Sequential Design of Reliability Studies to Evaluate Measurement Error of Biomarkers

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1. A Motivating Example

Studies have suggested that oxidative stress might be implicated in the risk of human infertility. For this reason, the BioCycle study, a longitudinal study to assess the effects of endogenous hormones (i.e. estrogen and progesterone) on biomarkers of oxidative stress and antioxidant status during the menstrual cycle, was initiated at NICHD/NIH.

One part of the first phase of the study is to enroll a number of 10 women to assess the variation in measure of F2 Isoprostanes, an important oxidative stress biomarker, during various phases of the menstrual cycle. It was planned that at each specific time point within a menstrual cycle, the F2 Isoprostanes values will be measured simultaneously three times, which is used to assess the consistency of the measurements. Since each assay costs about \$130, cost reduction was considered when planning for the study.

This is a typical study of reliability. Let ρ denote the intraclass correlation coefficient (to be defined below) of F2 Isoprostanes measures at a selected time point. Then the null hypothesis to be tested in this study is $H_0: \rho \leq \rho_0 (= 0.5)$ with level of significance to be $\alpha (= 0.05)$.

To address the cost concern, we proposed a two-stage testing procedure to test H_0 . At the first stage, we will evaluate F2 Isoprostanes measurements from five women and compare the ρ -estimate with a critical value. If data indicate small measurement error, then the testing will be stopped. Otherwise, we will continue to collect data from the other five women. By doing this way, the cost could be potentially reduced.

2. ANOVA Model For Measurement Errors

Let X_{ij} be the *j*th (j = 1, ..., p) F2measurement from the *i*th (i = 1, ..., n) women. Then the one-way ANOVA model is

$$X_{ij} = \mu + u_i + \epsilon_{ij},$$

where $\mu =$ the grand mean (fixed effect), $u_i \sim N(0, \sigma_u^2)$, $\epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma_\epsilon^2)$. σ_ϵ^2 reflects the variation among the measurements within a subject. Further we assume that u_i are independent of ϵ_{ij} . Thus $Cov(X_{ij}, X_{i'j'}) = 0$ if $i \neq i'$, $Cov(X_{ij}, X_{ij'}) = \sigma_u^2$ if $j \neq j'$, and $Var(X_{ij}) = \sigma_u^2 + \sigma_\epsilon^2$.

The intraclass correlation coefficient is defined as

$$\rho = \frac{\sigma_u^2}{\sigma_u^2 + \sigma_\epsilon^2}.$$

Larger values of ρ indicates higher coherence among measurements from the same subject since then the within-subject error is relatively smaller as compared to the between subject error; perfect consistency occurs when $\rho = 1$ (then $\sigma_{\epsilon} = 0$). Define $S_W^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^p (X_{ij} - \bar{X}_{i.})^2$, the within sum of squares, and $S_B^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n p(\bar{X}_{i.} - \bar{X}_{..})^2$, the between sum of squares, where $\bar{X}_{i.} = \sum_{j=1}^p X_{ij}/p$, the within-subject average, and $\bar{X}_{..} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^p X_{ij}/(np)$, the overall average. Then an estimate of ρ is given by:

$$\hat{\rho} = \frac{n(p-1)F - (n-1)}{n(p-1)F + (n-1)(p-1)},$$

$$F = \frac{S^2}{\sqrt{S^2}}$$

where $F = S_B^2 / S_W^2$.

3. Sample Size and Power Calculation in A Fixed-Size Reliability Study

Note that $\hat{\rho} > c$ if and only if

$$F > c_F = (n-1)(1+(p-1)c)/(n(p-1)(1-c)).$$

With level of significance α we reject $H_0: \rho \leq \rho_0$ if $\hat{\rho} > c$ with such 0 < c < 1 that

$$\alpha = P_{\rho = \rho_0}(\hat{\rho} > c) = P_{\rho = \rho_0}(F > c_F).$$

But
$$F \sim \frac{(n-1)(1+(p-1)\rho)}{n(p-1)(1-\rho)} F_{n-1,n(p-1)}$$
. Hence

$$c = \frac{(1+(p-1)\rho_0)F_{n-1,n(p-1)}^{-1}(1-\alpha) - (1-\rho_0)}{(p-1)(1-\rho_0) + (1+(p-1)\rho_0)F_{n-1,n(p-1)}^{-1}(1-\alpha)}.$$

The power of such test at $\rho > \rho_0$ is thus given by

$$P_{\rho}(\hat{\rho} > c) = 1 - F_{-1,n(p-1)} \left(\frac{(1-\rho)(1+(p-1)\rho_0)}{(1-\rho_0)(1+(p-1)\rho)} F_{n-1,n(p-1)}^{-1}(1-\alpha) \right).$$

Use this equation for two study questions: 1) Given n, what is the power at some ρ ? 2) Given power $1 - \beta$ at some ρ , what is n?

4. Two-Stage Design of A Reliability Study

First, p repeated measurements are taken from each of the $n_1(< n_1)$ subjects, and the ρ estimate $\hat{\rho}_1$ is computed. If $\hat{\rho}_1 > c_1$, then the test stops and H_0 is rejected. Otherwise, measurements from $n - n_1$ additional subjects are taken, and the ρ -estimate $\hat{\rho}_2$ is computed based on data from all n subjects. If $\hat{\rho}_2 > c_2$, then H_0 is rejected. Otherwise, H_0 is not rejected and no more measurements are taken. The critical values c_1 and c_2 are chosen to satisfy the error requirements. Suppose the type I error to be spent at stage 1 is α_1 , and that the overall type I error is α and power is $1 - \beta$ at ρ_1 . Then

$$\begin{split} P_{\rho_0}(\hat{\rho}_1 > c_1) &= \alpha_1 \,, \quad P_{\rho_0}(\hat{\rho}_1 \leq c_1, \hat{\rho}_2 > c_2) = \alpha - \alpha_1 \,, \\ P_{\rho_1}(\hat{\rho}_1 > c_1) + P_{\rho_1}(\hat{\rho}_1 \leq c_1, \hat{\rho}_2 > c_2) &= 1 - \beta \,. \\ \end{split}$$
 These three equations together determine the critical values and the sample size assuming the allocation ratio, n_1/n , of subjects to the first group is specified.

5. Numerical Computation of the Critical Values

$$c_{1} = \frac{(1 + (p - 1)\rho_{0})F_{n_{1} - 1, n_{1}(p - 1)}^{-1}(1 - \alpha_{1}) - (1 - \rho_{0})}{(p - 1)(1 - \rho_{0}) + (1 + (p - 1)\rho_{0})F_{n_{1} - 1, n_{1}(p - 1)}^{-1}(1 - \alpha_{1})}.$$

To compute c_2 , let U_1 , U_2 , U_3 and U_4 be independent $\sim \chi^2$ with d.o.f $n_1 - 1$, $n_1(p - 1)$, $g_2 = n_2 - n_1$, and $g_2(p-1)$, respectively and define

$$b(n,c;\rho) = \frac{(1-\rho)(n-1)(1+c(p-1))}{n(p-1)(1-c)(1+(p-1)\rho)}$$

Then

$$\begin{split} P\left(\hat{\rho}_{1} \leq c_{1}, \, \hat{\rho}_{2} > c_{2}\right) &= P\left(U_{1} \leq b_{1}U_{2}, \, U_{1} + U_{3} > b_{2}(U_{2} + U_{4})\right) \\ &= \int_{0}^{b_{1}} \left(\int_{\Delta} d\chi_{n_{1}(p-1)}(u_{1})d\chi_{g_{2}}(u_{3})d\chi_{g_{2}(p-1)}(u_{4})\right) dF_{n_{1}-1,n_{1}(p-1)}\left(\frac{n_{1}(p-1)}{n_{1}-1}y\right), \\ &\text{where } b_{1} = b(n_{1},c_{1};\rho), \, b_{2} = b(n_{2},c_{2};\rho), \, \text{and } \Delta = \{(u_{2},u_{3},u_{4}): \, (y-b_{2})u_{2} + u_{3} > b_{2}u_{4}\}. \end{split}$$

Simulation from multivariate normal vs χ^2 vs exact computation using multiple integrals!

Back to the F2 example: In this example, $n_1 =$ 5 = n/2. The interim analysis was planned when half of the subjects supply their blood samples and the values of F2 Isoprostanes are measured. The interim error $\alpha_1 = \alpha/2 = 0.025$. With $\rho_0 =$ 0.5, $n_1 = n_2/2 = 5$, we found via N = 100,000simulations that $c_1 = 0.8493$, and $c_2 = 0.7593$. The power of the test at $\rho_1 = 0.80, 0.85, 0.90$ is 0.65, 0.81 and 0.94, respectively. The average sample size at these alternative values is 9, 8, and 7, respectively, reflecting the cost-effective nature of the design.

6. Discussion

Advantage of Sequential Design: 1) Costeffective due to possible early stopping; 2) Ethical when procedures such as taking bone marrow samples may be very painful to the study subjects and thus sampling process should be stopped if early evidence shows the measurement error is within the level of tolerance. *Extension to Multistage Testing:* Ideas are straightforward but numerical computations for critical values become extremely extensive. *Other Approaches to Choosing Critical Values:* Various error spending functions, optimal designs that minimize expected sample size. More Future Research: Inference on ρ (point estimate, confidence intervals, etc.) following sequential testing. Extension to multi-level and multivariate measurement errors.

alpha	beta	r	rho_0	rho_1	n_1 p=2	c_1	c_2	ASN	fixed size
0.05	0.1	1	0.5	0.7	μ=2 46	0.6874	0.6284	66.05	83
0.05	0.1	2	0.5	0.7	44	0.7133	0.6250	69.06	83
0.025	0.1	1	0.5	0.7	55	0.6943	0.6354	80.74	102
0.025	0.1	2	0.5	0.7	53	0.7156	0.6319	84.25	102
0.05	0.2	1	0.5	0.7	33	0.7155	0.6493	51.82	61
0.05	0.2	2	0.5	0.7	32	0.7425	0.6423	54.08	61
0.025	0.2	1	0.5	0.7	43	0.7153	0.6528	67.91	78
0.025	0.2	2	0.5	0.7	40	0.7414	0.6510	68.23	78
0.05	0.1	1	0.5	0.8	16	0.7864	0.7049	23.13	29
0.05	0.1	2	0.5	0.8	15	0.8211	0.7014	23.90	29
0.025	0.1	1	0.5	0.8	20	0.7901	0.7119	29.09	36
0.025	0.1	2	0.5	0.8	19	0.8180	0.7084	30.19	36
0.05	0.2	1	0.5	0.8	12	0.8176	0.7310	18.85	22
0.05	0.2	2	0.5	0.8	11	0.8554	0.7293	18.88	22
0.025	0.2	1	0.5	0.8	15	0.8211	0.7397	23.90	27
0.025	0.2	2	0.5	0.8	14	0.8515	0.7362	24.13	27
0.05	0.1	1	0.6	0.8	29	0.7882	0.7319	41.57	52
0.05	0.1	2	0.6	0.8	27	0.8138	0.7293	42.68	52
0.025	0.1	1	0.6	0.8	34	0.7959	0.7397	50.13	64
0.025	0.1	2	0.6	0.8	33	0.8146	0.7362	52.61	64
0.05	0.2	1	0.6	0.8	21	0.8131	0.7536	32.92	38
0.05	0.2	2	0.6	0.8	20	0.8383	0.7484	33.92	38
0.025	0.2	1	0.6	0.8	27	0.8138	0.7571	42.68	48
0.025	0.2	2 1	0.6	0.8	25	0.8372	0.7553	42.77	48
0.05 0.05	0.1 0.1	2	0.6 0.6	0.9 0.9	9 8	0.8851 0.9166	0.8127 0.8136	12.81 12.84	15 15
0.05	0.1	2	0.6	0.9	10	0.8978	0.8301	12.84	19
0.025	0.1	2	0.0	0.9	10	0.9149	0.8231	16.04	19
0.025	0.2	1	0.6	0.9	7	0.9069	0.8336	10.81	12
0.05	0.2	2	0.6	0.9	6	0.9394	0.8379	10.37	12
0.025	0.2	1	0.6	0.9	8	0.9166	0.8509	12.84	14
0.025	0.2	2	0.6	0.9	8	0.9327	0.8440	13.71	14
0.020	0.1	_	0.0	0.0	Ū.	0.002.	0.01.0		
					p=3				
0.05	0.1	1	0.5	0.7	28	0.6826	0.6250	40.08	53
0.05	0.1	2	0.5	0.7	27	0.7074	0.6215	41.91	53
0.025	0.1	1	0.5	0.7	35	0.6863	0.6319	50.35	64
0.025	0.1	2	0.5	0.7	33	0.7088	0.6284	51.55	64
0.05	0.2	1	0.5	0.7	21	0.7059	0.6423	32.41	38
0.05	0.2	2	0.5	0.7	20	0.7339	0.6380	33.27	38
0.025	0.2	1	0.5	0.7	26	0.7106	0.6493	40.76	48
0.025	0.2	2	0.5	0.7	25	0.7333	0.6458	41.88	48
0.05	0.1	1	0.5	0.8	11 10	0.7656	0.6884	15.35	19 10
0.05	0.1	2 1	0.5	0.8	10	0.8027	0.6875	15.40	19
0.025 0.025	0.1 0.1	2	0.5 0.5	0.8 0.8	13 12	0.7756 0.8060	0.7014 0.6997	18.45 18.63	23 23
0.025	0.1	2	0.5 0.5	0.8 0.8	8	0.8080	0.6997 0.7154	10.03	23 14
0.05	0.2	2	0.5	0.8	o 7	0.7984 0.8409	0.7154	12.22	14
0.05	0.2	2	0.5	0.8	10	0.8409	0.7154	15.40	14
0.020	0.2	I	0.0	0.0	10	0.0027	0.1223	10.40	10

0.025	0.2	2	0.5	0.8	9	0.8365	0.7258	15.09	18
0.05	0.1	1	0.6	0.8	19	0.7810	0.7275	26.93	35
0.05	0.1	2	0.6	0.8	18	0.8045	0.7240	27.81	35
0.025	0.1	1	0.6	0.8	22	0.7897	0.7362	32.05	42
0.025	0.1	2	0.6	0.8	22	0.8057	0.7310	34.16	42
0.05	0.2	1	0.6	0.8	14	0.8033	0.7449	21.55	25
0.05	0.2	2	0.6	0.8	13	0.8299	0.7414	21.68	25
0.025	0.2	1	0.6	0.8	17	0.8089	0.7536	26.66	32
0.025	0.2	2	0.6	0.8			0.7501	26.94	32
					16	0.8304			
0.05	0.1	1	0.6	0.9	6	0.8718	0.8023	8.44	11
0.05	0.1	2	0.6	0.9	6	0.8936	0.7936	9.05	11
0.025	0.1	1	0.6	0.9	7	0.8808	0.8162	10.03	13
0.025	0.1	2	0.6	0.9	7	0.8981	0.8092	10.68	13
0.05	0.2	1	0.6	0.9	5	0.8871	0.8170	7.45	8
0.05	0.2	2	0.6	0.9	4	0.9261	0.8231	6.73	8
0.025		1	0.6		6			9.05	10
	0.2			0.9		0.8936	0.8266		
0.025	0.2	2	0.6	0.9	5	0.9248	0.8353	8.42	10
				p=	=4				
0.05	0.1	1	0.5	0.7	23	0.6773	0.6215	32.58	43
0.05	0.1	2	0.5	0.7	22	0.7022	0.6180	33.77	43
0.025	0.1	1	0.5	0.7	28	0.6831	0.6284	40.09	52
0.025	0.1	2	0.5	0.7	27	0.7034	0.6250	41.58	52
0.025	0.2	1	0.5	0.7	17	0.7010	0.6380	26.05	31
0.05	0.2	2	0.5	0.7	16	0.7297	0.6350	26.43	31
0.025	0.2	1	0.5	0.7	21	0.7061	0.6458	32.63	39
0.025	0.2	2	0.5	0.7	20	0.7292	0.6432	33.23	39
0.05	0.1	1	0.5	0.8	9	0.7581	0.6832	12.50	16
0.05	0.1	2	0.5	0.8	8	0.7970	0.6823	12.27	16
0.025	0.1	1	0.5	0.8	10	0.7743	0.6980	14.35	19
0.025	0.1	2	0.5	0.8	10	0.7962	0.6910	15.23	19
		1							
0.05	0.2		0.5	0.8	6	0.7991	0.7154	9.31	12
0.05	0.2	2	0.5	0.8	6	0.8272	0.7049	9.87	12
0.025	0.2	1	0.5	0.8	8	0.7970	0.7188	12.27	14
0.025	0.2	2	0.5	0.8	8	0.8194	0.7101	12.96	14
0.05	0.1	1	0.6	0.8	16	0.7759	0.7223	22.46	29
0.05	0.1	2	0.6	0.8	15	0.7997	0.7206	22.93	29
0.025	0.1	1	0.6	0.8	19	0.7828	0.7327	27.11	35
0.025	0.1	2	0.6	0.8	18	0.8024	0.7301	27.75	35
0.05	0.2	1	0.6	0.8	12	0.7962	0.7397	18.20	21
0.05	0.2	2	0.6	0.8	11	0.8232	0.7362	18.10	21
0.025	0.2	1	0.6	0.8	14	0.8048	0.7501	21.80	26
0.025	0.2	2	0.6	0.8	13	0.8271	0.7466	21.74	26
0.05	0.1	1	0.6	0.9	5	0.8650	0.7971	7.04	10
0.05	0.1	2	0.6	0.9	5	0.8867	0.7884	7.49	10
0.025	0.1	1	0.6	0.9	6	0.8718	0.8092	8.47	11
0.025	0.1	2	0.6	0.9	6	0.8891	0.8005	8.96	11
0.05	0.2	1	0.6	0.9	4	0.8834	0.8127	6.02	7
0.05	0.2	2	0.6	0.9	4	0.9048	0.8049	6.38	7
0.025	0.2	1	0.6	0.9	5	0.8867	0.8231	7.49	8
0.025	0.2	2	0.6	0.9	5	0.9036	0.8144	7.91	8