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Technical reports
Obaveštenja

PROGRAM NAUČNIH I STRUČNIH SKUPOVA I EDUKATIVNIH SEMINARA U 2009. GODINI

• 16–19. septembar 2009, Ohrid, Makedonija

XVII Meeting of Balkan Clinical Laboratory Federation & 5th Macedonian Congress of Clinical Chemistry
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• 8–10. oktobar 2009, Beograd

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Vrsta skupa: međunarodni simpozijum, učešće uz kotizaciju, registrovani učesnici dobijaju sertifikat

• 15–17. oktobar 2009, Beograd

34. Međunarodni sajam medicine – Beogradski sajam
Tema: Novine u laboratorijskoj dijagnostici
Vrsta skupa: stručni skup, učešće bez kotizacije

• 5. novembar 2009, Beograd

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• 4. decembar 2009, Beograd

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The conventional use of statistical significance is $P \leq 0.005$. If a different significance level needs to be used, then the reasons for this must be clearly stated in the statistical method section.

Discussion

Statistical significance should not be equated to importance and P values should not be compared between different statistical tests. Association should not be interpreted as causation without additional evidence.

Problem Areas

Multiple comparisons can produce spurious and misleading significance values. The primary hypothesis should always be clearly stated, and associations detected by retrospective analysis should be interpreted with caution. Whenever possible a single overall statistical test should be applied first e.g. ANOVA. If this is not significant, then multiple comparisons must not be applied. If it is significant then some form of multiple range test can be applied. If a single overall test is not possible, then multiple comparisons must use a Bonferroni type significance level.

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Method comparison using regression and correlation coefficients is inappropriate and should be performed using Altman and Bland difference plots (4). If a standard scatter plot and regression line are thought to be useful they can be given along with the Altman – Bland plot. Remember, if two methods are supposed to be measuring the same thing, then it is extremely likely they will be correlated so that a statistical tool correlation not tell you anything new.

If you are carrying out complicated statistical analyses, e.g. multivariate analysis, ROC analysis etc., then it is recommended that you seek advice from a statistician.

References

1. Bossuyt PM, Reitsma JB, Bruns DE, et al., for the STARD Group. Towards complete and accurate reporting of studies of diagnostic accuracy: the STARD initiative. Ann Clin Biochem 2003; 40: 357–63.
2. Moher D, Schultz KF, Altman DG, for the CONSORT Group. The CONSORT statement: revised recommendations for improving the quality of reports of parallel-group randomization trials. Lancet 2001; 357: 1191–4.
3. Altman DG. Practical Statistics for Medical Research. London: Chapman & Hall, 1991: 132–12.
4. Bland JM, Altman DG. Statistical methods for assessing agreement between two methods of clinical measurement. Lancet 1986; 1 (8476): 307–10.

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