

# A Century (Almost) of the MRC Biostatistics Unit: Some History

Vern Farewell

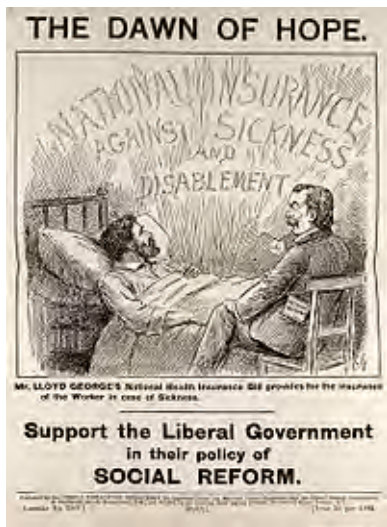
Medical Research Council Biostatistics Unit, UK

October 12, 2011

## The Beginning



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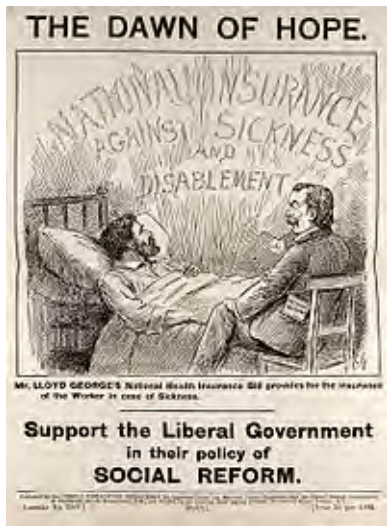
- Sir Robert Morant chaired implementation of the National Insurance Act of 1911

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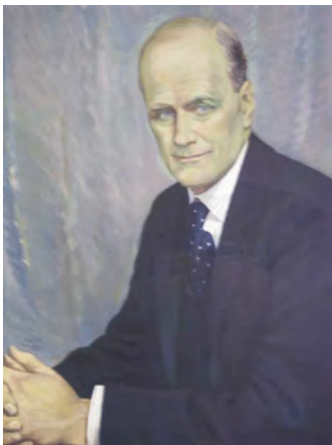
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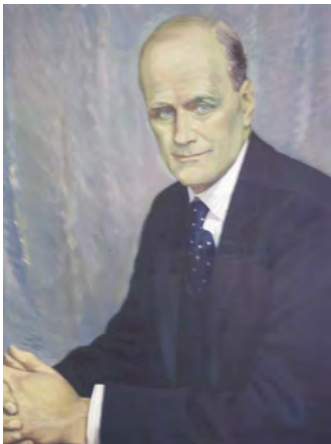


- Sir Robert Morant chaired implementation of the National Insurance Act of 1911
- As part of this, established a Medical Research Fund
- Medical Research Committee set up in 1913 to administer the fund

## Sir Walter Fletcher



## Sir Walter Fletcher



- Elected Fellow of Royal Society for work on biochemistry of muscle contraction.
- Appointed First Secretary (Head) of Medical Research Committee.
- In post for 20 years.
- Oversaw transition to Medical Research Council (MRC) set up by Royal Charter in 1920 and guaranteed independence from any government department.

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  - 4 Statistical Department: mainly consist of persons in the permanent employment of the scheme — statistical investigations useful either as a preliminary to research or confirmatory of its results.

## John Brownlee



## John Brownlee



- Studied mathematics, natural philosophy and medicine in Glasgow, then public health in Cambridge
- Appointed Director of MRC's 'Statistical Department' in 1914
- Administrative principle: 'never (or hardly ever) reply to letters'
- Died suddenly from bronchopneumonia in 1927.
- papers on tuberculosis (phthisis) and periodicity of epidemics (measles)



## Major Greenwood



MAJOR GREENWOOD

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Library

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MAJOR GREENWOOD

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Library

- Studied medicine, soon turned to research
- Appointed resident statistician in Lister Institute
- After war work, became senior statistical officer at Ministry of Health
- Chaired MRC 'Statistical Committee' from 1921





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$$I^R = F^R \times F^R_{i_1-1} \times \dots \times F^R_{i_{n-1}-1} \quad (2)$$

$$\therefore \Sigma(p) = \Delta(p) E(p_{i+1}) \dots E(p_{i+n-1})$$

$$= E(g^2)E(h^2) - [E(gh)]^2 = \text{var}(g)\text{var}(h).$$

$$\text{Now } E_0 \text{ say,} = E(p_0) = \Delta p_0 \quad (2)$$

$$\pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{X}) \cong \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{Y}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{Z}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{W}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{V}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{U}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{T}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{S}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{R}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{Q}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{P}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{O}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{N}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{M}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{L}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{K}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{J}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{I}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{H}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{G}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{F}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{E}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{D}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{C}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{B}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{A}) \oplus \pi_1^{\text{ét}}(\overline{0})$$

Write  $E\{\Delta p\}^2 = \sigma^2_{\Delta p}$ .

substitute in (3) and we have

[illegible]

$$m \left[ E(F_1) \times E(F_{i+1}) \dots E(F_n) \right] \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n-1$$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x) dx = 1$

$$E(p_{t+1}) = E(p_{t+1}|p_t) = \dots = E(p_{t+1}|p_1) =$$

$$|^{(1)}\langle\mathbf{r}_1|\rangle = |^{(1)}\langle\mathbf{r}_1|(\mathbf{U}_p)^{-1}\rangle = |^{(1)}\langle\mathbf{r}_1|\mathbf{U}_p^{-1}\rangle$$

$$E_{\text{max}} = \max_{\theta \in \Theta} \left( 1 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\mathbb{E}_{\theta} \left[ \frac{\partial \log \pi(\mathbf{y} | \mathbf{x})}{\partial \theta} \right]^2} \right) \quad (6)$$

Now  $\sigma^d p_{i+t}$  is known if  $\{i, (t_{i+t})\}$  is known, and the

Moreover, in which  $P_{t+T}$  is specified, it is  $\frac{P_t(P_{t+T})}{P_t} [1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}}]$ .

If the  $\alpha_i$ 's are fairly large, then since  $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \alpha_i$  is not similar to  $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i$  (which is close to unity), all terms become small.

[illegible]

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} (L_{j+1}^{\alpha})^T \\ (R_{j+1}^{\alpha})^T \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} (L_j^{\alpha})^T \\ (R_j^{\alpha})^T \end{array} \right] + \frac{1}{(L_{j+1}^{\alpha})^T} \left[ \begin{array}{c} (L_j^{\alpha})^T \\ (R_j^{\alpha})^T \end{array} \right] \quad (16)$$

ing, assuming  $\sigma^2$  is known. In this case, the complete formal solution

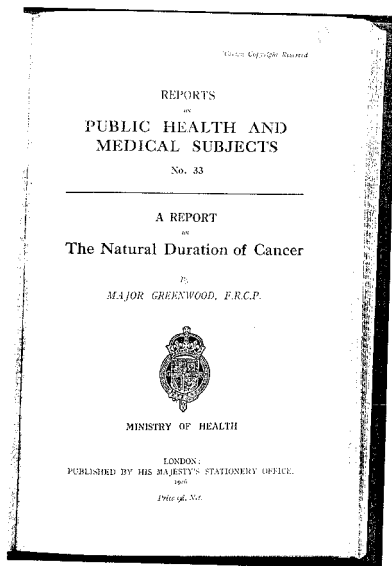
had a chance of dying through that interval, of those of a hundred

$$\text{we obtain } \mu_j = \frac{A_j - r}{n_{j+1}}$$

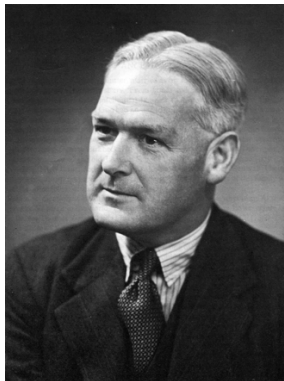
we replace the mathematical expectation  $(\mathbb{E}, \mu_2)$  by the em

<sup>10</sup>  $\lambda = 1$  is usually only an approximation (cf. *ibid.*).

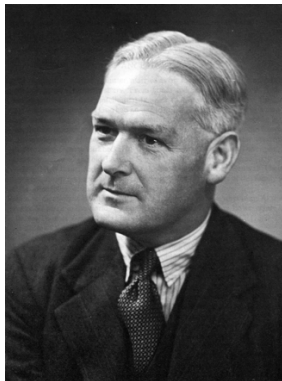




## Austin Bradford Hill



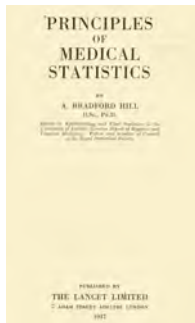
## Austin Bradford Hill




- Wanted to study medicine but prevented by WWI
- invalided out in 1919, took correspondence degree in economics
- Greenwood helped him to get MRC funding to examine high mortality in young adults in rural areas
- Attended Karl Pearson's lectures at UCL
- Succeeded Greenwood in 1945: name change to Statistical Research Unit in 1948



# PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL STATISTICS



# PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL STATISTICS



The image shows the front cover of the book 'Principles of Medical Statistics' by A. Bradford Hill. The cover is cream-colored with black text. The title 'PRINCIPLES OF MEDICAL STATISTICS' is at the top in a large, serif font. Below it, the author's name 'BY A. BRADFORD HILL, D.Sc., F.R.S.' is printed. A small paragraph of text follows, mentioning his affiliations with the University of London, the Government Medical Research Council, and the Royal Statistical Society. At the bottom, it states 'PUBLISHED BY THE LANCET LIMITED, 11, ABRAHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4' and the year '1937'.

- Based on a series of Lancet articles
- Some reluctance to publish
- 14 Editions



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## In the Background



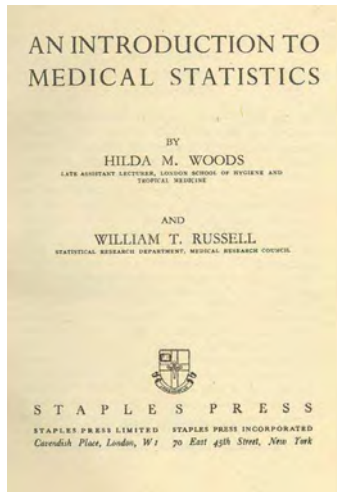


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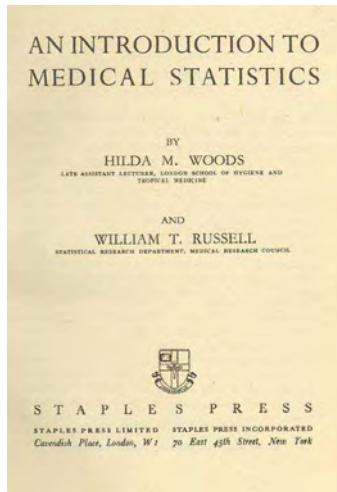


- Hilda Mary Woods
- Farewell, Johnson and Gear, *Hilda Mary Woods MBE, DSc, LRAM, FSS (1892- 1971): Reflections on a RSS Fellow, JRSS(A)*, to appear

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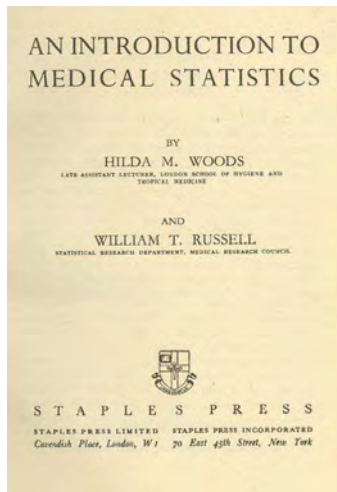


## In the Background



- Published 1931, 2nd edition 1936

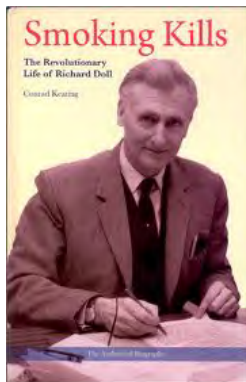
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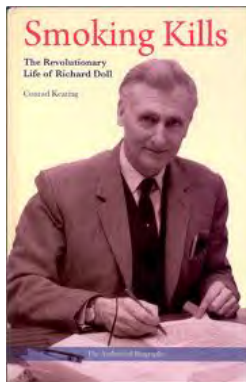
- Published 1931, 2nd edition 1936
- Farewell and Johnson, *Woods and Russell, Hill and the Emergence of Medical Statistics*, Stat in Med, 2010



# Richard Doll



## Richard Doll



- Medically trained but interested in mathematics. Read Fisher's *Statistical Methods for Research Workers*.
- 1937 article for *St. Thomas's Hospital Gazette*.
  - “ Were physicians to abide more strictly to the rules of statistics they would find it very much easier to assess the values of their methods of treatment.”
- Most honoured for work with Hill on smoking and cancer.

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- Nick Day: 1986-1999
- Simon Thompson: 2000-2011

## BSU publications – The First Quarter Century



## BSU publications – The Second Quarter Century





## BSU publications – The Third Quarter Century

