Power calculation

As was done in a previous study of ours,(49) a power analysis of one of the main multiple logistic regression models was done, taking into account the following: (A) The mean correlations between predictor variables (assuming R2=0.2), (B) The proportion with EDS among men and women in the uppermost tertile of n3 PUFA (18.5% among women and 20.8% among men) and (C) The observed odds ratio point estimates [Table 2 (0.52 among women and 1.40 among men)], (D) An alpha level of 0.05 and (E) an equal balance between referent group and index group (i.e. lowest vs. uppermost tertile). A power curve was obtained based on those parameters and for a power of 0.80, the sample size needed to detect the OR observed among women was n=164, when the actual one was n=991 and thus was adequate. Similarly, among men, the minimum sample size needed for a power of 0.80 to detect the odds ratio that was observed was n=538 whereas the actual sample size available was only n=755. When R^2 between predictors was made to range from 0.10 to 0.40, the minimal sample size was still adequate among both men and women. Thus, in fact, the study was adequately powered for both men and women.