

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2501230 Biomedical Sciences	FB	1	2

Contact

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Use of languages

Principal working language: spanish (spa)
Some groups entirely in English: No
Some groups entirely in Catalan: No
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

Teachers

Leonardo Pardo Carrasco
Ferran Torres
José Ríos

Prerequisites

No official prerequisites, but it is recommended that the students have previous knowledge of elementary mathematics concepts including derivation and integration.

Objectives and Contextualisation

Biostatistics and Data Analysis aims to introduce students to the fundamental knowledge and use of basic tools of knowledge, according to the scientific method.

The course will address issues relating to research in the fields of biology and medicine using mathematical method and especially from probability theory. This approach will quantify accurately, significant relationships between different phenomena related to human health and disease from the perspective of biomedical research.

To achieve these objectives, the student must work with different conceptual and methodological tools, instruments needed to develop a vision of biomedicine according to scientific rigor.

Skills

- Apply knowledge acquired to the planning and implementation of research, development and innovation projects in a biomedical research laboratory, a clinical department laboratory or the biomedical industry.
- Describe biomedical problems in terms of causes, mechanisms and treatments.
- Develop critical thinking and reasoning and communicate ideas effectively, both in the mother tongue and in other languages.
- Develop independent learning habits and motivation to continue training at postgraduate level.
- Develop independent learning strategies.
- Develop scientific knowledge, critical reasoning and creativity.
- Generate innovative and competitive proposals for research and professional activities.

- Identify and understand the advances and challenges of research.
- Read and critically analyse original and review papers on biomedical issues and assess and choose the appropriate methodological descriptions for biomedical laboratory research work.
- Show respect for the ethical and legal aspects of research and professional activities.
- Work as part of a group with members of other professions, understanding their viewpoint and establishing a constructive collaboration.

Learning outcomes

1. Design, plan and interpret different studies in order to tackle public health problems.
2. Determine the sample size needed to contrast the hypothesis.
3. Develop critical thinking and reasoning and communicate ideas effectively, both in the mother tongue and in other languages.
4. Develop independent learning habits and motivation to continue training at postgraduate level.
5. Develop independent learning strategies.
6. Develop scientific knowledge, critical reasoning and creativity.
7. Distinguish between the different sources of information on health problems.
8. Draw up and contrast hypotheses and identify the errors associated with them.
9. Estimate population parameters from the corresponding sample parameters.
10. Generate innovative and competitive proposals for research and professional activities.
11. Identify and understand the advances and challenges of research.
12. Interpret problems and intervention measures in public health.
13. Show respect for the ethical and legal aspects of research and professional activities.
14. Understand and critique scientific articles on statistics.
15. Work as part of a group with members of other professions, understanding their viewpoint and establishing a constructive collaboration.

Content

UNIT 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Definition and objectives
- 1.2. Population and sample
- 1.3. Descriptive statistics, probability theory and inferential statistics

UNIT 2. MONOVARIANT DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

- 2.1. Quantitative and qualitative variables. Absolute, relative and cumulative frequencies. Graphic representations
- 2.2. Continuous quantitative variables. Enumerative data: Frequency tables. Graphic representations. Measures of central tendency: mean, median and mode. Measures of dispersion: range, variance, standard deviation and coefficient of variation. Morphological measures: bias and kurtosis

UNIT 3. BIVARIANT DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

- 3.1. Qualitative relationship between two variables: Contingency tables. Relationship between continuous quantitative and qualitative variables. Relationship between two continuous quantitative variables (correlation coefficient)
- 3.2. Matching data (repeated measurements)

UNIT 4. PROBABILITY THEORY

- 4.1. Experiment random sample space and event
- 4.2. Event operations: union, intersection, difference and contrary events. Incompatible events

- 4.3. Absolute and relative frequencies. Probability
- 4.3. Conditional probability. Independent events. Probability of union and intersection of events
- 4.4. Bayes Theorem
- 4.5. Measuring the frequency of a disease in the population. Incidence and prevalence
- 4.6. Evaluation of risk factors. Relative risk and odds ratio
- 4.7. Evaluation of diagnostic criteria. Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values

UNIT 5. RANDOM VARIABLES

- 5.1. Discrete and continuous random variables
- 5.2. Probability density function, probability distribution function, expectation and variance of discrete and continuous random variables
- 5.3. Probability distributions from discrete random variables: Binomial and Poisson
- 5.4. Probability distributions from continuous random variables: normal, χ^2 , Student's t and Fisher Snedecor F
- 5.5. Central Limit Theorem. De Moivre theorem. Sampling distribution. Interval Probability

UNIT 6. ESTIMATION

- 6.1. Estimation methods: interval confidence. Differences between probability and confidence intervals
- 6.2. Estimated mean, variance and proportion of population. Determination of the sample size

UNIT 7. HYPOTHESIS TESTING

- 7.1. Null and alternative hypothesis. Errors type I and type II or α and β risk. One-tailed and two-tailed contrasts. Significance level. Sample Size
- 7.2. Testing about population mean, population variance and population proportion
- 7.3. Testing about differences in mean, variance and proportions. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Nonparametric comparison of two samples: Mann-Whitney U test
- 7.4. Hypothesis testing of paired data. Nonparametric Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test

UNIT 8. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QUALITATIVE VARIABLES: CHI-SQUARE TESTS

- 8.1. Goodness-of-fit of theoretical distributions frequency distributions
- 8.2. Homogeneity and independence tests
- 8.3. McNemar test for paired data

UNIT 9. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE VARIABLES: ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA) AND REGRESSION

- 9.1. One-way ANOVA. Tests a priori and a posteriori
- 9.2. Two-way ANOVA and repeated measures.
- 9.3. Regression: Least squares, significance of the regression and confidence intervals for population parameters. Linearity and utility tests

UNIT 10. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO RANDOM QUANTITATIVE VARIABLES: CORRELATION

10.1. Correlation Coefficient. Significance of correlation coefficient. Comparison between regression and correlation

Methodology

Theory lectures:

The lectures will be taught with magistral methodology, trying to encourage maximum interaction and student participation. The classes will be supported by audiovisual media. The material used in class by the teacher will be available on the Virtual Campus. It is recommended to print and bring to class this material for use as support when taking notes. Students will be encouraged to deepen the knowledge acquired in class using bibliography and the simulation software recommended.

Problem classes / seminars:

Given the nature and orientation of the subject, classes of problems play a key role in their development and learning of the subject.

Collections of problems will deliver through the Virtual Campus, organized according to topics of the course. The students will have to solve the problems, either in class or individually. Most of these problems were related to practical cases that allow students greater compression of the acquired knowledge in theory classes and personal study.

The sets of selected case studies introduced in seminars, will be solved in practical classes using the SPSS (or any other package) software, in order to achieve the learning object of the course.

Practical Classes:

The practical classes are essential for the proper fulfillment of the objectives of the course. In them, students will solve practical cases previously selected and discussed in seminars using SPSS software. Learning includes both the introduction and manipulation of data, using the facilities offered by this leading software for data analysis. The practices will be conducted individually or in pairs. The development of these classes will be linked to the theoretical and problems classes with good temporal correlation.

Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
Type: Directed			
Practical classes	14	0.56	1, 7, 8, 15
Seminars and problems classes	12	0.48	13, 14, 6, 3, 2, 1, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12
Theory lectures	24	0.96	13, 14, 6, 3, 2, 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15
Type: Supervised			
Consolidation practices	12	0.48	6, 3, 1, 7, 8, 12, 15
Type: Autonomous			
Personal study	42	1.68	14, 6, 5, 4, 1, 7, 11, 12
Reports of practices	2	0.08	6, 5, 4, 1, 8, 12

Resolution of exercises	24	0.96	14, 6, 5, 2, 1, 8, 9, 12
Tests resolution	10	0.4	6, 5, 4

Evaluation

Competences will be evaluated using the following criteria:

- Multiple-choice tests (with one or more correct answers per question) conceptual questions and troubleshooting [T1 tests (30%) and T2 (35%)]
- Practical tests in computer rooms [P1 tests (10%) and P2 (15%)] and,
- Attendance and reporting practices (10%)

Theoretical tests:

1st partial test	T1	30%
2nd partial test	T2	35%

Practical tests:

1st partial test	P1	10%
2nd partial test	P2	15%

Attendance and reporting practices

10%

- The overall minimum score required to pass the course by continuous assessment will be 5 points.
- To average and pass the course by continuous assessment, the minimum score in the theory exams will be 3 points.
- Failure to pass the course by continuous assessment, because not to have achieved a minimum of 3 points in any of the theoretical exams, imply a global score of 4 points.
- A student will be consider "Not assessable" if the value of all evaluation activities not let to achieve overall rating of 5, in case of having obtained the highest score in all of them.
- There will be a final exam or a final test summary, including all matter, both for students who have not passed the subject by continuous assessment or those who wish to increase rating (**which involves giving up the mark obtained by evaluation continued**). This exam will represent 65% of the final grade. The remaining 35% will continue depending on the results of the practical rating.
- From the second enrollment, students can decide whether or not, repeat the practical classes or only conduct the theoretical exams. In the latter case the percentage of the tests will be 40% and 60% (for 1st and 2nd partials, respectively) in case of continuous assessment and 100% for the final exam.
- Following the University regulations, the procedure, the place, date and time of the exams revision will be announced.

Evaluation activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
Practical test in computer rooms - 1st partial	10%	2	0.08	13, 6, 5, 4, 1, 7, 12
Practical test in computer rooms - 2nd partial	15%	2	0.08	13, 14, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 8, 9
Theoretical and practical questions - 2nd partial	35%	3	0.12	14, 6, 3, 2, 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15
Theoretical and practical questions - 1st partial	30%	3	0.12	14, 6, 3, 1, 7, 10, 11, 12, 15

Bibliography

Basic bibliography:

Milton JS. Estadística para biología y ciencias de la salud. 3a. Edición. Madrid: Interamericana. McGraw-Hill, 2001.

Daniel WW. Bioestadística. Base para el análisis de las ciencias de la salud. 4a Edición. Limusa Wiley, 2002.

Sentís J, Pardell H, Cobo E, Canela J. Manual de Bioestadística. 3a. Edición. Barcelona: Masson, 2003.

Sorribas A, Abella F, Gómez X, March J. Metodologia estadística en ciències de la salut: Del disseny de l'estudi a l'anàlisi de resultats. Edicions de la Universitat de Lleida i F.V. Libros. 1997.

Ferrán M, SPSS para Windows. Programación y Análisis estadístico. McGraw-Hill, 1996.

Ferrán M, SPSS para Windows. Análisis Estadístico. McGraw-Hill, 2001.

Web links:

<http://www.bioestadistica.uma.es/libro/>

http://www.hrc.es/bioest/M_docente.html

<http://davidmlane.com/hyperstat/index.html>

Simulators:

<http://web.udl.es/usuaris/q3695988/wenessim/Pagines/index.htm>

<http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/> - <http://demonstrations.wolfram.com/topic.html?topic=Statistics&limit=20>

<http://www.socr.ucla.edu/Applets.dir/>