A COURSE IN BIOSTATISTICAL LITERACY: LEARNING TO EVALUATE EVIDENCE

INTRODUCTION

- Introductory (bio)statistics courses typically teach statistical concepts and methods in tandem with data analysis using statistical software, **but...**
- This approach is not always relevant to graduate students in public health and medicine, who need to evaluate evidence but not analyze data.
- **Solution:** *Biostatistical Literacy* course:
 - Involves minimal calculations and no statistical software.
 - Develops students' abilities to read, interpret, and evaluate statistical results in the medical and public health literature.

SETTING



COURSE DESCRIPTION

- Textbook: Motulsky, H. (2018). Intuitive biostatistics: A nonmathematical guide to statistical thinking (4th ed.).
- 14 Units (i.e., statistical topics):



Assess

Prior to class: Read textbook and view online presentations Learn

Face to face Online

After class: Complete End-of-Unit Quiz

4. Summarizing 5. CI for a Continuous Mean Variables 9. Tests for 10. Communicating Comparing Means/Hazards Risk 14. Logistic and Proportional Hazards Regression

STUDENT FEEDBACK POSITIVE INSIGHTS

- the concepts."
- reading and interpreting research."

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UNIT TIMELINE (1 WEEK)



CONCEPT ACTIVITY Students **explore** and **solidify** their understanding of the unit

- concepts.
- Question examples:

SURVIVAL DATA	D
HYPOTHESIS TESTING	P in
COMPARING RISKS/ODDS	W th co
REGRESSION	A

LITERATURE ACTIVITY

- Question examples:

INTRODUCTION	V
	V
METHODS	V
	V
RESULTS	lr
	II M
	ir
DISCUSSION	V
	С

"I thought that the concept/literature activities were very helpful in facilitating deeper thought in biostatistics as well as how to apply

"I appreciated the focus on biostatistical literacy as opposed to statistical mathematics for a student, like myself, who does not plan to conduct my own research. PUBH 6414 has definitely given me the tools to understand statistical methods when

NEGATIVE INSIGHTS



Describe how many participants were censored.

rovide a description of how the *p*-value is found and how to terpret the *p*-value.

/hat conclusion can you draw from this confidence interval of e relative risk about the effectiveness of the treatment ompared to the control? Explain your reasoning.

According to the output from MLR, interpret the "slope" value for x1 (binary predictor) in the MLR model.

• Students apply their knowledge of the unit concepts to an article from the medical or health sciences literature.

> Vhat was the authors' primary scientific question and finding? Vhat sampling method and study design were used?

- Vhat statistical methods were used?
- Vhat was the primary outcome of interest?
- nterpret the results of the study (e.g., what does "this" value om Table 1 mean?).
- Vhat conclusions can the authors make based on the nferential results?
- Vhat were the strengths and limitations of the study?
- Overall, is the authors' evidence to support their primary claim convincing?

"Very time consuming course w/ minimal flexibility in schedule."

 "The course was very organized, but it did not match my learning style. I prefer traditional classroom based learning."

"It was also hard to stay motivated in that class as it was largely repetitive, it would have been nice to apply what we were learning to a different type of activity on some weeks rather than reading an article or publication every class period." 00

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