

sismec Società Italiana di Statistica Medica ed Epidemiologia Clinica

Biostatistica per la ricerca e la pratica clinica

Roma - 20 Novembre 2008



FROM NORMAL VALUES TO REFERENCE VALUES

Silvano Milani

**Università degli Studi di Milano
Istituto di Statistica Medica
e Biometria “GA Maccacaro”**

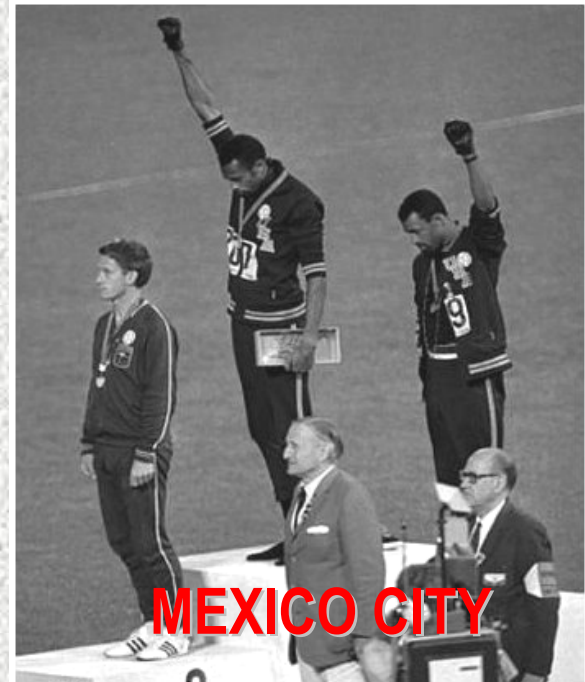


ITALY



1968

MEXICO CITY



PARIS

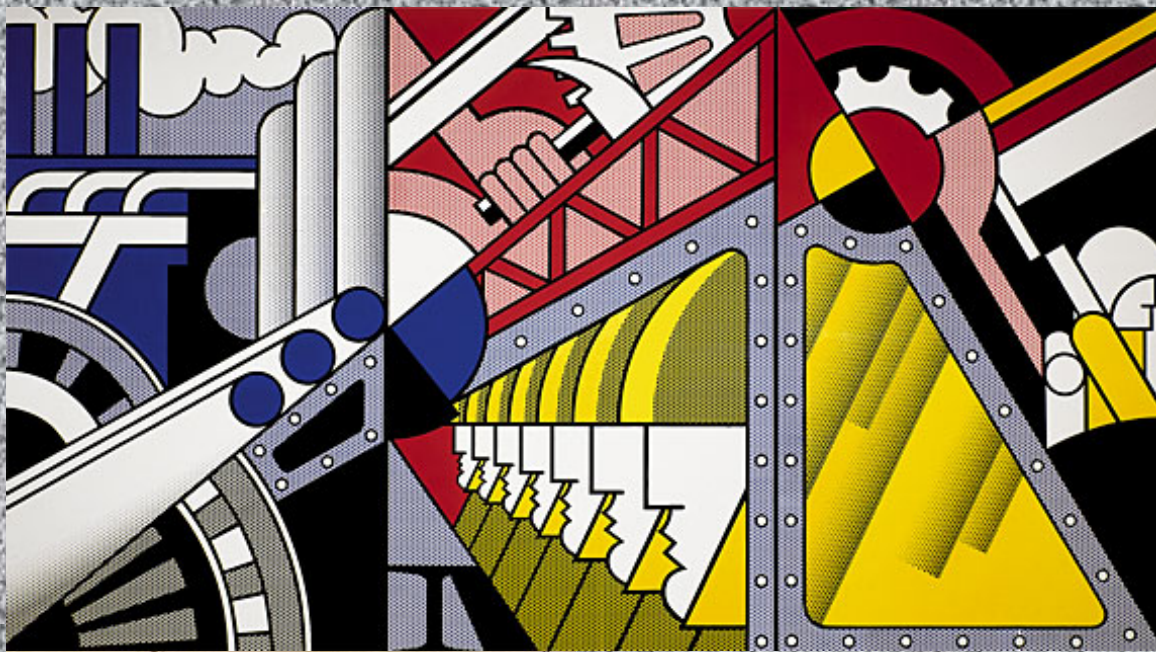


USA

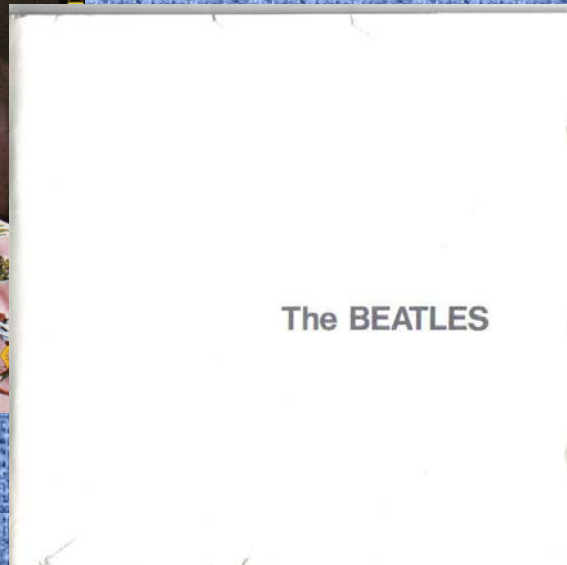
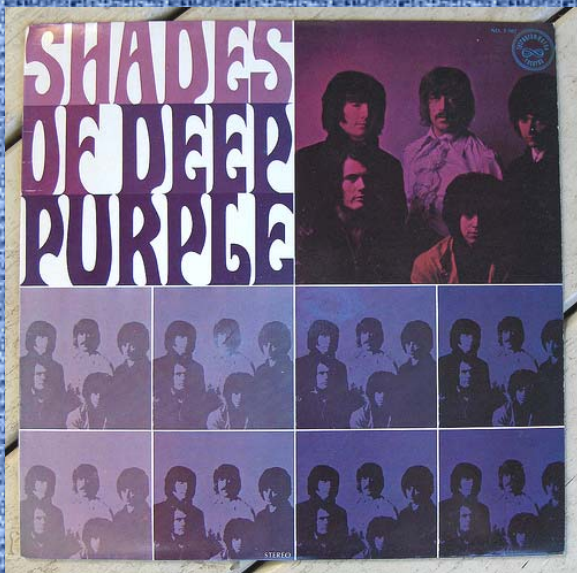


PRAGUE





1968



1968

NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT

was a knife blade that severed past from future

was an extraordinary year
both in political history and in the history of art

NOT ONLY, BUT ALSO

In the autumn of **1968**, in a Finnish sauna on a little island west of Helsinki, Ralph Gräsbeck and Nils-Erik Saris, sitting at the side of a woodfire and talking about the meaning of normal values, suddenly saw in the glow a shower of sparks emitting a new concept:

REFERENCE VALUES

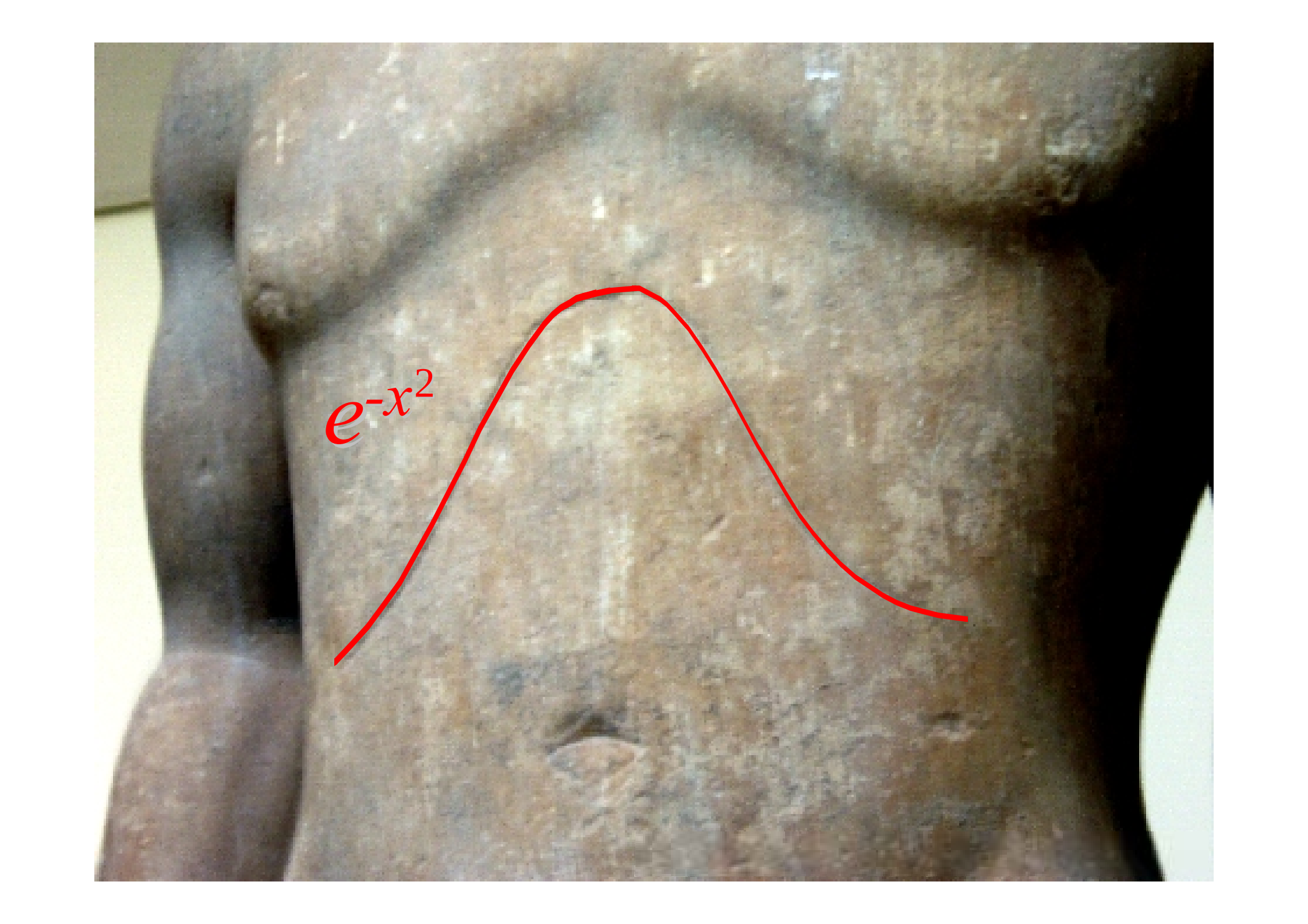
1968: DON'T TRUST ANYONE OVER 30

...and the concept of normal values
was older, by far older

580 BC: κλεοβίς και βίτον

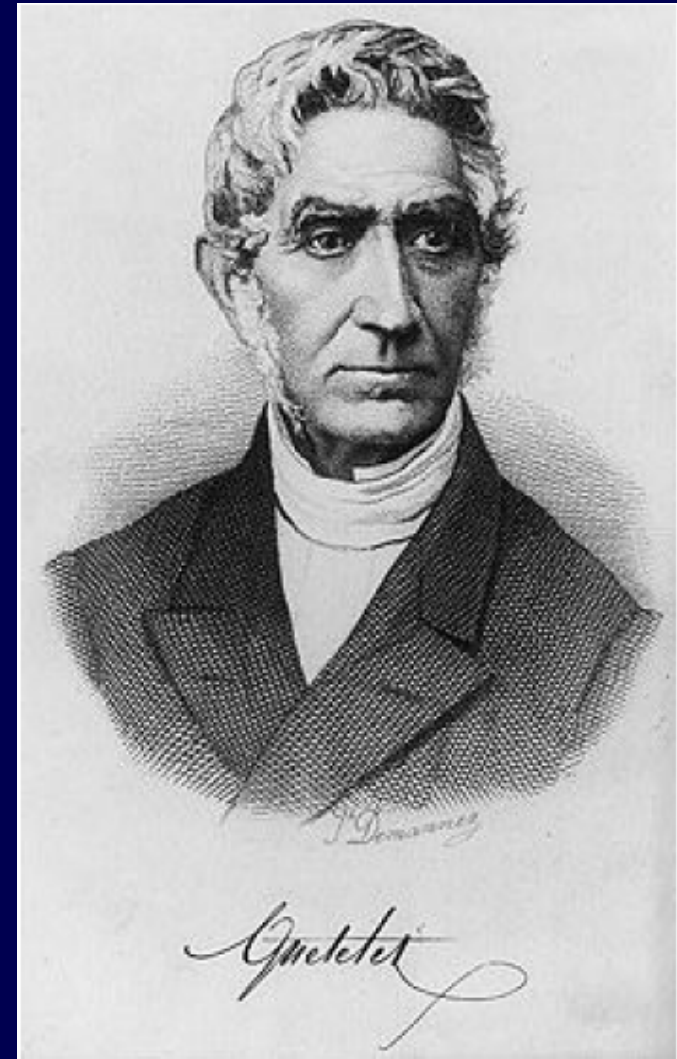


Delphi: (Archaeological Museum)
two κούροι

A photograph of a person's torso, showing the chest and abdomen. A red Gaussian curve is overlaid on the image, centered on the chest area. The curve is smooth and bell-shaped, representing a normal distribution. The text e^{-x^2} is written in red, italicized font, positioned to the left of the curve's peak.
$$e^{-x^2}$$

ADOLPHE QUÉTELET (1796 – 1874)

In “*Sur l'homme et le développement de ses facultés, ou Essai de physique sociale*” (1835) Quetelet describes his concept of **homme moyen**, who is characterized by the mean values of measured variables that follow a **normal distribution**. He collected data about many such variables.



THE METAPHYSICS OF NORMALITY

Quetelet applied the law of error universally, not only to physical but also to moral and intellectual laws. The ***average man*** is an ***ideal*** that should be approached as closely as possible.

But it is also an empirical result, reached by averaging quantities observed in certain groups, thereby characterizing those groups with certain average physical and moral features or propensities.

Quetelet did not use the average man as a **model** to explain individual behaviour, but as a **yardstick** to measure deviations from this presupposed ideal.



CLAUDE BERNARD (1813-1878)

INTRODUCTION
A L'ÉTUDE DE LA
MÉDECINE EXPÉRIMENTALE

PAR
M. CLAUDE BERNARD

Membre de l'Institut de France (Académie des sciences),
et de l'Académie impériale de médecine,

Professeur de médecine au Collège de France,
Professeur de physiologie générale à la Faculté des sciences,

Membre de la Société royale de Londres,
de l'Académie des sciences de Saint-Petersbourg
et de l'Académie des sciences de Berlin.

BIBLIOTHEQUE
COLL. REC.
MED. EXP.

PARIS

J. B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS,

LIBRAIRES DE L'ACADÉMIE IMPÉRIALE DE MÉDECINE,
Rue Hautefeuille, 19.

Londres
HIPPOLYTE BAILLIÈRE

Madrid
C. BAILLY-BAILLIÈRE

New-York
BAILLIÈRE-BROTHERS

LEIPZIG, E. JUNG-TREUTTEL, QUERSTRASSE, 10

1865

Tous droits réservés.

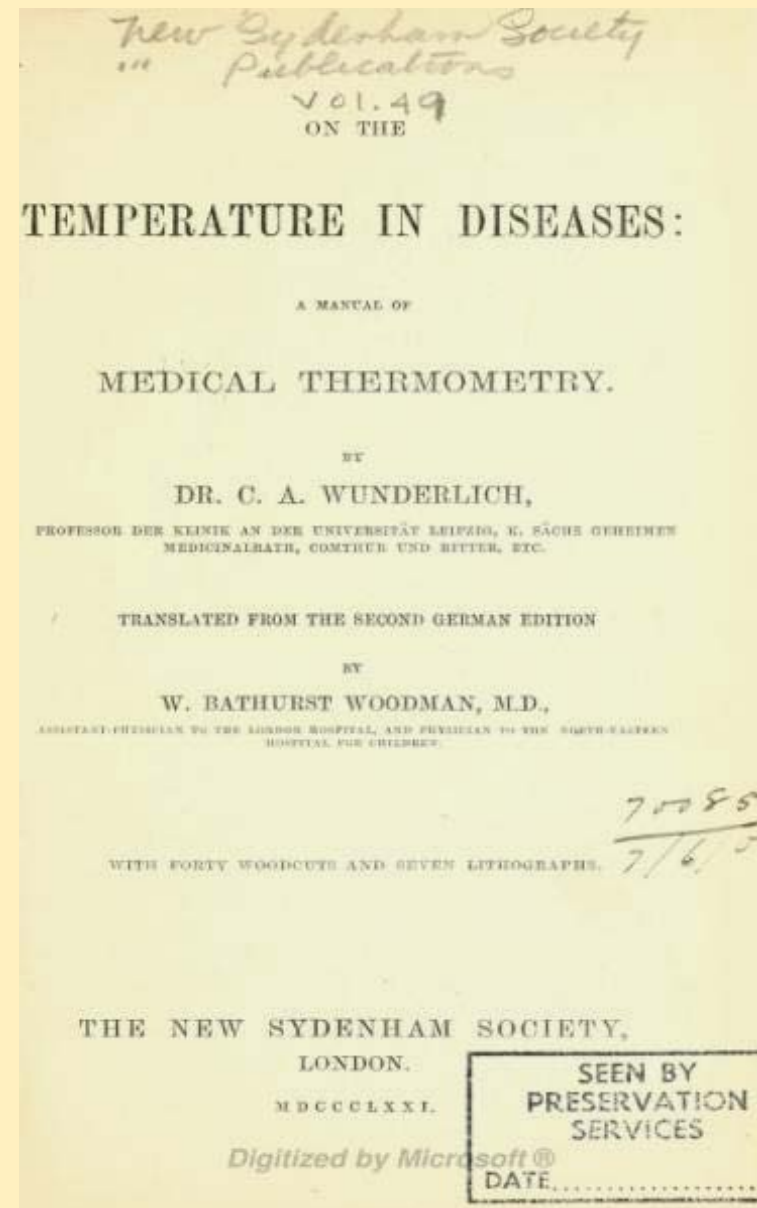
EUROPEAN AVERAGE URINE (1865)

Si l'on recueille l'urine d'un homme pendant vingt-quatre heures et qu'on mélange toutes les urines pour avoir l'analyse de l'urine moyenne, on a précisément l'analyse d'une urine qui n'existe pas; car à jeun l'urine diffère de celle de la digestion, et ces différences disparaissent dans le mélange.

Le sublime du genre a été imaginé par un physiologiste qui, ayant pris de l'urine dans un urinoir de la gare d'un chemin de fer où passaient des gens de toutes les nations, crut pouvoir donner ainsi l'analyse de l'urine moyenne européenne!



CARL WUNDERLICH (1815-1877)



ANOTHER SIXTYEIGHT

In 1868 Carl Wunderlich published temperature recordings from over 1 million readings in over 25,000 patients made with a foot-long thermometer used in

He established a range of normal temperature from 36.3 to 37.5 °C.

A normal temperature does not necessarily indicate health, but all those whose temperature exceeds or falls short of the normal range are unhealthy.

BEYOND NORMALITY

NORMAL: WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

having gaussian distribution	gaussian
most representative of its class	average
commonly encountered in its class	habitual
most suited to survival	fittest
carrying no penalty	harmless
commonly aspired to	conventional
most perfect in its class	ideal

reference individual

an individual defined with ad-hoc criteria

reference population

all possible reference individuals

it has an undetermined number of interchangeable members

it is a hypothetical entity

reference sample group

is a set of reference individuals

reference value

the value obtained by observation or measurement of a quantity

on a reference individual

reference values are obtained from a reference sample group

reference distribution

is the distribution of reference values in the reference population
the parameters of the reference distribution may be estimated
on the basis of the reference sample group

reference limits

are derived from the reference distribution for descriptive purposes
by definition a given fraction of the reference values is within the limits
are **not decision limits**, which are used for interpretative purposes

a reference interval

is the interval below (or above) a reference limit
or between two reference limits

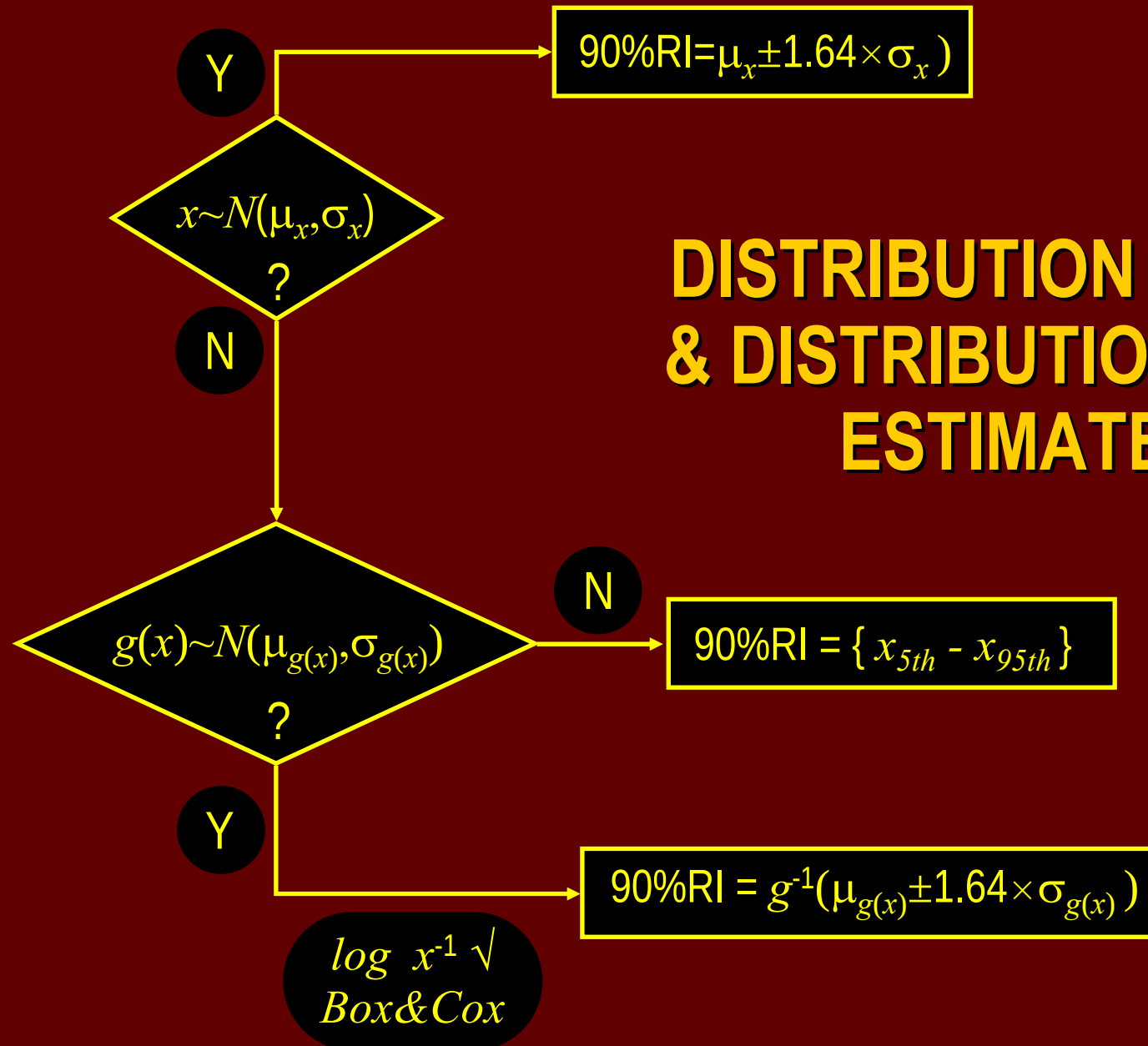
90% REFERENCE INTERVALS

90% of the reference individuals are included
between the 5th and 95th centile of the reference distribution
i.e. a 90% reference interval has a 90% specificity

this means that

5% of reference individuals show values unusually low
5% of reference individuals show values unusually high

DISTRIBUTION BASED & DISTRIBUTION FREE ESTIMATES



distribution based

$$V(\tilde{x}_{100p}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \times \left(1 + \frac{z_p^2}{2} \right)$$

$$V(\tilde{x}_{100p}) = \frac{\sigma^2}{n} \times \left(\frac{p(1-p)}{f_{\tilde{x}_{100p}}^2} \right)$$

$V(\tilde{x}_{100p})$	$SE(\tilde{x}_{100p})$	p
1.00	1.00	0.50
1.35	1.16	0.80
1.82	1.35	0.90
2.35	1.53	0.95
2.77	1.66	0.97

TOLERANCE LIMITS ARE AN ALTERNATIVE

Tolerance limits are limits within which we have a prefixed confidence $1-\alpha$ (e.g. $1-\alpha = 95\%$) that a stated proportion p of the population (e.g. $p=90\%$) lie.

$$95\%TL_{90\%} = \bar{x} \pm_{0.95} k_{0.90} S \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{(n-1) \left(\frac{1}{1+n} \right) z_{(1-p)/2}^2}{\chi_{\alpha, n-1}^2}}$$

TOLERANCE LIMITS ARE AN ALTERNATIVE

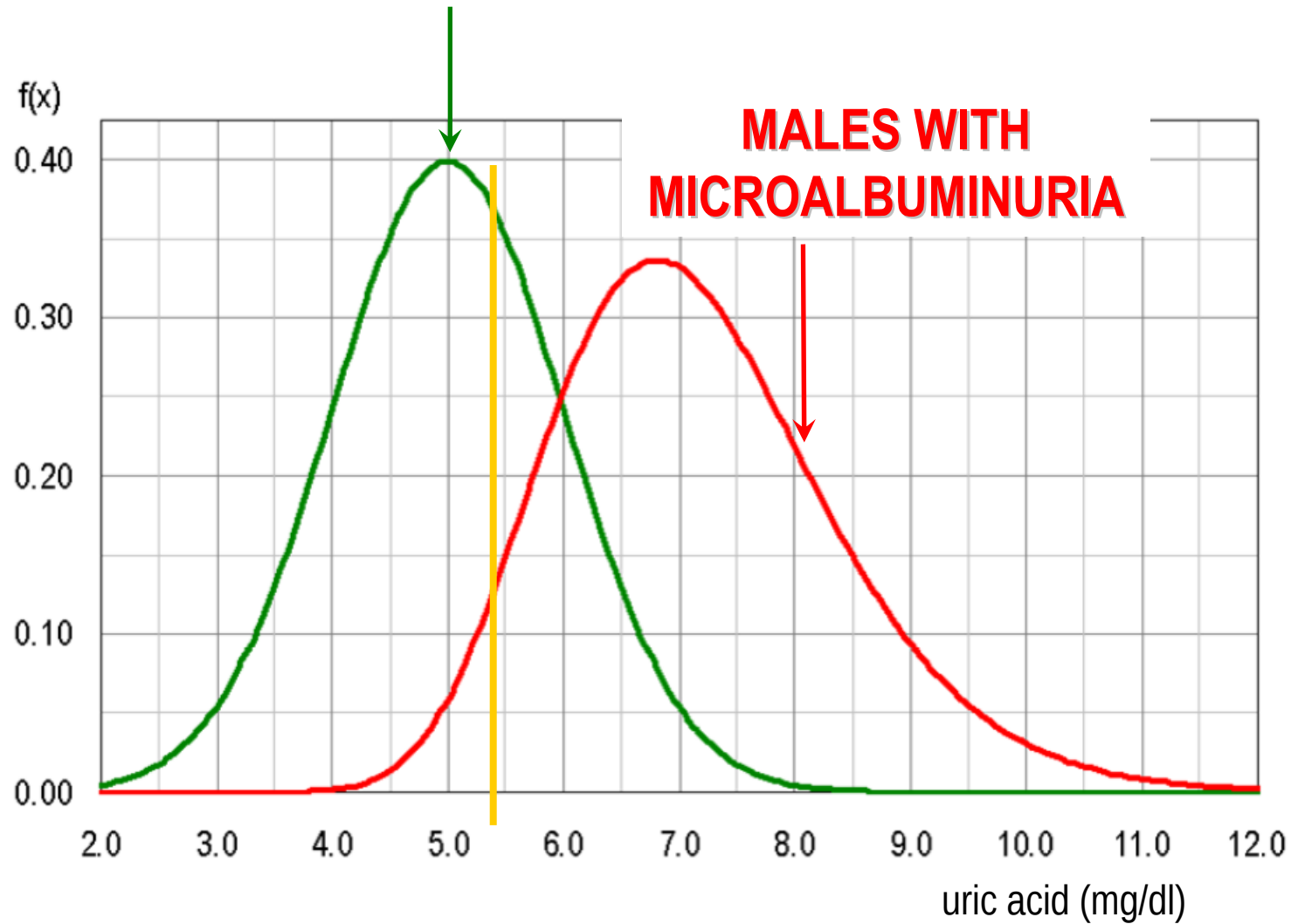
A tolerance interval tends towards the probability interval as the sample size increases.

$$95\%TL_{90\%} = \bar{x} \pm 0.95 k_{0.90} S \quad \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \quad PL_{90\%} = \mu \pm z_{0.10} \sigma$$

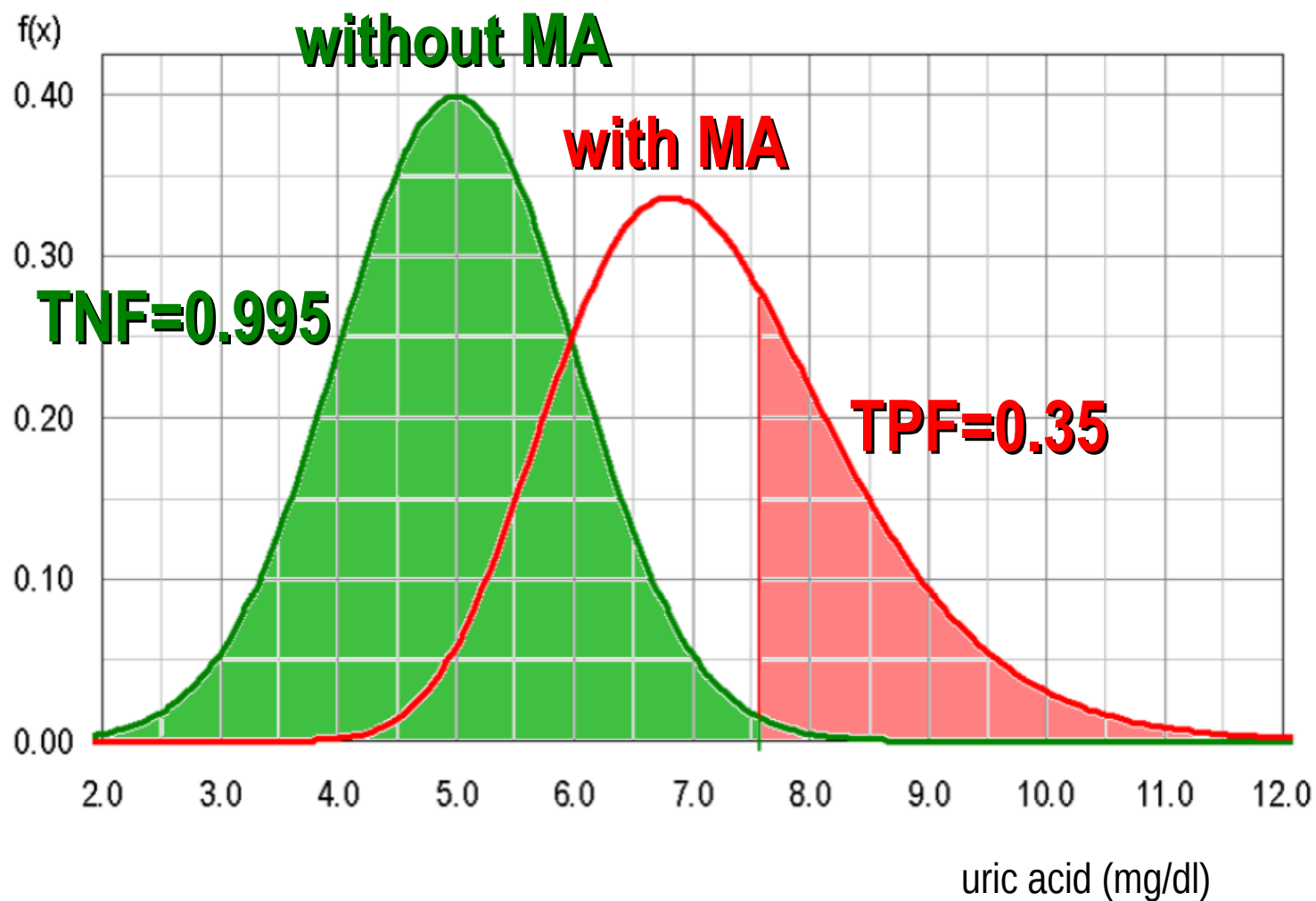
n	k
60	1.958
125	1.846
250	1.780
500	1.737
1000	1.709
$+\infty$	1.645

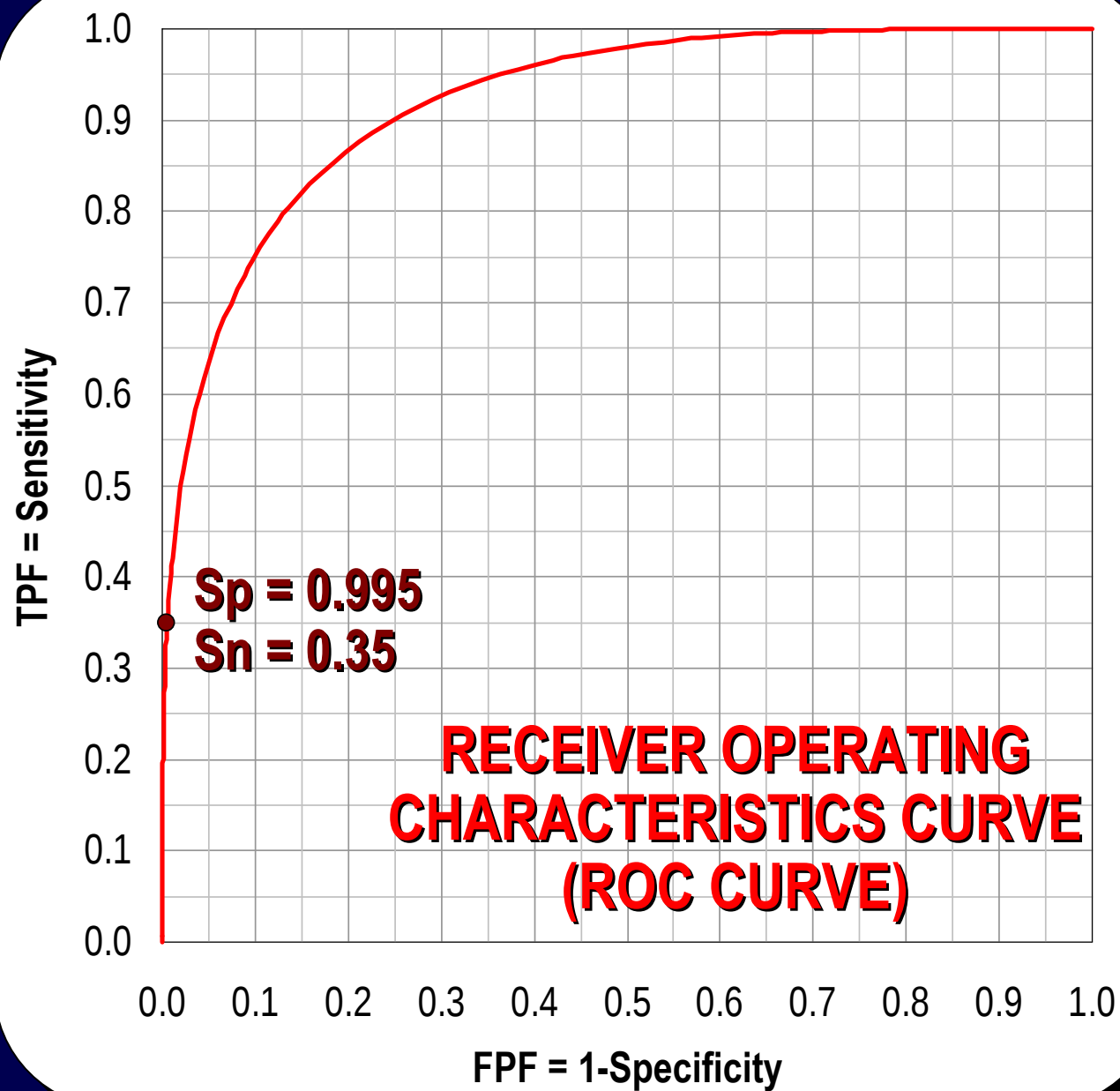
AN EXAMPLE

REFERENCE POPULATION MALES WITHOUT MICROALBUMINURIA

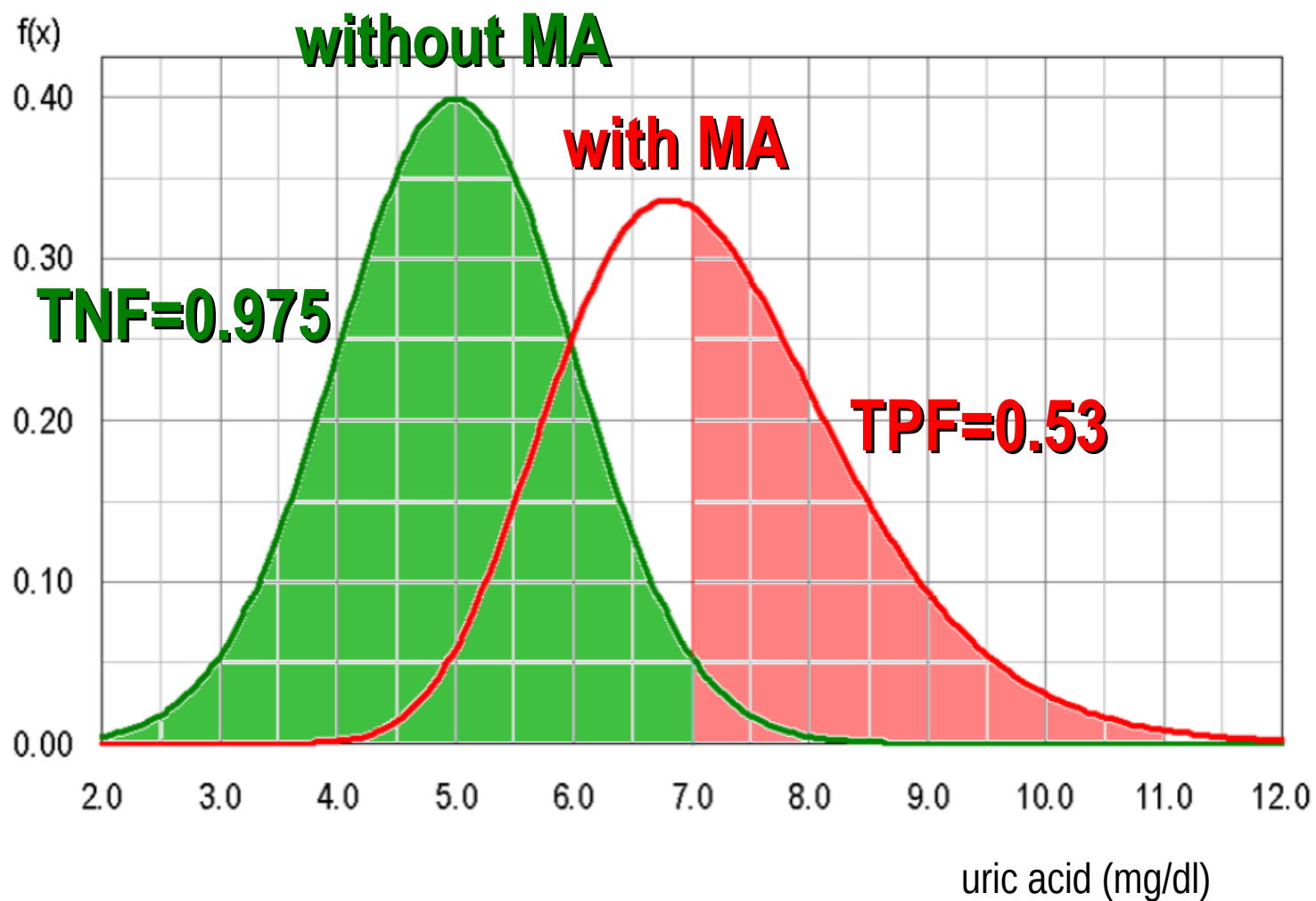


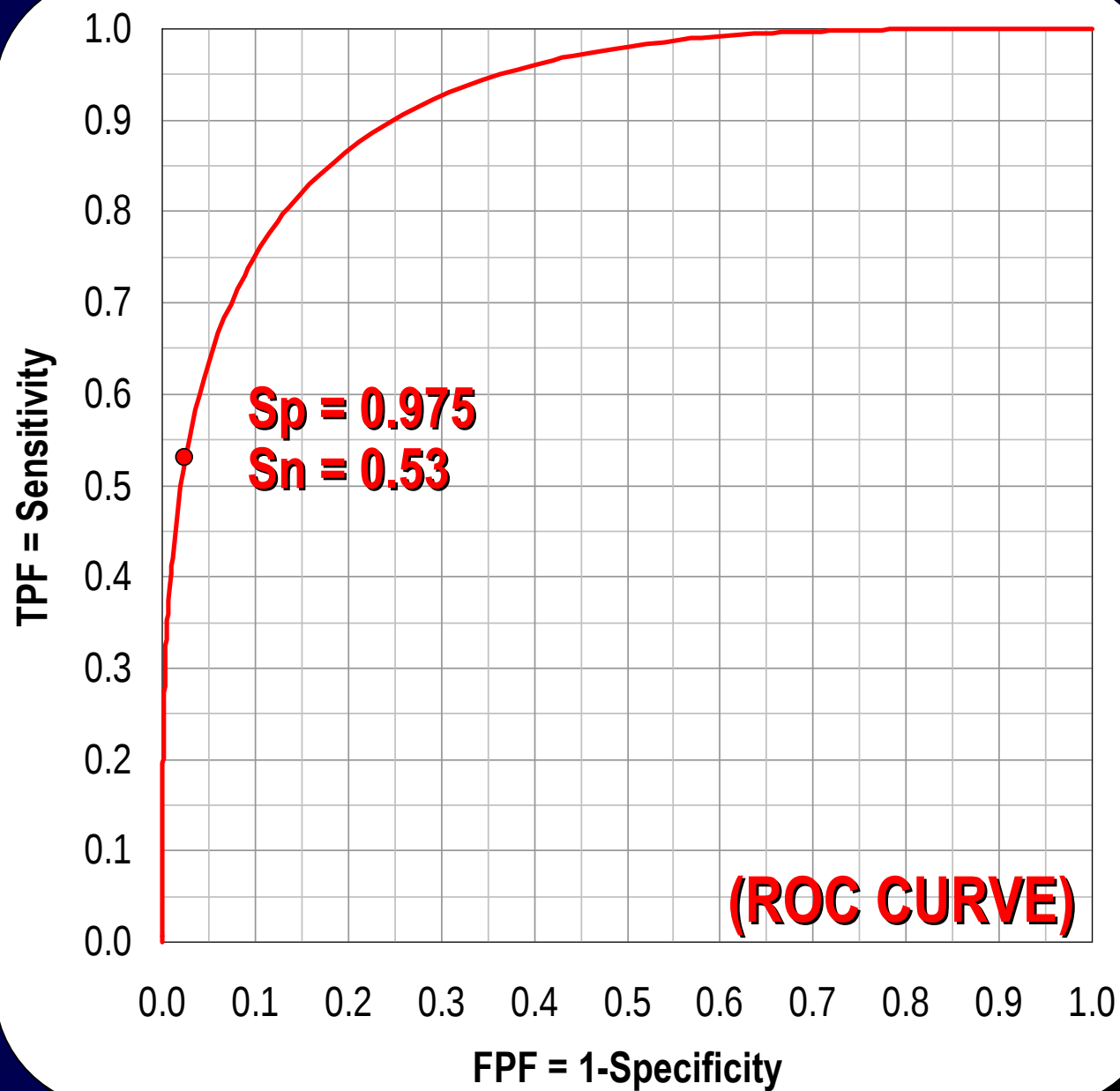
VERY HIGH SPECIFICITY



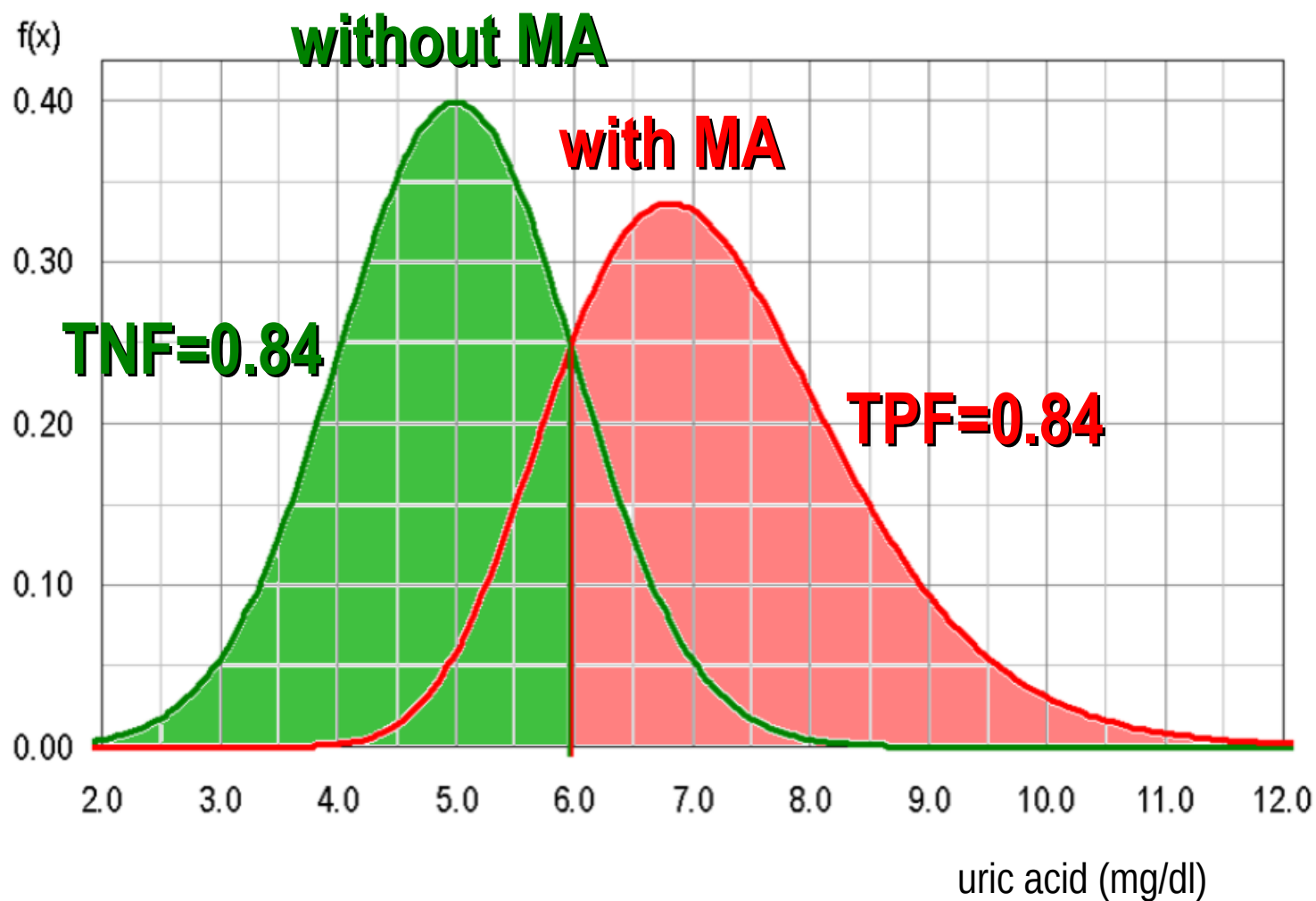


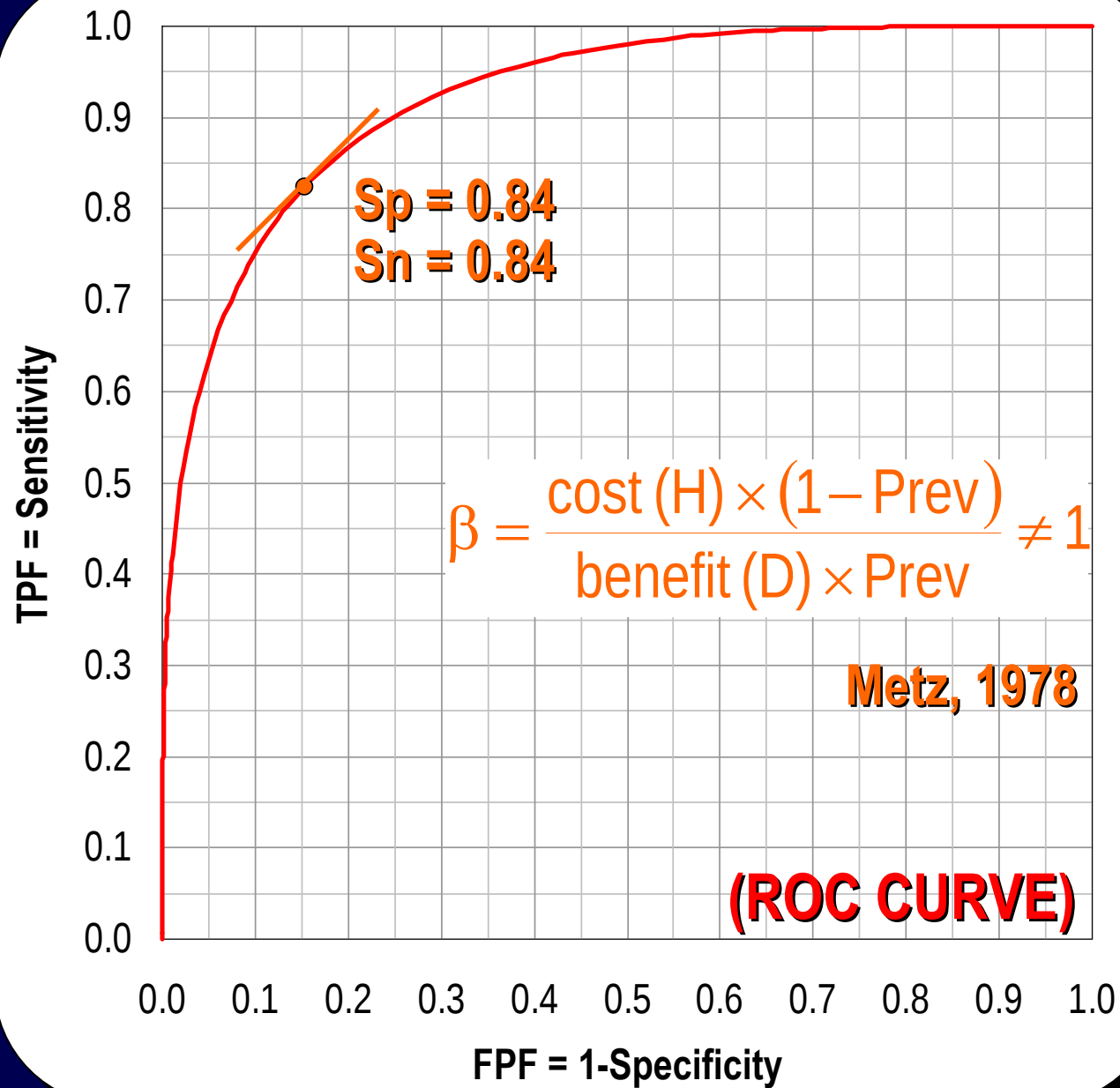
HIGH SPECIFICITY





MAXIMUM VALIDITY





TO SUM UP

As long as the reference limits are determined on the basis of the frequency distribution of the values observed in a reference population, their clinical validity will depend on an external criterion, i.e. on their ability to distinguish subjects at low risk of morbidity or mortality from subjects at high risk.

QUOTH THE RAVEN

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow +\infty} \{Pr(\text{death between } t_0 \text{ and } (t_0 + \Delta t) \mid SBP > 0)\} = 1$$

$$Pr(\text{death between } t_0 \text{ and } (t_0 + \Delta t) \mid SBP = 0) = 0 \quad \forall \Delta t$$

Respite - respite and nepenthe from thy memories of Lenore!
Quaff, oh quaff this kind nepenthe, and forget this lost Lenore!
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

E.A.P.



**THANK YOU
VERY MUCH FOR
YOUR KIND
ATTENTION**