Mission Statement: Tisch Cancer Institute Biostatistics Shared Resource aspires to ensure availability of biostatisticians with expertise in all cancer types and all statistical methodologies.

Types of Analysis
- Survival analysis: Cause-specific and Competing risks/cumulative incidence
- Analytic procedures for missing data
- Trend analysis
- Prognostic and predictive modeling: validation
- Principal components factor analysis
- Structural equation modeling
- Tests for interaction effects in animal experiments testing new treatments
- Observational studies with multilevel modeling and propensity score matched analysis

Statistical Methodology
- Estimating odds ratios under a case background design (Spivack)
- Meta-analysis of proportions of rare events (Mazumdar)
- Predictive modeling for cancer drug sensitivity (Özbek)

Typologies of Designs
- Phase I designs: Standard and Continual-Reassessment Methods
- Phase II designs: Standard and those with Bayesian stopping rule
- Phase III designs: Group-Sequential and Adaptive Designs
- Randomized block and factorial designs for animal experiments
- Using a linear mixed model repeated measures analysis (SAS Proc MIXED), there was a significant time effect (F(3, 68)=5.93; p=0.0012) suggesting that fatigue levels changed over time. suggesting that across all time points, the BWL group had less fatigue than DRL.
- Using an ANOVA analysis, the mean FACIT-Fatigue scores for BWL and DRL were 7.12; 5.27; 4.53; 5.33 respectively. Standard errors than 30 constitutes clinically significant fatigue. Standard errors are given

Recent Publications