**APPENDIX-2**

Adapted from Lang T, Altman D. Statistical Analyses and Methods in the Published Literature: the SAMPL Guidelines1.

**Explanation**

Authors should complete and submit the following two tables. All items in Table I should be answered. Some subsections may not apply to all studies for “Reporting Statistical Results” in Table II. For example, if regression analysis was not used, the section header titled “Reporting regression analyses” can be marked as not needed.

**Açıklama**

Yazarlar, aşağıdaki iki tabloyu doldurmalı ve göndermelidir. Tablo 1’deki tüm maddeler yazarlar tarafından cevaplanmalıdır. Tablo II’deki “İstatistiksel Sonuçların Raporlanması” bazı alt bölümler, tüm çalışmalar için geçerli olmayabilir. Örneğin, regresyon analizi kullanılmadı ise, "Regresyon analizlerini raporlama" başlıklı bölüm başlığı gerekli değil olarak işaretlenebilir.

توضیح

"نویسندگان باید دو جدول زیر را تکمیل و ارسال کنند. همه موارد باید در جدول یک پاسخ داده شود. برخی از زیر بخش ها ممکن است در مورد تمام مطالعات برای "گزارش نتایج آماری" در جدول دوم اعمال نشود. به عنوان مثال، اگر از تحلیل رگرسیون استفاده نشده است، سر صفحه بخش تحت عنوان « گزارش دهی تحلیل های رگرسیون» می تواند به عنوان اینکه نیاز نیست علامت گذاری شود."

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| **Table 1.** General principles for reporting statistical methods | | | |
| **Statement** | **Yes** | **No** | **Not needed** |
| **Preliminary analyses** |  |  |  |
| Identify any statistical procedures used to modify raw data before analysis. Examples include mathematically transforming continuous measurements to make distributions closer to the normal distribution, creating ratios  or other derived variables, and collapsing continuous data into categorical data or combining categories. |  |  |  |
| **Primary analyses** |  |  |  |
| Describe the purpose of the analysis. |  |  |  |
| Identify the variables used in the analysis and summarize each with descriptive statistics. |  |  |  |
| When possible, identify the smallest difference considered to be clinically important. |  |  |  |
| Describe fully the main methods for analyzing the primary objectives of the study. |  |  |  |
| Make clear which method was used for each analysis, rather than just listing in one place all the statistical  methods used. |  |  |  |
| Verify that that the data conformed to the assumptions of the test used to analyze them. In particular, specify that 1) skewed data were analyzed with nonparametric tests, 2) paired data were analyzed with paired tests,  and 3) the underlying relationship analyzed with linear regression models was linear. |  |  |  |
| Indicate whether and how any allowance or adjustments were made for multiple comparisons (performing  multiple hypothesis tests on the same data). |  |  |  |
| If relevant, report how any outlying data were treated in the analysis. |  |  |  |
| Specify whether tests were one- or two-tailed and justify the use of one-tailed tests. |  |  |  |
| Report the alpha level (e.g., 0.05) that defined statistical significance. |  |  |  |
| Name the statistical package or program used in the analysis, as well as the appropriate copyright/  manufacturer citation. |  |  |  |
| **Supplementary analyses** |  |  |  |
| Describe methods used for any ancillary analyses, such as sensitivity analyses, imputation of missing values,  or testing of assumptions underlying methods of analysis. |  |  |  |
| Identify post-hoc analyses, including unplanned subgroup analyses, as exploratory. |  |  |  |

1 This document may be reprinted without charge but must include the original citation.

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| **Table 2.** General principles for reporting statistical results | | | |
| **Statement\*\*\*** | **Yes** | **No** | **Not needed** |
| **Reporting numbers and descriptive statistics** |  |  |  |
| Report numbers—especially measurements—with an appropriate degree of precision. For ease of comprehension and simplicity, round as much as is reasonable. For example, mean age can often be rounded to the nearest year without compromising either the clinical or the statistical analysis. If the smallest meaningful difference on a scale is 5 points, scores can be reported as whole numbers; decimals  are not necessary. |  |  |  |
| Report total sample and group sizes for each analysis. |  |  |  |
| Report numerators and denominators for all percentages. |  |  |  |
| Summarize data that are approximately normally distributed with mean and standard deviation (SD). |  |  |  |
| Summarize data that are not normally distributed with median and interpercentile ranges, ranges, or both. Report the upper and lower boundaries of interpercentile ranges and the minimum and maximum values of  ranges, not just the size of the range. |  |  |  |
| Do NOT use the standard error of the mean (SE) to indicate the variability of a data set. Use the SD,  interpercentile ranges, or ranges instead. |  |  |  |
| Display the data in tables or figures. Tables present exact values, and figures provide an overall assessment  of the data. |  |  |  |
| **Reporting risk, rates, and ratios** |  |  |  |
| Identify the type of rate (incidence rates, survival rates), ratio (odds ratios, hazards ratios), or risk (absolute  risks, relative risk differences) being reported. |  |  |  |
| Identify the quantities represented in the numerator and denominator (e.g., the number of men with prostate  cancer divided by the number of men in whom prostate cancer can occur). |  |  |  |
| Identify the time period for each rate. |  |  |  |
| Identify any unit of population (the unit multiplier: e.g., x 100; x 10,000) associated with the rate. |  |  |  |
| Consider reporting a measure of precision (a confidence interval) for estimated risks, rates, and ratios. |  |  |  |
| **Reporting hypothesis tests** |  |  |  |
| State the hypothesis being tested. |  |  |  |
| Identify the variables in the analysis and summarize the data for each variable with the appropriate descriptive  statistics. |  |  |  |
| If possible, identify the minimum difference considered to be clinically important. |  |  |  |
| For equivalence and non-inferiority studies, report the largest difference between groups that will still be  accepted as indicating biological equivalence (the equivalence margin). |  |  |  |
| Identify the name of the test used in the analysis. Report whether the test was one- or two-tailed and for  paired or independent samples. |  |  |  |
| Confirm that the assumptions of the test were met by the data. |  |  |  |
| Report the alpha level (e.g., 0.05) that defines statistical significance. |  |  |  |
| At least for primary outcomes, such as differences or agreement between groups, diagnostic sensitivity, and  slopes of regression lines, report a measure of precision, such as the 95% confidence interval. |  |  |  |
| Do NOT use the standard error of the mean (SE) to indicate the precision of an estimate. The SE is  essentially a 68% confidence coefficient: use the 95% confidence coefficient instead. |  |  |  |
| Although not preferred to confidence intervals, if desired, p values should be reported as equalities when possible and to one or two decimal places (e.g., p=0.03 or 0.22 not as inequalities: e.g., p<0.05). Do NOT  report “NS”; give the actual p value. The smallest p value that need be reported is p<0.001 |  |  |  |
| Report whether and how any adjustments were made for multiple statistical comparisons. |  |  |  |
| Name the specific statistical software package used in the analysis, as well as the appropriate copyright/ manufacturer citation. |  |  |  |

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| **Table 2 (cont.)** General principles for reporting statistical results | | | |
| **Statement\*\*\*** | **Yes** | **No** | **Not needed** |
| **Reporting association analyses** |  |  |  |
| Describe the association of interest. |  |  |  |
| Identify the variables used and summarize each with descriptive statistics. |  |  |  |
| Identify the test of association used. |  |  |  |
| Indicate whether the test was one- or two-tailed. Justify the use of one-tailed tests. |  |  |  |
| For tests of association (e.g., a chi-squared test), report the p value of the test (because association is defined  as a statistically significant result). |  |  |  |
| For measures of association (i.e., the phi coefficient), report the value of the coefficient and a confidence interval. Do not describe the association as low, moderate, or high unless the ranges for these categories  have been defined. Even then, consider the wisdom of using these categories given their biological |  |  |  |
| implications or realities. |  |  |  |
| For primary comparisons, consider including the full contingency table for the analysis.  Name the statistical package or program used in the analysis, as well as the appropriate copyright/ manufacturer citation. |  |  |  |
| **Reporting correlation analyses** |  |  |  |
| Describe the purpose of the analysis. |  |  |  |
| Summarize each variable with the appropriate descriptive statistics. |  |  |  |
| Identify the correlation coefficient used in the analysis (e.g., Pearson, Spearman). |  |  |  |
| Confirm that the assumptions of the analysis were met. |  |  |  |
| Report the alpha level (e.g., 0.05) that indicates whether the correlation coefficient is statistically significant. |  |  |  |
| Report the value of the correlation coefficient. Do not describe correlation as low, moderate, or high unless the ranges for these categories have been defined. Even then, consider the wisdom of using these categories  given their biological implications or realities. |  |  |  |
| For primary comparisons, report the (95%) confidence interval for the correlation coefficient, whether or  not it is statistically significant. |  |  |  |
| For primary comparisons, consider reporting the results as a scatter plot. The sample size, correlation  coefficient (with the confidence interval), and p value can be included in the data field. |  |  |  |
| Name the statistical package or program used in the analysis, as well as the appropriate copyright/  manufacturer citation. |  |  |  |
| **Reporting regression analyses** |  |  |  |
| Describe the purpose of the analysis. |  |  |  |
| Identify the variables used in the analysis and summarize each with descriptive statistics. |  |  |  |
| Confirm that the assumptions of the analysis were met. For example, in linear regression indicate whether  an analysis of residuals confirmed the assumptions of linearity. |  |  |  |
| If relevant, report how any outlying values were treated in the analysis. |  |  |  |
| Report how any missing data were treated in the analyses. |  |  |  |
| For either simple or multiple (multivariable) regression analyses, report the regression equation. |  |  |  |
| For multiple regression analyses: 1) report the alpha level used in the univariate analysis, 2) report whether the variables were assessed for a) colinearity and b) interaction, and 3) describe the variable selection process  used to develop the final model (e.g., forward-stepwise, best subset). |  |  |  |
| Report the regression coefficients (beta weights) of each explanatory variable and the associated confidence  intervals and p values, preferably in a table. |  |  |  |
| Provide a measure of the model’s “goodness-of-fit” to the data (the coefficient of determination, r2, for  simple regression and the coefficient of multiple determination, R2, for multiple regression). |  |  |  |
| Specify whether and how the model was validated. |  |  |  |

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| **Table 2 (cont.)** General principles for reporting statistical results | | | |
| **Statement\*\*\*** | **Yes** | **No** | **Not needed** |
| For primary comparisons analyzed with simple linear regression analysis, consider reporting the results |  |  |  |
| graphically, in a scatter plot showing the regression line and its confidence bounds. Do not extend the  regression line (or the interpretation of the analysis) beyond the minimum and maximum values of the data. |  |  |  |
| Name the statistical package or program used in the analysis, as well as the appropriate copyright/  manufacturer citation. |  |  |  |
| **Reporting analyses of variance (ANOVA) or of covariance (ANCOVA)** |  |  |  |
| Describe the purpose of the analysis. |  |  |  |
| Identify the variables used in the analysis and summarize each with descriptive statistics. |  |  |  |
| Confirm that the assumptions of the analysis were met. For example, indicate whether an analysis of  residuals confirmed the assumptions of linearity. |  |  |  |
| If relevant, report how any outlying data were treated in the analysis. |  |  |  |
| Report how any missing data were treated in the analyses. |  |  |  |
| Specify whether the explanatory variables were tested for interaction, and if so, how these interactions were  treated. |  |  |  |
| If appropriate, in a table, report the p value for each explanatory variable, the test statistics and, where  applicable, the degrees of freedom for the analysis. |  |  |  |
| Provide an assessment of the goodness-of-fit of the model to the data, such as R2. |  |  |  |
| Specify whether and how the model was validated. |  |  |  |
| Name the statistical package or program used in the analysis, as well as the appropriate copyright/  manufacturer citation. |  |  |  |
| **Reporting survival (time-to-event) analyses** |  |  |  |
| Describe the purpose of the analysis. |  |  |  |
| Identify the dates or events that mark the beginning and the end of the time period analyzed. |  |  |  |
| Specify the circumstances under which data were censored. |  |  |  |
| Specify the statistical methods used to estimate the survival rate. |  |  |  |
| Confirm that the assumptions of survival analysis were met. |  |  |  |
| For each group, give the estimated survival probability at appropriate follow-up times, with confidence intervals, and the number of participants at risk for death at each time. It is often more helpful to plot the  cumulative probability of not surviving, especially when events are not common. |  |  |  |
| Reporting median survival times, with confidence intervals, is often useful to allow the results to be compared  with those of other studies. |  |  |  |
| Consider presenting the full results in a graph (e.g., a Kaplan-Meier plot) or table. |  |  |  |
| Specify the statistical methods used to compare two or more survival curves. |  |  |  |
| When comparing two or more survival curves with hypothesis tests, report the p value of the comparison. |  |  |  |
| Report the regression model used to assess the associations between the explanatory variables and survival  or time-to-event. |  |  |  |
| Report a measure of risk (e.g., a hazard ratio) for each explanatory variable, with a confidence interval. |  |  |  |
| **Reporting Bayesian analyses** |  |  |  |
| Specify the pre-trial probabilities (priors). |  |  |  |
| Explain how the priors were selected. |  |  |  |
| Describe the statistical model used. |  |  |  |
| Describe the techniques used in the analysis. |  |  |  |
| Identify the statistical software package or program used in the analysis, as well as the appropriate copyright/  manufacturer citation. |  |  |  |
| Summarize the posterior distribution with a measure of central tendency and a credibility interval |  |  |  |
| Assess the sensitivity of the analysis to different priors. |  |  |  |
| \*\*\*Can be marked as “Not Needed” if not applicable | | | |