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SHORT COMMUNICATION

Reliability and Validity Analysis in the Field of Tumor; Common Mistakes

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ABSTRACT

Reliability (precision) and validity (accuracy) are two important methodological issues in all fields of researches. The reliability is being assessed by inappropriate tests which all of them are among common mistakes. For quantitative variable Intra Class Correlation Coefficient (ICC) and for qualitative variables weighted kappa should be used. Sensitivity, specificity,)positive predictive value (PPV), negative predictive value (NPV), likelihood ratio positive and likelihood ratio negative as well as diagnostic accuracy and odds ratio are among the tests to evaluate the validity of a single test compared to a gold standard. For reliability and validity analysis, appropriate tests should be applied by clinical researchers. Otherwise, misdiagnosis and mismanagement of the patients in routine clinical care cannot be avoided using inappropriate tests to assess reliability and validity.

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Key words: Reliability, Validity, Diagnostic tests, Mistake

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ADVANCES IN KNOWLEDGE

1. Reliability (precision) and validity (accuracy) are two important

methodological issues in all fields of researches.

- The reliability is being assessed by inappropriate tests which all of them are among common mistakes and is being published by high impact journals.
- 3. As a take home message, for reliability and validity analysis, appropriate tests should be applied by clinical researchers.

IMPLICATION FOR PATIENT CARE

Misdiagnosis and mismanagement of the patients in routine clinical care cannot be avoided using inappropriate tests to assess reliability and validity.

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY ANALYSIS IN THE FIELD OF TUMOR; COMMON MISTAKES

Reliability (precision) and validity (accuracy) are two completely different and important methodological issues in all fields of researches. Reliability (repeatability or reproducibility) is being assessed by different statistical tests such as Pearson, least square and paired t test which all of them are among common mistakes in reliability analysis (Figure 1, 2)^[1] and is being published by high impact journals^[2-8].

Briefly, for quantitative variable Intra Class Correlation Coefficient (ICC) and for qualitative variables weighted kappa should be used with caution because kappa has its own limitation too^[1,9-40].

It is crucial to know that there is no value of kappa that can be regarded universally as indication good agreement. Two important weaknesses of k value to assess agreement of a qualitative variable are as follow: It depends upon the prevalence in each category which means it can be possible to have different kappa value having the same percentage for both concordant and discordant cells! Figure 3 shows that in both (a) and (b) situations the prevalence of concordant cells are 80% and discordant cells are 20%, however, we get different kappa value (0.38 and 0.60) respectively. Kappa value also depends upon the number of categories which means the higher the categories, the lower the amount of kappa value^[9-40].

Sensitivity [Percent with the disease who test positive, True Positives / (True Positives + False Negative)], specificity [Percent healthy who test negative, True Negatives / (True Negatives + False

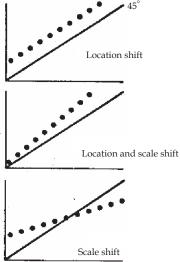


Figure 1 Cases when Pearson correlation coefficient fails to detect non reproducibility.

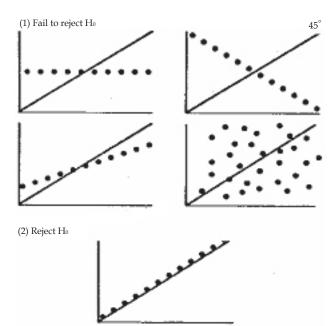


Figure 2 Cases when paired t-test can be misleading. Ho: Means are equal.

		Observer 1				
		Positive	Negative	Total		
Observer 2	Positive	70	10	80		
	Negative	10	10	20		
	Total	80	20	100		
K=0.38						

(b)						
		Observer 1				
		Positive	Negative	Total		
Observer 2	Positive	40	10	50		
	Negative	10	40	50		
	Total	50	50	100		
V-0.60						

Figure 3 Comparison of two observers' diagnosis with different prevalence in the two categories.

Positive)] positive predictive value (PPV), [Percent of positive tests who actually are diseased, True Positives / (True Positives + False Positive)], negative predictive value (NPV) [Percent of negative tests who are healthy, True Negatives / (True Negatives + False

Negative)], likelihood ratio positive and likelihood ratio negative as well as diagnostic accuracy [(both true positive and true negative results / total)* 100] and odds ratio (true results / false results) preferably more than 50, are among the tests to evaluate the validity of a single test compared to a gold standard^[9-40].

As a take home message, for reliability and validity analysis, appropriate tests should be applied by researchers. Otherwise, misdiagnosis and mismanagement of the patients cannot be avoided.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

There are no conflicts of interest with regard to the present study.

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