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Appendix

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c. Description of numbers, training, experience, and representativeness of any "experts" used to provide opinions

d. Declaration of the stakeholders for any risk assessment

e. Distinction between assumptions, input data, calculations from intermediate steps in the modeling process, and model predictions

f. Descriptions of the assumed chance variation and assumed knowledge uncertainty in the inputs, and methods used to deal with those sources of total uncertainty

g. Sensitivity analyses of key assumptions and of the input variables that had the greatest uncertainty

h. Descriptions of the variability in the "outputs" from stochastic models

5. For statistical-hypothesis tests:

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b. Alpha and tails, and any methods used to adjust for multiple comparisons (to protect experiment-wise alpha from the problem of multiplicity)

c. Methods used to adjust for clustering within the data

d. Methods used to determine that the statistical assumptions were met (e.g., that the data were Gaussian or that the odds ratio or hazards ratio was constant across the observed range of the risk factor)

e. Methods used to look for collinearities or other interrelationships among the risk factors being tested

f. Methods used to select or to retain risk factors within multivariable models (including the test criterion)

g. Clear declaration of any variables "forced into" the model (not allowed to drop out; this implies a need to account for that factor) or offered to the model on a priori grounds despite any screening results (this implies that the factor was part of a major hypothesis)

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