

# Retinopathy - Sequential Logit Models

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```
library(catdata)
data(retinopathy)
```

For sequential models again the "vglm"-function from the "VGAM"-library is needed, but now family option "sratio" is required.

```
library(VGAM)
```

Now several sequential logit models are fitted and compared by their corresponding deviances. The first model is the sequential logit model with all category-specific effects, so the option "parallel=FALSE" is used.

```
seqm1 <- vglm(RET ~ SM + DIAB + GH + BP, family = sratio (link="logitlink",
parallel=FALSE), data = retinopathy)
deviance(seqm1)

## [1] 891.4193
```

No category-specific effect for DIAB:

```
seqm2 <- vglm(RET ~ SM + DIAB + GH + BP, family = sratio (link="logitlink",
parallel=FALSE ~ SM + GH + BP), data = retinopathy)
deviance(seqm2)

## [1] 891.4428
```

Testing the removed effect:

```
1-pchisq(deviance(seqm2)-deviance(seqm1), df=1)

## [1] 0.8781324
```

No category-specific effect for GH:

```
seqm3 <- vglm(RET ~ SM + DIAB + GH + BP, family = sratio (link="logitlink",
parallel=FALSE ~ SM + BP), data = retinopathy)
deviance(seqm3)

## [1] 891.4689
```

Testing the removed effect:

```
1-pchisq(deviance(seqm3)-deviance(seqm2), df=1)
## [1] 0.8716468
```

No category-specific effect for BP:

```
seqm4 <- vglm(RET ~ SM + DIAB + GH + BP, family = sratio (link="logitlink",
parallel=FALSE ~ SM), data = retinopathy)
deviance(seqm4)
## [1] 891.9767
```

Testing the removed effect:

```
1-pchisq(deviance(seqm4)-deviance(seqm3), df=1)
## [1] 0.4760739
```

No category-specific effect for GH (only global effects):

```
seqm5 <- vglm(RET ~ SM + DIAB + GH + BP, family = sratio (link="logitlink",
parallel=TRUE), data = retinopathy)
deviance(seqm5)
## [1] 897.7104
```

Testing the removed effect:

```
1-pchisq(deviance(seqm5)-deviance(seqm4), df=1)
## [1] 0.01664239
```

As the last test is significant, model "seqm4" is analyzed in detail.

```
summary(seqm4)
##
## Call:
## vglm(formula = RET ~ SM + DIAB + GH + BP, family = sratio(link = "logitlink",
## parallel = FALSE ~ SM), data = retinopathy)
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept):1 11.12783    1.16861   9.522 < 2e-16 ***
## (Intercept):2 10.91554    1.21342   8.996 < 2e-16 ***
## SM:1          -0.37755    0.20248  -1.865  0.0622 .
## SM:2           0.49077    0.31285   1.569  0.1167
## DIAB          -0.12823    0.01229 -10.430 < 2e-16 ***
## GH            -0.42480    0.06730  -6.312 2.76e-10 ***
```

```
## BP          -0.06227    0.01220   -5.104 3.33e-07 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Names of linear predictors: logitlink(P[Y=1|Y>=1]), logitlink(P[Y=2|Y>=2])
##
## Residual deviance: 891.9767 on 1219 degrees of freedom
##
## Log-likelihood: -445.9884 on 1219 degrees of freedom
##
## Number of Fisher scoring iterations: 6
##
## Warning: Hauck-Donner effect detected in the following estimate(s):
## '(Intercept):1'
##
## Exponentiated coefficients:
##      SM:1      SM:2      DIAB      GH      BP
## 0.6855376 1.6335785 0.8796526 0.6539010 0.9396286
```

The summary gives no p-values for the individual covariates, they have to be computed separately. For this purpose the t-values are copied from the summary. The quadratic t-values are the wald-statistics which can be used to produce the individual p-values.

p-value intercept1:

```
1 - pchisq(9.5223^2, df=1)
## [1] 0
```

p-value intercept2:

```
1 - pchisq(8.9957^2, df=1)
## [1] 0
```

p-value SM1:

```
1 - pchisq((-1.8646)^2, df=1)
## [1] 0.06223749
```

p-value SM2:

```
1 - pchisq(1.5687^2, df=1)
## [1] 0.1167179
```

p-value DIAB:

```
1 - pchisq((-10.4303)^2, df=1)
## [1] 0
```

p-value GH:

```
1 - pchisq((-6.3116)^2, df=1)
## [1] 2.761653e-10
```

p-value BP:

```
1 - pchisq((-5.1037)^2, df=1)
## [1] 3.330761e-07
```

To receive the corresponding odds-ratios, the following command can be used.

```
exp(coefficients(seqm4)[3:7])
##      SM:1      SM:2      DIAB      GH      BP
## 0.6855376 1.6335785 0.8796526 0.6539010 0.9396286
```