

University of Minho
Dept. of Production and Systems
Engineering



NON PARAMETRIC CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR ROC CURVES COMPARISON

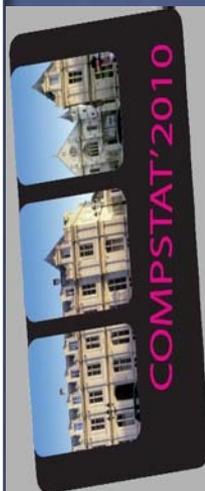
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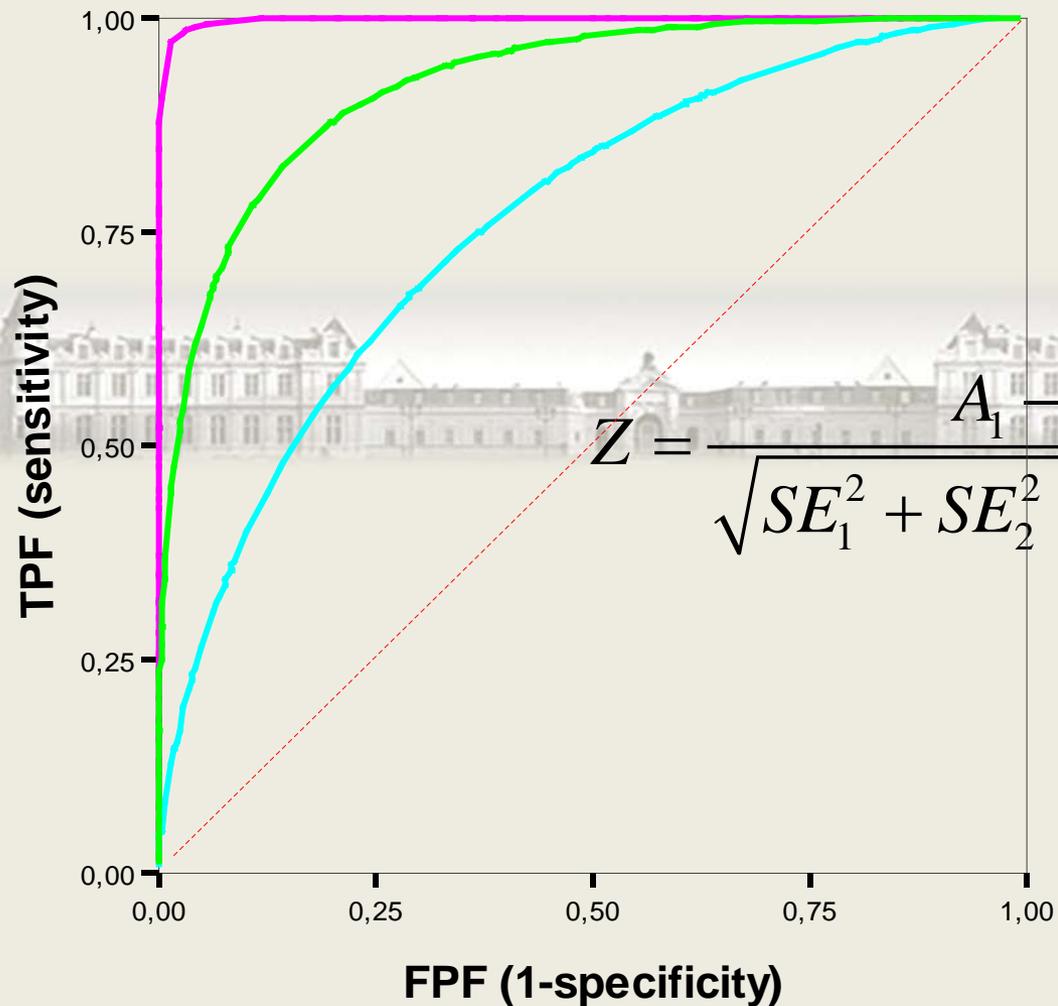


OBJECTIVES

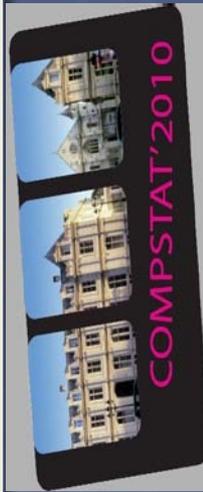
- Development of a new methodology which allows the comparison of ROC curves that cross each other;
- Identification of the regions of the ROC space in which the tests have better performance;
- Construction of nonparametric confidence intervals for measures proposed.



COMPARISON OF ROC CURVES



$$Z = \frac{A_1 - A_2}{\sqrt{SE_1^2 + SE_2^2 - 2rSE_1SE_2}} \sim N(0,1)$$





METHODOLOGY

1. Sampling the ROC curves

- Sampling lines starting from a reference point
- Intersection points of the sampling lines with the ROC curves
- Euclidean distance from the intersection points to the reference point

2. Measures

- Extension - proportion of the space where a curve is better than other
- Location - regions of the space where a curve is better than other

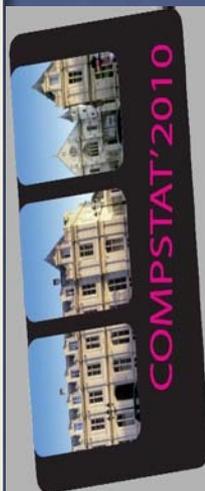




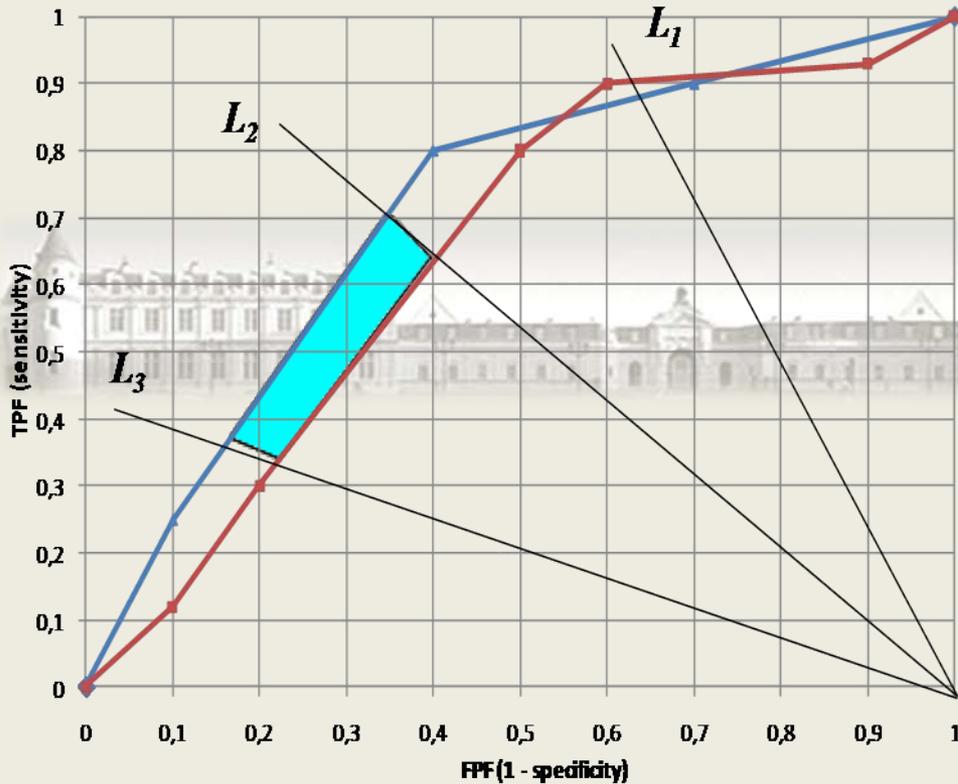
METHODOLOGY (CONT.)

3. Nonparametric statistical evaluation

- Statistical Evaluation of the Difference between Areas - *Permutation test*
 - Confidence Interval for the Difference of the areas - *bootstrap resampling*
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EXTENSION MEASURE

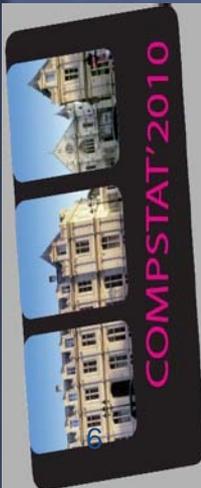


Reference point: (1,0)
 Number of sampling lines: 3

Line	Slope	Outcome
L_1	22.5°	Curve 2
L_2	45°	Curve 1
L_3	67.5°	Curve 1

Extension measure

Curve 1: 66.7 %
 Curve 2: 33.3 %



LOCATION MEASURE

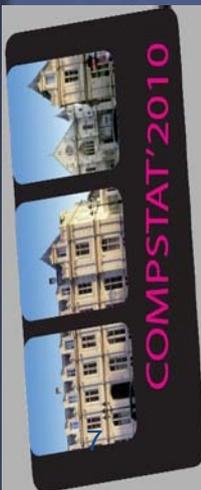


Extension measure

Curve 1: 86.4 %
Curve 2: 13.6 %

Location measure

[0 °, 15.4°] and [28°, 90 °]
[15.8°, 27.6 °]





NONPARAMETRIC STATISTICAL TEST

- Based on the notion of permutation tests, the difference of the areas between the two empirical ROC curves are permuted;
- Bootstrapped confidence intervals are calculated;
- All computations performed using R *package*.

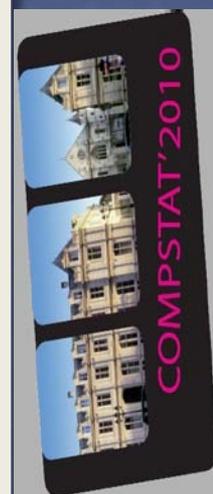




SIMULATION STUDIES

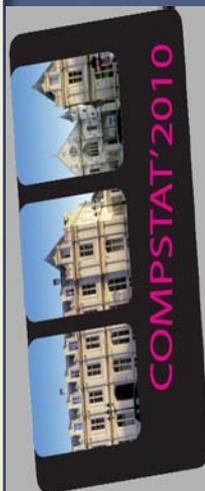
Conditions:

- Generate distributions of abnormal ($f_A(x)$) and normal ($f_N(x)$) for two modalities;
- Greater values of variable x correspond to the abnormal status;
- $X_N \sim N(50, 25)$, $X_A \sim N(60, 25)$ and $n_A = n_N$;
- Sampling lines: $K = 100$.



SIMULATION (RESULTS)

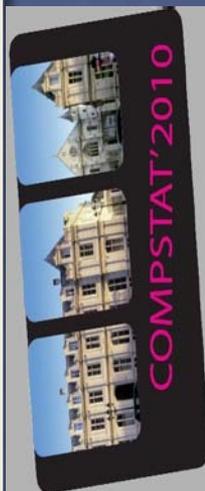
$n_A = n_N$		AUC1	SE1	AUC2	SE2	AUC1-AUC2
25	Mean	0.918	0.0384	0.925	0.0358	-0.00626
	Median	0.922	0.039	0.926	0.0363	-0.008
	minimum	0.813	0.0073	0.826	0.0023	-0.1248
	maximum	0.992	0.0657	0.998	0.0595	0.1664
50	Mean	0.924	0.0256	0.920	0.0264	0.00394
	Median	0.924	0.0259	0.921	0.0266	0.004
	minimum	0.816	0.0087	0.806	0.0130	-0.1236
	maximum	0.985	0.0428	0.971	0.0433	0.1236
100	Mean	0.922	0.0185	0.922	0.0183	-0.00048
	Median	0.923	0.0185	0.923	0.0181	0.0001
	minimum	0.867	0.0113	0.855	0.0107	-0.0834
	maximum	0.967	0.0253	0.965	0.0265	0.0649



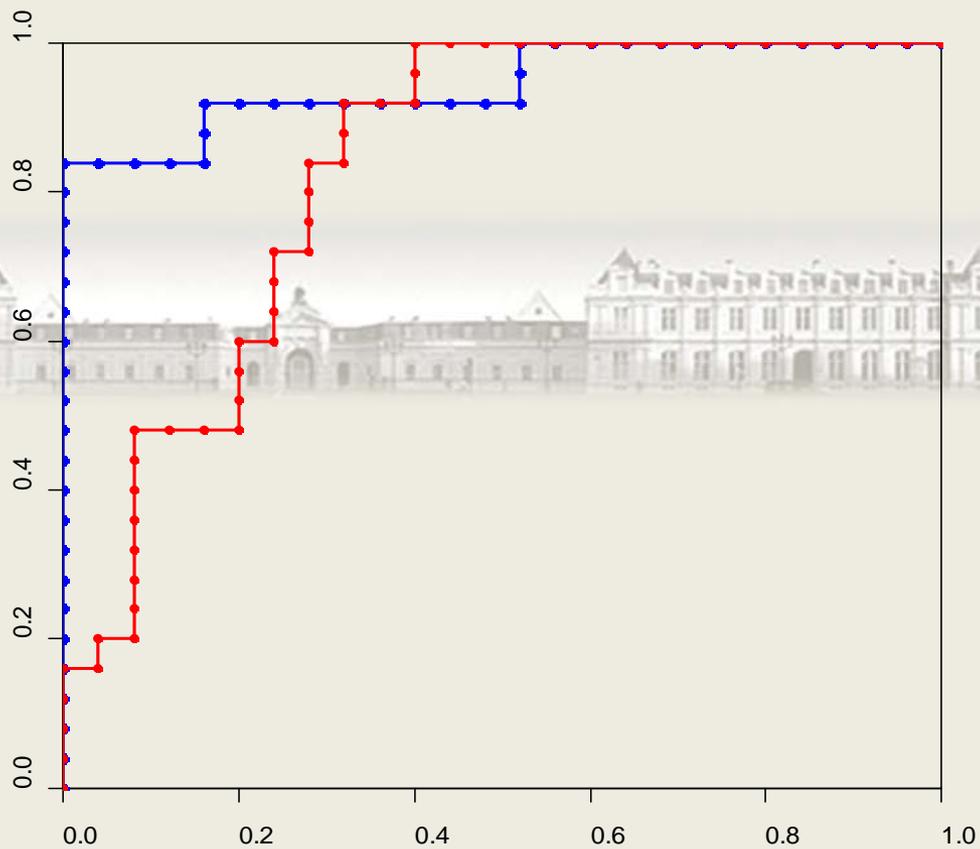
SIMULATION (RESULTS)

B Test \ Z Test	n	Rejection	No Rejection
Rejection	25	7	4
	50	7	1
	100	12	1
No Rejection	25	0	189
	50	1	191
	100	4	183

	# Cross	0	1	2	3	4	≥ 5
Freq.	n=25	31	61	60	29	18	1
	n=50	12	48	41	36	25	38
	n=100	10	31	30	41	32	56

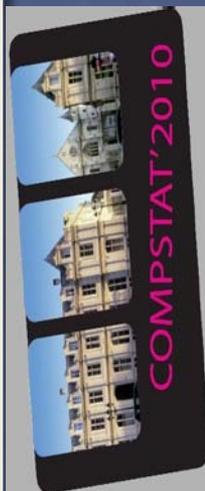
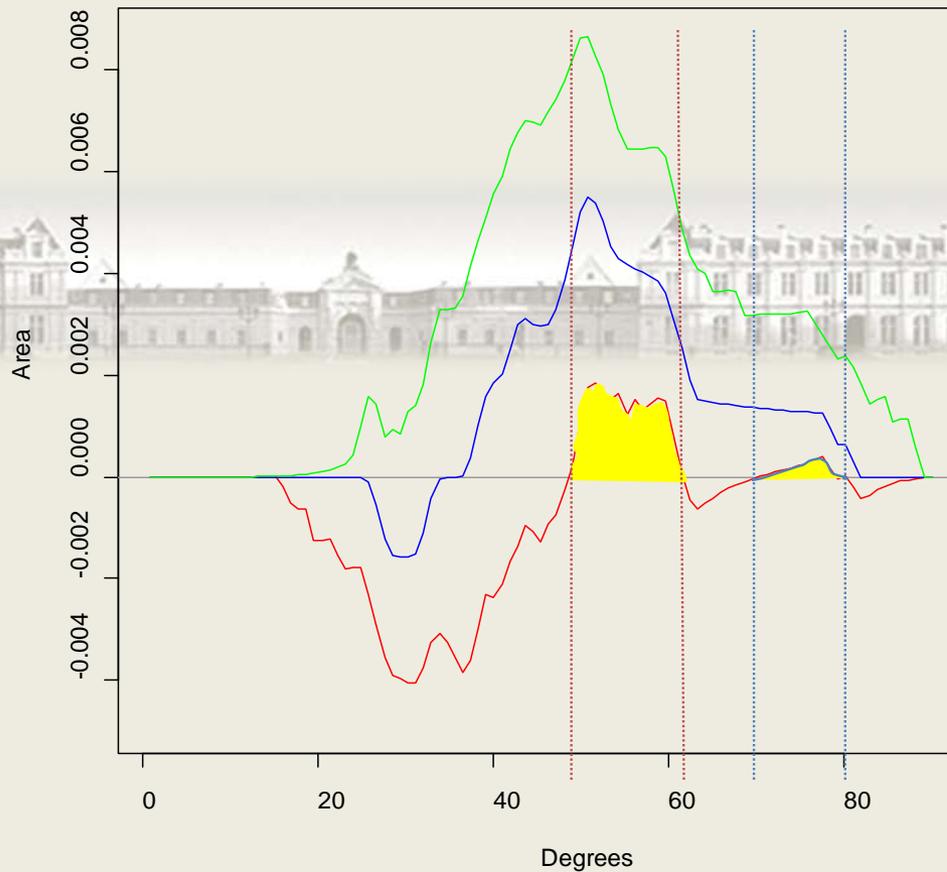


EMPIRICAL ROC CURVES (SIMULATION EXAMPLE)

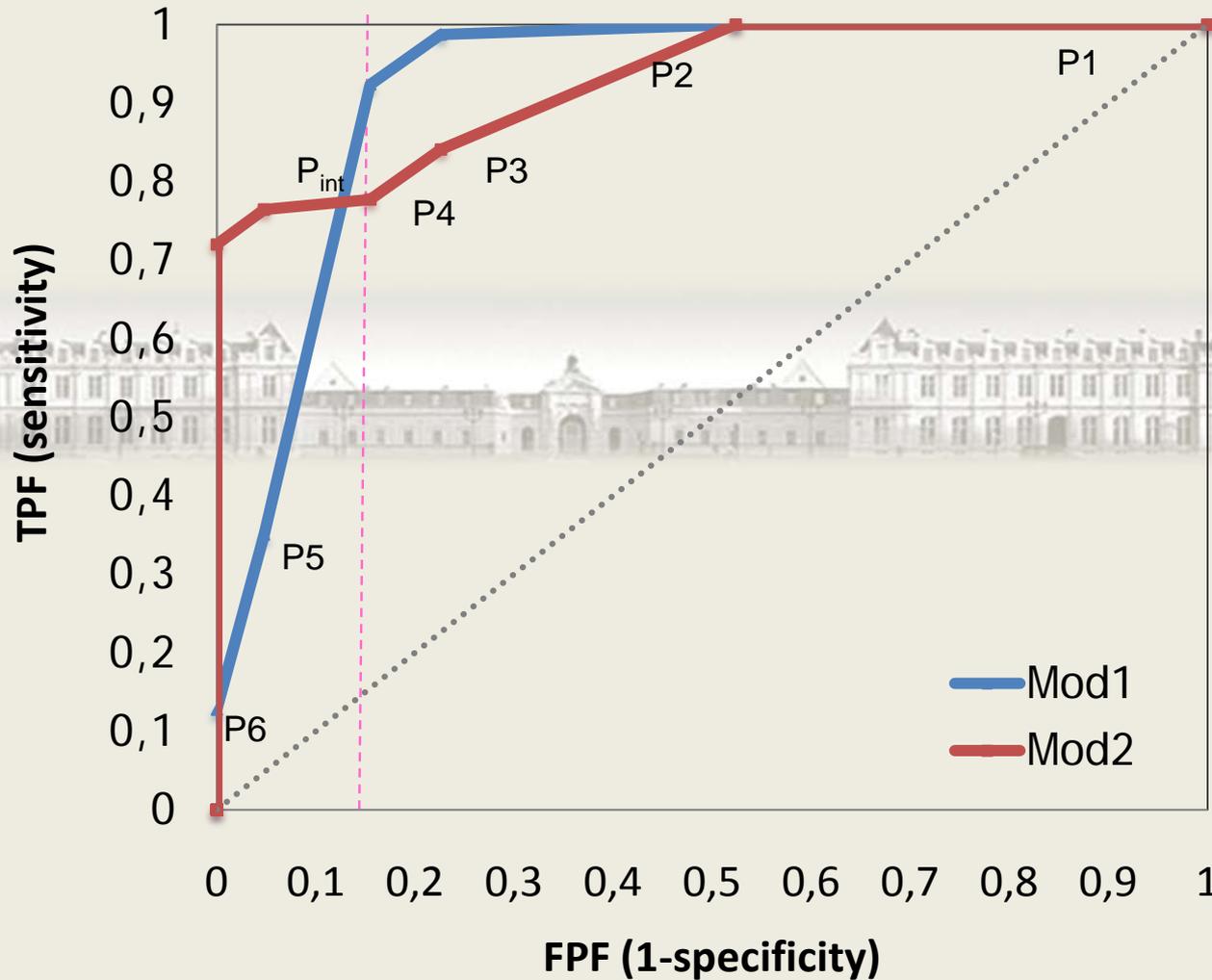


BOOTSTRAP CI FOR DIFFERENCES

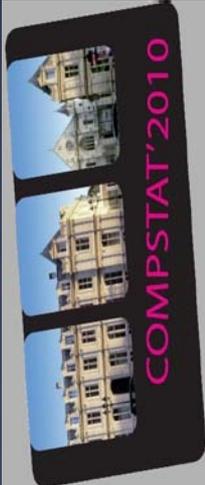
Areas Between ROC Curves



HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE (ZHANG)



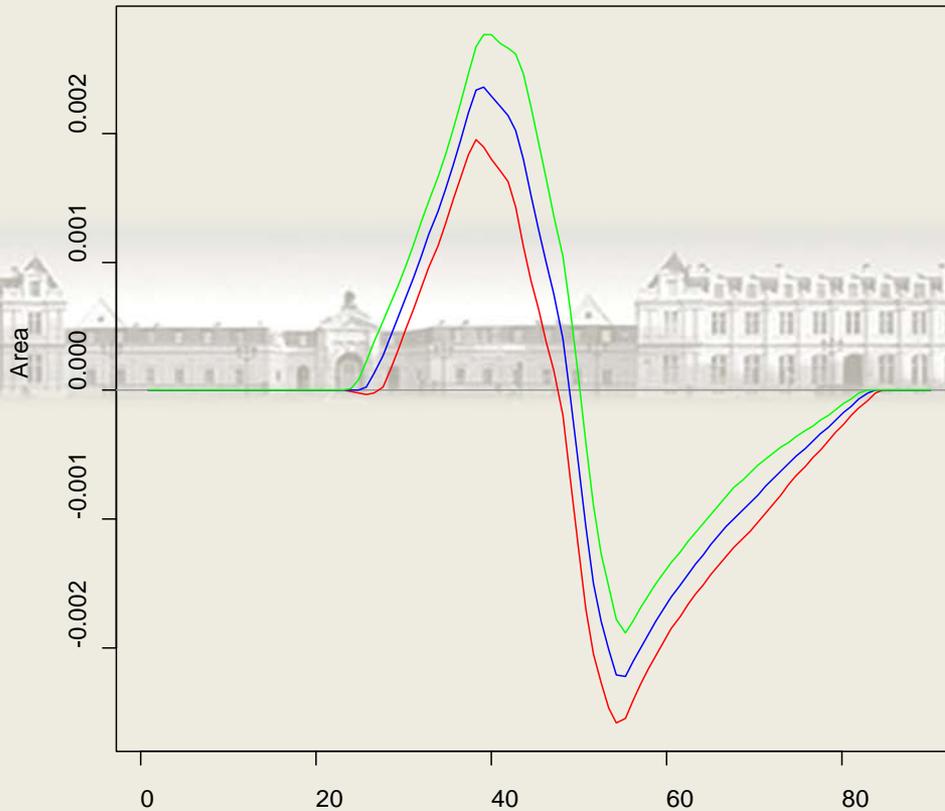
AUC1: 0.91978
SE(AUC1)=0.007
AUC2: 0.92580
SE(AUC2)=0.005
Diff: -0.00603



HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE (ZHANG)

$$-0.02247822 < \text{diff (boot)} < 0.01017388$$

Areas Between ROC Curves



Extension measure

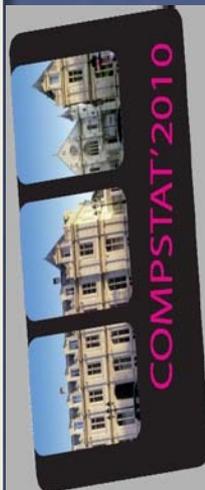
Location measure

Curve 1: 25.8 %

]25.8°, 48.8°]

Curve 2: 38.6 %

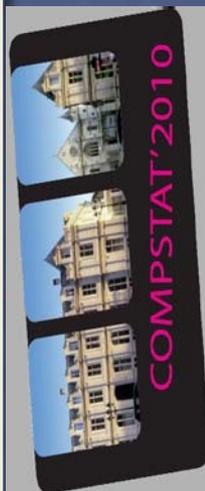
]48.8°, 82.8°]





CONCLUSIONS

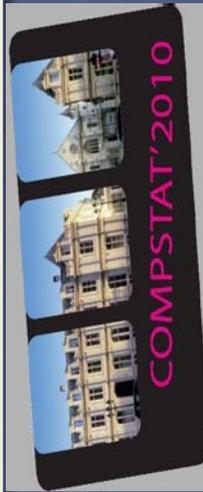
- The proposed methodology allows partial and global comparisons of two ROC curves without a fixing FPF;
- Graphical representation that elucidates the dominance regions in terms of sensitivity and specificity;
- Nonparametric alternative based on bootstrap resampling for the comparison of two ROC curves when they cross each other.





FUTURE WORK

- To study the randomness of the crossing points between ROC curves;
- To extend the methodology to the comparison of more than two ROC curves.



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