

Challenges and opportunities of combined analysis of multiple outcomes in longitudinal studies

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Introduction



Introduction: Motivation



A lot of information is available

→ Electronic medical records

Introduction: Motivation



A lot of information is available

→ Electronic medical records

Different types of information

- → Baseline characteristics
- → Longitudinal outcomes
- → Time-to-event outcomes



- → Heart valve
- → Stroke
- → Cystic Fibrosis



- → Heart valve
 - ♦ Aortic gradient
 - ♦ Aortic regurgitation
 - ♦ Time-to death/reoperation
- → Stroke
- → Cystic Fibrosis



- → Heart valve
- → Stroke
 - ♦ Extremity performance
 - ♦ Limb strength
- → Cystic Fibrosis



- → Heart valve
- → Stroke
- → Cystic Fibrosis
 - $\diamond FEV_1$
 - ♦ BMI
 - ♦ Time-to death/exacerbation

Introduction: Common practice



Separate analysis

- → Each longitudinal outcome
- → Survival outcomes

Introduction: Common practice



Separate analysis - Stroke data

- ♦ 412 patients
- Outcome of interest:

Fugl-Meyer

van der Vliet, R., Selles, R. W., Andrinopoulou, etc (2020). Predicting upper limb motor impairment recovery after stroke: a mixture model. Annals of Neurology. 87(3), 383-393.



Introduction: Extensions



Combined analysis - Cystic Fibrosis data

- \diamond 17,100 patients
- Outcomes of interest:

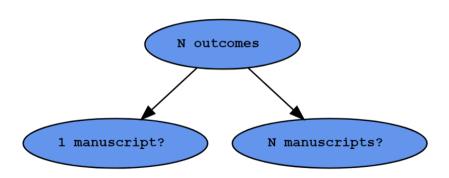
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FEV_1
BMI
weight-for-age
height-for-age
time-to first exacerbation
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Andrinopoulou, E. R., Clancy, J. P., & Szczesniak, R. D. (2020). Multivariate joint modeling to identify markers of growth and lung function decline that predict cystic fibrosis pulmonary exacerbation onset. BMC pulmonary medicine, 20, 1-11.



Introduction: Challenges and Opportunities





Introduction: Challenges and Opportunities



Combined analysis - Heart valve data

- → 296 patients
- → Association of Aortic Gradient with time-to-death/reoperation
 - ♦ Aortic Gradient is measured with error

Introduction: Challenges and Opportunities



Combined analysis - Heart valve data

- → 296 patients
- → Association of Aortic Gradient with time-to-death/reoperation
 - ♦ Aortic Gradient is measured with error

Different features of Aortic Gradient



Statistical Models





Statistical Models

Let's assume that we have a longitudinal outcome



Statistical Models: Mixed Models



$$y_{1i}(t) = m_{1i}(t) + \epsilon_{1i} = x_{1i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{1i}^{\top}(t)b_{1i} + \epsilon_{1i}(t)$$

$$\diamond b_{1i} \sim N(0, D)$$

$$\diamond \ \epsilon_{1i}(t) \sim N(0, \Sigma_{1i})$$

$$y_{1i}(t) = m_{1i}(t) + \epsilon_{1i} = \mathbf{x}_{1i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{1i}^{\top}(t)b_{1i} + \epsilon_{1i}(t)$$

$$\diamond b_{1i} \sim N(0, D)$$

$$\diamond \ \epsilon_{1i}(t) \sim N(0, \Sigma_{1i})$$

$$y_{1i}(t) = m_{1i}(t) + \epsilon_{1i} = x_{1i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + \frac{\mathbf{z}_{1i}^{\top}(t)\mathbf{b}_{1i}}{\mathbf{z}_{1i}^{\top}(t)\mathbf{b}_{1i}} + \epsilon_{1i}(t)$$

$$\diamond b_{1i} \sim N(0, D)$$

$$\diamond \ \epsilon_{1i}(t) \sim N(0, \Sigma_{1i})$$



Let's assume that we have two longitudinal outcomes



$$y_{1i}(t) = m_{1i}(t) + \epsilon_{1i} = x_{1i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{1i}(t)^{\top}b_{1i} + \epsilon_{1i}(t)$$

$$y_{2i}(t) = m_{2i}(t) + \epsilon_{2i} = x_{2i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{2i}(t)^{\top}b_{2i} + \epsilon_{2i}(t)$$

$$\diamond \ b_i^\top = (b_{1i}^\top, b_{2i}^\top) \sim N(0, D)$$

$$y_{1i}(t) = m_{1i}(t) + \epsilon_{1i} = x_{1i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{1i}(t)^{\top}b_{1i} + \epsilon_{1i}(t)$$

$$y_{2i}(t) = m_{2i}(t) + \epsilon_{2i} = x_{2i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{2i}(t)^{\top}b_{2i} + \epsilon_{2i}(t)$$

$$\diamond \ b_i^\top = (b_{1i}^\top, b_{2i}^\top) \sim N(0, D)$$

Challenge: Quantify the association between y_1 and y_2



$$y_{1i}(t) = m_{1i}(t) + \epsilon_{1i} = x_{1i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{1i}(t)^{\top}b_{1i} + \alpha m_{2i}(t) + \epsilon_{1i}(t)$$
$$y_{2i}(t) = m_{2i}(t) + \epsilon_{2i} = x_{2i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{2i}(t)^{\top}b_{2i} + \epsilon_{2i}(t)$$

 $\diamond \alpha$ denotes the association

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 $\diamond \alpha$ denotes the association

Challenge: Is that our only option?

$$y_{1i}(t) = m_{1i}(t) + \epsilon_{1i} = x_{1i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{1i}(t)^{\top}b_{1i} + \alpha \boxed{f\{\mathcal{M}_{2i}(t)\}} + \epsilon_{1i}(t)$$
$$y_{2i}(t) = m_{2i}(t) + \epsilon_{2i} = x_{2i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{2i}(t)^{\top}b_{2i} + \epsilon_{2i}(t)$$

 $\diamond \alpha$ denotes the association

Challenge: Is that our only option?







Let's assume that we have a longitudinal and a survival outcome

Statistical Models: Joint Models



$$y_i(t) = m_i(t) + \epsilon_i = x_i^{\top}(t)\beta + z_i^{\top}(t)b_{1i} + \epsilon_i(t)$$
$$h_i(t) = h_0(t)[\gamma^{\top}w_i + \alpha m_i(t)]$$

where

 $\diamond \alpha$ denotes the association



Statistical Models: Joint Models



$$y_i(t) = m_i(t) + \epsilon_i = x_i^{\top}(t)\beta + z_{1i}^{\top}(t)b_i + \epsilon_i(t)$$
$$h_i(t) = h_0(t)[\gamma^{\top}w_i + \sum_{j=1}^{J} \alpha_j f_j \{\mathcal{M}_i(t)\}]$$

where

- $\diamond \alpha_i$ denotes the association
- ♦ Shrinkage

Andrinopoulou, E. R., & Rizopoulos, D. (2016). Bayesian shrinkage approach for a joint model of longitudinal and survival outcomes assuming different association structures. Statistics in medicine, 35(26), 4813-4823.



Let's assume that we have two longitudinal and a survival outcome





$$y_{1i}(t) = m_{1i}(t) + \epsilon_{1i} = x_{1i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{1i}(t)^{\top}b_{1i} + \epsilon_{1i}(t)$$

$$y_{2i}(t) = m_{2i}(t) + \epsilon_{2i} = x_{2i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{2i}(t)^{\top}b_{2i} + \epsilon_{2i}(t)$$

$$h_i(t) = h_0(t)[\gamma^{\top}w_i + \alpha_{S1}f\{\mathcal{M}_{1i}(t)\} + \alpha_{S2}f\{\mathcal{M}_{2i}(t)\}],$$

where

 $\diamond \alpha_{S1}$ and α_{S2} denote the associations



What about the association between the longitudinal outcomes?





$$y_{1i}(t) = m_{1i}(t) + \epsilon_{1i} = x_{1i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{1i}(t)^{\top}b_{1i} + \alpha_L f\{\mathcal{M}_{2i}(t)\} + \epsilon_{1i}(t)$$
$$y_{2i}(t) = m_{2i}(t) + \epsilon_{2i} = x_{2i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{2i}(t)^{\top}b_{2i} + \epsilon_{2i}(t)$$
$$h_i(t) = h_0(t)[\gamma^{\top}w_i + \alpha_S f\{\mathcal{M}_{1i}(t)\}]$$

- $\diamond \alpha_S$ denotes the survival association
- $\diamond \alpha_L$ denotes the longitudinal association

$$y_{1i}(t) = m_{1i}(t) + \epsilon_{1i} = x_{1i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{1i}(t)^{\top}b_{1i} + \alpha_L f\{\mathcal{M}_{2i}(t)\} + \epsilon_{1i}(t)$$
$$y_{2i}(t) = m_{2i}(t) + \epsilon_{2i} = x_{2i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{2i}(t)^{\top}b_{2i} + \epsilon_{2i}(t)$$
$$h_i(t) = h_0(t)[\gamma^{\top}w_i + \alpha_S f\{\mathcal{M}_{1i}(t)\}]$$

- $\diamond \alpha_{S}$ denotes the survival association
- $\diamond \alpha_I$ denotes the longitudinal association



$$y_{1i}(t) = m_{1i}(t) + \epsilon_{1i} = x_{1i}^{\top}(t)\beta_1 + z_{1i}(t)^{\top}b_{1i} + \alpha_L f\{\mathcal{M}_{2i}(t)\} + \epsilon_{1i}(t)$$
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$$h_i(t) = h_0(t)[\gamma^{\top}w_i + \alpha_S f\{\mathcal{M}_{1i}(t)\}]$$

- $\diamond \alpha_{S}$ denotes the survival association
- $\diamond \alpha_L$ denotes the longitudinal association



Simulations





Simulations

Multivariate Mixed Models





Simulate

→ Outcome 1

Linear time

Treatment

Value of outcome 2

→ Outcome 2

Linear time





Simulate

→ Outcome 1

Linear time Treatment

Value of outcome 2

→ Outcome 2

Linear time

Fit

→ Outcome 1

Linear time Treatment Value of outcome 2

→ Outcome 2

Linear time



Simulate

→ Outcome 1

Linear time Treatment

Value of outcome 2

→ Outcome 2

Linear time

Fit

→ Outcome 1

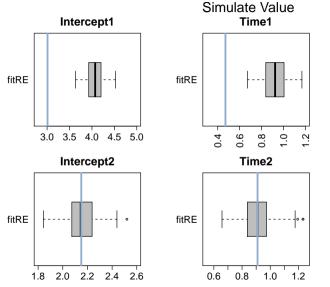
Linear time Treatment Value of outcome 2

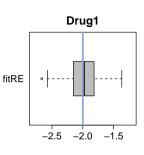
→ Outcome 2

I inear time

All models were fitted under the Bayesian framework









Simulate

→ Outcome 1

Linear time

Treatment

Value of outcome 2

→ Outcome 2

Linear time

Fit

→ Outcome 1

Linear time

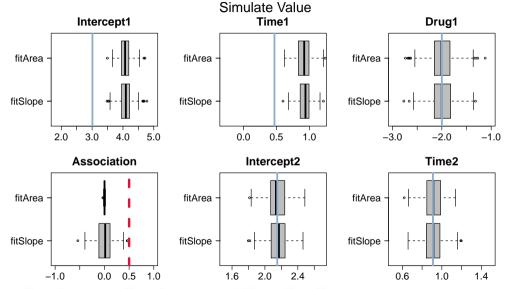
Treatment

Slope/Area of outcome 2

→ Outcome 2

Linear time





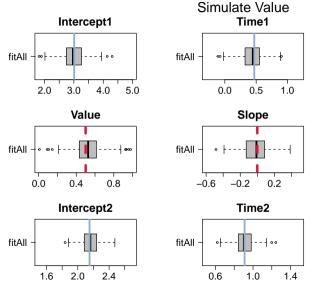
[⊕] www.erandrinopoulou.com ■ eandrinopoulou@erasmusmc.nl ■@ERandrinopoulou

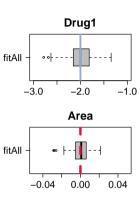


What if we fit all functional forms

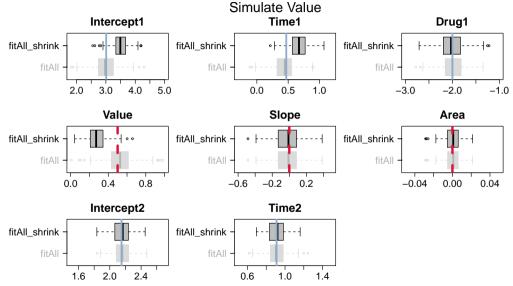
















Joint Models



Simulate

→ Longitudinal outcome

Non linear time Treatment

→ Survival outcome

Treatment Value of longitudinal outcome



Simulate

→ Longitudinal outcome

Non linear time Treatment

→ Survival outcome

Treatment Value of longitudinal outcome

Fit

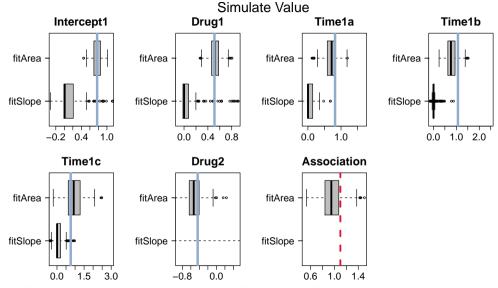
→ Longitudinal outcome

Non linear time Treatment

→ Survival outcome

Treatment Slope/Area of longitudinal outcome





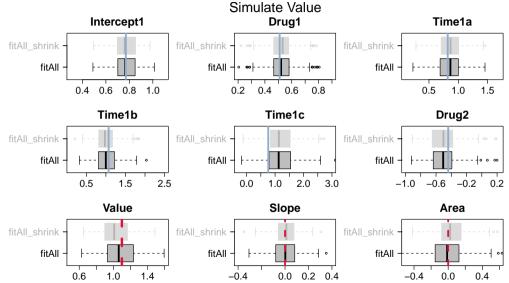




What if we fit all functional forms

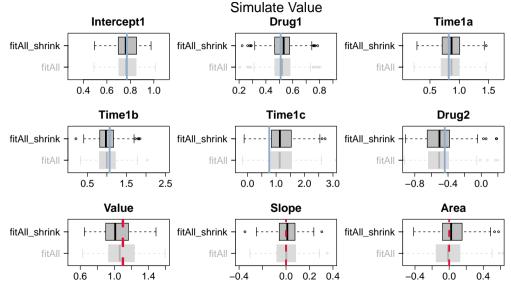
















Let's combine everything





Simulate

→ Longitudinal outcome 1

Non linear time Treatment Value of longitudinal outcome 2

→ Longitudinal outcome 2

Linear time

→ Survival outcome

Treatment Value of longitudinal outcome 1



Simulate

→ Longitudinal outcome 1

Non linear time

Treatment

Value of longitudinal

outcome 2

→ Longitudinal outcome 2

Linear time

→ Survival outcome

Treatment Value of longitudinal outcome 1

Fit

→ Longitudinal outcome 1

Non linear time

Treatment

Value of longitudinal outcome 2

→ Longitudinal outcome 2

Linear time

→ Survival outcome

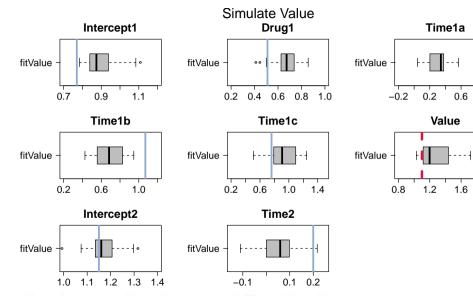
Treatment

Value of longitudinal outcome 1



1.0

2.0



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Software



Software: R.



- → Joint models
 - ♦ JMbayes, JM
 - ⋄ joineR, joineRML
 - ♦ frailtypack
 - ♦ stan_jm
 - ♦ lcmm
 - ♦ bamlss
 - ♦ JointAT

- → Multivariate mixed models
 - ♦ 1cmm
 - ♦ brms
 - ♦ MCMCglmm
 - ♦ JointAT



Summary and Discussion



Summary and Discussion



- → A lot of information is available
- → Correlation between outcomes

Summary and Discussion



- → A lot of information is available
- → Correlation between outcomes

- → Challenges and opportunities
 - ⋄ Functional forms



Thank you for your attention!

The slides are available at: https://www.erandrinopoulou.com

