多4.4 IPTW estimation 如何估计 marginal structural model 中期参数?

4州美比林、准回归模型中的参数估计。

(1) Estimation in Regression Model. Y = XB + & linear

最小球: min $||Y-X/I||^2$ $\Rightarrow X(Y-X^T\beta) = 0$ $\hat{\Sigma}X_{i}(Y_{i}-X_{i}^{T}\hat{\beta}) = 0$

(2) Estimation in generalized linear Model $E[Yi]Xi] = Mi = g^{-1}(Xi^{T}\beta)$ ex: $[0git(E(I)) = X\beta]$

>> \frac{n}{i=1} \frac{\partial \mu_i^T}{\partial \beta} \Vi^{\partial} (\chi_i - \mu_i(\beta)) = 0

(3) Estimation in MSMs (Linear) $g(E(Y^a)) = U_b + U_1 a \Rightarrow E(Y^a) = g^{-1}(U_b + U_1 a)$ D 跟 generalized Linear Model 很像

② 不等信于regression model.在Tegression Model中, 我们以"observed treatment A A"作为条件:

E(Y|A) = g⁻¹(40+40.A) 这里的A是国际的,针对的是Subpopulation,而对于MSM,A是校的,我们可以设定它为任意值。

MSM: a—setting.可以是任志值. regression model: A.—conditioning

? 为HUMSM与 regression model是存留的? 因为有 Confounding的存在!

如果是在 randomized trailt, 无confounding

X A observed A -> Y A observed randomized 利及可以對从各 regression model

影响利斯斯以外名regression model,模型中的参数就表放causal Effect.

②这就给建模提供了一种服务既然在 randomized +rial + 可以用regression model, 我们可以尽量去构建 randomized +rial,然后做图片

在前几课({42}中,我们知道可以使用IPTW构建 pseudo-population来近似randomized trial 配售的 Fig. [Estimation in MSMs]

· Pseudo-population is free from confounding 使 Ignorability 和 posibivity 町像设下)

· \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \mathbb{Mi}}{2} \frac{\partial}{2} \frac{

4.4.2 Steps in estimating parameters from MSM.
Step1: Estimating propensity score.

Seep 2: Crease weights (P(A=1|Xi) = Ps for treated

P(A=0|Xi)= 1-p(A=1|Xi)

Step 3: Specify the MSM of interest Ps for control (Linear or logic or with modification or ...)
Step 4: Y contineous; Y count

Use software to fit a weighted generalized linear model.

* Attoletik 3 population size, after weighting greated control Uweighting

Ps 本=10 Ps= $\frac{1}{10}$ Ps= $\frac{1}{10}$ Weight= $\frac{1}{9}$ After weighting, 两组各有10人.

Step 5: Use asymptotic variance estimator 图为 psudo-population (DR bootstrapping)

sample size