2010 级研究生
《医用多元统计分析方法》考试试题

目的：探讨哪些因素与男性冠心病的发生有关。
研究设计：病例对照研究(共调查了609名男性白种人)。
数据集变量如下：

ID – The subject identifier. Each observation has a unique identifier since there is one observation per subject.

CHD – A dichotomous outcome variable indicating the presence (coded 1) or absence (coded 0) of coronary heart disease.

CAT – A dichotomous predictor variable indicating high (coded 1) or normal (coded 0) catecholamine level.

AGE – A continuous variable for age (in years).

CHL – A continuous variable for cholesterol.

SMK – A dichotomous predictor variable indicating whether the subject ever smoked (coded 1) or never smoked (coded 0).

ECG – A dichotomous predictor variable indicating the presence (coded 1) or absence (coded 0) of electrocardiogram abnormality.

DBP – A continuous variable for diastolic blood pressure.

SBP – A continuous variable for systolic blood pressure.

HPT – A dichotomous predictor variable indicating the presence (coded 1) or absence (coded 0) of high blood pressure. HPT is coded 1 if the systolic blood pressure is greater than or equal to 160 or the diastolic blood pressure is greater than or equal to 95.

CH and **CC** – Product terms of CAT×HPT and CAT×CHL, respectively.

试对该资料进行分析(数据在 Excel 文件中)。
要求：1. 详细步骤、程序及结果解释。
2. 请于 2011 年 10 月 22 号前交到五台校区 1 号楼 300 办公室。