

Sample Size Calculation Guide - Part 7: How to Calculate the Sample Size Based on a Correlation

Ahmed Negida^{1,2*}

1. Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University, Zagazig, El-Sharkia, Egypt.

2. Neurosurgery Department, School of Medicine, Bahçeşehir University, Istanbul, Turkey.

*Corresponding author: Ahmed Negida; Email: ahmed01251@medicine.zu.edu.eg, ahmed.said.negida@gmail.com

Published online: 2020-02-17

INTRODUCTION

In the previous educational articles, we explained how to calculate the sample size for a rate or a single proportion, for an independent cohort study, for an independent case-control study, for a diagnostic test accuracy study, for a superiority clinical trial, and for a non-inferiority or equivalence clinical trial (1-6). In this article, we will explain how to calculate the sample size for a clinical study with the aim of detecting the correlation coefficient between two variables.

WHEN TO USE THE SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATION PROCEDURE OF A CORRELATION

The methods explained hereafter should be used in case of a clinical study designed to determine the correlation between two variables. This study might be a cross-sectional study, a cohort study, a case-control study, or a clinical trial as long as the primary objective is to determine the correlation

between two variables.

REQUIREMENTS

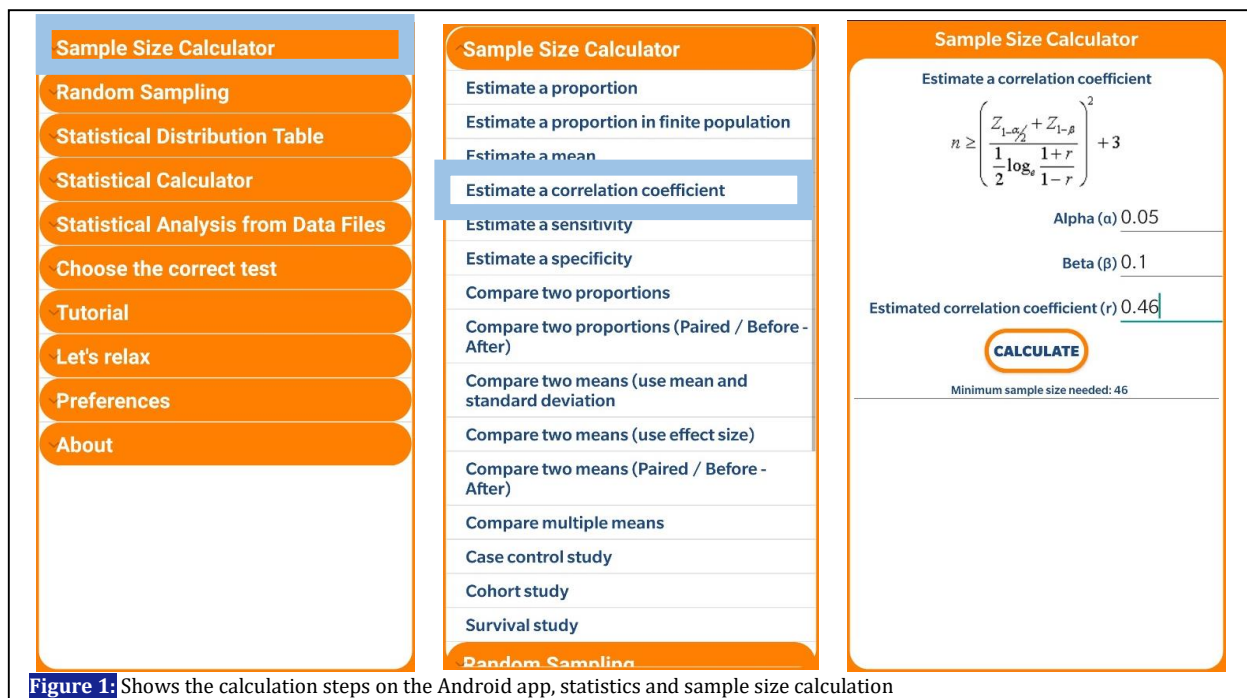
- 1) Expected correlation coefficient
- 2) Statistical power
- 3) Alpha
- 4) Correlation coefficient for the null hypothesis (usually 0 or 0.2)

CALCULATION STEPS ON STATS DIRECT SOFTWARE

- 1) Open a new report
- 2) From "analysis" menu, select "sample size."
- 3) Then select "correlation."
- 4) Then submit the data

CALCULATION STEPS ON THE STATISTICS AND SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATION ANDROID APP (FIGURE 1)

- 1) Open the app
- 2) Select "sample size calculator"



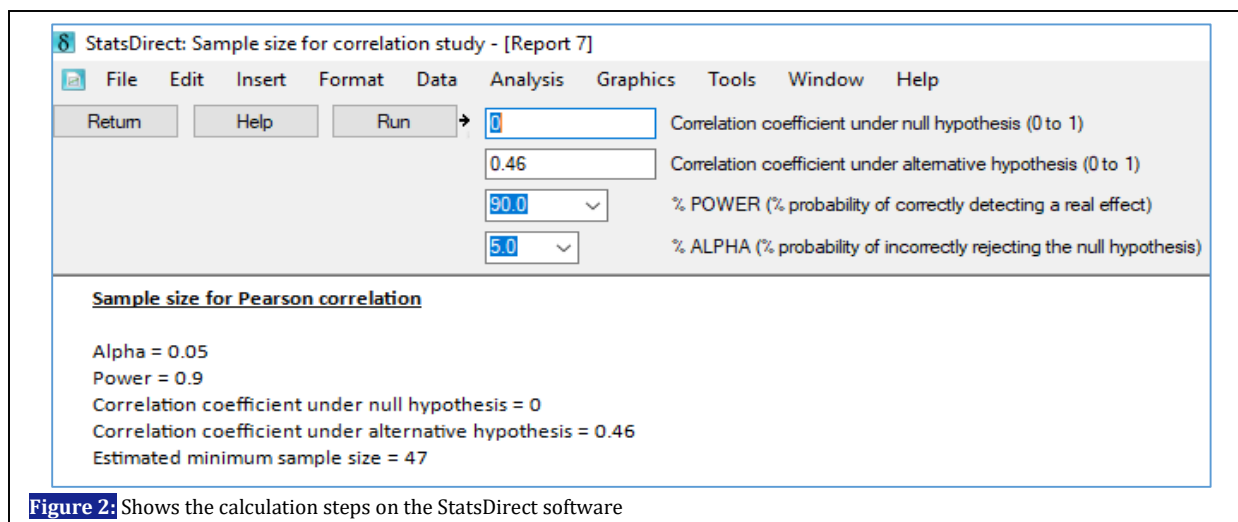


Figure 2: Shows the calculation steps on the StatsDirect software

- 3) Select "estimate the correlation coefficient"
- 4) Then submit the data

CASE STUDY OF MICRORNA PLASMA LEVELS AS BIOMARKERS FOR EARLY DETECTION OF PROSTATE CANCER

Assume that we are conducting a study to investigate the role of microRNAs in plasma as potential biomarkers for early detection of prostate cancer (defined as elevated PSA). A recent study by McDonald et al. (7) reported the following sentence: "moderate positive correlations with serum PSA were observed for ... miR-34a among cases ($r = 0.46$; $P\text{-value} = 0.02$)". The null hypothesis is that there is no correlation between microRNAs in the plasma and serum PSA ($r=0$). The alternative hypothesis based on McDonald et al. is that there is a moderate correlation between microRNAs in the plasma and serum PSA ($r=0.46$).

REFERENCES

1. Fahim NK, Negida A. Sample size calculation guide - part 1: how to calculate the sample size based on the prevalence rate. *Adv J Emerg Med.* 2018;2(4):e50.
2. Fahim NK, Negida A. Sample size calculation guide - part 2: how to calculate the sample size for an independent cohort study. *Adv J Emerg Med.* 2019;3(1);e12.
3. Fahim NK, Negida A, Fahim AK. Sample size calculation guide - part 3: how to calculate the sample size for an independent case-control study. *Adv J Emerg Med.* 2019;3(2):e20.
4. Negida A, Fahim NK, Negida Y. Sample size calculation guide - part 4: how to calculate the sample size for a diagnostic test accuracy study based on sensitivity, specificity, and the area under the roc curve. *Adv J Emerg Med.* 2019;3(3):e33.
5. Negida A, Fahim NK, Negida Y, Ahmed H. Sample size calculation guide - part 5: How to calculate the sample size for a superiority clinical trial. *Adv J Emerg Med.* 2019;3(4):e49.
6. Negida A. Sample size calculation guide - part 6: How to calculate the sample size for a non-inferiority or an equivalence clinical trial. *Adv J Emerg Med.* 2020;4(1):e15.
7. McDonald AC, Vira M, Shen J, Sanda M, Raman JD, Liao J, Patil D, Taioli E. Circulating microRNAs in plasma as potential biomarkers for the early detection of prostate cancer. *Prostate.* 2018;78(6):411-8.