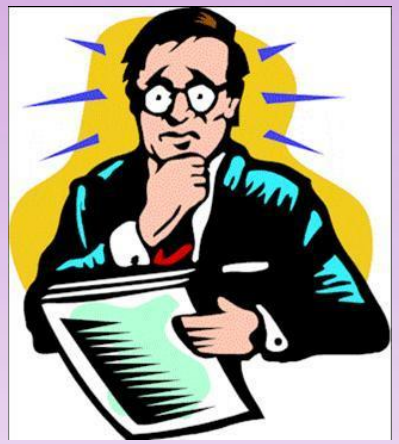


Demystifying

Sample Size Estimation

M Jeeva Sankar

AIIMS, New Delhi

jeevasankar@gmail.com

Seen students sleeping in a lecture… but NEVER seen LECTURER sleeping too

I bet the lecture is on SAMPLE SIZE!

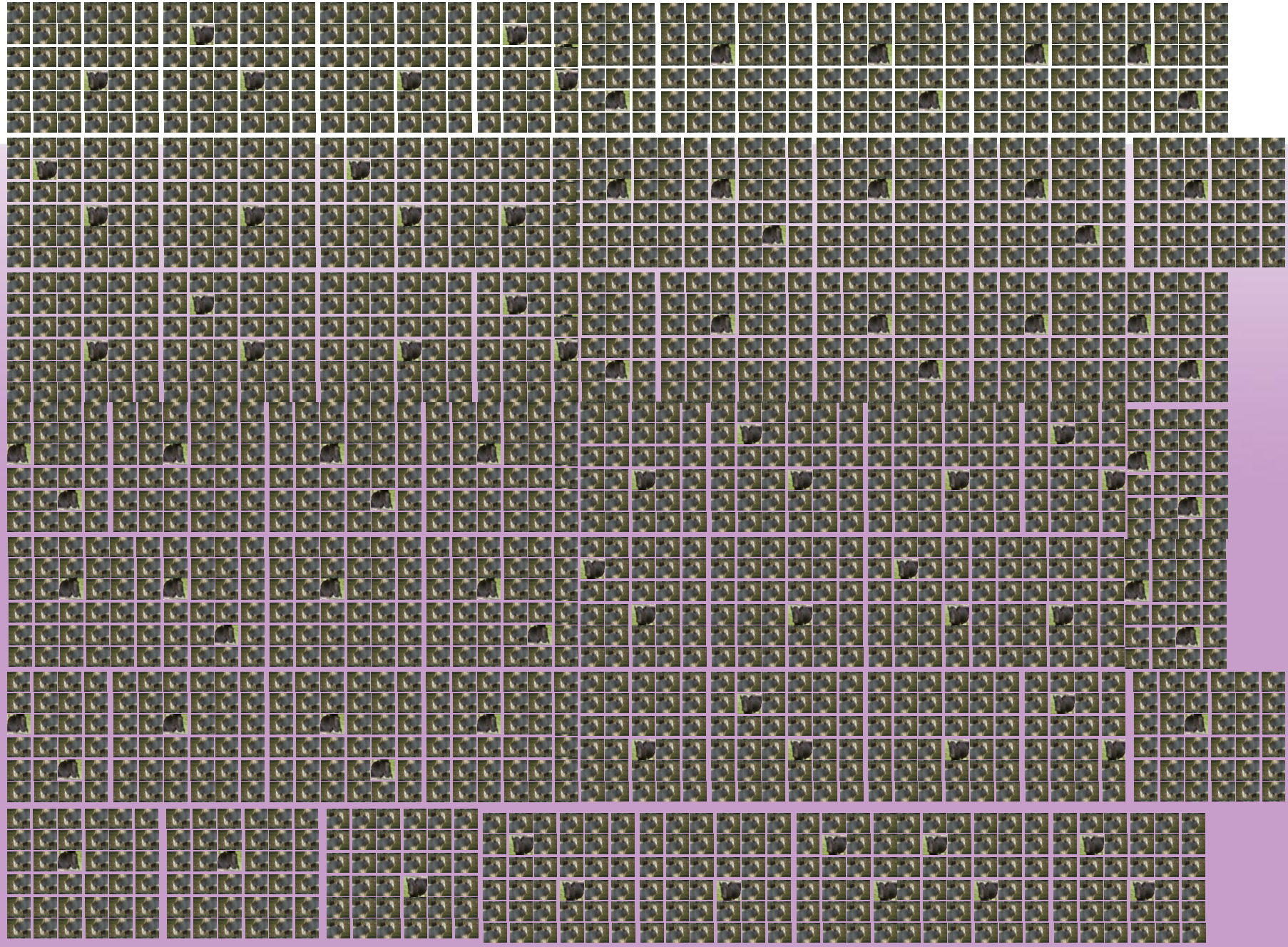
Overview

- Underlying concepts
- Getting ready to estimate sample size
- Calculating sample size

Why do we need sampling?

Universe *vs.* sample

Among all the cows in the city of Delhi, how many are black?




Sampling

Why estimate '*Sample Size*'?

- **Too small:**
  - ✓ Cannot find a real effect – waste of time/resources
  - ✓ Leads to imprecision

- **Too large:**
  - ✓ Waste of resources
  - ✓ Unethical

Determinants of sample size

1. Significance level
2. Power

Fixed

3. Effect size of intervention
4. Variability

Variable

Others: Event rate, one-sided vs. two-sided hypothesis, etc.

Determinants of sample size

1. Significance level
2. Power
3. Effect size of intervention
4. Variability

Fixed

Variable

Others: Event rate, one-sided vs. two-sided hypothesis, etc.

Four possible outcomes of hypothesis testing

		TRUTH	
		Intervention **better** than control	Intervention **same** as control
STUDY FINDING	Intervention better than control	Correct	**α error (Type 1)**
	Intervention same as control	**β error (Type 2)**	Correct

Type I error (Alpha)

- Probability of obtaining a significant result by CHANCE (*false-positive)*
- Alpha=0.05 means investigator has set 5% probability that a significant difference will occur by chance

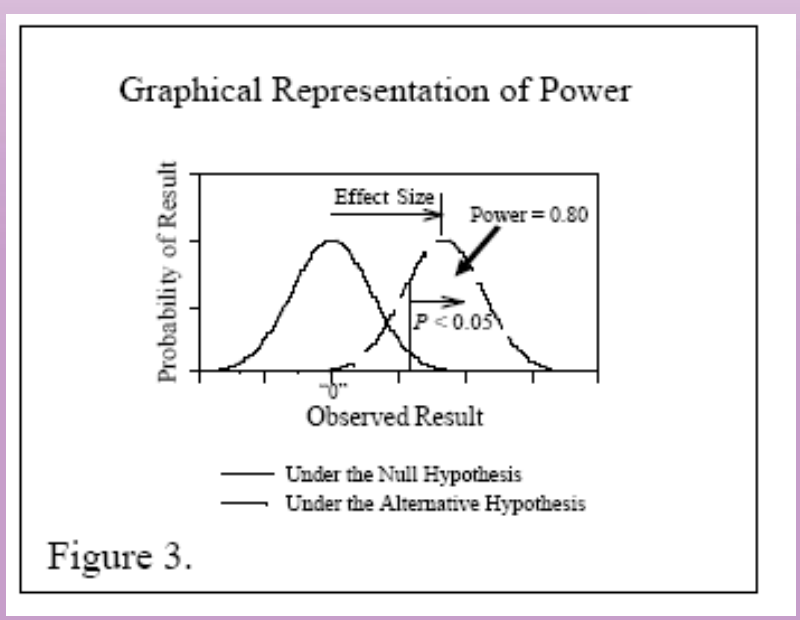
Alpha error & Sample size

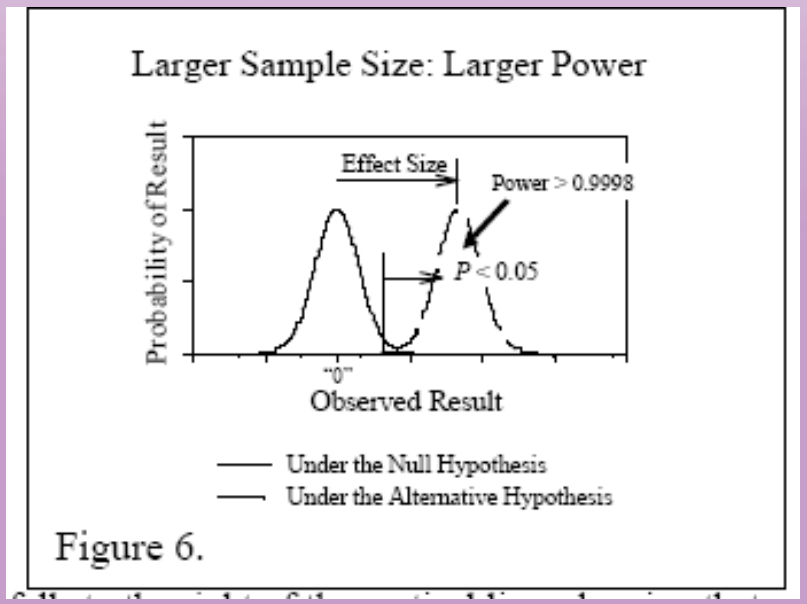
To reduce alpha error (chance effect), INCREASE the sample size

Beta error & Power

- Beta:
  - ✓ Probability of NOT finding a difference when it actually exists (*false-negative)*
- Power:
  - ✓ Ability to detect a difference when it exists
  - ✓ 1-Beta
- Power=80% means investigator has set 80% probability of detecting an existing treatment effect

Power & sample size





Power = directly proportional to sample size

Power and alpha

- Not always fixed:
  - ✓Power : 80 to 90%
  - ✓Alpha : 0.05 to 0.01
- Potentially useful drug for a lethal disease

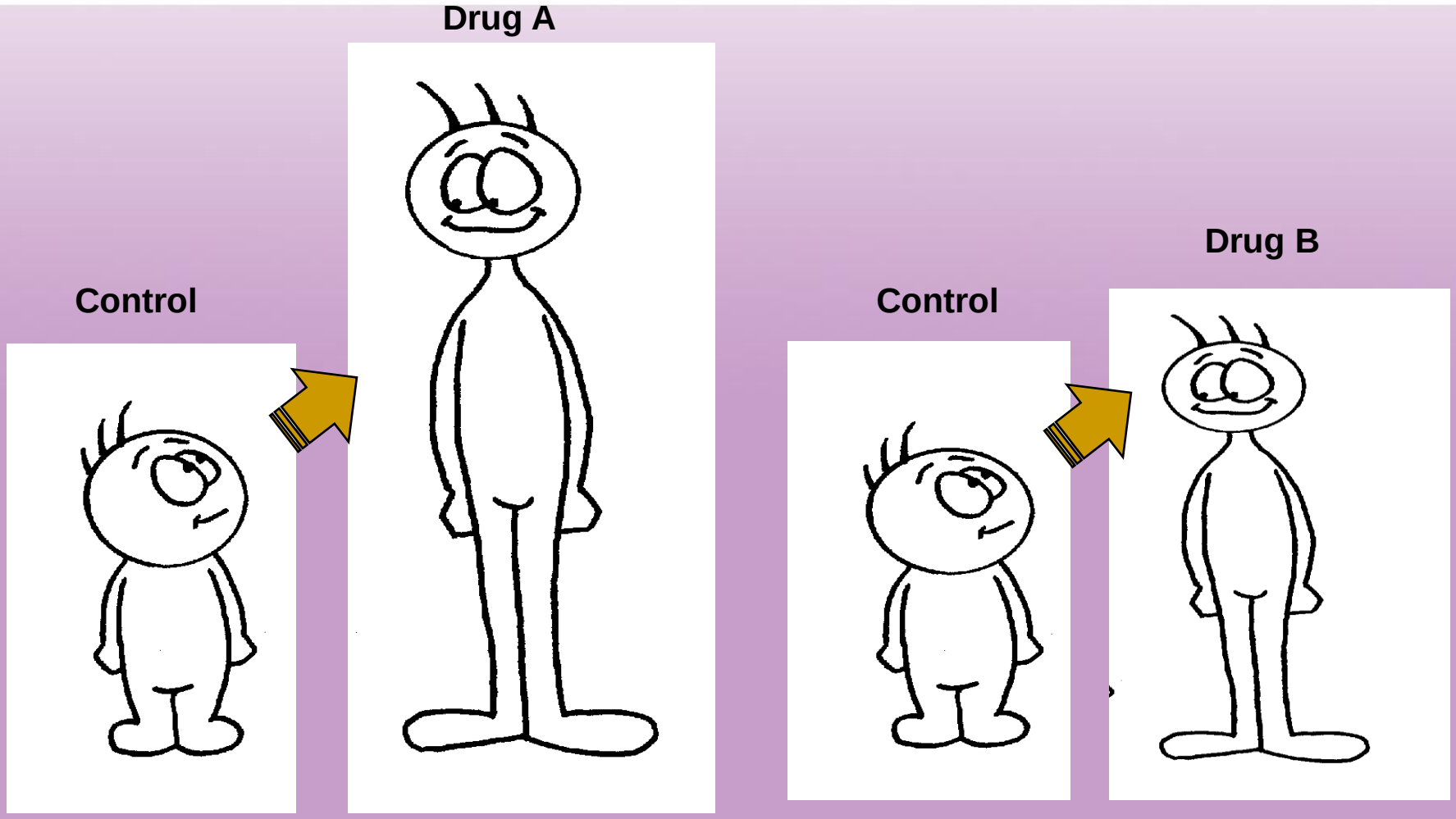
vs.

a drug with many side effects used for a common illness

Determinants of sample size

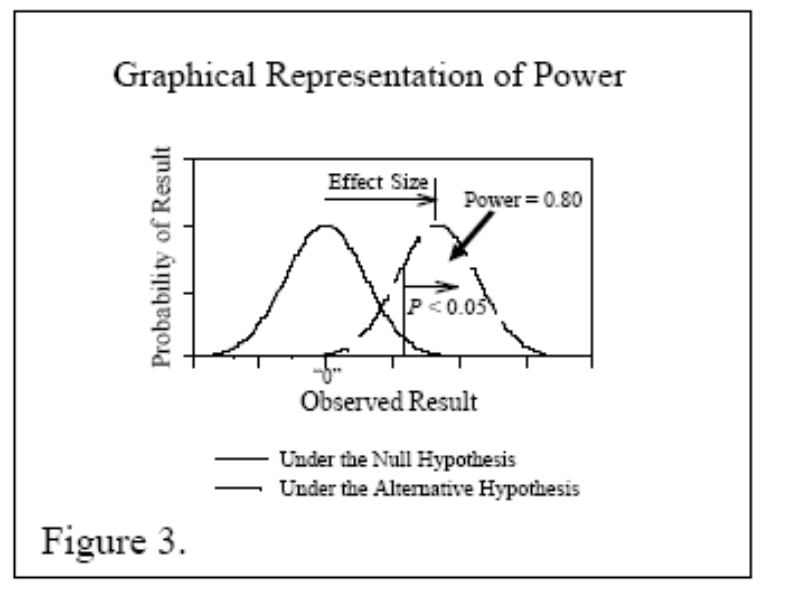
- Significance level
- Power
- Effect size of intervention
- Variability
- Others: Event rate, one-sided vs. two-sided hypothesis, etc.

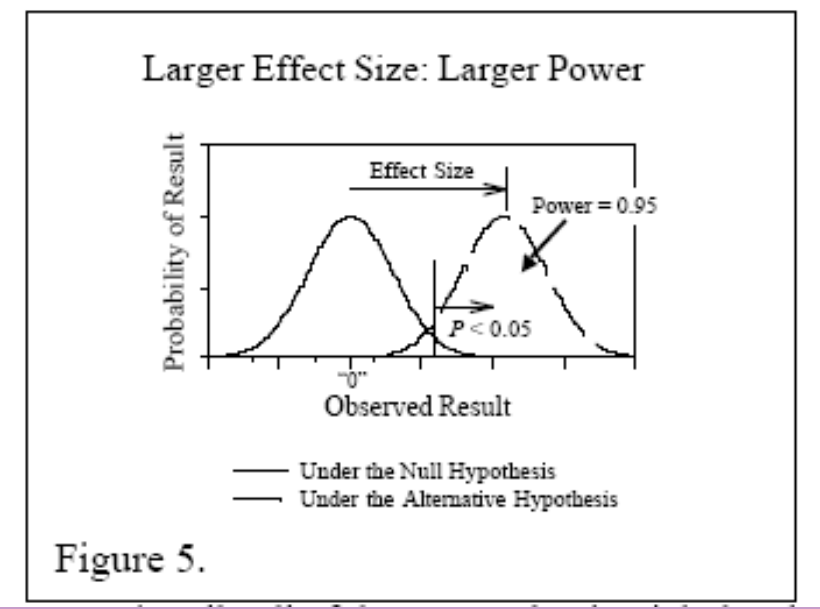
Effect size



Sample size would be less in ?

Effect size

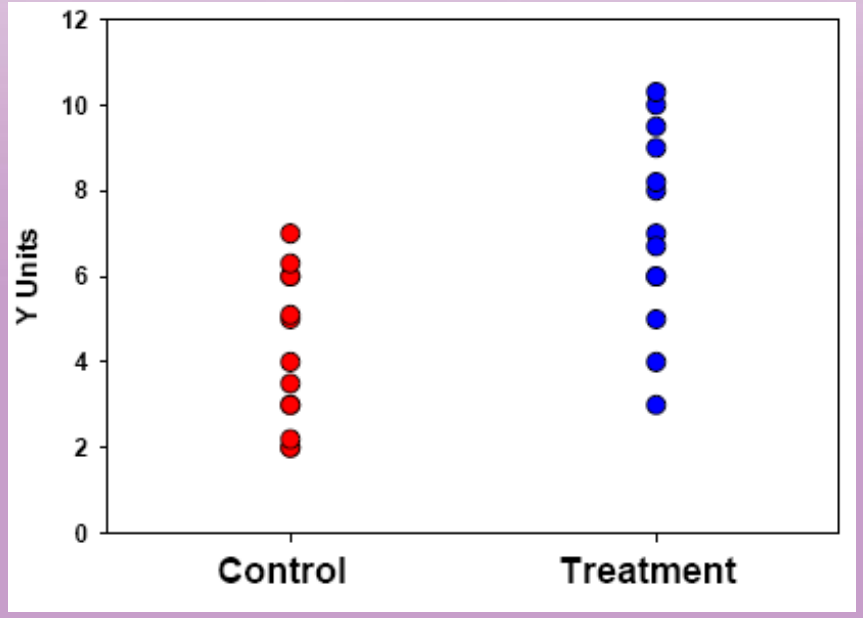


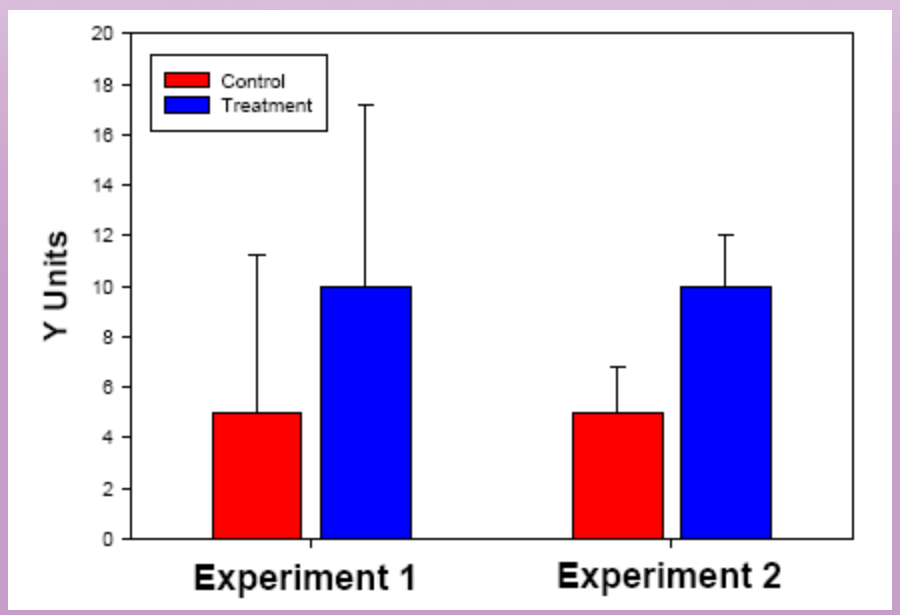


If effect size is more, sample size will be smaller

Note: With more power, you can detect an effect even with less sample size

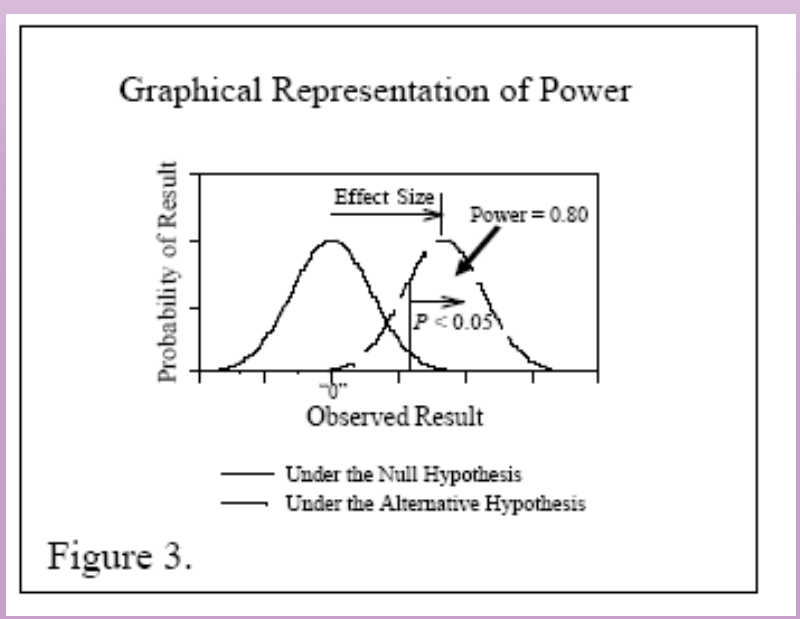
Variability

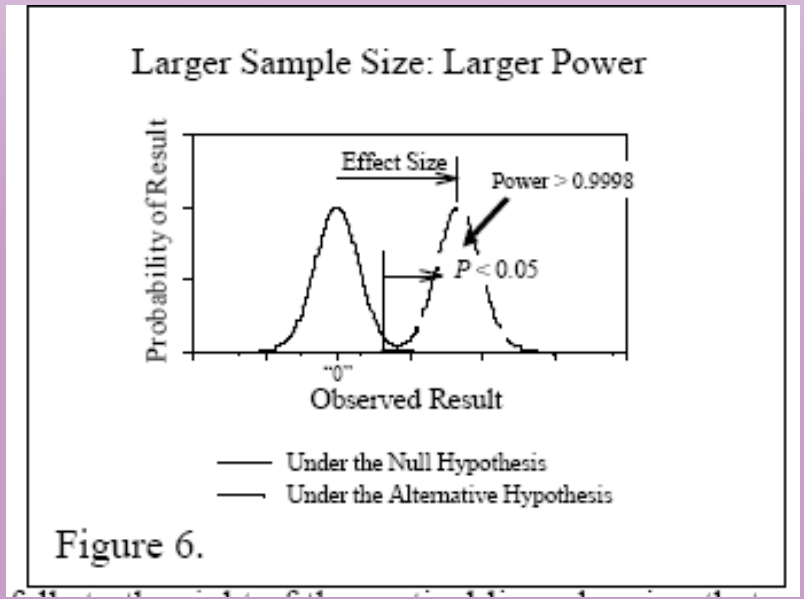




More the variability, less certain the treatment effect

Variability & sample size





To reduce variability, INCREASE the sample size

Summary

Determinant	Preferred	Sample size
Alpha (type I error)	Small	⇑
Power	High	⇑
Effect size	Small	⇑
Variability	Less	⇓

Effect size and variability

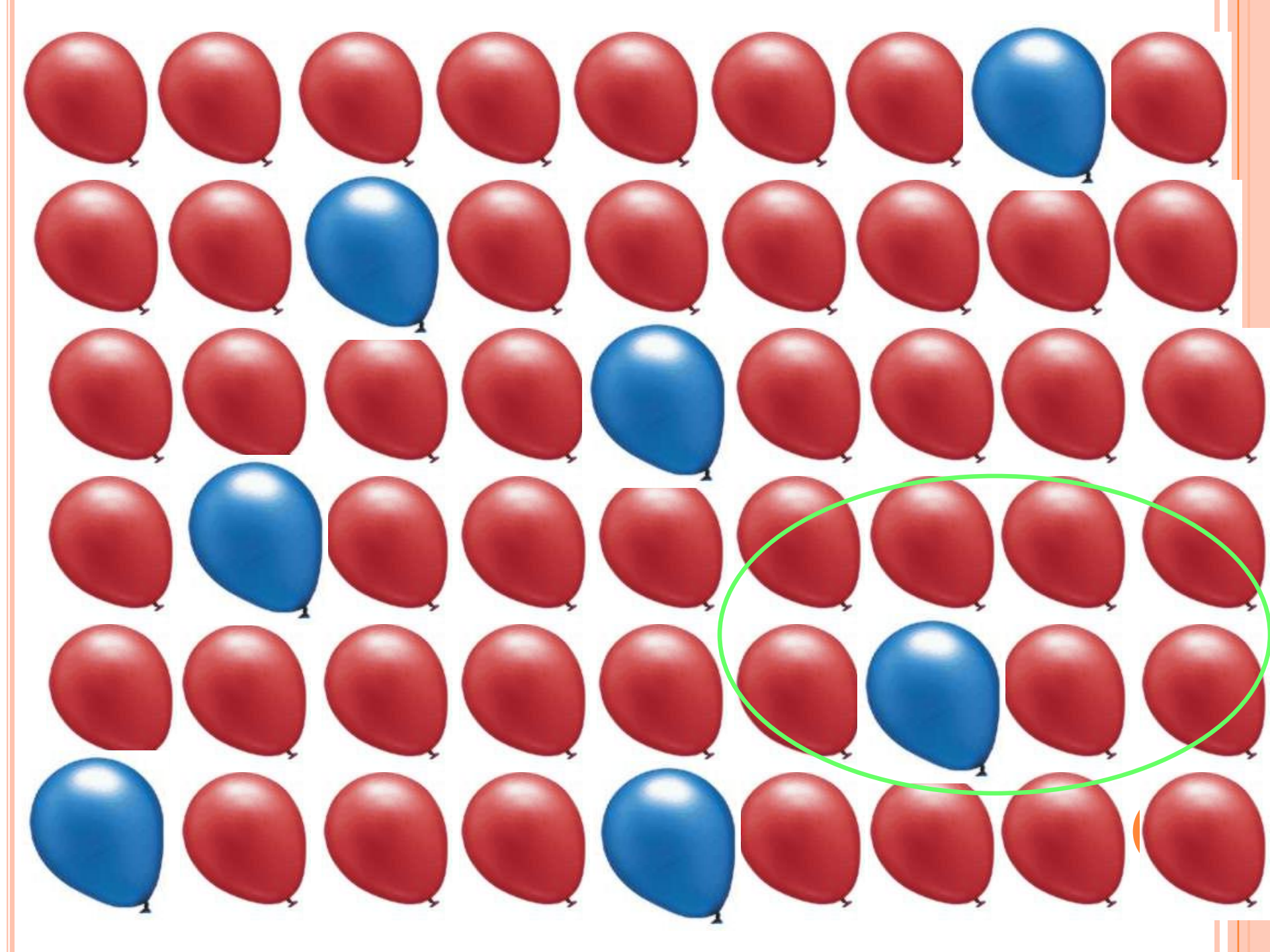
How to estimate?

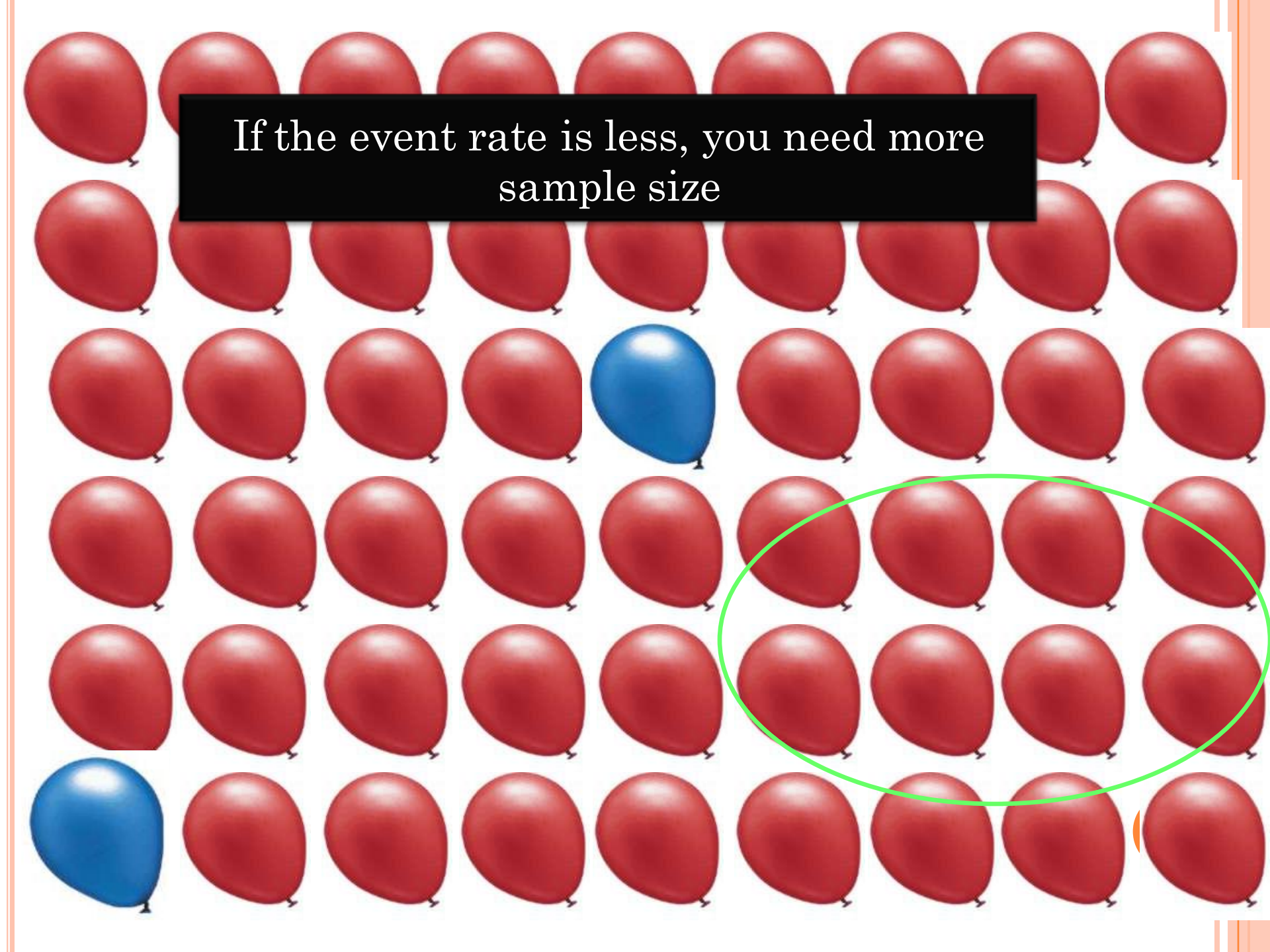
- Previous studies/animal experiments
- Pilot study
- Consultation with experts
- Educated guess

Determinants of sample size

- Significance level
- Power
- Variability
- Effect size of intervention
- Others: Event rate, one-sided vs. two-sided hypothesis, etc.

Event rate




If the event rate is less, you need more sample size

Sample size in prevalence studies

- E.g. cross-sectional survey
- One sample – NO effect size or power*
- Sample size determined by:
  1. Estimated proportion
  2. Confidence (Alpha error*)
  3. PRECISION

** Remember even in one sample, power comes into play if you are testing a hypothesis*

Overview

- Underlying concepts
- Getting ready to estimate sample size
- Calculating sample size

Type of study designs

- cross-sectional
- cohort
- case-control
- experimental

Cross-sectional (survey)

Required information:

1. anticipated population prop. = p
2. type I error (5%)
3. precision (=d)

An investigator seeks to estimate the proportion of children receiving appropriate vaccinations. How many children must be studied if the estimate is to fall within 10% points of the true proportion with 95% confidence?

P = alpha=0.05 d= 10%

n = ?

One sample, quantitative outcome

Required information:

1. standard deviation (=σ)
2. type I error (5%)
3. precision required (=d)

We want to estimate the SBP of women in a given population. Prev. study showed SD = 10 mmHg. If the estimate is to be within 5 mm Hg on either side of the mean with 95% confidence, how many women should be studied ?

σ = d =

Case-control study

Required information:

1. At least 2 of the following:
   i. exposure rate in cases
   ii. exposure rate in controls
   iii. odds ratio
2. Probability of two types of errors

A study is designed to compare the immunization rates in a group of TB cases compared to controls. Available information - 30% of the controls are vaccinated, and we wish to have an 80% chance of detecting a significant difference at 5% level. An OR of 2 would be considered an important difference between the two groups.

P_2 = Power = α = OR = 2.0

Cohort study/RCT

Required information:

1. At least 2 of the following:
   i. Risk/incidence in exposed group
   ii. Risk/incidence in control group
   iii. Relative risk
2. Probability of two types of errors

A study to compare efficacy of drug A *vs.* placebo in leukemia patients. Roughly 40% of patients get recurrence with current treatment. If we wish to have a 90% chance of detecting whether the new drug would reduce it to 20% at 5% level of significance, what would be the *n*?

P_1 = P_2 = Power = $\alpha = 0.05$

RCT with continuous outcome variable

Required information:

1. Mean of the outcome variable in group 1 = M1
2. Mean of the outcome variable in group 2 = M2
3. SD of the outcome variable in group 1 = $\sigma 1$
4. SD of the outcome variable in group 2 = $\sigma 2$
5. Probability of two types of errors

- Underlying concepts
- Getting ready to estimate sample size
- Calculating sample size

Sample size calculators

- Epi-info
- PASS, Power&precision
- Stata
- Websites
  - http://www.epibiostat.ucsf.edu/dcr/
  - www.sealedenvelope.com
  - www.openepi.com

Drop-outs

- Increase sample size by multiplying with [1/(1-expected drop-out rate)]
- e.g. if 20% drop-out rate and calculated sample size is 100, then enroll 125 subjects (100*1.25); [1/0.8=1.25]

Strategies to decrease sample size

- Use continuous variable instead of categorical variable
- Use paired measurement
- Use more precise variable
- Use a more common outcome

Resources

- Stephen B Hulley, Steven R Cummings. Designing Clinical Research : An epidemiologic approach, Williams and Wilkins, London 1988. page 139 – 150

- Stanley lemshow, David W Hoshmer, Janelle Klar, Adequacy of sample size in health studies. John Willey, and Sons. New York

So what's the score today?...

Hmmm…!

Questions & Answers