

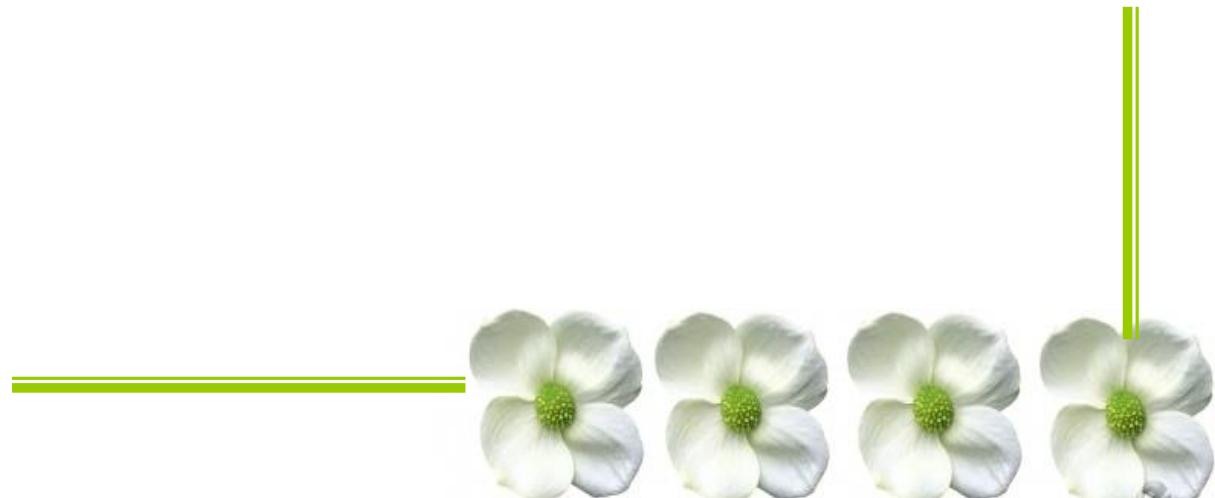
ARAŞTIRMALARDA ÖRNEK BÜYÜKLÜĞÜNÜN BELİRLENMESİ

**Prof Dr Belgin Ünal
DEÜTF Halk Sağlığı AD**



Sunum Planı

- ❖ Araştırma tipleri
- ❖ Tanımlar
- ❖ Örnek büyüklüğünün belirlenmesi
- ❖ Uygulamalar



EPİDEMİYOLOJİK ARAŞTIRMALAR

GÖZLEMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR

DENEYSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR

TANIMLAYICI

- Olgı serileri
- Kesitsel araştırmalar

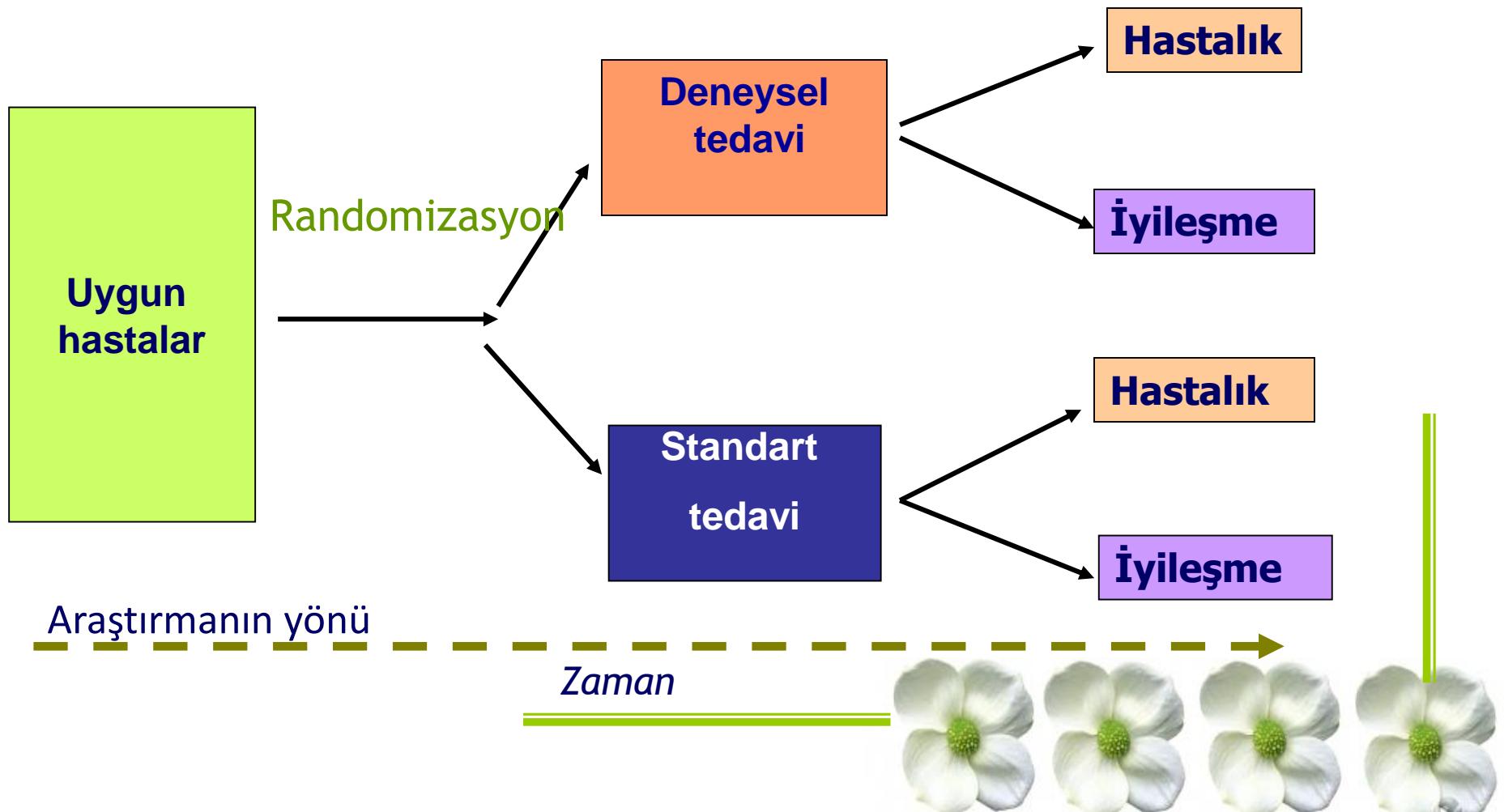
ANALİTİK

- Olgı kontrol araştırmaları
- Kohort araştırmaları

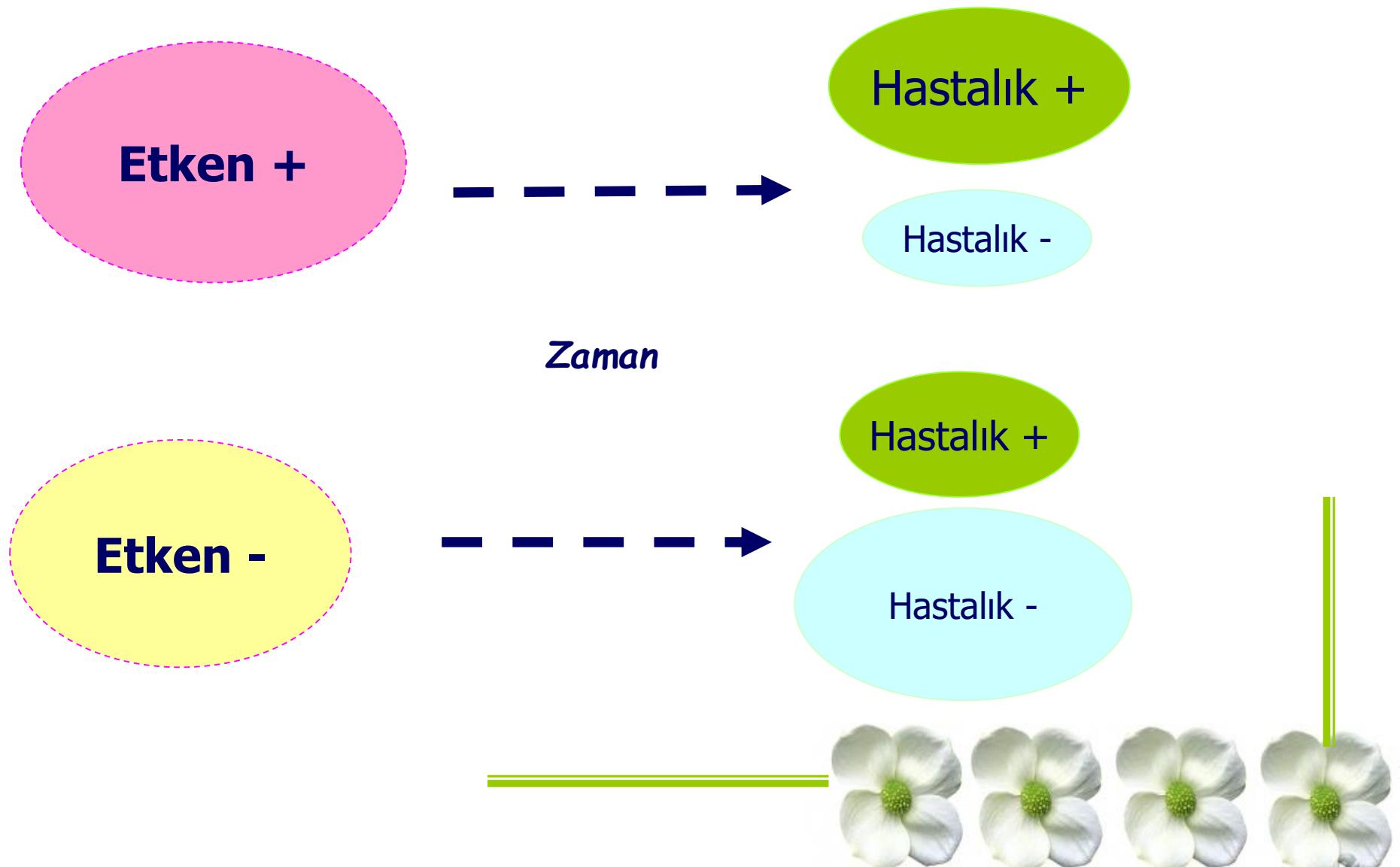
- Klinik Kontrollü deneyler(RKC)
- Alan deneyleri



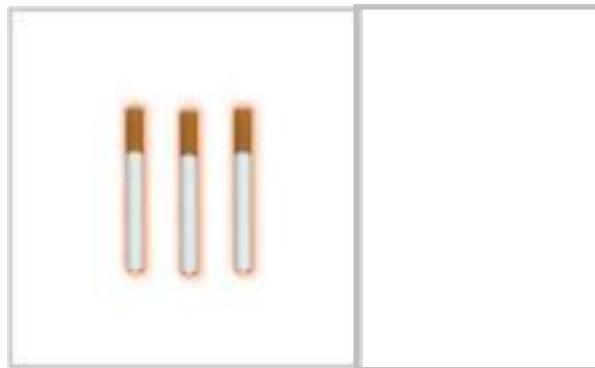
Randomize Kontrollü Çalışma= RKÇ



Kohort araştırmaları (İleriye yönelik araştırmalar)

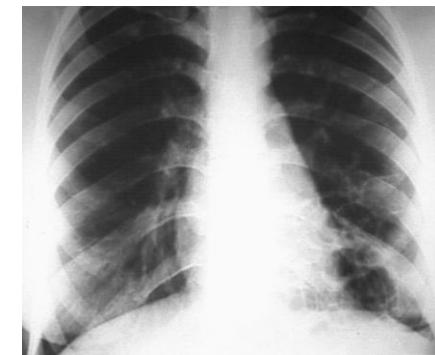


Olgu kontrol araştırmaları geriye yöneltiktir...



c

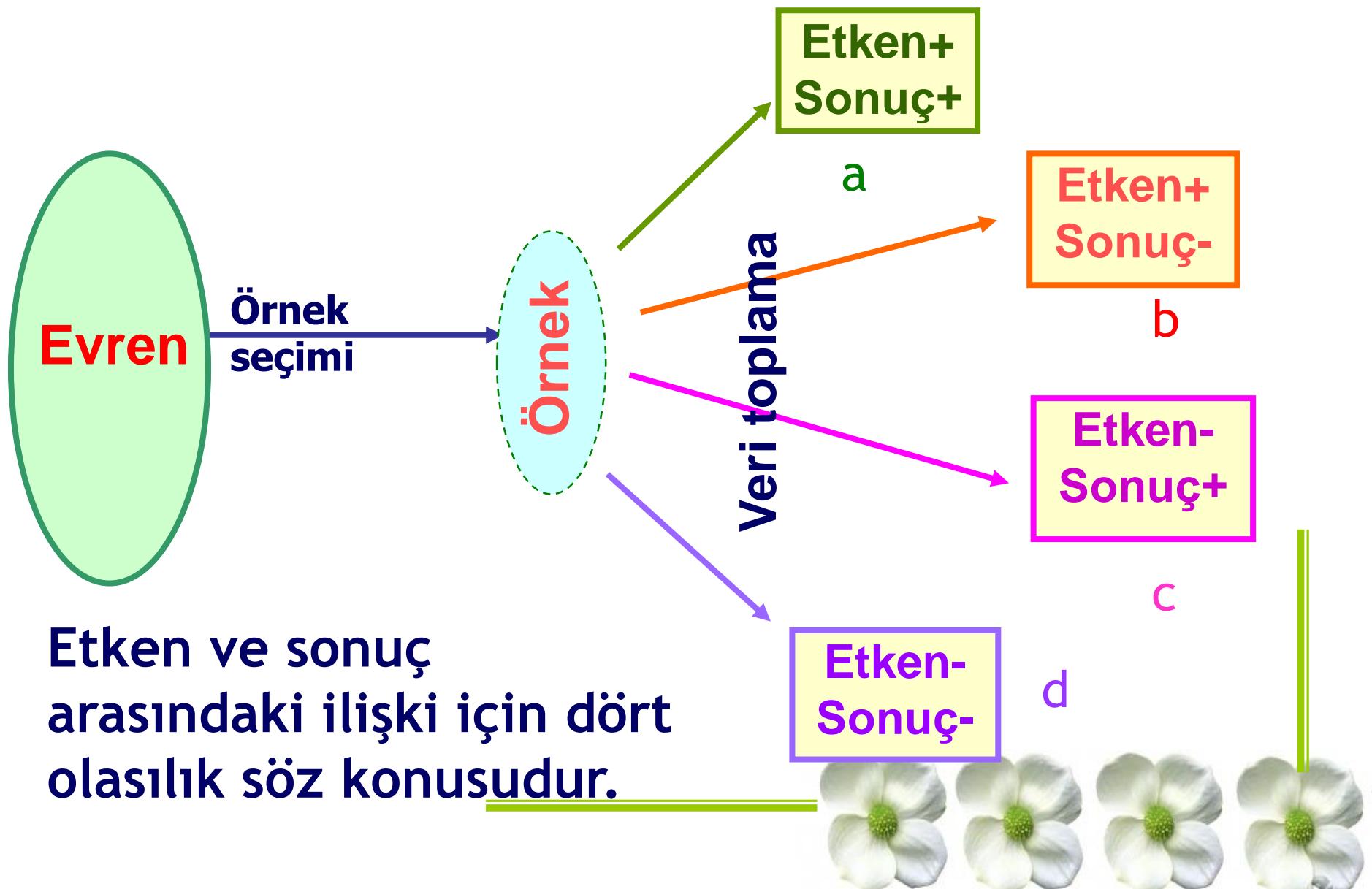
SONUÇTAN NEDENE



Sigara AC Ca ilişkisi Doll ve Hill'in çalışması, 1950



Kesitsel araştırmaların akışı



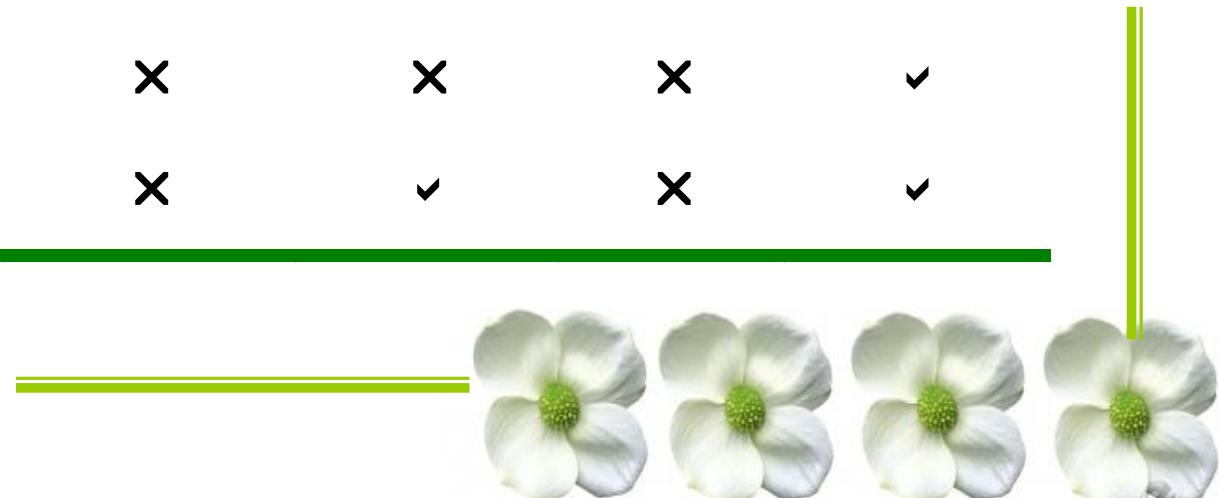
ARAŞTIRMA GRUBUNUN BELİRLENMESİ

- ❖ **Kesitsel araştırmalar** → Evren / örnek
- ❖ **Olgu-kontrol** → Hasta ve sağlıklılar
- ❖ **Kohort** → Etkeni taşıyan ve taşımayanlar
- ❖ **Klinik Kontrollü Çalışma** → Katılmayı kabul edenlerin arasından girişim ve kontrol gruplarının oluşturulması
 - » (*Rasgele yerleştirme = randomizasyon*)



Hangi araştırmadan ne hesaplanabilir?

Araştırma tipi	Risk/ İnsidans	Prevalans	RR	OR
Deneysel	✓	✗	✓	✓
İleriye yönelik	✓	✗	✓	✓
Olgu- kontrol	✗	✗	✗	✓
Kesitsel	✗	✓	✗	✓



Araştırma tipine göre örnek büyüklüğü hesaplama yöntemi değişir..

- Kesitsel araştırmalarda (*prevalans, ortalama*)
- Olgu-kontrol araştırmalarında (*OR*)
- Kohort araştırmalarında (*RR*)
- Randomize kontrollü çalışmalarında (*iki grup arasında beklenen fark, RR, OR*)

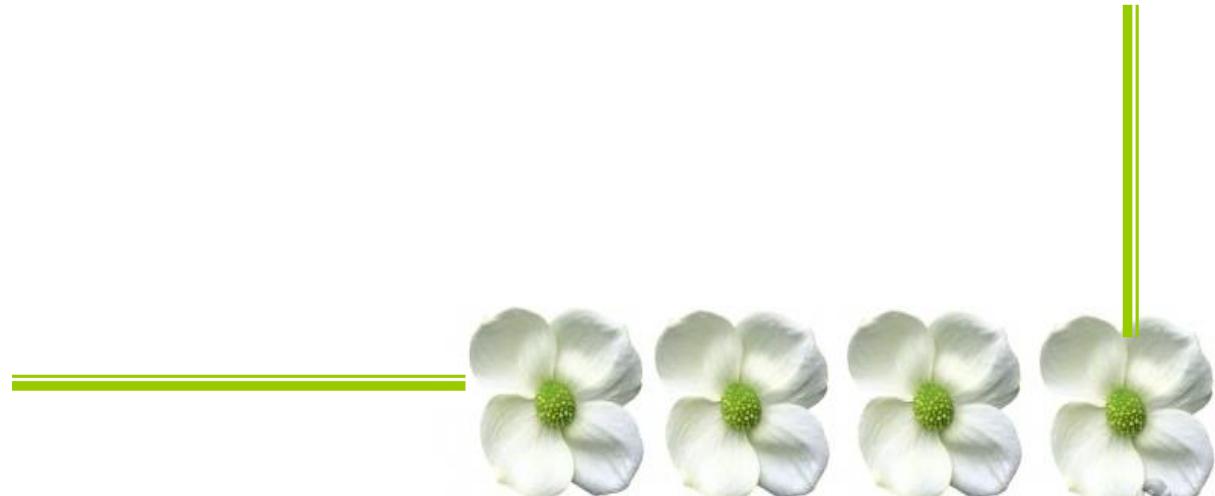
Her biri için formüller veya hazır tablolar var**



İki grup arasında karşılaştırma yapılan / hipotez test edilen araştırmalarda

(RKÇ, Kohort ve olgu-kontrol ya da kesitsel)

formüllerde istatistiksel gücü yansıtan α ve β gibi kavamlar kullanılır.



İstatistiksel Güç

- ❖ Tip 1 hata (α) %5 ya da %1
 - Gerçekte iki girişim/grup arasında fark yokken hatayla varmış gibi karar vermek
- ❖ Tip 2 hata (β)
 - Gerçekte iki girişim/grup arasında fark varken yanlışlıkla yokmuş gibi karar vermek
- ❖ İstatistiksel güç ($1 - \beta$) %80 ya da %90
 - Doğru olarak girişimlerin/grupların farklı olduğunu saptama olasılığı



Güç Analizi

- ❖ Genelde araştırma bittikten sonra yapılıyor
- ❖ Araştırmanın planlama aşamasında yapılmalı!!
- ❖ Belirli bir büyüklükteki etkiyi (farkı) saptayacak örnek büyülüğu araştırmanın planlama aşamasında belirlenmeli



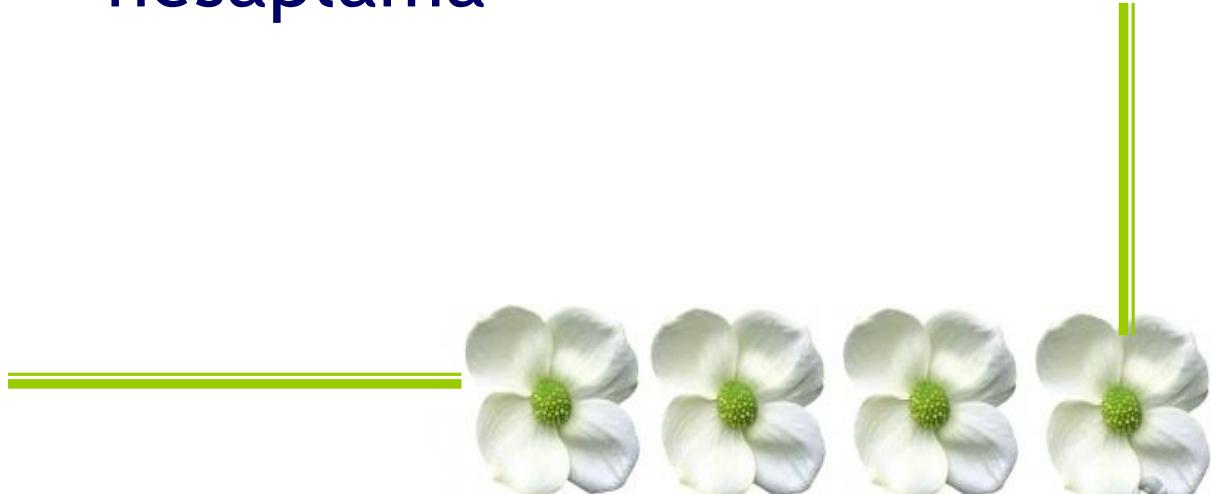
Araştırma planlama aşamasında

- ❖ Araştırma grubunun büyüklüğü formüller kullanılarak hesaplanır
- ❖ İstatistik paket programlarından yararlanılabilir- SAS, PAS, Epi Info
- ❖ Internette hesaplama yapılabilen sayfalar
 - <http://www.openepi.com>
 - <http://stat.ubc.ca/~rollin/stats/ssize/>
 - <http://www.surveysystem.com/ssformu.htm>
 - http://hedwig.mgh.harvard.edu/sample_size/size.html
- ❖ Bir epidemiyolog ya da biyostatistikçiye danışılmalı...



UYGULAMA

Open Epi Programı yardımıyla örnek büyüklüğünü hesaplama



Soru

❖ Bir araştırma görevlisi Konak İlçesi’nde 15-49 yaş kadınlarda hipertansiyon sikliğini saptamak üzere bir araştırma planlamak istiyor. Araştırmayı kaç kişi üzerinde yapması gerektiğini hesaplamak için ne gibi bilgilere gereksinimi vardır?

- ❖ Konak İlçesi 15-49 yaş kadın nüfusu: 10 000
- ❖ Yapılan araştırmalarda bildirilen hipertansiyon sikliği: %30
- ❖ Kabul ettiğiniz mutlak hata payı: %5
- ❖ Kabul ettiğiniz anlamlılık düzeyi: %95



Komutlar

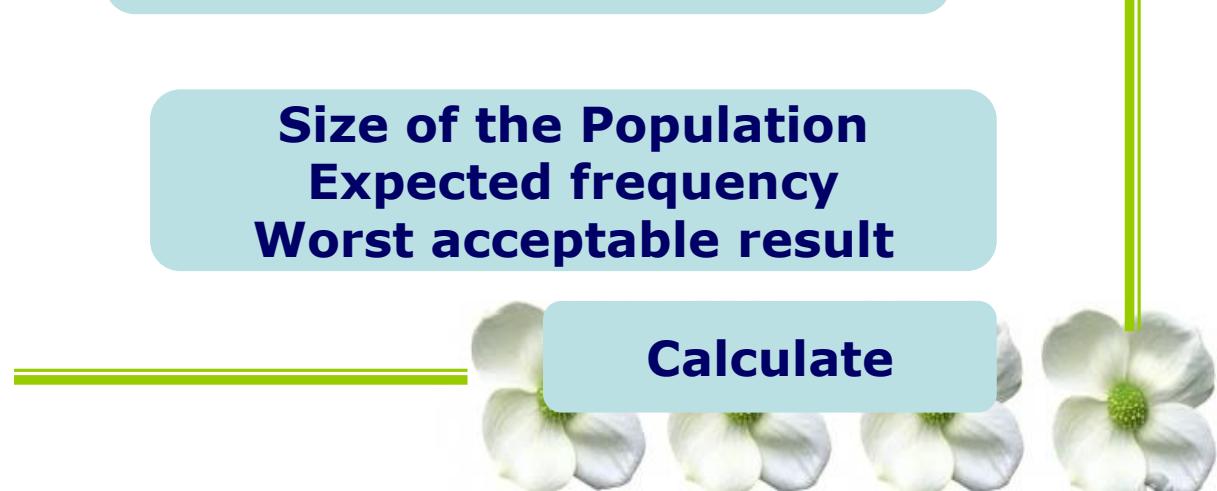
OpenEpi

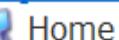
Sample size & proportion

Enter new data

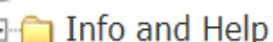
Size of the Population
Expected frequency
Worst acceptable result

Calculate



[Expand All](#) | [Collapse](#)[Start](#)[Enter](#)[Results](#)[Examples](#)[Help](#)

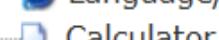
Home



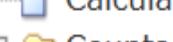
Info and Help



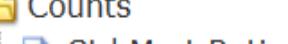
Language/Options/Set



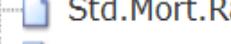
Calculator



Counts



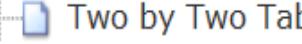
Std.Mort.Ratio



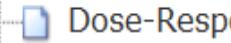
Proportion



Two by Two Table



Dose-Response



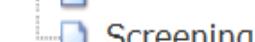
R by C Table



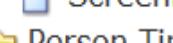
Matched Case Control



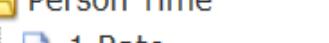
Screening



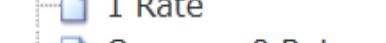
Person Time



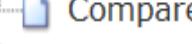
1 Rate



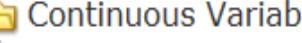
Compare 2 Rates



Continuous Variables



Mean CI



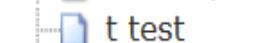
Median/%ile CI



t test



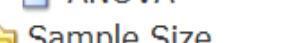
ANOVA



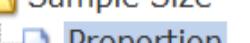
Sample Size



Proportion



Unmatched CC



Cohort/RCT

[Clear](#)[Calculate](#)

Sample Size for % Frequency in a Population (Random Sample)

Population size	10000	If large, leave as one million
Anticipated % frequency(p)	30	Between 0 & 99.99. If unknown, use 50%
Confidence limits as +/- percent of 100	5	Absolute precision %
Design effect (for complex sample surveys--DEFF)	1.0	1.0 for random sample



[Expand All](#) | [Collapse](#)

Home

Info and Help

Language/Options/Set

Calculator

Counts

Std.Mort.Ratio

Proportion

Two by Two Table

Dose-Response

R by C Table

Matched Case Conti

Screening

Person Time

1 Rate

Compare 2 Rates

Continuous Variables

Mean CI

Median/%ile CI

t test

ANOVA

Sample Size

Proportion

Unmatched CC

Cohort/RCT

Mean Difference

[Start](#)[Enter](#)[Results](#)[Examples](#)[Help](#)

Sample Size for Frequency in a Population

Population size(for finite population correction factor or fpc)(N): 10000

Hypothesized % frequency of outcome factor in the population (p): 30% +/- 5

Confidence limits as % of 100 (absolute +/- %)(d): 5%

Design effect (for cluster surveys-DEFF): 1

Sample Size(n) for Various Confidence Levels

ConfidenceLevel(%)	Sample Size
95%	313
80%	137
90%	223
97%	381
99%	528
99.9%	834
99.99%	1129



Equation

Sample size $n = [\text{DEFF} * Np(1-p)] / [(d^2/Z_{1-\alpha/2}^2 * (N-1)) + p*(1-p)]$

Results from OpenEpi, Version 3, open source calculator--SSPropor

Print from the browser with ctrl-P

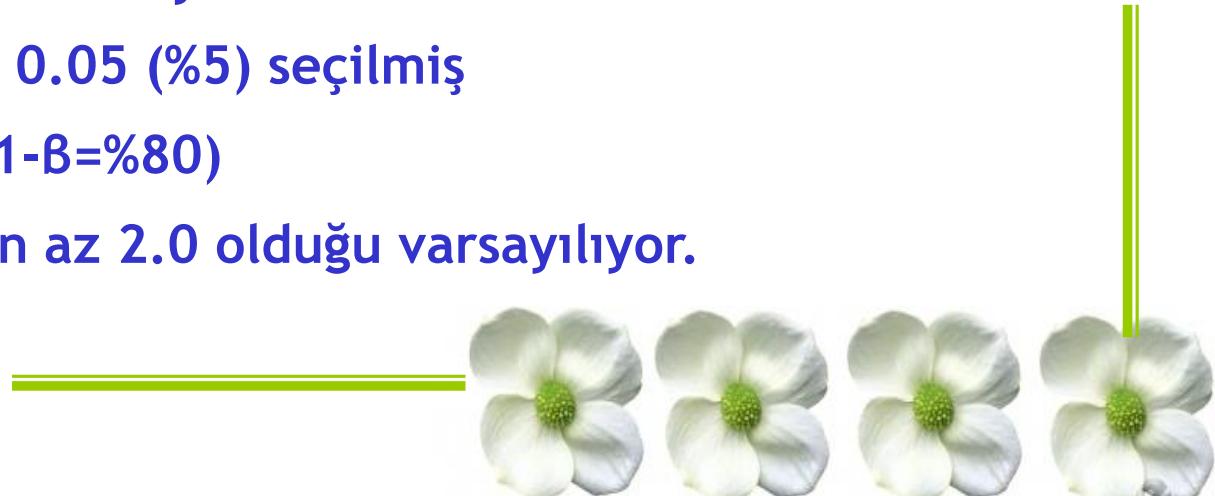
or select text to copy and paste to other programs.



Soru

Bir kohort araştırmasında OKS kullanımıyla meme kanseri riskinin artıp artmadığı araştırılıyor. Araştırma için gereken kişi sayısını hesaplamak için hangi bilgilere gereksinim vardır?

- ❖ OKS kullanmayan kadınlarda 10 yıllık meme Ca insidans hızı 0.01 (%1) olarak bildiriliyor.
- ❖ Anlamlılık düzeyi 0.05 (%5) seçilmiş
- ❖ İstatistiksel güç ($1-\beta=%80$)
- ❖ Araştırmada RR en az 2.0 olduğu varsayılıyor.



Komutlar

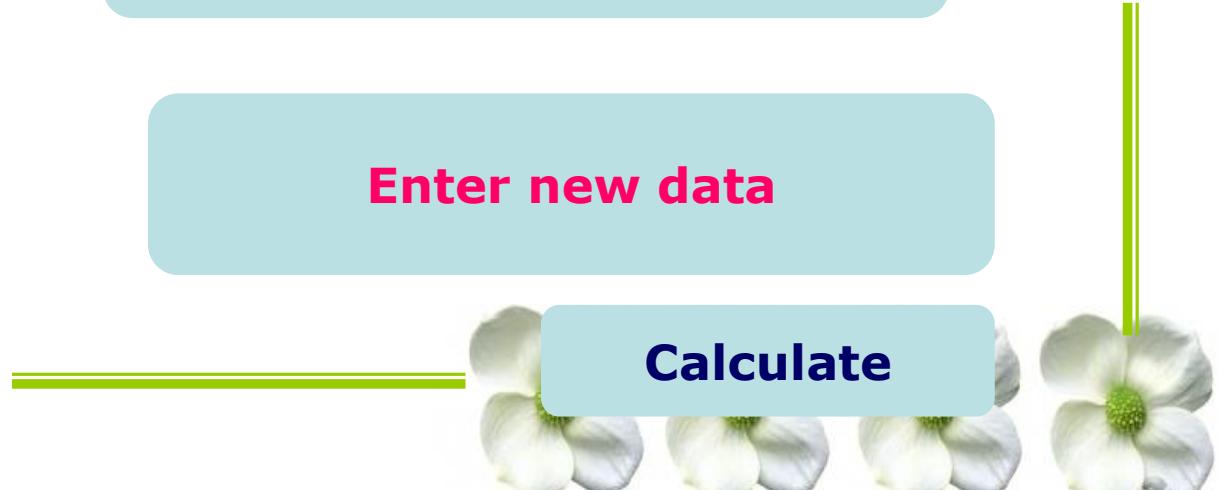
OpenEpi

Sample size

Cohort/RCT

Enter new data

Calculate



[Expand All](#) | [Collapse](#)[Start](#)[Enter](#)[Results](#)[Examples](#)[Help](#)[Home](#)[Info and Help](#)[Language/Options/Set](#)[Calculator](#)[Counts](#)[Std.Mort.Ratio](#)[Proportion](#)[Two by Two Table](#)[Dose-Response](#)[R by C Table](#)[Matched Case Control](#)[Screening](#)[Person Time](#)[1 Rate](#)[Compare 2 Rates](#)[Continuous Variables](#)[Mean CI](#)[Median/%ile CI](#)[t test](#)[ANOVA](#)[Sample Size](#)[Proportion](#)[Unmatched CC](#)[Cohort/RCT](#)[Mean Difference](#)[Clear](#)[Calculate](#)

Sample Size:X-Sectional, Cohort, & Randomized Clinical Trials

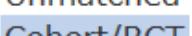
Two-sided confidence level(%)	95	(1-alpha) usually 95%
Power (1-beta or % chance of detecting)	80	Usually 80%
Ratio of Unexposed to Exposed in sample	1.0	For equal samples, use 1.0
Percent of Unexposed with Outcome	1	Between 0.0 and 99.9

Please fill in 1 of the following. The others will be calculated.

Odds ratio		
Percent of Exposed with Outcome		Between 0.0 and 99.9
Risk/Prevalence Ratio	2	
Risk/Prevalence difference		Between -99.99 and 99.99

[Expand All](#) | [Collapse](#)

[Start](#) [Enter](#) **Results** [Examples](#) [Help](#)

-  Home
- +  Info and Help
- +  Language/Options/Set
- +  Calculator
-  Counts
 -  Std.Mort.Ratio
 -  Proportion
 -  Two by Two Table
 -  Dose-Response
 -  R by C Table
 -  Matched Case Contingency
 -  Screening
-  Person Time
 -  1 Rate
 -  Compare 2 Rates
-  Continuous Variables
 -  Mean CI
 -  Median/%ile CI
 -  t test
 -  ANOVA
-  Sample Size
 -  Proportion
 -  Unmatched CC
 -  Cohort/RCT
 -  Mean Difference

Sample Size:X-Sectional, Cohort, & Randomized Clinical Trials

Two-sided significance level(1-alpha):	95
Power(1-beta, % chance of detecting):	80
Ratio of sample size, Unexposed/Exposed:	1
Percent of Unexposed with Outcome:	1
Percent of Exposed with Outcome:	2
Odds Ratio:	2
Risk/Prevalence Ratio:	2
Risk/Prevalence difference:	1

	Kelsey	Fleiss	Fleiss with CC
Sample Size - Exposed	2321	2320	2516
Sample Size-Nonexposed	2321	2320	2516
Total sample size:	4642	4640	5032

References

Kelsey et al., Methods in Observational Epidemiology 2nd Edition, Table 12-15

Fleiss, Statistical Methods for Rates and Proportions, formulas 3.18 &3.19

CC = continuity correction

Results are rounded up to the nearest integer.

Print from the browser menu or select, copy, and paste to other programs.

Soru

Bir çalışmada A ilaçının Romatoid artrite bağlı ağrıyı azaltma etkinliği incelenmek isteniyor.

Önceki çalışmalarında A ilaçını (yeni ilaç) alan grubun ağrı skoru ortalaması 11.3 ± 2.3 , B ilaçını alan grubun ağrı skoru ise 12.7 ± 2.6 olarak bulunmuştur; %80 güç ve %95 güven düzeyinde araştırılmaya alınması gereken kişi sayılarını hesaplayınız.

- ❖ A ilaçı için ağrı skoru ortalama±standart sapma: 11.3 ± 2.3
- ❖ B ilaçı için ağrı skoru ortalama±standart sapma: 12.7 ± 2.6
- ❖ Kabul edilen güven düzeyi: %95
- ❖ İstatistiksel güç: %80'dir



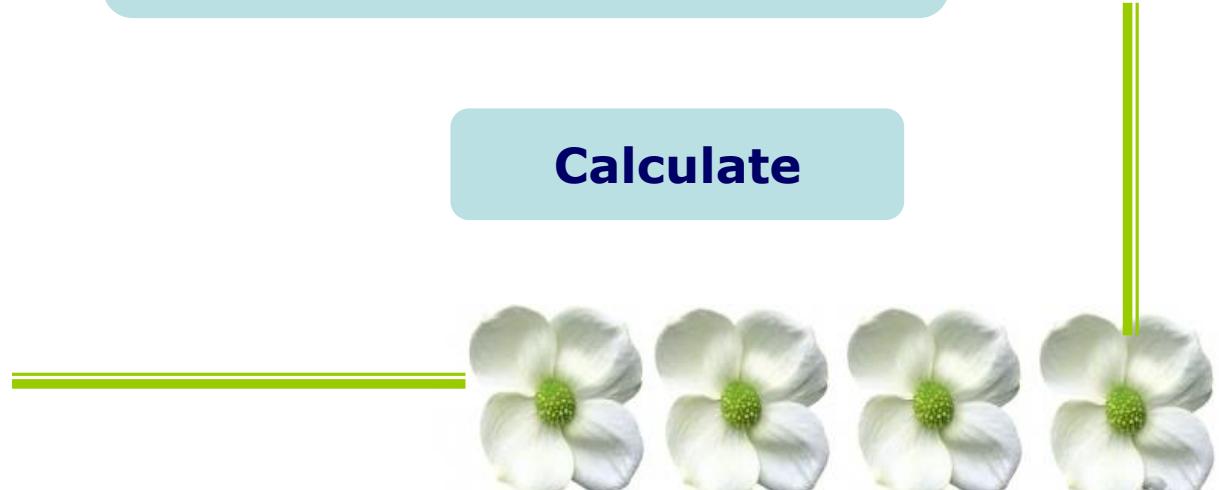
Komutlar

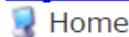
OpenEpi

Sample size & Mean Difference

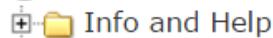
Enter new data

Calculate



[Expand All](#) | [Collapse](#)

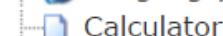
Home



Info and Help



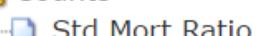
Language/Options/Settings



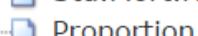
Calculator



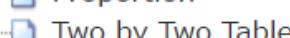
Counts



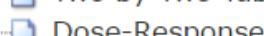
Std.Mort.Ratio



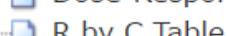
Proportion



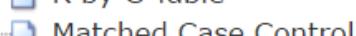
Two by Two Table



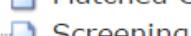
Dose-Response



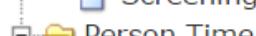
R by C Table



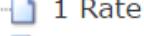
Matched Case Control



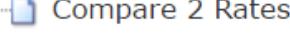
Screening



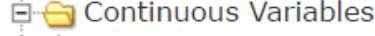
Person Time



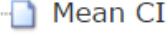
1 Rate



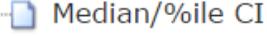
Compare 2 Rates



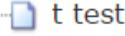
Continuous Variables



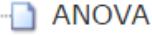
Mean CI



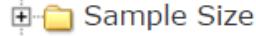
Median/%ile CI



t test



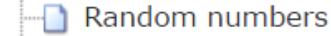
ANOVA



Sample Size



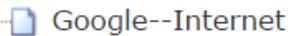
Power



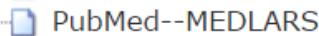
Random numbers



Searches



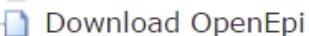
Google--Internet



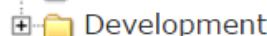
PubMed--MEDLARS



Internet Links



Download OpenEpi



Development

[Start](#)[Enter](#)[Results](#)[Examples](#)[Help](#)[Clear](#)[Calculate](#)

Sample Size For Comparing Two Means

Confidence Interval % (two-sided)	95	Enter a value between 0 and 100, usually 95%
--------------------------------------	----	---

Power	80	Enter a value between 0 and 100, usually 80%
-------	----	---

Ratio of sample size (Group 2/Group 1)	1	
---	---	--

Group 1	Group 2	Enter means OR difference on next line
---------	---------	---

Mean	11.3	and	12.7	or Difference
------	------	-----	------	---------------

Std. Dev.	2.3		2.6	Std. Deviation OR Variance of each group
--------------	-----	--	-----	---

Variance				
----------	--	--	--	--



[Expand All](#) | [Collapse](#)[Home](#)[Info and Help](#)[Language/Options/Settings](#)[Calculator](#)[Counts](#)[Std.Mort.Ratio](#)[Proportion](#)[Two by Two Table](#)[Dose-Response](#)[R by C Table](#)[Matched Case Control](#)[Screening](#)[Person Time](#)[1 Rate](#)[Compare 2 Rates](#)[Continuous Variables](#)[Mean CI](#)[Median/%ile CI](#)[t test](#)[ANOVA](#)[Sample Size](#)[Power](#)[Random numbers](#)[Searches](#)[Google--Internet](#)[PubMed--MEDLARS](#)[Internet Links](#)[Download OpenEpi](#)[Development](#)[Start](#)[Enter](#)[Results](#)[Examples](#)[Help](#)

Sample Size For Comparing Two Means

Input Data

Confidence Interval (2-sided) 95%

Power 80%

Ratio of sample size (Group 2/Group 1) 1

	Group 1	Group 2 Difference*
Mean	11.3	12.7 -1.4
Standard deviation	2.3	2.6
Variance	5.29	6.76

Sample size of Group 1 49 ←

Sample size of Group 2 49 ←

Total sample size 98

*Difference between the means

Results from OpenEpi, Version 3, open source calculator--SSMean

Print from the browser with ctrl-P

or select text to copy and paste to other programs.

Soru

Gebelikte sigara içme ve konjenital üriner sistem anomalisi oluşma riski konusunda bir çalışma yapmak isteniyor. Araştırmaya alınması gereken olgu ve kontrol sayılarının belirlenmesi için ne gibi bilgilere gereksinim vardır?

- ❖ Sigara içmenin anomalili bebek doğumlu için OR'su 2.3 olarak bildirilmiştir.
- ❖ Gebelikte sigara içme sıklığı %30'dur.
- ❖ Kabul edilen güven düzeyi: %95
- ❖ İstatistiksel güç: %80'dir



Komutlar

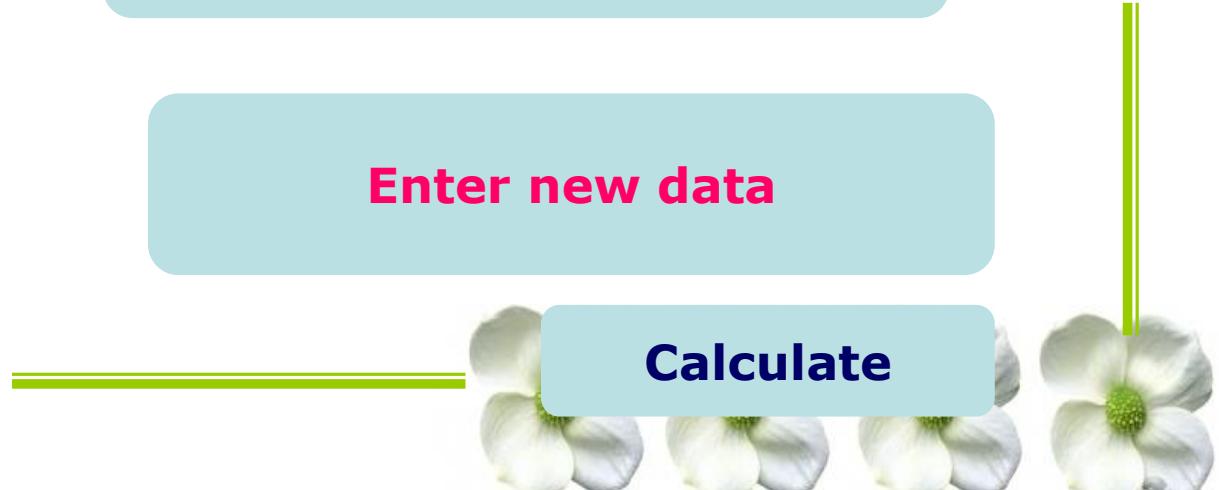
OpenEpi

Sample size

Unmatched CC

Enter new data

Calculate



[Expand All](#) | [Collapse](#)[Start](#) [Enter](#) [Results](#) [Examples](#) [Help](#)

- [Home](#)
- [Info and Help](#)
- [Language/Options/Set](#)
- [Calculator](#)
- [Counts](#)
 - [Std.Mort.Ratio](#)
 - [Proportion](#)
 - [Two by Two Table](#)
 - [Dose-Response](#)
 - [R by C Table](#)
 - [Matched Case Control](#)
 - [Screening](#)
- [Person Time](#)
 - [1 Rate](#)
 - [Compare 2 Rates](#)
- [Continuous Variables](#)
 - [Mean CI](#)
 - [Median/%ile CI](#)
 - [t test](#)
 - [ANOVA](#)
- [Sample Size](#)
 - [Proportion](#)
 - [Unmatched CC](#)
 - [Cohort/RCT](#)
 - [Mean Difference](#)

[Clear](#)[Calculate](#)

Sample Size for Unmatched Case Control Study

Two-sided confidence level	95	(1-alpha) usually 95%
Power(% chance of detecting)	80	Usually 80%
Ratio of Controls to Cases	1.0	For equal samples, use 1.0
Percent of controls exposed	30	Between 0.0 and 99.99

Please fill in one of the following. The other will be calculated.

Odds ratio	2.3
Percent of cases with exposure	Between 0.0 and 99.99

[Expand All](#) | [Collapse](#)[Start](#) [Enter](#) [Results](#) [Examples](#) [Help](#)

- Home
- Info and Help
- Language/Options/Setting
- Calculator
- Counts
 - Std.Mort.Ratio
 - Proportion
 - Two by Two Table
 - Dose-Response
 - R by C Table
 - Matched Case Control
 - Screening
- Person Time
 - 1 Rate
 - Compare 2 Rates
- Continuous Variables
 - Mean CI
 - Median/%ile CI
 - t test
 - ANOVA
- Sample Size
 - Proportion
 - Unmatched CC
 - Cohort/RCT
 - Mean Difference

Sample Size for Unmatched Case-Control Study

For:

Two-sided confidence level(1-alpha)	95
Power(% chance of detecting)	80
Ratio of Controls to Cases	1
Hypothetical proportion of controls with exposure	30
Hypothetical proportion of cases with exposure:	49.64
Least extreme Odds Ratio to be detected:	2.30

	Kelsey	Fleiss	Fleiss with CC
Sample Size - Cases	98	97	107
Sample Size - Controls	98	97	107
Total sample size:	196	194	214

References

Kelsey et al., Methods in Observational Epidemiology 2nd Edition, Table 12-15
 Fleiss, Statistical Methods for Rates and Proportions, formulas 3.18 &3.19

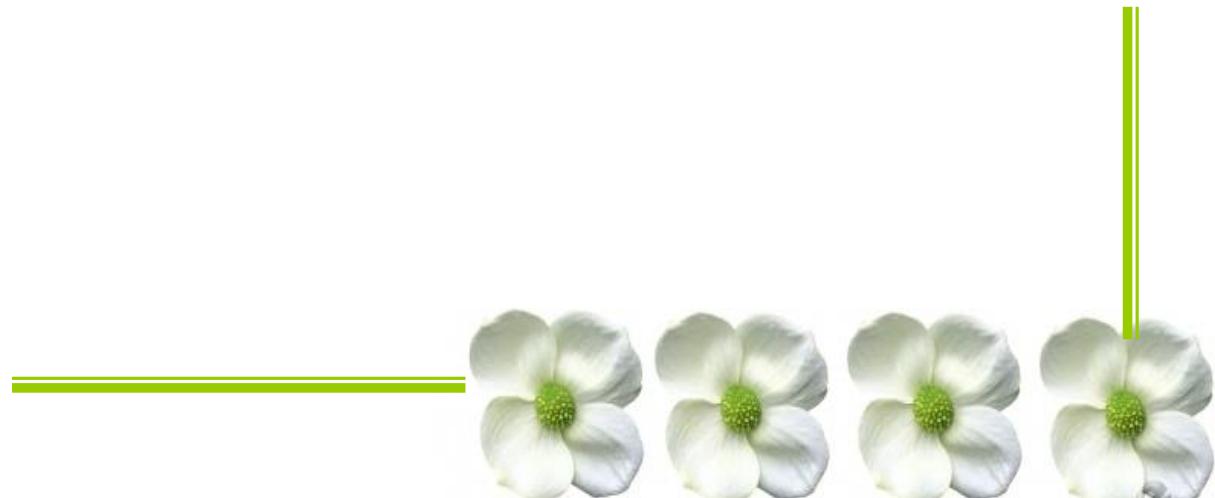
CC = continuity correction

Results are rounded up to the nearest integer.

Print from the browser menu or select, copy, and paste to other programs.

KAYNAKLAR

- ❖ Portney LG, Watkins, MP. Foundations of Clinical Research: Applications to Practice
- ❖ Douglas G. Altman. Practical Statistics for Medical Research
- ❖ Sümbüloğlu V, Sümbüloğlu K. Klinik ve Saha Araştırmalarında Örnekleme Yöntemleri ve Örneklem Büyüklüğü



SORU VE KATKILARINIZ?

