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B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

July 2023 Semester End Main Examinations

Programme: B.E.

Semester: VI

Branch: Medical Electronics Engineering

Duration: 3 hrs.

Course Code: 19ML6PE3CD

Max Marks: 100

Course: Clinical Data Analytics

Date: 17.07.2023

Instructions: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

UNIT - I			CO	PO	Marks																								
1	a)	Elucidate the features of various measurement scales used in biostatistics.	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO3</i>	08																								
	b)	A researcher studied 13 HIV-positive patients who were treated with highly active antiretroviral therapy for at least 6 months. The CD4 T cell counts ($\times 10^6/L$) at baseline for the 13 subjects are listed below. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>230</td><td>205</td><td>313</td><td>207</td><td>227</td><td>245</td><td>173</td></tr> <tr> <td>58</td><td>103</td><td>181</td><td>105</td><td>301</td><td>169</td><td></td></tr> </table> Compute i) the mean ii) the median iii) the mode and iv) the range.	230	205	313	207	227	245	173	58	103	181	105	301	169		<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO3</i>	08										
230	205	313	207	227	245	173																							
58	103	181	105	301	169																								
	c)	Given the binomial parameters $p=0.8$ and $n=3$, show by means of the binomial expansion that $\sum f(x) = 1$.	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO3</i>	04																								
OR																													
2	a)	Construct a box and whisker plot for the data given below. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>0.5</td><td>1.2</td><td>2.1</td><td>2.5</td><td>2.5</td><td>2.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.0</td><td>3.8</td><td>4.0</td><td>4.2</td><td>4.5</td><td>4.5</td></tr> <tr> <td>5.0</td><td>5.0</td><td>5.0</td><td>5.0</td><td>5.0</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>6.5</td><td>7.0</td><td>8.0</td><td>9.5</td><td>9.5</td><td>13.0</td></tr> </table>	0.5	1.2	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.5	7.0	8.0	9.5	9.5	13.0	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO3</i>	08
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6.5	7.0	8.0	9.5	9.5	13.0																								
	b)	In the study of a certain aquatic organism, a large number of samples were taken from a pond, and the number of organisms in each sample was counted. The average number of organisms per sample was found to be two. Assuming that the number of organisms follows a Poisson distribution, i) Find the probability that the next sample taken will contain one or fewer organisms. ii) Find the probability that the next sample taken will contain three organisms. iii) Find the probability that the next sample taken will contain more than five organisms.	<i>CO1</i>	<i>PO3</i>	06																								

Important Note: Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.

	c)	State the properties of t-distribution. (Any six)	CO1	PO3	06																				
		UNIT - II																							
3	a)	Explain the three main study designs.	CO2	PO4	09																				
	b)	Referring to the OC_MI data in the table below, provide a point estimate and a 95%CI for the difference between the proportion of women who develop MI among OC users and the comparable proportion among non-OC users.	CO2	PO4	08																				
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">MI incidence over 3 years</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th>OC-use group</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Current OC users</td> <td>13</td> <td>4987</td> <td>5000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Never-OC users</td> <td>7</td> <td>9993</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>20</td> <td>14,980</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MI incidence over 3 years			OC-use group	Yes	No	Total	Current OC users	13	4987	5000	Never-OC users	7	9993	10,000	Total	20	14,980	15,000			
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	c)	What is called power of the study and its significance?	CO2	PO4	03																				
		UNIT - III																							
4	a)	Examine the steps involved in the hypothesis testing procedure.	CO3	PO3	05																				
	b)	Explain the types of Errors in Hypothesis Testing.	CO3	PO3	05																				
	c)	Researchers wish to know if the data they have collected provide sufficient evidence to indicate a difference in mean serum uric acid levels between normal individuals and individuals with Down's syndrome. The data consist of serum uric readings on 12 individuals with Down's syndrome and 15 normal individuals. The means are $x_1=4.5\text{mg}/100\text{ ml}$ and $x_2=3.4\text{mg}/100\text{ml}$. Assume $\alpha=0.05$.	CO3	PO3	10																				
		OR																							
5	a)	The goal of a study by a group of researchers was to determine how symptom recognition and perception influence clinical presentation as a function of race. They characterized symptoms and care-seeking behavior in Indo-American patients with chest pain seen in the emergency department. One of the presenting vital signs was systolic blood pressure. Among 157 Indo-American men, the mean systolic blood pressure was 146mm Hg with a standard deviation of 27. On the basis of these data, can you conclude that the mean systolic blood pressure for a population of Indo-American men is greater than 140?	CO3	PO3	10																				
	b)	Daniel et al. performed a study to validate a translated version of the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC) questionnaire used with Spanish-speaking patients with hip or knee osteoarthritis. For the 76 women classified with severe hip pain, the WOMAC mean function score (on a scale from 0 to 100 with a higher number indicating less function) was 70.7 with a standard	CO3	PO3	10																				

		deviation of 14.6. We wish to know if we may conclude that the mean function score for a population of similar women subjects with severe hip pain is less than 75. ($\alpha=0.01$).																																							
UNIT - IV																																									
6	a)	Memory capacity of students was tested before and after giving the nourishing food (CHAVANPRASH). State whether CHAVANPRASH was effective or not from the following scores. The value of $t_{0.05}$ for 9 d.f. = 2.26.	<i>CO3</i>	<i>PO3</i>	10																																				
		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>Roll No</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Before</td><td>12</td><td>14</td><td>11</td><td>8</td><td>7</td><td>10</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>After</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>10</td><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>12</td><td>10</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>	Roll No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Before	12	14	11	8	7	10	3	0	5	6	After	15	16	10	7	5	12	10	2	3	8						
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	b)	From the table given below, find whether the colour of son's eyes is associated with that of father's eyes. The tabulated value using chi-square test for $\alpha = 0.05$ is 3.84.	<i>CO3</i>	<i>PO3</i>	10																																				
		Eye's colour in sons																																							
		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td colspan="2"></td><td>No light</td><td>light</td></tr> <tr><td rowspan="2">Eye's colour in fathers</td><td>No light</td><td>230</td><td>148</td></tr> <tr><td>light</td><td>151</td><td>471</td></tr> </table>			No light	light	Eye's colour in fathers	No light	230	148	light	151	471																												
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UNIT - V																																									
7	a)	For 5 patients, temperature(X) and pulse (Y) are given in the table below. Find the correlation of coefficient for these two measurements and indicate the nature of correlation.	<i>CO3</i>	<i>PO3</i>	08																																				
		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td colspan="2">Patient</td><td colspan="2">Temperature</td><td colspan="2">Pulse Y</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td></td><td>102</td><td></td><td>100</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td></td><td>101</td><td></td><td>90</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td></td><td>100</td><td></td><td>80</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td></td><td>99</td><td></td><td>70</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td></td><td>98</td><td></td><td>60</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Patient		Temperature		Pulse Y		A		102		100		B		101		90		C		100		80		D		99		70		E		98		60				
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	b)	Ten competitors in a dance competition were ranked by two judges in the following order:	<i>CO3</i>	<i>PO3</i>	08																																				
		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td>Judges</td><td>1st</td><td>2nd</td><td>3rd</td><td>4th</td><td>5th</td><td>6th</td><td>7th</td><td>8th</td><td>9th</td><td>10th</td></tr> <tr><td>Rank by 1st judge</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>6</td><td>10</td><td>7</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Rank by 2nd judge</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>9</td><td>6</td><td>10</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	Judges	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th	9 th	10 th	Rank by 1 st judge	1	4	8	9	6	10	7	3	2	5	Rank by 2 nd judge	4	8	7	5	9	6	10	2	3	1						
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		Calculate coefficient of rank correlation.																																							
	c)	Differentiate positive and negative correlation using dot diagram.			04																																				
