

Subject card

| Subject name and code | Biostatistics, PG_00058419 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|------------|---|---------|-----|--|
| Field of study | Biotechnology | | | | | | | | |
| Date of commencement of studies | February 2023 | | Academic year of realisation of subject | | | 2023/2024 | | | |
| Education level | second-cycle studies | | Subject group | | | Optional subject group Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study | | | |
| Mode of study | Full-time studies | | Mode of delivery | | | at the university | | | |
| Year of study | 1 | | Language of instruction | | | Polish no comments | | | |
| Semester of study | 2 | | ECTS credits | | 1.0 | | | | |
| Learning profile | general academic profile | | Assessment form | | assessment | | | | |
| Conducting unit | Department of Microbiology -> Faculty of Chemistry | | | | | | | | |
| Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers) | Subject supervisor | | dr hab. inż. Anna Stanisławska-Sachadyn | | | | | | |
| | Teachers | | dr hab. inż. Anna Stanisławska-Sachadyn | | | | | | |
| Lesson types and methods of instruction | Lesson type | Lecture | Tutorial | Laboratory | Projec | t | Seminar | SUM | |
| | Number of study hours | 0.0 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 15 | |
| | E-learning hours included: 0.0 | | | | | | | | |
| Learning activity and number of study hours | Learning activity | Participation in didactic classes included in stud | | Participation in consultation hours | | Self-study | | SUM | |
| | Number of study hours | 15 | | 2.0 | | 8.0 | | 25 | |
| Subject objectives | The aim of the biostatistics course is to present practical tools in the field of analysis of biological and biomedical variables using Excel and SAS (North Carolina, USA). The student acquires the skills necessary for designing and conducting scientific experiments and conducting research in the field of biotechnology, which is one of the objectives of education in the second cycle of the Biotechnology field. The subject deepens the student's bioinformatics knowledge. The student gains the ability to apply knowledge in the field of biostatistics. | | | | | | | | |

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| Learning outcomes | Learning outcomes Course outcome | | Method of verification | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | [K7_U09] is able to design experiments and analyze experimental results, is able to prepare and present papers, reports, documentation of experiments, technological processes using correct scientific and specialist terminology, and to prepare a correct bibliography | The student is able to design experiments and analyze experimental results. The student is able to select the appropriate statistical test to interpret the variables obtained as a result of the experiment. | [SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment [SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information [SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject [SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools [SU5] Assessment of ability to present the results of task | | | | |
| | [K7_W01] has advanced knowledge of methods of genetic engineering and molecular genetics, functioning of the immune system and mechanisms of immune system response, diagnostic methods, and analytical methods in the area of specialty | Knowledge in the field of genetic engineering and molecular genetics, the functioning of the immune system and immune system response mechanisms, diagnostic and analytical methods is deepened with statistical analyses. | [SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge [SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects | | | | |
| | [K7_K02] is aware of the limitations and the necessity of continuous development of knowledge and technology; understands the need for education and constant training | The student is aware of the limitations, but also of the constant expansion of knowledge and technology; understands the need for lifelong education and training. The student independently searches available databases for information necessary to conduct analyses. | [SK1] Assessment of group work skills [SK2] Assessment of progress of work [SK5] Assessment of ability to solve problems that arise in practice | | | | |
| | [K7_U06] is able to apply statistical methods, computer solutions, especially bioinformatics methods to design experiments and technologies, analyze experimental results and technological processes and solve and technological processes and solve problems in the field of biotechnology, is able to use biotechnological databases | The student is able to use statistical methods to design experiments and technologies, analyze experimental results and technological processes and solve problems in the field of biotechnology, and is able to use biotechnology databases. The student has the skills to: compare the frequency of variables between groups, compare the level of variables between groups, assess changes over time, determine the sample size in analyses, determine the power of a statistical test, assess the normality of distribution, assess the correlation of continuous variables, perform linear regression using biomedical data, perform odds ratio analyses, performing logistic regression in population analyzes such as cases: control group, performing Kaplan-Meier analyzes in a group where an end point occurred in some cases. | [SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment [SU2] Assessment of ability to analyse information [SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject [SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools | | | | |
| Subject contents | Descriptive statistics. Comparison of variable frequencies between groups. Comparison of the level of variables between groups - parametric and non-parametric methods. Correlation in biomedical analyses. Linear Regression. The importance of the regression coefficient in the description of biomedical data. Odds ratio. Logistic regression in case-control population analyses. Kaplan-Meier analysis. Construction of the research population. Explanation of terms: endpoints, truncated data. The problem of multiple comparisons in biomedical research. | | | | | | |
| Prerequisites and co-requisites | Knowledge of mathematics, molecul | ar biology, human genetics | | | | | |
| Assessment methods and criteria | Subject passing criteria | Passing threshold 60.0% | Percentage of the final grade 100.0% | | | | |
| Recommended reading | Basic literature | Presentations presented during classes | | | | | |
| | Supplementary literature | Jerrold H. Zar, Biostatistical analysis, 5th ed., Pearson International Edition, 2010 Literature available at the Nanotechnology Library of the Gdańsk University of Technology | | | | | |
| | eResources addresses | Adresy na platformie eNauczanie: Biostatystyka - Moodle ID: 33725 https://enauczanie.pg.edu.pl/moodle/course/view.php?id=33725 | | | | | |

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| Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed | Students perform statistical calculations using specialized software, present the results and discuss the results during subsequent classes: | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Comparison of variable frequencies between groups. Comparison of the level of variables between groups - parametric and non-parametric methods, paired and unpaired tests. Example: comparison of drug response between a study group and a control group. Sample size in analyses, power of statistical test. Assessment of normality of distribution. Correlation. Linear Regression. The importance of the regression coefficient in the description of biomedical data. Odds ratio. Logistic regression in case-control population analyses. Kaplan-Meier analysis. Construction of the research population. Explanation of terms: endpoints, truncated data. | | | |
| Work placement | Not applicable | | | |

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