

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| <b>Code</b>          | 34286         |
| <b>Name</b>          | Biostatistics |
| <b>Cycle</b>         | Grade         |
| <b>ECTS Credits</b>  | 6.0           |
| <b>Academic year</b> | 2018 - 2019   |

**Study (s)**

| <b>Degree</b>                         | <b>Center</b>      | <b>Acad. Period<br/>year</b> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1207 - Degree in Optics and Optometry | Faculty of Physics | 1    Second term             |

**Subject-matter**

| <b>Degree</b>                         | <b>Subject-matter</b> | <b>Character</b> |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1207 - Degree in Optics and Optometry | 2 - Mathematics       | Basic Training   |

**Coordination**

| <b>Name</b>                   | <b>Department</b>                         |
|-------------------------------|---|
| BELenguER RIBERA, JOSE MANUEL | 130 - Statistics and Operational Research |
| CAMPOS AUCEJO, VICENTE        | 130 - Statistics and Operational Research |

**SUMMARY**

Biostatistics is an instrumental topic, with a basic character to analyze experimental data. It is a complement of the rest of topics related with Mathematics and also experimental in the Optical and Optometric's Degree.

Also it is present with the same name or the similar one of Statistics in other degrees inside the field of Health Sciences like Medicine, Dentistry, Biology and Pharmacy.

**PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE**



### **Relationship to other subjects of the same degree**

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### **Other requirements**

It is not needed an additional knowledge to the Mathematics taught at the Secondary School.

## **OUTCOMES**

### **1207 - Degree in Optics and Optometry**

- To apply the general methods of Statistics to Optometry and Vision Sciences.
- To know how to discriminate the objectives of a statistical analysis: purely descriptive and inferential.
- To know the principles and applications of statistical contrasts or hypothesis tests.
- To know the general principles of probabilistic models and in particular of regression models and analysis of variance.

## **LEARNING OUTCOMES**

The student will be able to compute probabilities associated to random events using known probabilistic models, also he will be able to model random experiments using random variables. The student will know the foundations of Statistical Inference (estimation and hypothesis testing). He will be able to solve the hypothesis contrasts like comparison of means and proportions, including some non-parametric methods. He can understand the basic data analysis, including regression analysis, with the statistical treatment and its processing with a statistical computer program.

## **DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS**

### **1. Statistics in the Health Sciences.**

Objectives and usage of Statistics. Populations and samples. Probability as a foundation of Statistics. Examples.

### **2. Statistical variables**

Types of variables. Graphic representations: Bar graphs. Box plots. Histograms. Stem-and-leaf plots. Box and whiskers diagrams. Numeric representations: frequency tables, measures of centralization, position, dispersion and shape.

**3. Probability foundations**

Concept and interpretations of probability. Conditional probability. Total probability theorem. Bayes theorem. Applications.

**4. Random variables: Generalities.**

Definition and kind of variables. Probability distributions: distribution function, probability mass function and density. Parameters of a random variable: location and spread measures.

**5. Remarkable probability distributions**

Discrete distributions: Bernoulli, Binomial i Poisson. Continuous distributions: Uniform, Normal. Central Limit Theorem. Approximations with the normal distribution.

**6. Statistical Inference**

Sampling distributions. Population parameters: point estimation and by intervals. Hypothesis contrast. Types of errors. Significance and P-value. Distribution of the sample mean in the sampling. Confidence intervals. T test for the mean. Applicability of methods. Normality tests. T tests for the difference of means. Non-parametric tests.

**7. Linear regression and correlation**

Linear relationship between two variables Scatter plots. Basic statistics. Fit of a regression line. The regression model. Inference of the parameters of the linear model. Correlation and determination coefficients. Interpolation prediction. Influential values. Validation of methods.

**WORKLOAD**

| ACTIVITY                                     | Hours         | % To be attended |
|--|---------------|------------------|
| Theory classes                               | 45,00         | 100              |
| Computer classroom practice                  | 15,00         | 100              |
| Study and independent work                   | 30,00         | 0                |
| Preparation of evaluation activities         | 15,00         | 0                |
| Preparation of practical classes and problem | 45,00         | 0                |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                 | <b>150,00</b> |                  |



## TEACHING METHODOLOGY

In the theoretical lectures the set of lessons is developed, with presentations and in the blackboard representative exercises are solved, that which show the most important aspects of the lesson. The slides used are available in Aula Virtual. In the tutorials in group, a set of exercises will be solved, emphasizing same basic aspects of learning and solving doubts. The practical classes are taught in the computers room, in seasons of two hours or two hours and a half and using a statistical package to analyze data files. The manual of each practice session will be available in Aula Virtual. Also a collection of exercises for each lesson is given to the student, with the solutions, for individual or in group work.

## EVALUATION

A written examination with two parts will be performed, one part is theoretical-practical and the other is practical. The theoretical-practical part evaluates the comprehension of the theoretical aspects through the resolution of some exercises and optionally questions. The practical part consists of the interpretation of the output of the statistical software, used in the practices at the computer class, applied to data to which a contextual description is given. The total of the theoretical part is 6 points. The total of the practical part will be 3 points. The attendance and participation in the practical classes in the computer class are compulsory to everyone and cannot be retaken, since its evaluation is only possible in the teaching period, its score is 1 point in the final total qualification. It is necessary to attend at least an 80% of the total of practice sessions to get this score.

## REFERENCES

### Basic

#### - 10.1 Referencias Básicas

Referencia b1: Samuels, M.L. and Witmer, J.A. Statistics for the Life Sciences. (3rd. Ed.) Pearson Education Inc. (2003).

Referencia b2: Martínez-González, M.A., Sánchez-Villegas, A., Faulín Fajardo, J. Bioestadística Amigable (2ªed.) Díaz de Santos (2006).

Referencia b3: Milton, J.S. Estadística para Biología y Ciencias de la Salud. (3ª ed.) Madrid McGraw-Hill Interamericana (2001).

### Additional

#### - 10.2 Referencias Complementarias

Referencia c1: Chase, W. & Brown, F. General Statistics. (2nd ed.) Wiley (1992).

Referencia c2: Norman, G.R y Steiner, D.L. Bioestadística. Madrid: Mosby/Doyma Libros (1996).

Referencia c3: David M. Diez, Christopher D. Barr, Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel OpenIntro Statistics (2nd ed.) pdf gratis disponible en [openintro.org](https://openintro.org) (2013).

Referencia c4: Rosner, B. Fundamentals of Biostatistics (7th ed.) Brooks/Cole, Cengage Learning



(2010).

Referencia c5: Cobo, E. Bioestadística para no estadísticos. Elsevier-Masson. (2007).

