

BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER EXPERIMENT

5. Describing the Relationships between Variables

5.1 Describing the antibody concentration ratio over sacrifice time levels by the treatment given.

5.2 Correlation matrix

5.1 The *Compare Means* procedure in SPSS was used to obtain the following output:

	STATISTICS FOR RATIO	SACRIFICE TIME (HOURS)			
		0.5		3	
		BD	NS	BD	NS
CENTER	MEAN	3.325E-2	1.399E-2	.1036	3.989E-2
	MEDIAN	2.821E-2	1.410E-2	.1090	3.671E-2
SPREAD	STANDARD DEV.	1.850E-2	2.956E-3	2.178E-2	7.733E-3
	STD ERROR	8.273E-3	1.478E-3	1.089E-2	3.458E-3
	VARIANCE	3.422E-4	8.735E-6	4.745E-4	5.980E-5
	MINIMUM	0.1	0.1	.07	0.3
	MAXIMUM	0.6	0.2	.12	0.5
	RANGE	0.5	0.1	.05	0.2
SHAPE	SKEWNESS	1.513	-.217	-1.178	1.470
	KURTOSIS	3.169	1.486	.939	1.999
	ST. ERROR KURT	2.000	2.619	2.619	2.000
COUNT		5	4	4	5

	STATISTICS FOR RATIO	SACRIFICE TIME (HOURS)			
		24		72	
		BD	NS	BD	NS
CENTER	MEAN	2.0628	1.1301	5.9088	3.4701
	MEDIAN	1.9569	.9263	6.1237	3.3671
SPREAD	STANDARD DEV.	.9227	.4943	2.6831	2.8215
	STD ERROR	.4613	.2472	1.3416	1.4108
	VARIANCE	.851	.244	7.199	7.961
	MINIMUM	1.07	.80	2.84	.41
	MAXIMUM	3.27	1.87	8.55	6.73
	RANGE	2.20	1.07	5.70	6.32
SHAPE	SKEWNESS	.623	1.912	1.585	2.269
	KURTOSIS	.650	3.739	1.689	4.839
	ST. ERROR KURT	2.619	2.619	1.063	1.063
COUNT		4	4	4	4

As you can see the average antibody concentration ratio increases as the sacrifice time increases. The average for the rats treated with BD is approximately twice that large as the average for the rats treated with the control solution. Moreover, the variation in the antibody concentration ratio also increases as the sacrifice time increases.

5.2 Examining the array of all possible pairwise correlation coefficients is the first step in attempting to understand the multivariable relationships among these nine variables. The correlation matrix (Pearson coefficient) for the variables in the study is displayed below:

	RATIO	TIME	TREAT	DAYS	SEX	WEIGHT	LOSS	TUMOR
RATIO	1.000	.810	.176	.382	.336	.199	.125	.173
RATIO	1.000	.810	.176	.382	.336	.199	.125	.173
	.	.000	.321	.026	.052	.258	.480	.328
	.	.000	.321	.026	.052	.258	.480	.328
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
TIME	.810	1.000	-.003	.365	.479	.304	.210	.235
TIME	.810	1.000	-.003	.365	.479	.304	.210	.235
	.000	.	.988	.034	.004	.081	.234	.182
	.000	.	.988	.034	.004	.081	.234	.182
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
TREAT	.176	-.003	1.000	.065	.000	.043	-.072	-.251
TREAT	.176	-.003	1.000	.065	.000	.043	-.072	-.251
	.321	.988	.	.715	1.000	.807	.684	.152
	.321	.988	.	.715	1.000	.807	.684	.152
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
DAYS	.382	.365	.065	1.000	-.036	-.179	-.055	.070
DAYS	.382	.365	.065	1.000	-.036	-.179	-.055	.070
	.026	.034	.715	.	.840	.311	.757	.693
	.026	.034	.715	.	.840	.311	.757	.693
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
SEX	.336	.479	.000	-.036	1.000	.588	.048	.318
SEX	.336	.479	.000	-.036	1.000	.588	.048	.318
	.052	.004	1.000	.840	.	.000	.787	.067
	.052	.004	1.000	.840	.	.000	.787	.067
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
WEIGHT	.199	.304	.043	-.179	.588	1.000	.176	.166
WEIGHT	.199	.304	.043	-.179	.588	1.000	.176	.166
	.258	.081	.807	.311	.000	.	.320	.348
	.258	.081	.807	.311	.000	.	.320	.348
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
LOSS	.125	.210	-.072	-.055	.048	.176	1.000	.452
LOSS	.125	.210	-.072	-.055	.048	.176	1.000	.452
	.480	.234	.684	.757	.787	.320	.	.007
	.480	.234	.684	.757	.787	.320	.	.007
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
TUMOR	.173	.235	-.251	.070	.318	.166	.452	1.000
TUMOR	.173	.235	-.251	.070	.318	.166	.452	1.000
	.328	.182	.152	.693	.067	.348	.007	.
	.328	.182	.152	.693	.067	.348	.007	.

The highest correlation ($r=0.810$) is, not surprisingly, between antibody concentration ratio (RATIO) and sacrifice time (TIME). The array also shows that the covariates-days of inoculation, initial weight, and sex of the rat-are associated with the response. These covariates are also related to the treatment given. In particular, rats treated at longer days after inoculation were also assigned to the

The high correlation between LNRATIO and LNTIME support the conclusion about the strong linear relationship between the two variables reached with the scatterplot. The correlation coefficient of 0.541 between SEX and LNTIME expresses the fact that male rats tend to be assigned to the longer sacrifice times.