BMDS Wizard Output Report

**Filename:** C:\Users\rapturous\Desktop\BMDS Wizard v1.10-continuousRelDev.xlsm

**Prepared on:** 6/1/2016 1:51:24 PM

[1.1. BMDS Summary of Female Mice Bodyweight () 2](#_Toc452552433)

## BMDS Summary of Female Mice Bodyweight ()

Table . Summary of BMD Modeling Results for Female Mice Bodyweight; BMR = 10% rel. dev. from control mean

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Modela | Goodness of fit | BMD10RD () | BMDL10RD () | Basis for model selection |
| *p*-value | AIC |
| Exponential (M2)b | 0.762 | 296.72 | 31.7 | 11.4 |  |
| Exponential (M3)c | 0.762 | 296.72 | 31.7 | 11.4 |
| Exponential (M4) | 0.796 | 298.02 | 9.06 | 0.0273 |
| Exponential (M5) | 0.695 | 299.71 | 11.2 | 0.0497 |
| Hill | 0.686 | 299.72 | 11.0 | 5.00E-14 |
| PowerdPolynomial 4°ePolynomial 2°f | 0.75 | 296.77 | 34.1 | 13.9 |
| Polynomial 3°gLinearh | 0.75 | 296.77 | 34.1 | 13.9 |
| a Constant variance case presented (BMDS Test 2 *p*-value = 0.112, BMDS Test 3 *p*-value = 0.112), no model was selected as a best-fitting model.b The Exponential (M2) model may appear equivalent to the Exponential (M3) model, however differences exist in digits not displayed in the table.c The Exponential (M3) model may appear equivalent to the Exponential (M2) model, however differences exist in digits not displayed in the table.d The Power model may appear equivalent to the Polynomial 3° model, however differences exist in digits not displayed in the table. This also applies to the Linear model.e For the Polynomial 4° model, the b4 and b3 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space). The models in this row reduced to the Polynomial 2° model.f The Polynomial 2° model may appear equivalent to the Polynomial 3° model, however differences exist in digits not displayed in the table. This also applies to the Linear model.g For the Polynomial 3° model, the b3 and b2 coefficient estimates were 0 (boundary of parameters space). The models in this row reduced to the Linear model.h The Linear model may appear equivalent to the Power model, however differences exist in digits not displayed in the table. This also applies to the Polynomial 4° model. This also applies to the Polynomial 2° model. |



Figure . Plot of mean response by dose with fitted curve for Exponential (M2) model with constant variance for Female Mice Bodyweight; BMR = 10% rel. dev. from control mean; dose shown in .



Figure . Plot of mean response by dose with fitted curve for Exponential (M3) model with constant variance for Female Mice Bodyweight; BMR = 10% rel. dev. from control mean; dose shown in .



Figure . Plot of mean response by dose with fitted curve for Exponential (M4) model with constant variance for Female Mice Bodyweight; BMR = 10% rel. dev. from control mean; dose shown in .



Figure . Plot of mean response by dose with fitted curve for Exponential (M5) model with constant variance for Female Mice Bodyweight; BMR = 10% rel. dev. from control mean; dose shown in .



Figure . Plot of mean response by dose with fitted curve for Hill model with constant variance for Female Mice Bodyweight; BMR = 10% rel. dev. from control mean; dose shown in .



Figure . Plot of mean response by dose with fitted curve for Power model with constant variance for Female Mice Bodyweight; BMR = 10% rel. dev. from control mean; dose shown in .



Figure . Plot of mean response by dose with fitted curve for Polynomial 4° model with constant variance for Female Mice Bodyweight; BMR = 10% rel. dev. from control mean; dose shown in .



Figure . Plot of mean response by dose with fitted curve for Polynomial 3° model with constant variance for Female Mice Bodyweight; BMR = 10% rel. dev. from control mean; dose shown in .



Figure . Plot of mean response by dose with fitted curve for Polynomial 2° model with constant variance for Female Mice Bodyweight; BMR = 10% rel. dev. from control mean; dose shown in .



Figure . Plot of mean response by dose with fitted curve for Linear model with constant variance for Female Mice Bodyweight; BMR = 10% rel. dev. from control mean; dose shown in .