

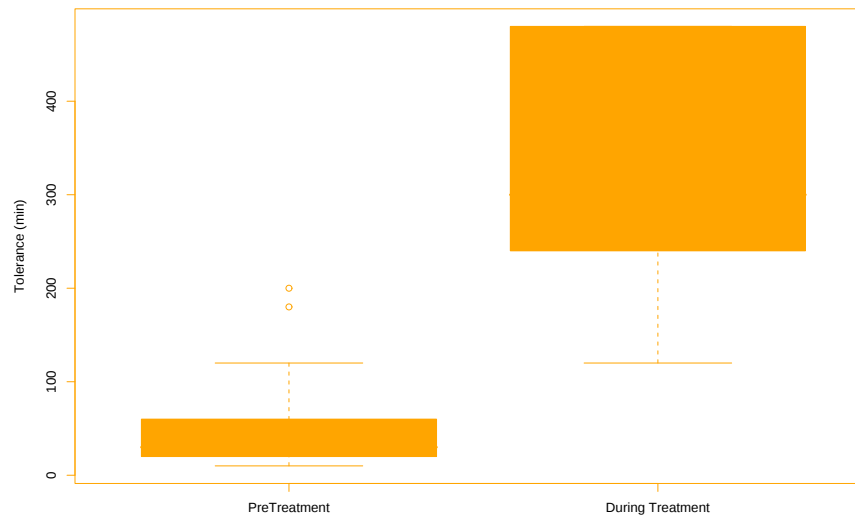
Bayesian Inference in a Normal Population

January 28, 2009

Lee Chapter 2, Statistical Sleuth Chapter 4

Example: SPF

A Sunlight Protection Factor (SPF) of 5 means an individual that can tolerate X minutes of sunlight without any sunscreen can tolerate $5X$ minutes with sunscreen.



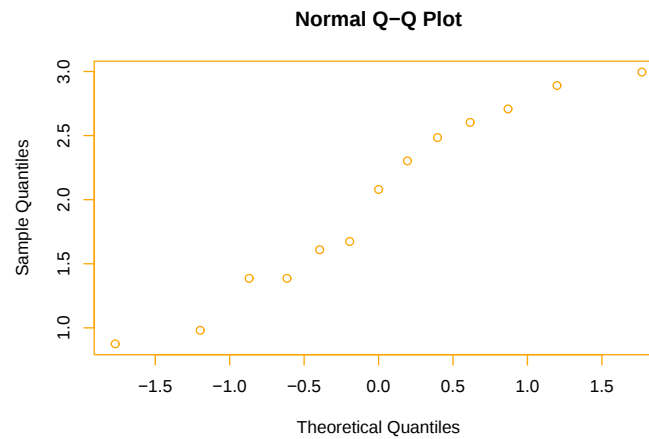
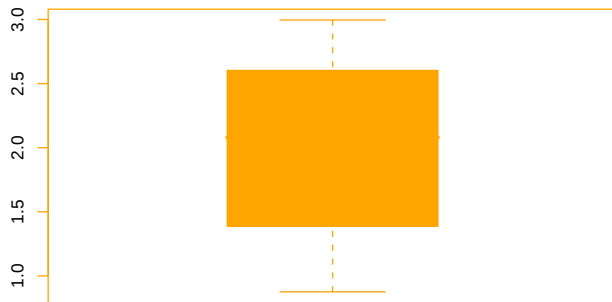
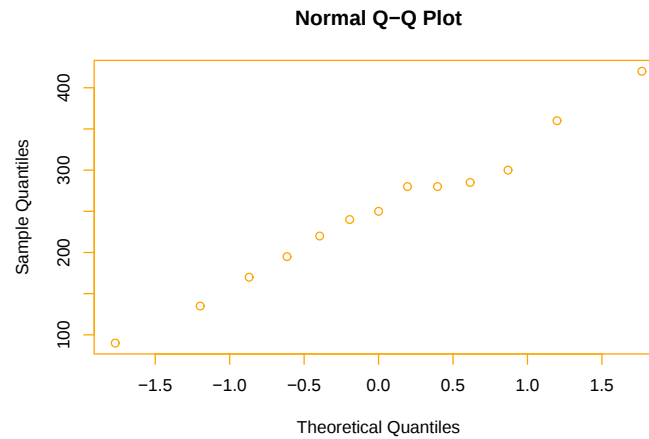
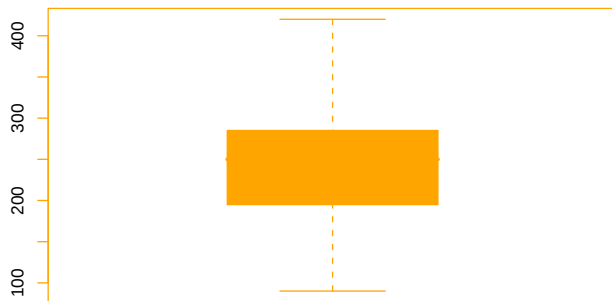
Pairing

A paired design may be more powerful than two sample design because of patient to patient variability.

- Analysis should take into account pairing which induces dependence between observations
- use differences – or –
- use ratios or $\log(\text{ratios})$ difference in logs

Ratios make more sense given the goals: how much longer can a person be exposed to the sun relative to their baseline $5X/X$.

Data



Model for SPF

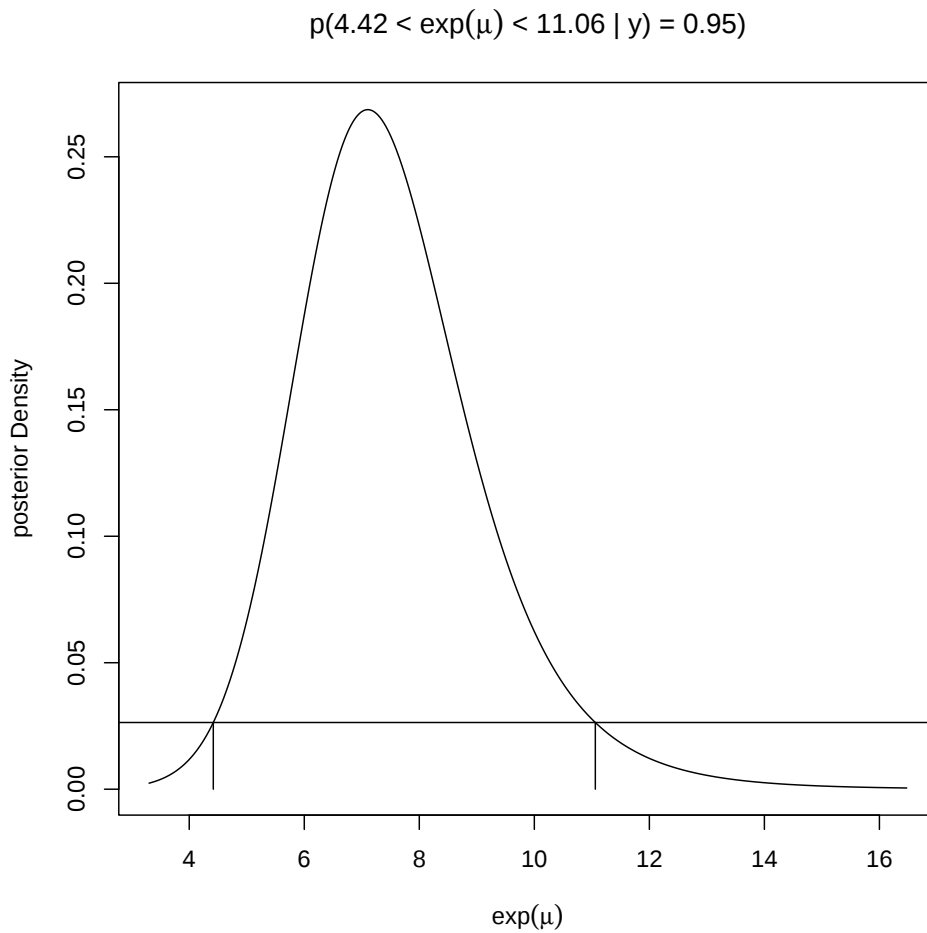
- Model $Y = \log(\text{TRT}) - \log(\text{CONTROL})$ as $N(\mu, 1/\lambda)$
- $E(\log(\text{TRT}/\text{CONTROL})) = \mu = \log(\text{SPF})$
- Want distribution of $\exp \mu \equiv \text{SPF}$
- Summary statistics
 - $\bar{y} = 1.998$
 - $s^2 = 0.525$
 - $n = 13$

Reference Posterior Distribution

Reference Prior $p(\mu, \lambda) \propto 1/\lambda$

- $\mu \mid Y, \lambda \sim N(1.998, 1/(\lambda 13))$
- $\lambda \mid Y \sim G(12/2, 12 * .525/2)$
- $\mu \mid Y \sim t(12, 1.998, 0.525/13)$
- Distribution of $\exp(\mu)$

Exact Posterior Distribution



Samples from the Posterior

To draw samples of SPF from the posterior distribution:

- Draw $\lambda|Y$

```
lambda = rgamma(10000, (n-1)/2,  
rate=(n-1)*s2/2)
```

- Draw $\mu|\lambda, Y$

```
mu = rnorm(10000, ybar, 1/sqrt(phi*n))
```

- –or– Draw $\mu|Y$ directly

```
mu = ybar + rt(10000, n-1)*sqrt(s2/n)
```

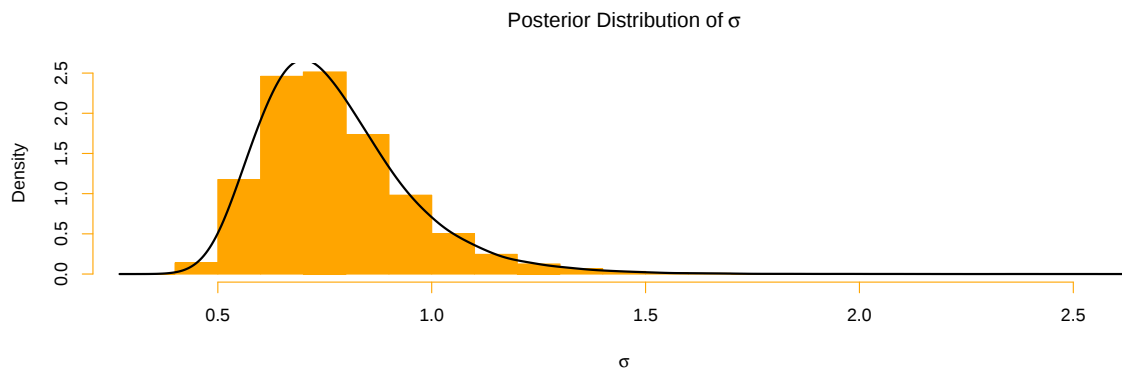
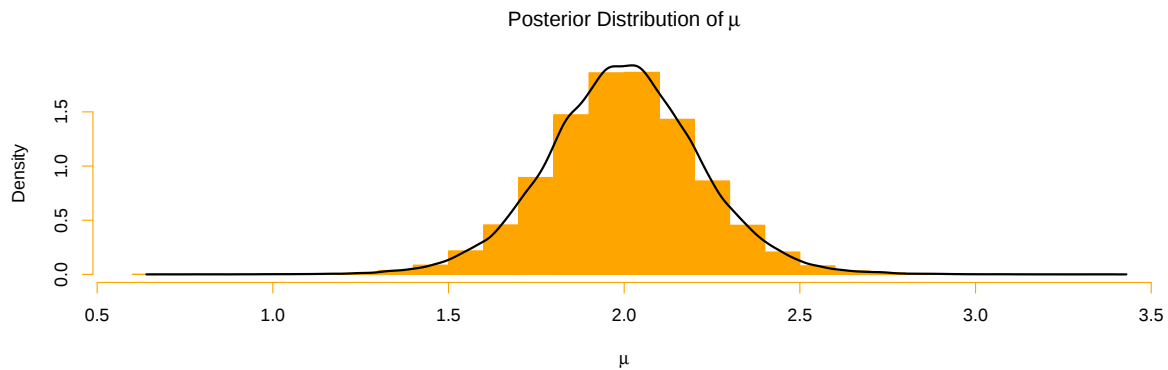
- transform `exp(mu)`

- summarize

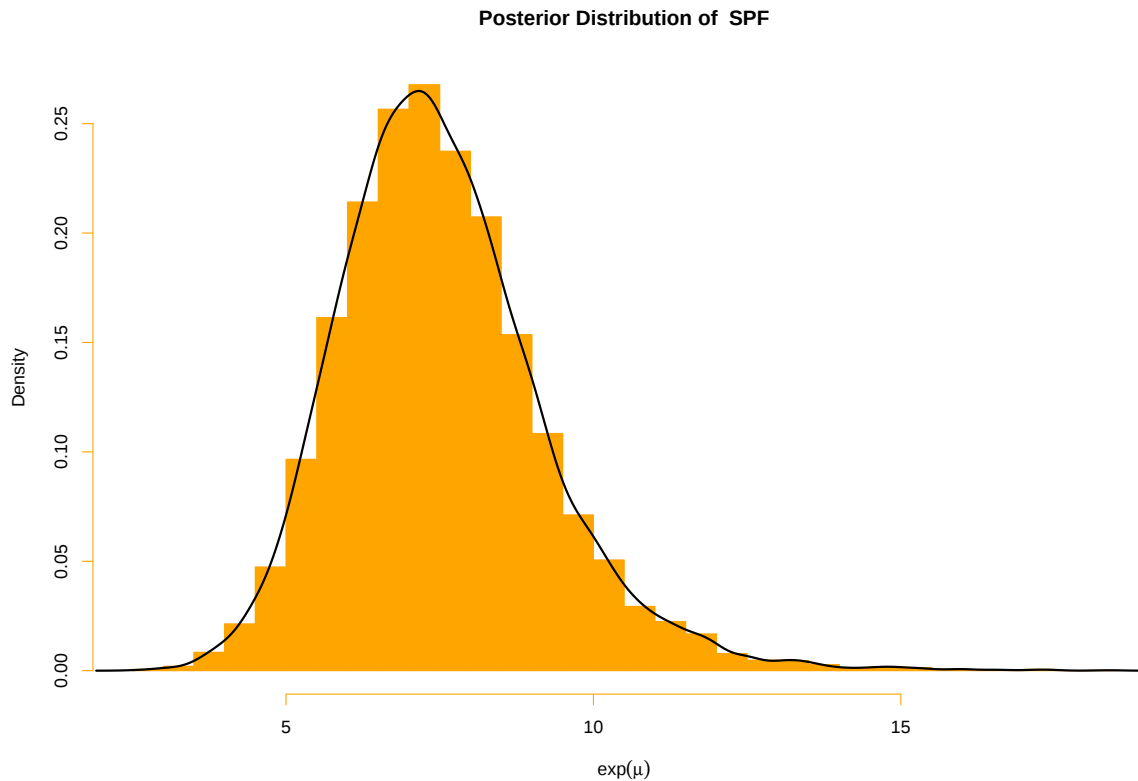
```
quantile(exp(mu), c(.025, .5, .975))
```

- Use `HPDinterval` from the CODA package.

Distributions



Distribution for SPF



95% Probability Interval 4.76 to 11.31 (equal tail area)

95% HPD Interval 4.47 to 10.89