

Medical Data Analysis in Excel

Part I

CIS 1902103: Computer Skills for Medical Students

By:

Dr. Raja Alomari, Tamara Almarabeh and Lama Rajab

Dept of Computer Information Systems
King Abdullah II School for Information Technology
The University Of Jordan

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Central Tendency Measurements

Central Tendency: mean, median, and mode

- The **mean** is the average of data values

$$\text{mean} = \frac{\sum x_n}{n} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

- **Example:**

The mean for 5 values: 4, 36, 45, 50, 75 is

$$\frac{4+36+45+50+75}{5} = \frac{210}{5} = 42$$

- **In Excel:**

= average(range of cells)

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Central Tendency Measurements

- The **median** is the middle value of the data after sorting.

- If **n is odd** then Median $= x\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$

- If **n is even** then Median $= \frac{x\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + x\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right)}{2}$

- **Example :**

The median for 4, 9, 6, 12, 16 = 9

The median for 4, 9, 6, 12, 19, 16 = 10.5

- **In Excel :**

=median(range of cells)

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Central Tendency Measurements

- The **mode** is the most frequently occurring

- **Example:**

The mode for 2, 2, 9, 6, 12, 8 = 2

The mode for 2, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 4 = 2 and 4

The mode for 2, 6, 9, 16, 12, 8, -2, 0.4 = Not available (no mode)

- **In Excel:**

=mode (range of cells)

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Dispersion Measurements

Dispersion: Range, variance, and standard deviation

- **Range** : Max – Min

- **Example:**

The range for 2, 6, 8, 9, 12 = $12 - 2 = 10$

- **In Excel:**

=max(range of cells) - min(range of cells)

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Dispersion Measurements

- The **variance** is given by: $\text{variance} = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$

- **Example:**

The variance for 5, 6, 2, 8, 9 = 7.5

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = \frac{2 + 5 + 6 + 8 + 9}{5} = 6$$

x	2	5	6	8	9	Total sum
$(x_i - \bar{x})$	-4	-1	0	2	3	0 = sum of residuals
$(x_i - \bar{x})^2$	16	1	0	4	9	30

$$\frac{30}{4} = 7.5$$

- **In Excel:**

=var(range of cells)

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Dispersion Measurements

- The **Standard deviation** is given by:

- standard deviation = $\sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$

- **Example:**

The standard deviation for 5, 6, 2, 8, 9 = $\sqrt{7.5} = 2.73861$

- **In Excel:**

- =stdev(range of cells)