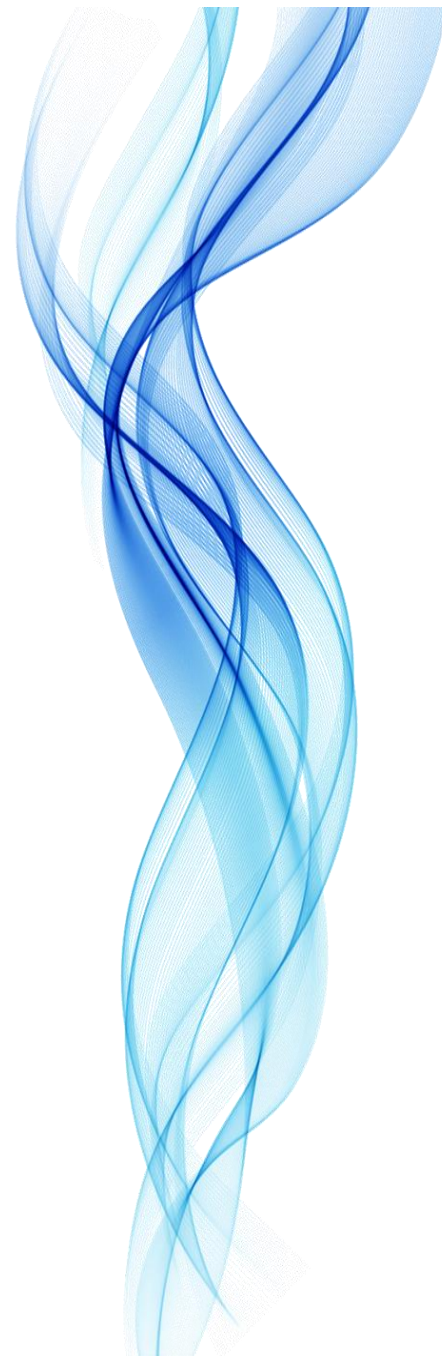


Figure 1. Determinants of Survival in the First 3, 6, and 12 Months of Follow-up (from left to right) in Patients on Liver Transplantation Waiting List at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Iran (HR: hazard ratio; HBsAg: hepatitis B surface antigen; MCV: mean corpuscular volume; MCH: mean corpuscular hemoglobin; PMN: polymorphonuclear leukocytes; CHO: carbohydrate; MELD: model for end-stage liver disease; RDW: red cell distribution width; SBP: spontaneous bacterial peritonitis; CA125: cancer antigen 125; MI: myocardial infarction; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; BMI: body mass index).



Results: The results showed that both cognitive emotion regulation therapy and transcranial direct electrical stimulation had an effect on unplanned, motor and cognitive impulsivity, but direct transcranial electrical stimulation compared to cognitive emotion regulation therapy in the cognitive impulsivity component of students. It has been more effective with specific learning disabilities.

Results: The results showed that both cognitive emotion regulation treatments and transcranial direct electrical stimulation on the components of impulsivity, namely motor impulsivity ($F_{(51,1)}=9.64$; $P<0.01$; partial $\eta^2=0.27$), impulsivity Cognitive ($F_{(51,1)}= 37.45$; $P<0.01$; partial $\eta^2=0.60$), and lack of planning ($F_{(51,1)}=16.17$; $P<0.01$; partial $\eta^2= 0.39$), have had an impact. However, studies of pairwise comparisons showed that direct transcranial electrical stimulation ($M=11.72$) was more effective in reducing cognitive impulsivity of students with specific learning disabilities than cognitive emotion



A Checklist for statistical Assessment of Medical Papers (the CHAMP statement): explanation and elaboration

Mohammad Ali Mansournia ^{1,2} Gary S Collins,^{3,4}
Rasmus Oestergaard Nielsen ^{5,6} Maryam Nazemipour,⁷ Nicholas P Jewell,^{8,9}
Douglas G Altman,³ Michael J Campbell¹⁰

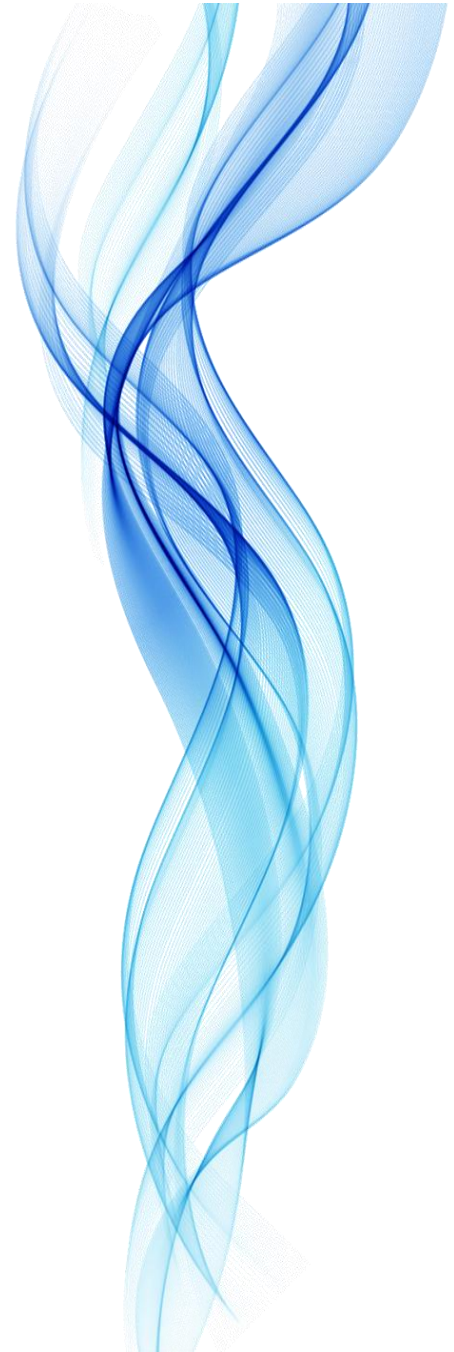


Table 1 Checklist for statistical Assessment of Medical Papers**Design and conduct**

1. Clear description of the goal of research, study objective(s), study design and study population	Yes	Unclear	No
2. Clear description of outcomes, exposures/treatments and covariates, and their measurement methods	Yes	Unclear	No
3. Validity of the study design	Yes	Unclear	No
4. Clear statement and justification of sample size	Yes	Unclear	No
5. Clear declaration of design violations and acceptability of the design violations	Yes	Unclear	No
6. Consistency between the paper and its previously published protocol	Yes	Unclear	No

Data analysis

7. Correct and complete description of statistical methods	Yes	Unclear	No
8. Valid statistical methods used and assumptions outlined	Yes	Unclear	No
9. Appropriate assessment of treatment effect or interaction between treatment and another covariate	Yes	Unclear	No
10. Correct use of correlation and associational statistical testing	Yes	Unclear	No
11. Appropriate handling of continuous predictors	Yes	Unclear	No
12. CIs do not include impossible values	Yes	Unclear	No
13. Appropriate comparison of baseline characteristics between the study arms in randomised trials	Yes	Unclear	No
14. Correct assessment and adjustment of confounding	Yes	Unclear	No
15. Avoiding model extrapolation not supported by data	Yes	Unclear	No
16. Adequate handling of missing data	Yes	Unclear	No

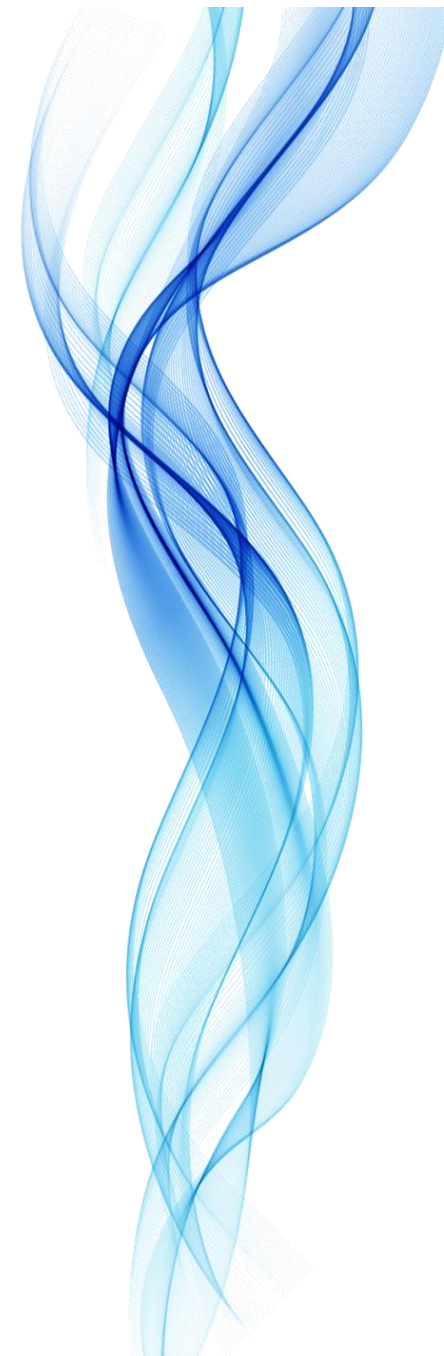


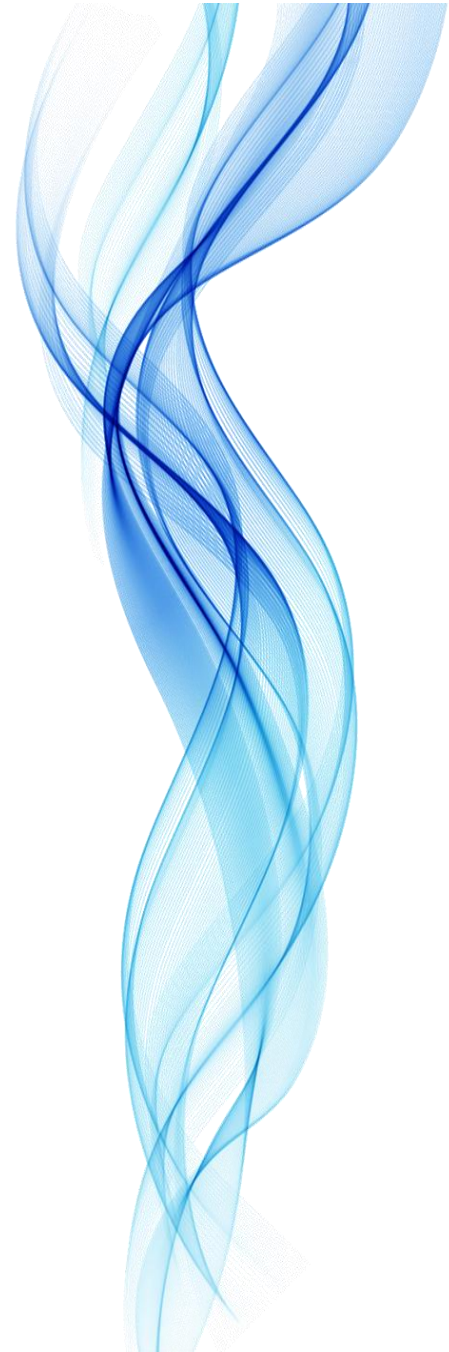
Reporting and presentation

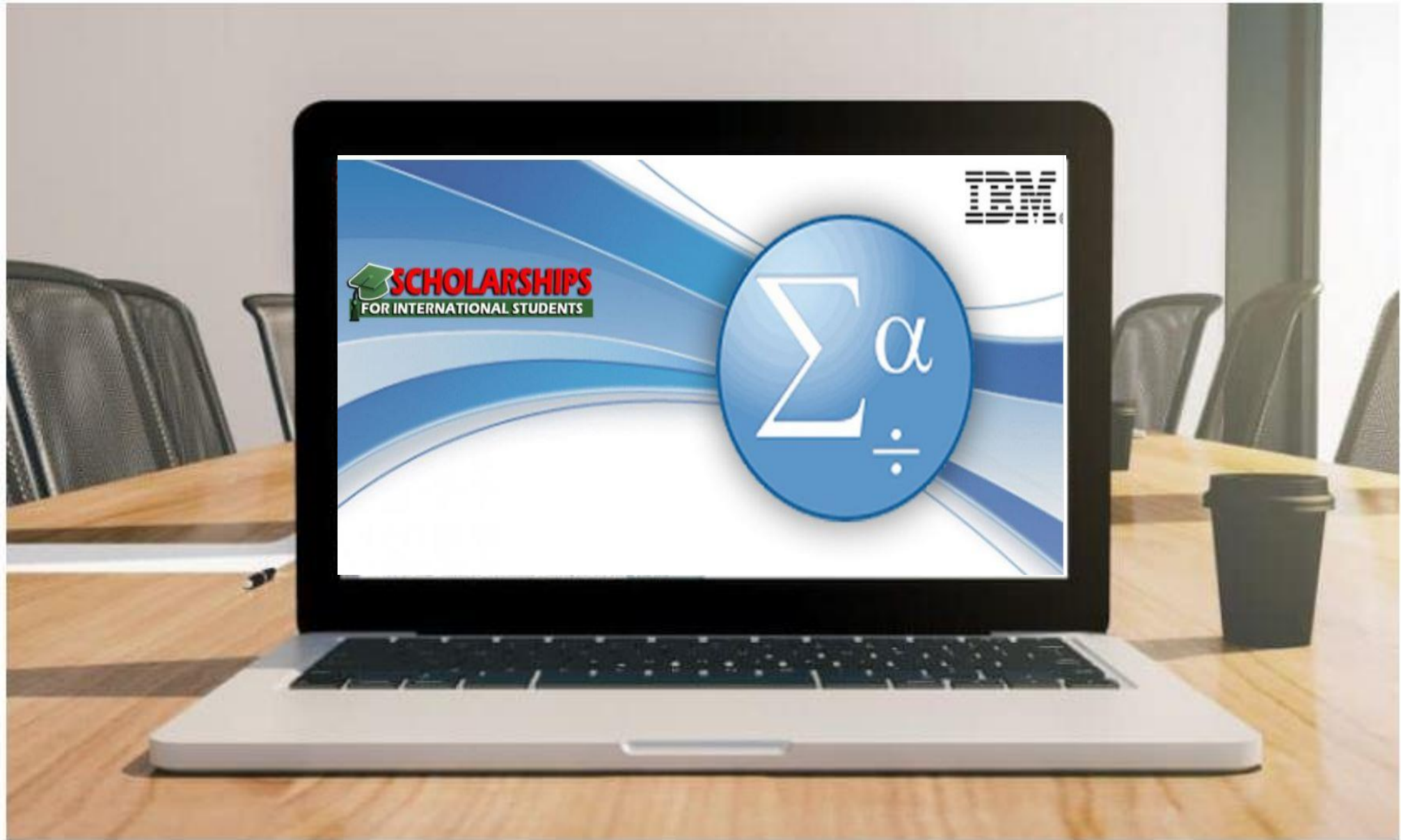
17. Adequate and correct description of the data	Yes	Unclear	No
18. Descriptive results provided as occurrence measures with CIs and analytical results provided as association measures and CIs along with p values	Yes	Unclear	No
19. CIs provided for the contrast between groups rather than for each group	Yes	Unclear	No
20. Avoiding selective reporting of analyses and p-hacking	Yes	Unclear	No
21. Appropriate and consistent numerical precisions for effect sizes, test statistics and p values, and reporting the p values rather than their range	Yes	Unclear	No
22. Providing sufficient numerical results that could be included in a subsequent meta-analysis	Yes	Unclear	No
23. Acceptable presentation of figures and tables	Yes	Unclear	No

Interpretation

24. Interpreting the results based on association measures and 95% CIs along with p values, and correctly interpreting large p values as indecisive results, not evidence of absence of an effect	Yes	Unclear	No
25. Using CIs rather than post hoc power analysis for interpreting the results of studies	Yes	Unclear	No
26. Correctly interpreting occurrence or association measures	Yes	Unclear	No
27. Distinguishing causation from association and correlation	Yes	Unclear	No
28. Results of prespecified analyses are distinguished from the results of exploratory analyses in the interpretation	Yes	Unclear	No
29. Appropriate discussion of the study methodological limitations	Yes	Unclear	No
30. Drawing only conclusions supported by the statistical analysis and no generalisation of the results to subjects outside the target population	Yes	Unclear	No







Analyze Direct Marketing Graphs Utilities Add-ons Window Help

- Reports
- Descriptive Statistics
- Tables
- Compare Means**
 - Means...
 - One-Sample T Test...**
 - Independent-Samples T Test...
 - Paired-Samples T Test...
 - One-Way ANOVA...
- General Linear Model
- Generalized Linear Models
- Mixed Models
- Correlate
- Regression
- Loglinear
- Neural Networks
- Classify

One-Sample T Test

Test Variable(s):
age [age]

Options...
Bootstrap...

One-Sample T Test: Options

Confidence Interval Percentage: 95 %

Missing Values

- Exclude cases analysis by analysis
- Exclude cases listwise

Continue Cancel Help

Test Value: 0

OK Paste Reset Cancel Help

ID [ID]
patientId [patientId]
gender [gender]
canadian cardiva...
New York heart a...
Most.recent.myoc...
previousPCI [prev...
BMI (body mass i...
history diabetes [...
Last Pre Operativ...
history chromic ...
history extra Card...
ejection Fraction ...
post Operation L...
GFR_48
duration of Intuba...
cardiopulmonary ...
aortic Cross Cla...
operative Urgenc...
type of Operation ...
pulmonary Hypert...
duration of ICU (...
duration of Hospi...
smoking History [...
Statistics



One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
age	7329	61.10	11.380	.133

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
age	459.603	7328	.000	61.096	60.84	61.36





4	low	
dose	1	
4	0	
dose	1	
No	0	
No	0	
dose	0	
No	0	
No	0	
4	0	
No	0	
4	0	
4	0	
No	0	
4	0	
4	0	
4	0	
No	0	
No	0	
4	0	
4	0	
4	0	
No	0	
No	0	
dose	0	

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
low	7329	.14	.350	.004

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
low	34.967	7328	.000	.143	.13	.15





00

4	low
w dose	1.00
4	.00
w dose	1.00
No	.00
No	.00
h dose	.00
No	.00
No	.00
4	.00
No	.00
4	.00
4	.00
No	.00
4	.00
4	.00
4	.00
4	.00
No	.00
No	.00
4	.00
4	.00
4	.00
No	.00
No	.00
h dose	.00

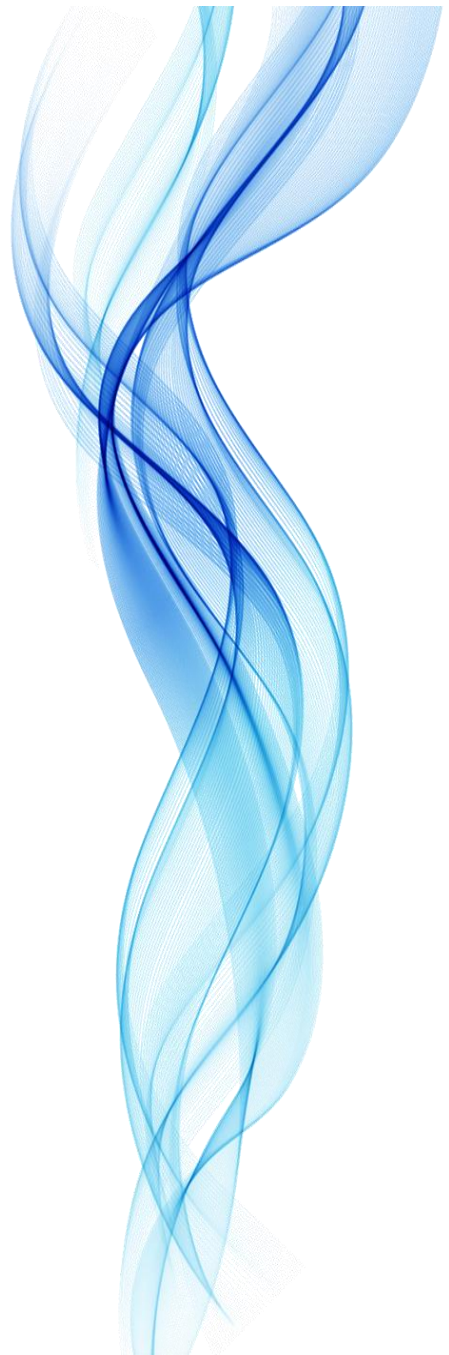
T-Test

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
low	7329	.1430	.35009	.00409

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
low	34.967	7328	.000	.14299	.1350	.1510



Proportions

One-Sample Proportions Confidence Intervals

	Interval Type	Observed			Asymptotic Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	
		Successes	Trials	Proportion		Lower	Upper
Gender of Employee = m	Agresti-Coull	258	475	.543	.023	.498	.587
	Jeffreys	258	475	.543	.023	.498	.588
	Wilson Score	258	475	.543	.023	.498	.587

One-Sample Proportions Tests

	Test Type	Observed			Observed - Test Value ^a	Asymptotic Standard Error	Z	Significance	
		Successes	Trials	Proportion				One-Sided p	Two-Sided p
Gender of Employee = m	Mid-p Adjusted Binomial	258	475	.543	.043	.023		.030	.060
	Score	258	475	.543	.043	.023	1.881	.030	.060

a. Test Value = .5



Group Statistics

	gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
age	male	5185	60.55	11.451	.159
	female	2144	62.42	11.099	.240

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
age	Equal variances assumed	10.403	.001	-6.409	7327	.000	-1.868	.291	-2.439	-1.296
	Equal variances not assumed			-6.492	4115.144	.000	-1.868	.288	-2.432	-1.304



Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Last Pre Operative Creatinine	1.23380	7329	9.363683	.109377
	post Operation LabTest After 48 hours_creatinine	1.1894	7329	1.79375	.02095

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Last Pre Operative Creatinine & post Operation LabTest After 48 hours_creatinine	7329	.005	.667

Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Last Pre Operative Creatinine - post Operation LabTest After 48 hours_creatinine	.044395	9.525085	.111262	-.173711	.262500	.399	7328	.690



Mann-Whitney Test

Ranks

	gender	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
BMI (body mass index)	male	5185	3619.52	18767191.00
	female	2144	3775.00	8093594.00
	Total	7329		

Test Statistics^a

	BMI (body mass index)
Mann-Whitney U	5322486.000
Wilcoxon W	18767191.00
Z	-2.862
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.004

a. Grouping Variable: gender



Univariate Analysis of Variance

Between-Subjects Factors

	N
Statin.use 0	2253
1	5076

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Dependent Variable: post Operation LabTest After 48 hours_creatinine

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	2.417 ^a	2	1.209	.376	.687
Intercept	8594.628	1	8594.628	2670.738	.000
LastPreOperativeCreatinine	.579	1	.579	.180	.672
Statin.use	1.822	1	1.822	.566	.452
Error	23575.598	7326	3.218		
Total	33946.266	7329			
Corrected Total	23578.015	7328			

a. R Squared = .000 (Adjusted R Squared = .000)



Logistic Regression

Case Processing Summary

Unweighted Cases ^a		N	Percent
Selected Cases	Included in Analysis	5440	74.2
	Missing Cases	1889	25.8
	Total	7329	100.0
Unselected Cases		0	.0
Total		7329	100.0

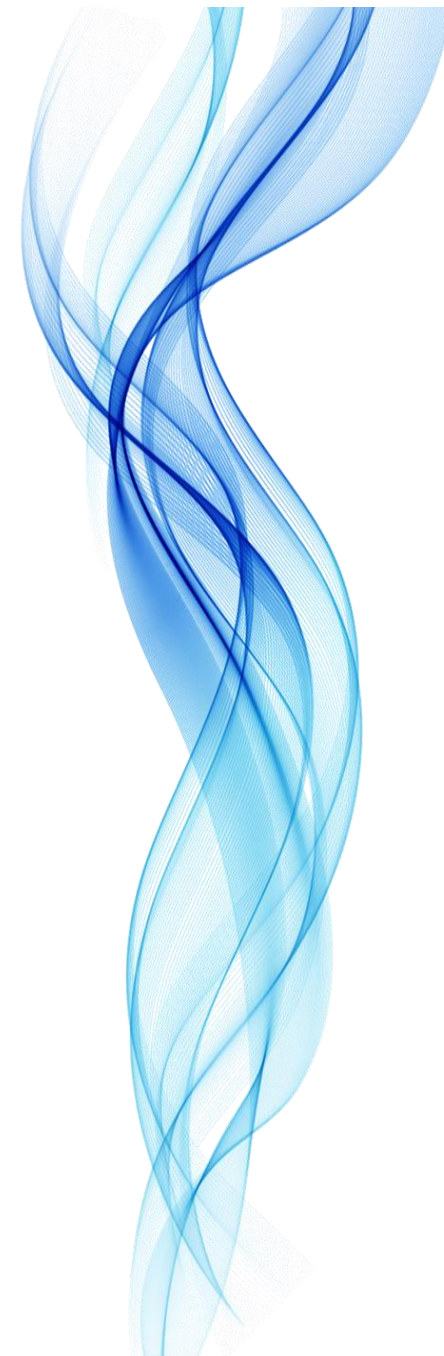
a. If weight is in effect, see classification table for the total number of cases.

Dependent Variable Encoding

Original Value	Internal Value
0	0
1	1

Categorical Variables Codings

		Frequency	Parameter coding		
			(1)	(2)	(3)
New York heart association	NAYHA I	2704	.000	.000	.000
	NAYHA II	1693	1.000	.000	.000
	NAYHA III	750	.000	1.000	.000
	NAYHA IV	293	.000	.000	1.000
gender	male	3836	.000		
	female	1604	1.000		



Block 0: Beginning Block

Classification Table^{a,b}

Observed		Predicted		
		Statin.use		Percentage Correct
		0	1	
Step 0	Statin.use	0	1	
	0	0	1461	.0
	1	0	3979	100.0
Overall Percentage				73.1

a. Constant is included in the model.

b. The cut value is .500

Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 0 Constant	1.002	.031	1072.710	1	.000	2.723

Variables not in the Equation

	Score	df	Sig.
Step 0 Variables age	65.229	1	.000
gender(1)	1.043	1	.307
NYHA	.311	3	.958
NYHA(1)	.234	1	.629
NYHA(2)	.154	1	.695
NYHA(3)	.009	1	.926
BMI	2.618	1	.106
Overall Statistics	72.011	6	.000



Block 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	73.039	6	.000
	Block	73.039	6	.000
	Model	73.039	6	.000

Model Summary

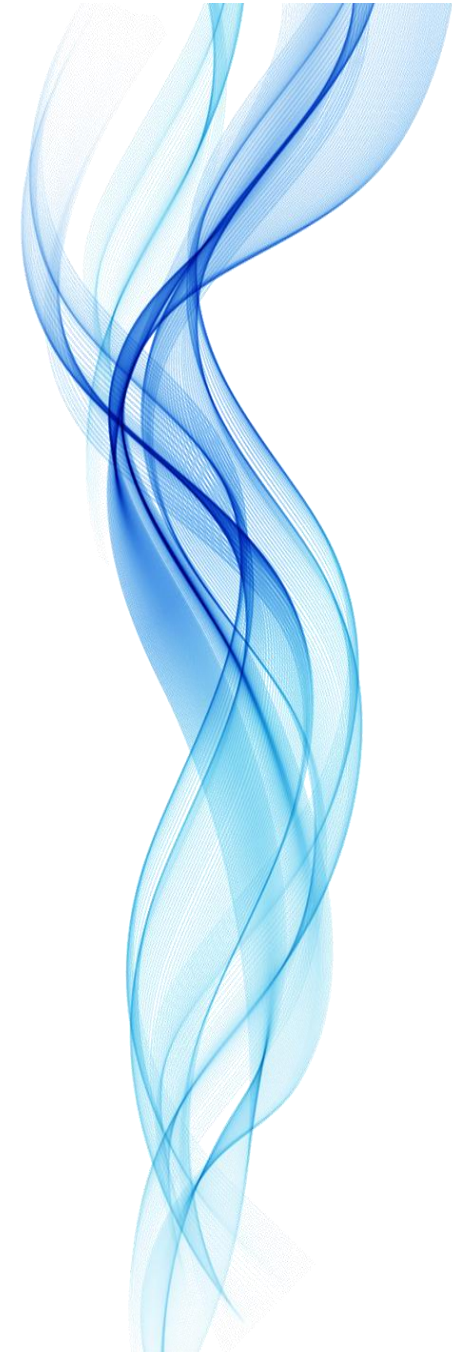
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	6257.244 ^a	.013	.019

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number 5 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Classification Table^a

		Predicted		
		Statin.use		Percentage Correct
		0	1	
Step 1	Statin.use 0	20	1441	1.4
	1	4	3975	99.9
Overall Percentage				73.4

a. The cut value is .500



Variables in the Equation

	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a						
age	.022	.003	67.136	1	.000	1.022
gender(1)	-.108	.068	2.528	1	.112	.898
NYHA			.521	3	.914	
NYHA(1)	-.042	.070	.349	1	.555	.959
NYHA(2)	.019	.095	.040	1	.841	1.019
NYHA(3)	.008	.141	.003	1	.956	1.008
BMI	.013	.007	4.098	1	.043	1.013
Constant	-.651	.245	7.076	1	.008	.522

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: age, gender, NYHA, BMI.



Logistic Regression

Dependent: Statin.use

Block 1 of 1

Covariates:
age
gender(Cat)
NYHA(Cat)
BMI

Method: Forward: Conditional

Logistic Regression

OK Paste

Logistic Regression

Dependent: Statin.use

Block 2 of 2

Covariates:
Most.recent.myocardia.infarct(Cat)

Method: Enter

Selection Variable:

OK Paste Reset Cancel Help



General Linear Model

Within-Subjects Factors

Measure: MEASURE_1

factor1	Dependent Variable
1	T1.score
2	T2.score
3	T3.score

Between-Subjects Factors

	Value Label	N
group 0	control	43
1	booklet	55
2	media	55

Multivariate Tests^a

Effect		Value	F	Hypothesis df	Error df	Sig.
factor1	Pillai's Trace	.477	67.901 ^b	2.000	149.000	.000
	Wilks' Lambda	.523	67.901 ^b	2.000	149.000	.000
	Hotelling's Trace	.911	67.901 ^b	2.000	149.000	.000
	Roy's Largest Root	.911	67.901 ^b	2.000	149.000	.000
factor1 * group	Pillai's Trace	.265	11.476	4.000	300.000	.000
	Wilks' Lambda	.746	11.742 ^b	4.000	298.000	.000
	Hotelling's Trace	.324	12.005	4.000	296.000	.000
	Roy's Largest Root	.266	19.930 ^c	2.000	150.000	.000

a. Design: Intercept + group
Within Subjects Design: factor1

b. Exact statistic

c. The statistic is an upper bound on F that yields a lower bound on the significance level.



Mauchly's Test of Sphericity^a

Measure: MEASURE_1

Within Subjects Effect	Mauchly's W	Approx. Chi-Square	df	Sig.	Epsilon ^b		
					Greenhouse-Geisser	Huynh-Feldt	Lower-bound
factor1	.867	21.302	2	.000	.882	.904	.500

Tests the null hypothesis that the error covariance matrix of the orthonormalized transformed dependent variables is proportional to an identity matrix.

- a. Design: Intercept + group
Within Subjects Design: factor1
- b. May be used to adjust the degrees of freedom for the averaged tests of significance. Corrected tests are displayed in the Tests of Within-Subjects Effects table.

Tests of Within-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1

Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
factor1	Sphericity Assumed	207.749	2	103.875	93.095	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	207.749	1.765	117.712	93.095	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	207.749	1.808	114.897	93.095	.000
	Lower-bound	207.749	1.000	207.749	93.095	.000
factor1 * group	Sphericity Assumed	65.102	4	16.275	14.586	.000
	Greenhouse-Geisser	65.102	3.530	18.444	14.586	.000
	Huynh-Feldt	65.102	3.616	18.002	14.586	.000
	Lower-bound	65.102	2.000	32.551	14.586	.000
Error(factor1)	Sphericity Assumed	334.737	300	1.116		
	Greenhouse-Geisser	334.737	264.734	1.264		
	Huynh-Feldt	334.737	271.220	1.234		
	Lower-bound	334.737	150.000	2.232		



Tests of Within-Subjects Contrasts

Measure: MEASURE_1

Source	factor1	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
factor1	Linear	182.519	1	182.519	130.436	.000
	Quadratic	25.231	1	25.231	30.315	.000
factor1 * group	Linear	43.720	2	21.860	15.622	.000
	Quadratic	21.382	2	10.691	12.845	.000
Error(factor1)	Linear	209.894	150	1.399		
	Quadratic	124.843	150	.832		

Tests of Between-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1

Transformed Variable: Average

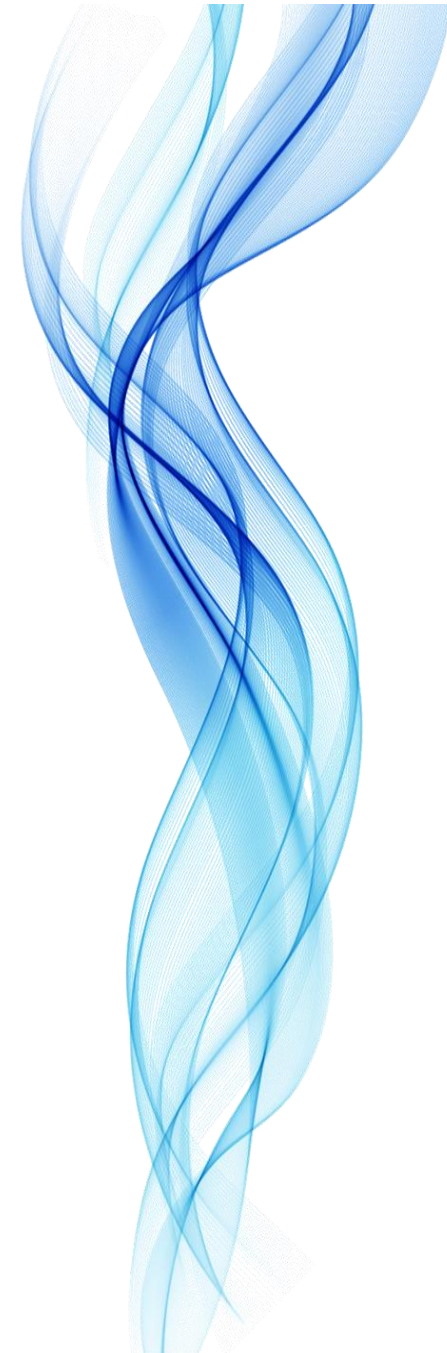
Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Intercept	14201.123	1	14201.123	2805.912	.000
group	244.493	2	122.246	24.154	.000
Error	759.172	150	5.061		



Tests of Within-Subjects Effects

Measure: MEASURE_1

group	Source		Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
control	factor1	Sphericity Assumed	4.899	2	2.450	3.875	.081
		Greenhouse-Geisser	4.899	1.602	3.059	3.875	.077
		Huynh-Feldt	4.899	1.655	2.960	3.875	.079
		Lower-bound	4.899	1.000	4.899	3.875	.078
	Error(factor1)	Sphericity Assumed	53.101	84	.632		
		Greenhouse-Geisser	53.101	67.268	.789		
		Huynh-Feldt	53.101	69.521	.764		
		Lower-bound	53.101	42.000	1.264		
booklet	factor1	Sphericity Assumed	193.976	2	96.988	49.559	.000
		Greenhouse-Geisser	193.976	1.873	103.557	49.559	.000
		Huynh-Feldt	193.976	1.938	100.091	49.559	.000
		Lower-bound	193.976	1.000	193.976	49.559	.000
	Error(factor1)	Sphericity Assumed	211.358	108	1.957		
		Greenhouse-Geisser	211.358	101.149	2.090		
		Huynh-Feldt	211.358	104.652	2.020		
		Lower-bound	211.358	54.000	3.914		
media	factor1	Sphericity Assumed	101.055	2	50.527	77.647	.000
		Greenhouse-Geisser	101.055	1.484	68.098	77.647	.000
		Huynh-Feldt	101.055	1.516	66.656	77.647	.000
		Lower-bound	101.055	1.000	101.055	77.647	.000
	Error(factor1)	Sphericity Assumed	70.279	108	.651		
		Greenhouse-Geisser	70.279	80.133	.877		
		Huynh-Feldt	70.279	81.867	.858		
		Lower-bound	70.279	54.000	1.301		



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