

样本量估计及其在 nQuery 和 SAS 软件上的实现 ——均数比较(六)

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1. 2. 2. 5 基于比值交叉设计的等效性检验(连续变量)

方法:Chow 和 Liu (1992)^[8,12-15] 等给出基于比值交叉设计的等效性检验(连续变量)的样本量估计是建立在非中心参数为 τ_1, τ_2 的非中心 t 分布上。其检验效能的计算公式为:

$$1 - \beta = 1 - \text{Probt}(t_{1-\alpha, 2(n-1)}, 2(n-1), \tau_2) - \text{Probt}(t_{1-\alpha, 2(n-1)}, 2(n-1), \tau_1) \quad (1-23)$$

式中, τ_1 和 τ_2 为非中心参数

$$\tau_1 = \frac{\left| \ln\left(\frac{\mu_T}{\mu_S}\right) - \ln(\Delta_L) \right| \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2\sigma_d^2}};$$
$$\tau_2 = \frac{\left| \ln\left(\frac{\mu_T}{\mu_S}\right) - \ln(\Delta_U) \right| \sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{2\sigma_d^2}} \quad (1-24)$$

Δ_L 为下界, Δ_U 为上界, $\sigma_d = \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)}$, CV 为变异系数, $CV = \sqrt{e^{MSE} - 1}$, MSE 是方差分析的均方差, $MSE = \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2}{2}$, ρ 为两设计的相关系数。

在计算样本量时,一般先设定样本量初始值,然后迭代样本量直到所得的检验效能满足条件为止。此时的样本量,即研究所需的样本量。

【例 1-19】接例 1-18。研究者希望新药和传统药物的均数的比不低于 0.80 且不高于 1.25。假定数据经对数转换后服从正态分布。根据预实验实施的交叉实验,我们观测到经对数转换后的 MSE 为 0.03922,它的平方根是 0.198。试验为平衡设计。本研究在检验效能为 90% 的条件下,试估计样本量。

nQuery Advisor 7.0 实现:

设定检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$, 检验效能取 $1 - \beta = 90\%$ 。依据上述基础数据可知, $\Delta_L = 0.8$, $\Delta_U = 1.25$, $CV = 0.196$, $\mu_T/\mu_S = 1$, $\sqrt{MSE} = 0.198$, 注意,在第二列换了一个较大的 MSE 。

在 nQuery Advisor 7.0 主菜单选择:

Goal: Make Conclusion Using: Means

Number of Groups: Two

Analysis Method: Equivalence

方法框中选择:

TOST for equivalence for ratio of means (logscale) for crossover design。

在弹出的样本量计算窗口将各参数键入,如图 1-46 所示,结果 n 分别为 12、24。

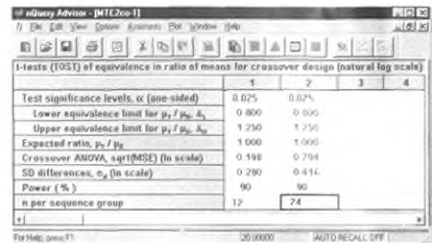


图 1-46 nQuery Advisor 7.0 关于例 1-19 样本量估计的参数设置与计算结果

SAS 9.2 软件实现:

PROC IML;

start MTE2co(a, Lelr, Uelr, rm, ca, power);

error = 0;

if(a > 1 | a < 0) then do; error = 1; print "error"

"Test significance level must be in 0-1"; end;

if(Lelr > Uelr) then do; error = 1; print "error"

"Lower equivalence limit ratio must be < = Upper equivalence limit ratio"; end;

if(Uelr < Lelr) then do; error = 1; print "error"

"Upper equivalence limit ratio must be > = Lower equivalence limit ratio"; end;

if(rm < = Lelr | rm > = Uelr) then do; error = 1; print "error" "Expected ratio must be in Lelr-Uelr"; end;

end;

if(rm < = 0) then do; error = 1; print "error" "Expected ratio must be > 0"; end;

if(power > 100 | power < 1) then do; error = 1; print "error" "Power(%) must be in 1-100"; end;

if(error = 1) then stop;

if(error = 0) then do;

sd = ca/sqrt(2); SDD = 2 * sd; n = 2;

do until(pw1 + pw2 - 1 > = power/100);

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L_ncp = abs( log( rm ) - log( Lelr ) ) #sqrt( n ) / ( sd#
sqrt( 2 ) );
U_ncp = abs( log( rm ) - log( Uelr ) ) #sqrt( n ) / ( sd#
sqrt( 2 ) );
df = 2 * ( n - 1 ); t = tinvt( 1 - a, df );
pw1 = 1 - probt( t, df, L_ncp );
pw2 = 1 - probt( t, df, U_ncp );
n = n + 0. 01 ; end ;
n = ceil( n - 0. 01 ) ;
print a[ label = "Test significance level" ]
Lelr[ label = "Lower equivalence limit ratio" ]
```

```
Uelr[ label = "Upper equivalence limit ratio" ]
rm[ label = "Expected ratio" ]
ca[ label = "Crossover ANOVA, sqrt( MSE )" ]
SDD[ label = "SD differences" ]
power[ label = "Power( % )" ]
n[ label = "n per sequence group" ]; end ;
finish MTE2co ;
run MTE2co( 0. 025, 0. 8, 1. 25, 1, 0. 198, 90 );
run MTE2co( 0. 025, 0. 8, 1. 25, 1, 0. 294, 90 );
quit ;
SAS 运行结果:
```

Test significance level	Lower equivalence limit ratio	Upper equivalence limit ratio	Expected ratio	Crossover ANOVA, sqrt(MSE)	SD differences	Power (%)	n per sequence group
0. 025	0. 8	1. 25	1	0. 198	0. 2806143	90	12
0. 025	0. 8	1. 25	1	0. 294	0. 4157788	90	24

图 1-47 SAS 9.2 关于例 1-19 样本量估计的参数设置与计算结果

1. 2. 2. 6 基于比值两组设计的等效性检验(等级变量)

方法: Hauschke(1999)等^[16]给出基于比值两组设计的等效性检验(等级变量)的样本量估计是建立在非中心参数为 τ_1 和 τ_2 的非中心 t 分布上,其检验效能的计算公式为

$$1 - \beta = 1 - \text{Probt}(t_{1-\alpha, 2(n-1)}, 2(n-1), \tau_2) - \text{Probt}(t_{1-\alpha, 2(n-1)}, 2(n-1), \tau_1) \quad (1-25)$$

式中, τ_1 和 τ_2 为非中心参数

$$\tau_1 = \frac{\left| \frac{\mu_T}{\mu_S} - \Delta_L \right| \sqrt{n}}{CV \sqrt{1 + \Delta_L^2}};$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{\left| \frac{\mu_T}{\mu_S} - \Delta_U \right| \sqrt{n}}{CV \sqrt{1 + \Delta_U^2}} \quad (1-26)$$

Δ_L 为下界, Δ_U 为上界, $\sigma = \sqrt{\ln(1 + CV^2)}$, CV 为变异系数。

在计算样本量时,一般先设定样本量初始值,然后迭代样本量直到所得的检验效能满足条件为止。此时的样本量,即研究所需的样本量。

【例 1-20】某临床试验欲验证一种降压药的仿制药等效于其原研药。据发表的文献,已知传统药维持稳定血压的水平为 16, 标准差为 2.8。根据临床专家的观点,仿制药与其原研药的均数比值不低于 0.850 且不高于 1.177 可认为临床等效。若采用平衡设计,试估计检验效能为 80% 时的样本量。

$$H_0: \mu_T / \mu_S \leq 0.850$$

$$\mu_T / \mu_S \geq 1 / 0.850 = 1.1765$$

变异系数设定为 $CV = 2.8 / 16 = 0.175$, 试估计样本量。

nQuery Advisor 7.0 实现:

设定检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$, 检验效能取 $1 - \beta = 80\%$ 。

万方数据

依据上述基础数据可知, $\Delta_L = 0.85, \Delta_U = 1.177, CV = 0.175, \mu_T / \mu_S = 1$ 。

在 nQuery Advisor 7.0 主菜单选择:

Goal: Make Conclusion Using: Means

Number of Groups: Two

Analysis Method: Equivalence

方法框中选择: TOST for ratio of means for two-group design (original scale)。在弹出的样本量计算窗口将各参数键入,如图 1-48 所示,结果为 $n = 26$ 。

Two-group t-tests (TOST) for ratio of means (using original scale) (equal n's)					
	1	2	3	4	5
Test significance levels, α (one-sided)	0.025				
Lower equivalence limit for μ_T / μ_S , Δ_L	0.850				
Upper equivalence limit for μ_T / μ_S , Δ_U	1.177				
Expected ratio, μ_T / μ_S	1.000				
Coefficient of variation, σ_T / μ_S	0.175				
Power (%)	80				
n per group	26				

图 1-48 nQuery Advisor 7.0 关于例 1-20 样本量估计的参数设置与计算结果

SAS 9.2 软件实现:

PROC IML;

start MTE3(a, Lelr, Uelr, rm, CV, power);

error = 0;

if(a > 1 | a < 0) then do; error = 1; print "error" "Test significance level must be in 0-1"; end;

if(Lelr > Uelr) then do; error = 1; print "error" "Lower equivalence limit ratio must be < = Upper equivalence limit ratio"; end;

if(Uelr < Lelr) then do; error = 1; print "error" "Upper equivalence limit ratio must be > = Lower equivalence limit ratio"; end;

if(rm < = Lelr | rm > = Uelr) then do; error = 1; print "error" "Expected ratio must be in Lelr-Uelr";

```

end;
if (rm <= 0) then do; error = 1; print "error" "Expected ratio must be >0"; end;
if (power > 100 | power < 1) then do; error = 1; print "error" "Power(%) must be in 1-100"; end;
if (error = 1) then stop;
if (error = 0) then do; n = 2;
do until (pw1 + pw2 - 1 >= power/100);
L_ncp = abs ( rm-Lelr) #sqrt ( n) / ( CV #sqrt ( 1 + Lelr##2) );
U_ncp = abs ( rm-Uelr) #sqrt ( n) / ( CV #sqrt ( 1 + Uelr##2) );
df = 2 * ( n-1) ; t = tinv ( 1-a, df) ;
pw1 = 1-probt ( t, df, L_ncp) ;

```

```

pw2 = 1-probt ( t, df, U_ncp) ;
n = n + 0. 01 ; end;
n = ceil ( n-0. 01 ) ;
print a [ label = "Test significance level" ]
Lelr [ label = "Lower equivalence limit ratio" ]
Uelr [ label = "Upper equivalence limit ratio" ]
rm [ label = "Expected ratio" ]
CV [ label = "Coefficient of variability" ]
power [ label = "Power( % )" ]
n [ label = "n per group" ] ; end;
finish MTE3;
run MTE3 ( 0. 025 , 0. 85 , 1. 177 , 1 , 0. 175 , 80 ) ;
quit;
SAS 运行结果:

```

Test significance level	Lower equivalence limit ratio	Upper equivalence limit ratio	Expected ratio	Coefficient of variability	Power (%)	n per group
0.025	0.85	1.177	1	0.175	80	26

图 1-49 SAS 9.2 关于例 1-20 样本量估计的参数设置与计算结果

1.2.2.7 基于比值交叉设计的等效性检验(等级变量)

方法: Hauschke (1999) 等^[16]给出的均数比率的样本量估计是建立在非中心参数为 τ_1 和 τ_2 的非中心 t 分布上。其检验效能的计算公式为:

$$1 - \beta = 1 - \text{Probt}(t_{1-\alpha, 2(n-1)}, 2(n-1), \tau_2) - \text{Probt}(t_{1-\alpha, 2(n-1)}, 2(n-1), \tau_1) \quad (1-27)$$

式中, τ_1 和 τ_2 为非中心参数

$$\tau_1 = \frac{\left| \frac{\mu_T}{\mu_S} - \Delta_L \right| \sqrt{2n}}{\sqrt{CV_b^2(1 - \Delta_L)^2 + CV_i^2(1 + \Delta_L^2)}} \quad (1-28)$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{\left| \frac{\mu_T}{\mu_S} - \Delta_U \right| \sqrt{2n}}{\sqrt{CV_b^2(1 - \Delta_U)^2 + CV_i^2(1 + \Delta_U^2)}} \quad (1-29)$$

Δ_L 为下界, Δ_U 为上界, CV_b 代表组间变异系数, CV_i 代表不同阶段间变异系数。

在计算样本量时,一般先设定样本量初始值,然后迭代样本量直到所得的检验效能满足条件为止。此时的样本量,即研究所需的样本量。

【例 1-21】某项研究旨在评价某药物新剂型的药代动力学。采用二阶段交叉设计,该药原剂型为含化片剂,新剂型为吞服片剂,主要评价指标为服药 32 小时的血药浓度曲线下面积(AUC)。由以往研究数据获知,原剂型的 AUC 服从正态分布,阶段间(intra-subject)的变异系数 CV_i 为 0.158;个体间(between-subject)变异系数 CV_b 为 0.206。我们定义均数比值的等效区间为(0.90, 1.111),并假定量总体均数的比值为 1(量总体均数相等),采用平衡设计,试估计检验效能

为 90% 的样本量。
nQuery Advisor 7.0 实现:
设定检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$, 检验效能取 $1 - \beta = 90\%$ 。依据上述基础数据可知, $\Delta_L = 0.9$, $\Delta_U = 1.111$, $\mu_T/\mu_S = 1$, $CV_b = 0.206$, $CV_i = 0.158$ 。在 nQuery Advisor 7.0 主菜单选择:

Goal: Make Conclusion Using: Means

Number of Groups: Two

Analysis Method: Equivalence

方法框中选择: TOST for ratio of means for crossover design (original scale)。在弹出的样本量计算窗口将各参数键入,如图 1-50 所示,结果为 $n = 31$ 。

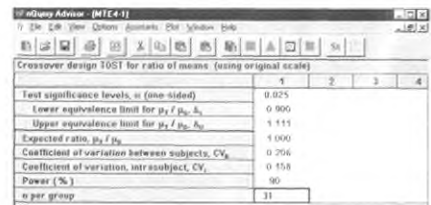


图 1-50 nQuery Advisor 7.0 关于例 1-21 样本量估计的参数设置与计算结果

SAS 9.2 软件实现:

PROC IML;

```

start MTE4 ( a, Lelr, Uelr, rm, CVb, CVi, power) ;
error = 0;

```

if (a > 1 | a < 0) then do; error = 1; print "error" "Test significance level must be in 0-1"; end;

if (Lelr > Uelr) then do; error = 1; print "error" "Lower equivalence limit ratio must be < = Upper equivalence limit ratio"; end;

if (Uelr < Lelr) then do; error = 1; print "error"

```

"Upper equivalence limit ratio must be > = Lower e-
quivalence limit ratio"; end;
    if( rm < = Lelr | rm > = Uelr) then do; error = 1;
print "error" "Expected ratio must be in Lelr-Uelr";
end;
    if( rm < = 0) then do; error = 1; print "error" "Ex-
pected ratio must be > 0"; end;
    if( power > 100 | power < 1) then do; error = 1;
print "error" "Power(%) must be in 1-100"; end;
    if( error = 1) then stop;
    if( error = 0) then do; n = 2;
do until( pw1 + pw2 - 1 > = power / 100);
    L_ncp = abs( rm - Lelr) # sqrt( 2 # n) / sqrt( CVb ## 2 #
( 1 - Lelr) ## 2 + CVi ## 2 * ( 1 + Lelr ## 2) );
    U_ncp = abs( rm - Uelr) # sqrt( 2 # n) / sqrt( CVb ## 2 #
( 1 - Uelr) ## 2 + CVi ## 2 * ( 1 + Uelr ## 2) );

```

```

df = 2 * ( n - 1); t = tinv( 1 - a, df);
pw1 = 1 - probt( t, df, L_ncp);
pw2 = 1 - probt( t, df, U_ncp);
n = n + 0. 01; end; n = ceil( n - 0. 01);
print a[ label = "Test significance level" ]
Lelr[ label = "Lower equivalence limit ratio" ]
Uelr[ label = "Upper equivalence limit ratio" ]
rm[ label = "Expected ratio" ]
CVb[ label = "CV between subjects" ]
CVi[ label = "CV intrasubject" ]
power[ label = "Power( % )" ]
n[ label = "n per group" ]; end;
finish MTE4;
run MTE4 ( 0. 025, 0. 9, 1. 111, 1, 0. 206, 0. 158,
90); quit;
SAS 运行结果:

```

Test significance level	Lower equivalence limit ratio	Upper equivalence limit ratio	Expected ratio	CV between subjects	CV intrasubject	Power (%)	n per group
0.025	0.9	1.111	1	0.206	0.158	90	21

图 1-51 SAS 9.2 关于例 1-21 样本量估计的参数设置与计算结果

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```

if( error = 1) then stop;
if( error = 0) then do;
sd = sqrt( log( 1 + CV ## 2) ); n = 2;
do until( pw1 + pw2 - 1 > = power / 100);
    L_ncp = abs( log( rm) - log( Lelr) ) # sqrt( n) / ( sd #
sqrt( 2) );
    U_ncp = abs( log( rm) - log( Uelr) ) # sqrt( n) / ( sd #
sqrt( 2) );
df = 2 * ( n - 1); t = tinv( 1 - a, df);
pw1 = 1 - probt( t, df, L_ncp);
pw2 = 1 - probt( t, df, U_ncp);
n = n + 0. 01; end;

```

```

n = ceil( n - 0. 01);
print a[ label = "Test significance level" ]
Lelr[ label = "Lower equivalence limit ratio" ]
Uelr[ label = "Upper equivalence limit ratio" ]
rm[ label = "Expected ratio" ]
CV[ label = "Coefficient of variation" ]
power[ label = "Power( % )" ]
n[ label = "n per group" ]; end;
finish MTE2tg;
run MTE2tg( 0. 025, 0. 8, 1. 25, 1, 0. 196, 90);
quit;
SAS 运行结果:

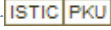
```

Test significance level	Lower equivalence limit ratio	Upper equivalence limit ratio	Expected ratio	Coefficient of variation	Power (%)	n per group
0.025	0.8	1.25	1	0.196	90	21

图 1-45 SAS 9.2 关于例 1-18 样本量估计的参数设置与计算结果

样本量估计及其在nQuery和SAS软件上的实现——均数比较

(六)

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