

Causal inference of mediation mechanism

Part III: 從因果之間看肝炎三部曲

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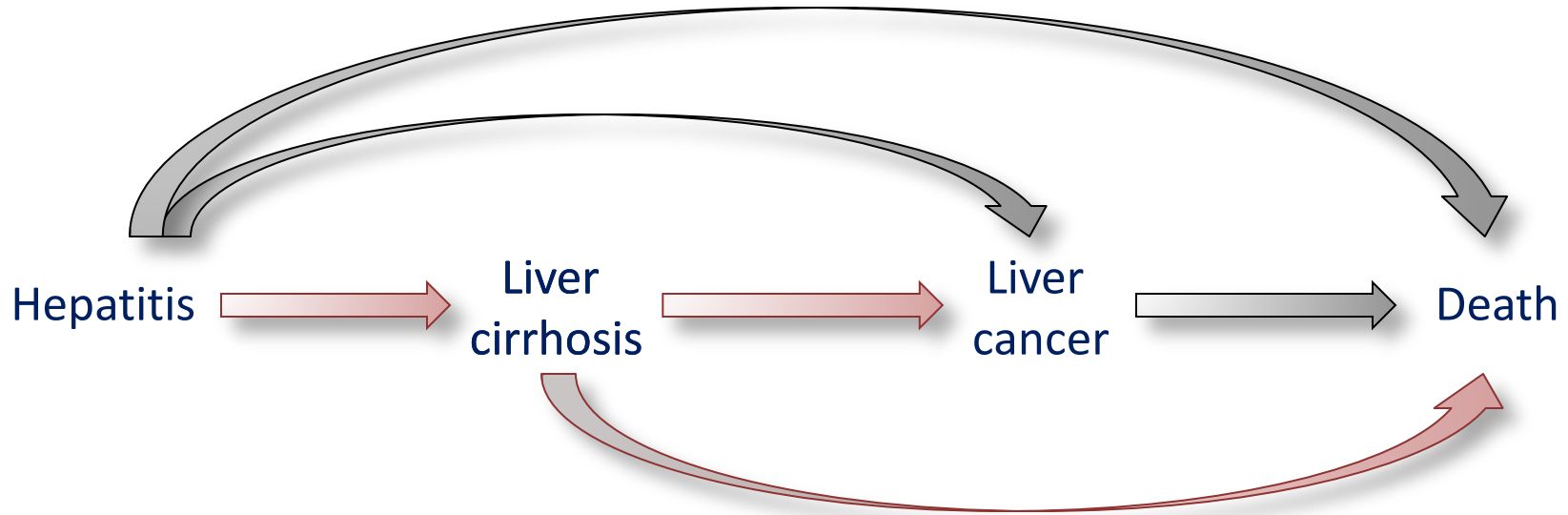


Outline

- ▣ Introduction
- ▣ Causal inference
- ▣ Statistical inference
- ▣ Summary



Time-varying post-treatment confounding



Biometrics. 2021;77:1143–1154.

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BIOMETRIC METHODOLOGY

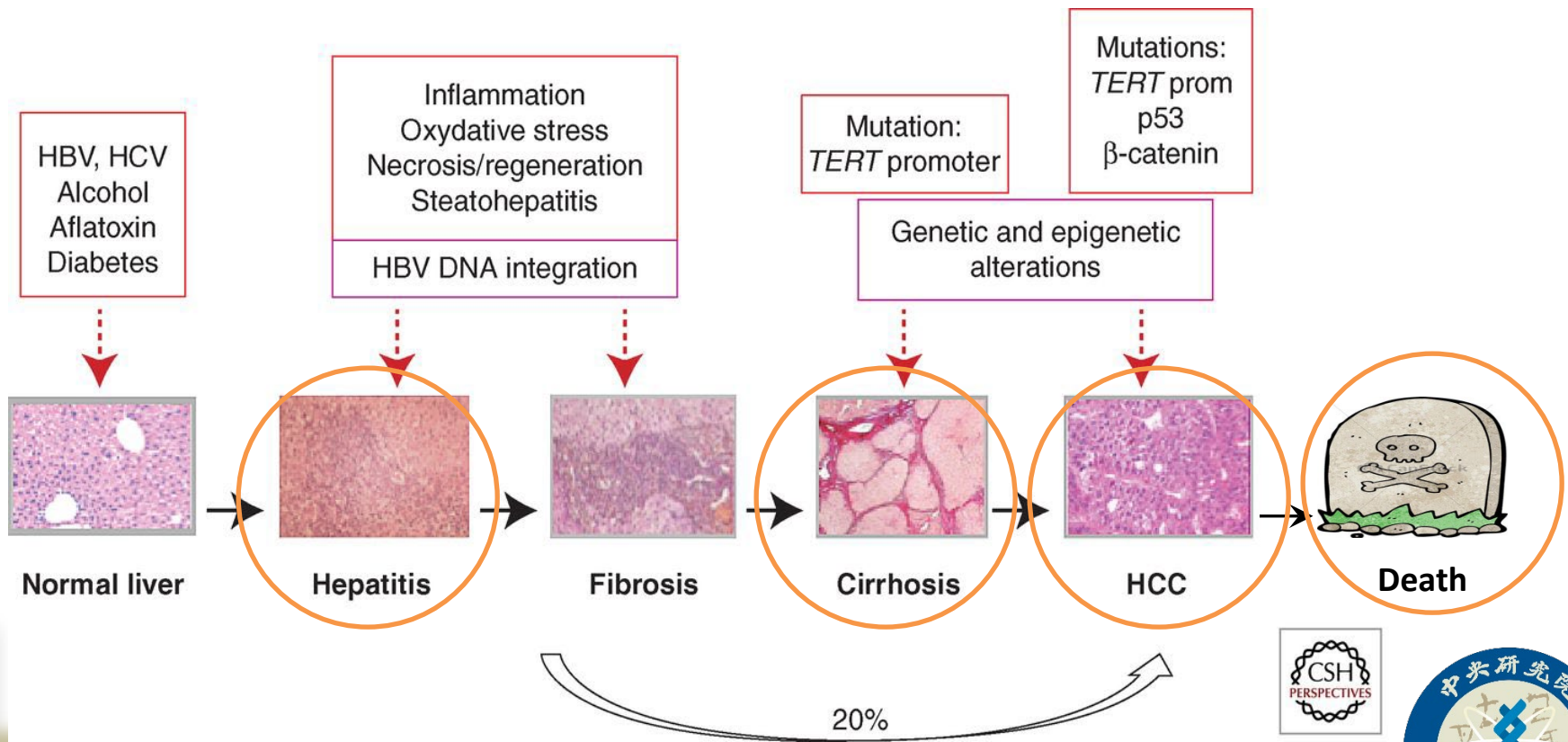
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Causal mediation of semicompeting risks

Yen-Tsung Huang 

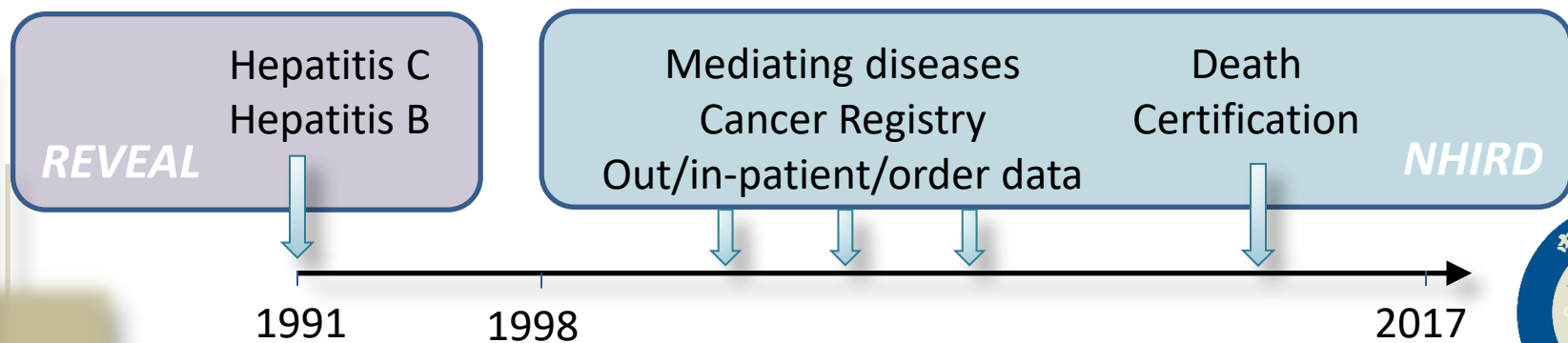
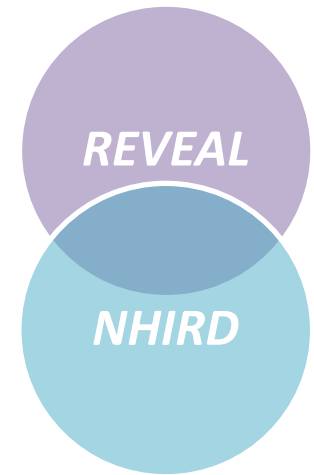


Natural history of hepatitis



REVEAL/NHIRD study

- ▣ REVEAL: a prospective cohort study starting during 1991-1992
 - Sample size: 23,820
- ▣ NHIRD (健保資料庫) : ascertainment of potential mediating diseases and death
 - NHIRD: covered 99.9% of the Taiwanese population; from 1998 to 2017



Outline

- ▣ Introduction
- ▣ Causal inference
 - Interventional approach
 - Counterfactual hazard
 - Interventional path-specific effects (iPSE)
- ▣ Statistical inference
- ▣ Summary



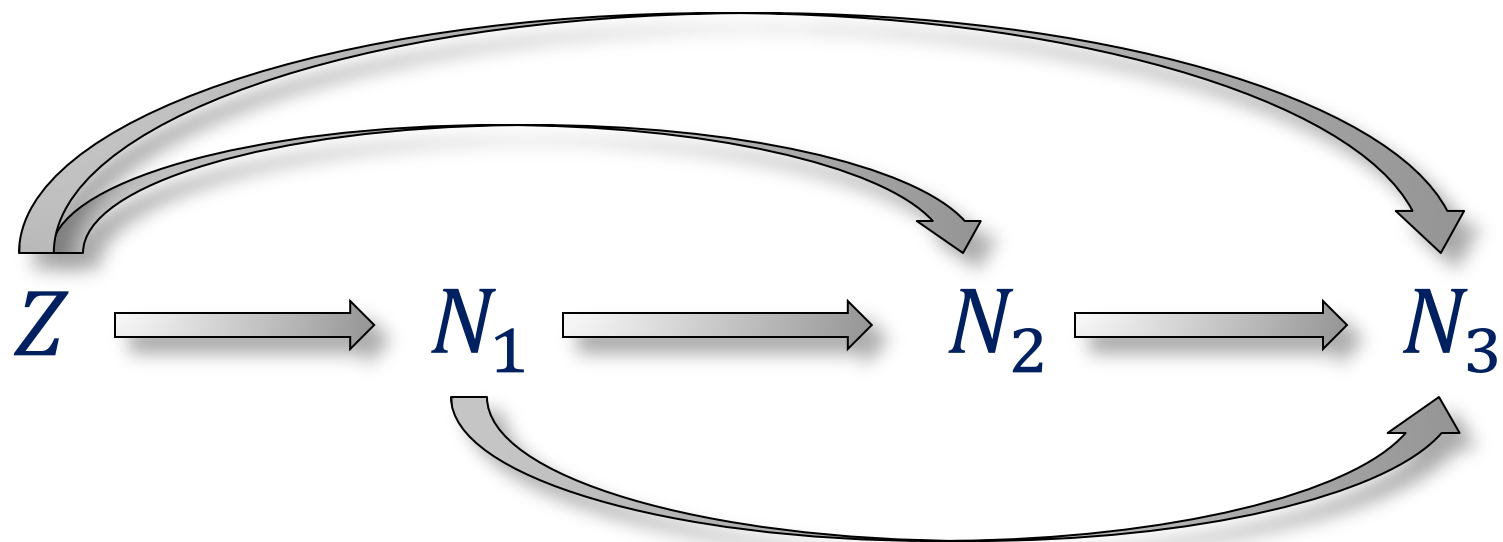
Interventional approach

Lin and VanderWeele. *Journal of Causal Inference* 2016.

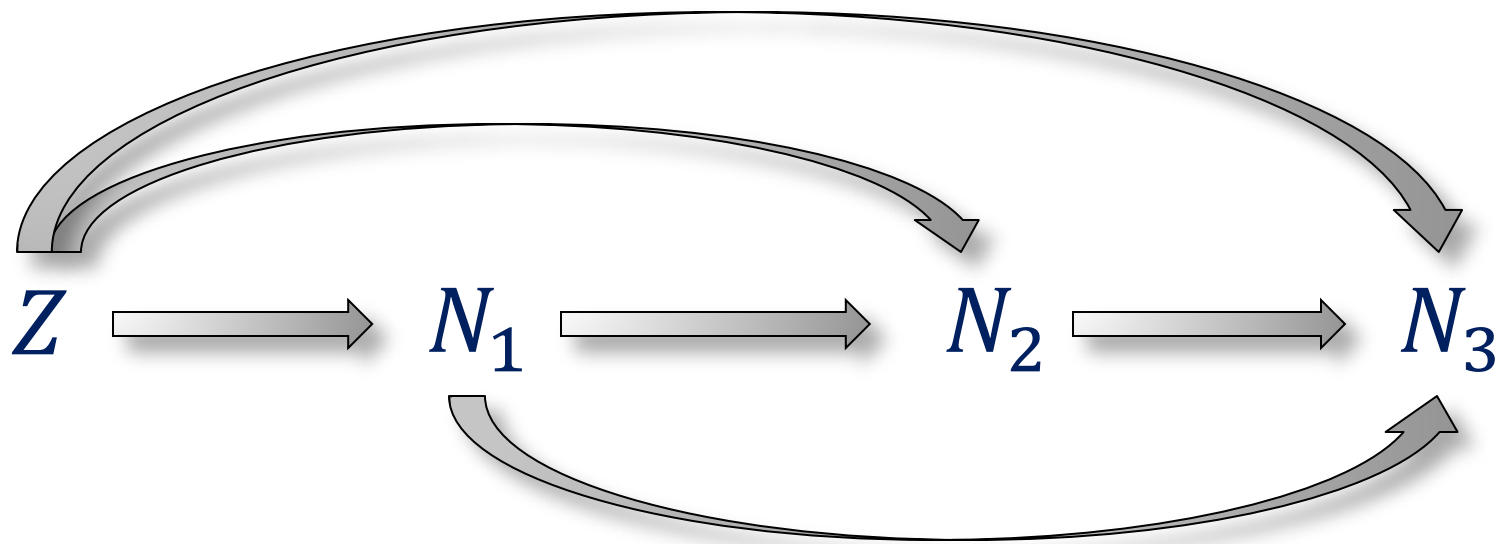
Vansteelandt and Daniel. *Epidemiology* 2017.

Zheng and van der Laan. *Journal of Causal Inference* 2017.

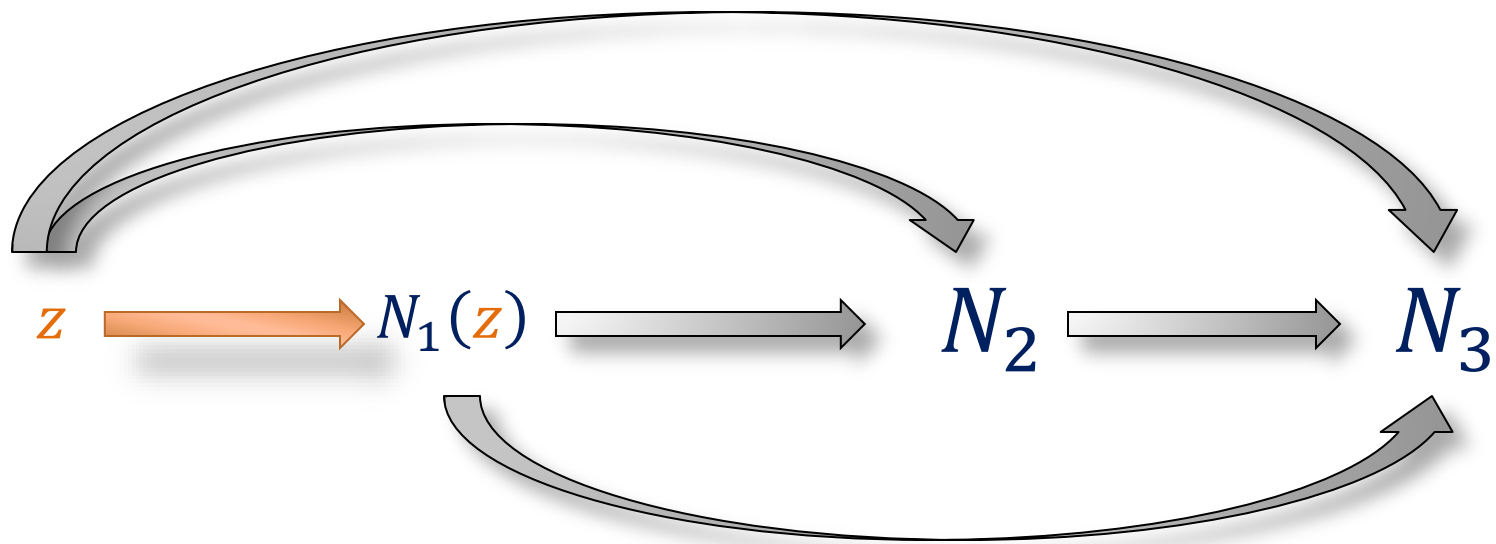




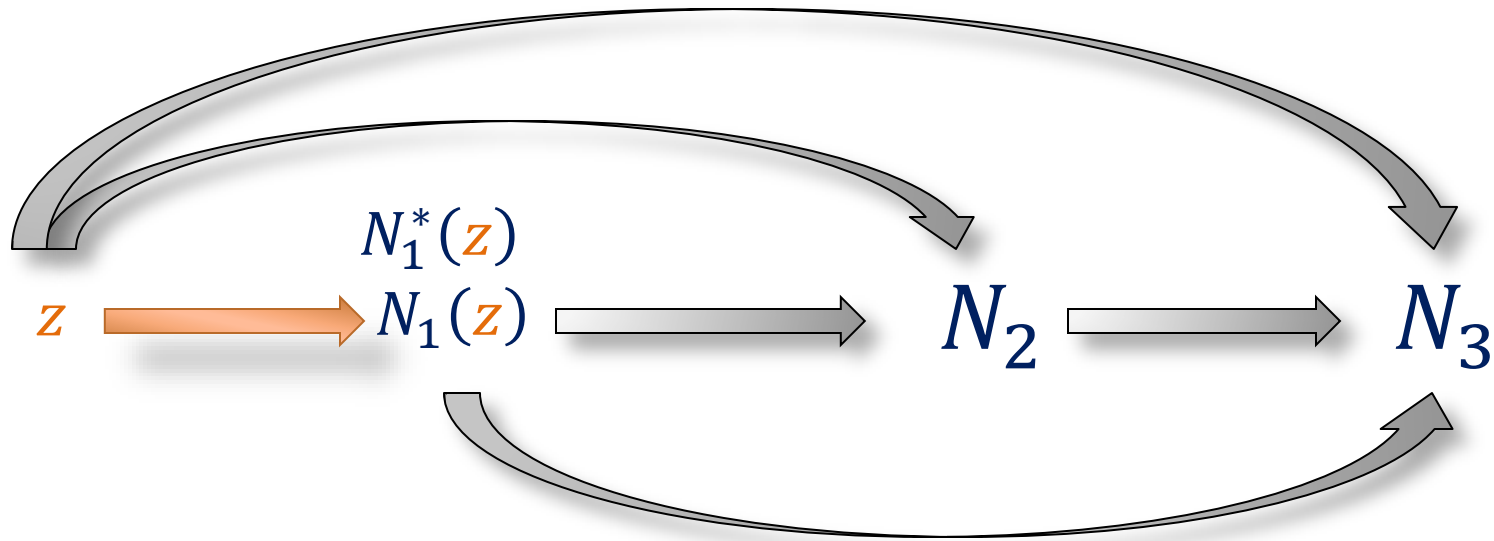
$$N_1^*(z)$$



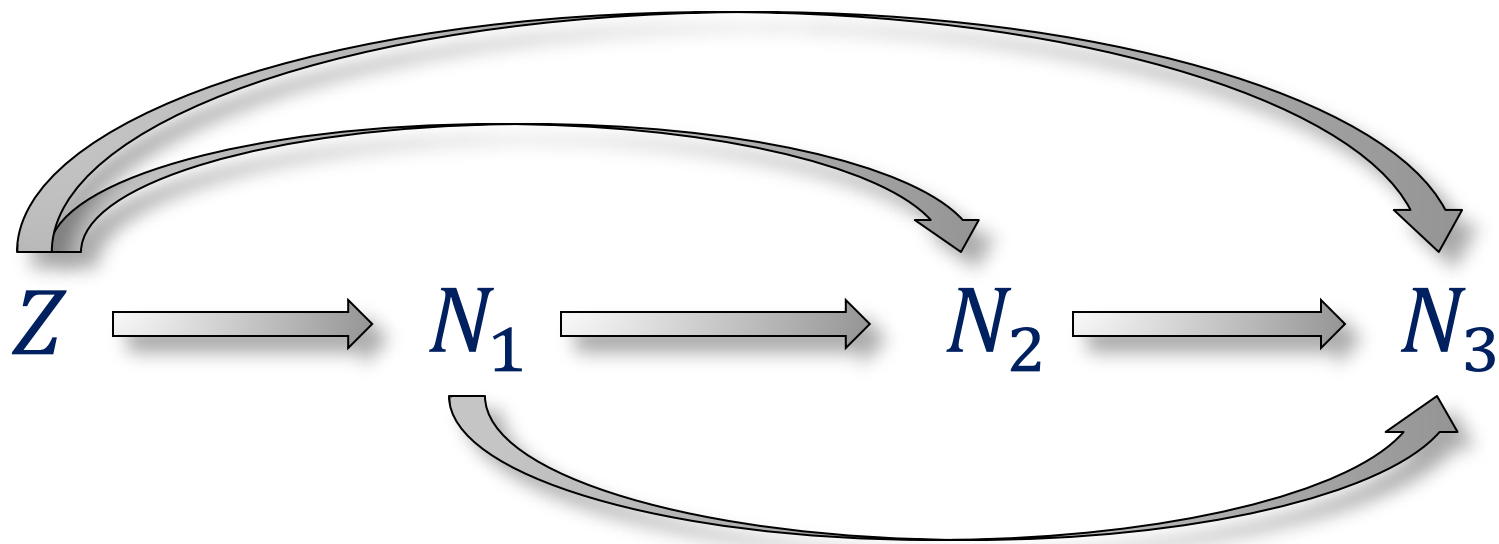
$$N_1^*(z)$$



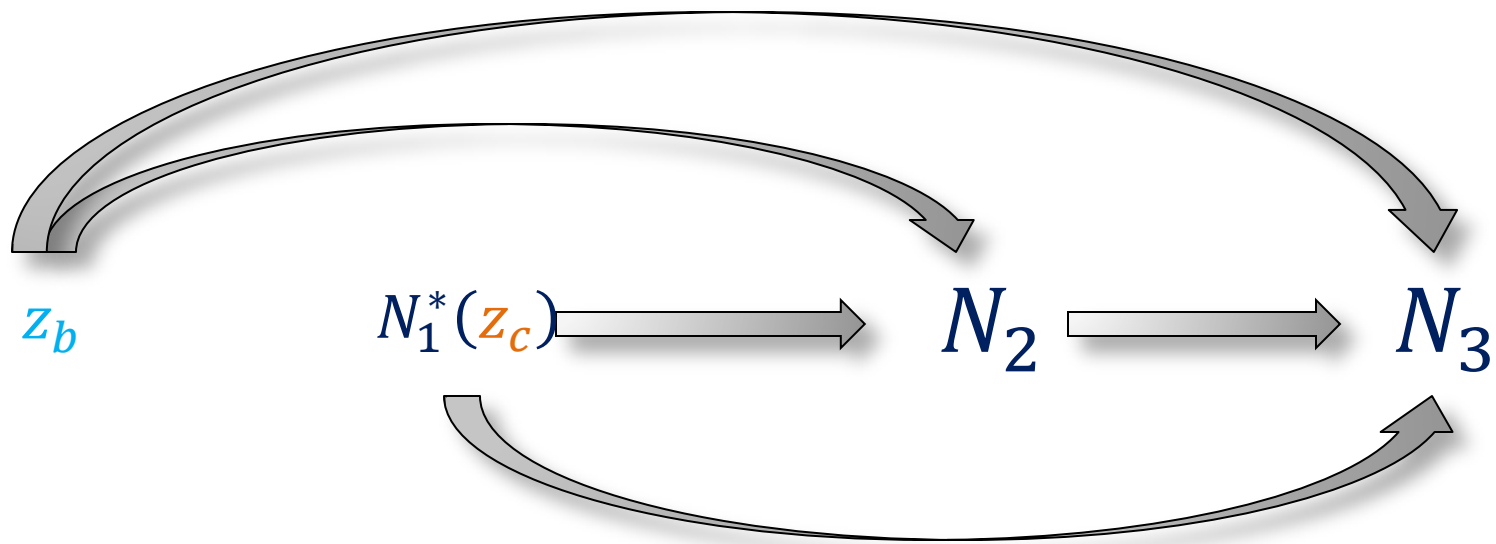
$N_1(z)$ and $N_1^*(z)$ have the same distribution



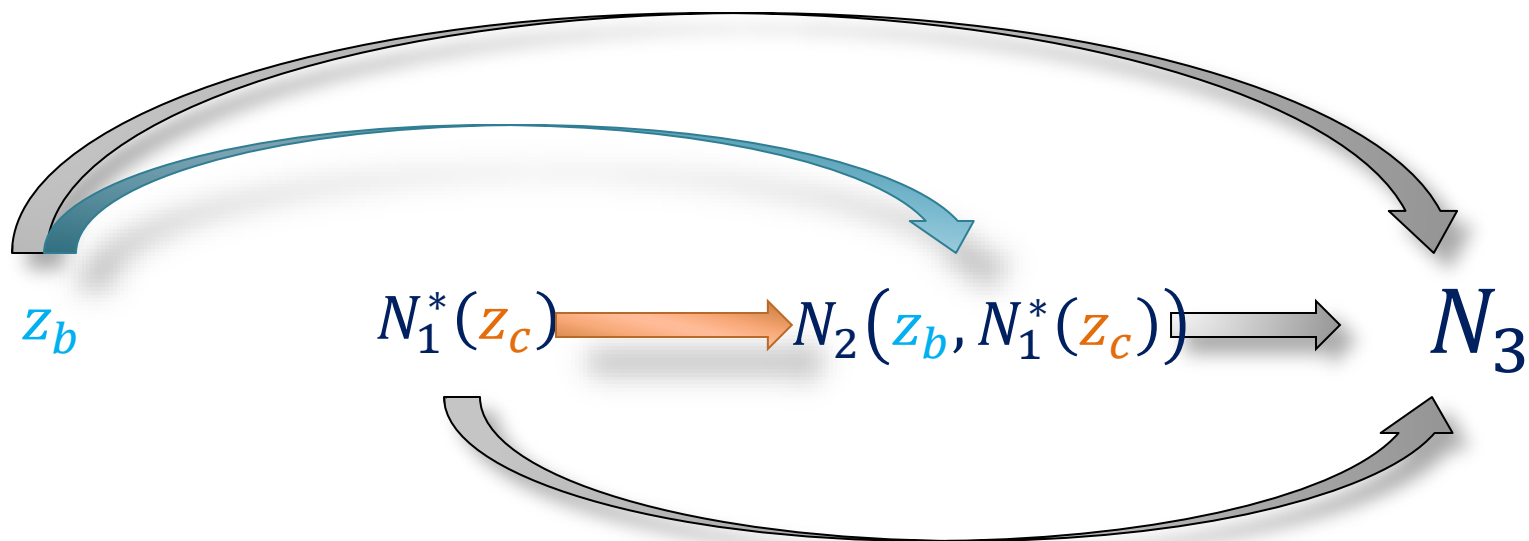
$$N_2^*(z_b, N_1^*(z_c))$$



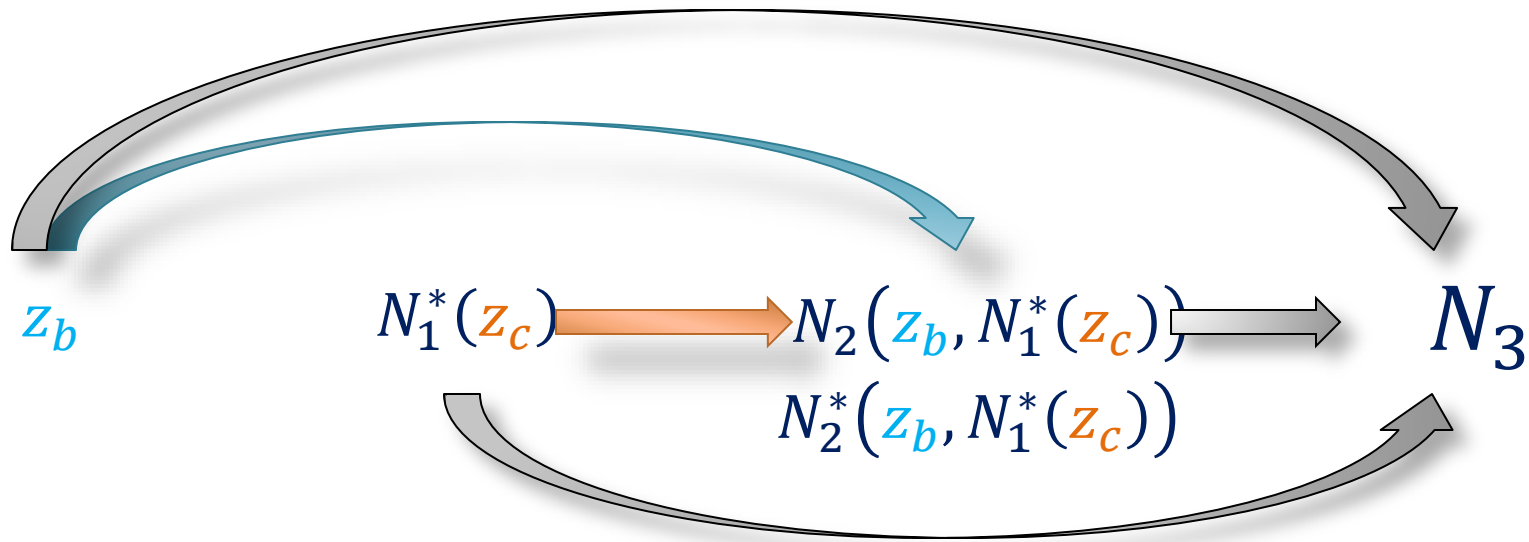
$$N_2^*(z_b, N_1^*(z_c))$$



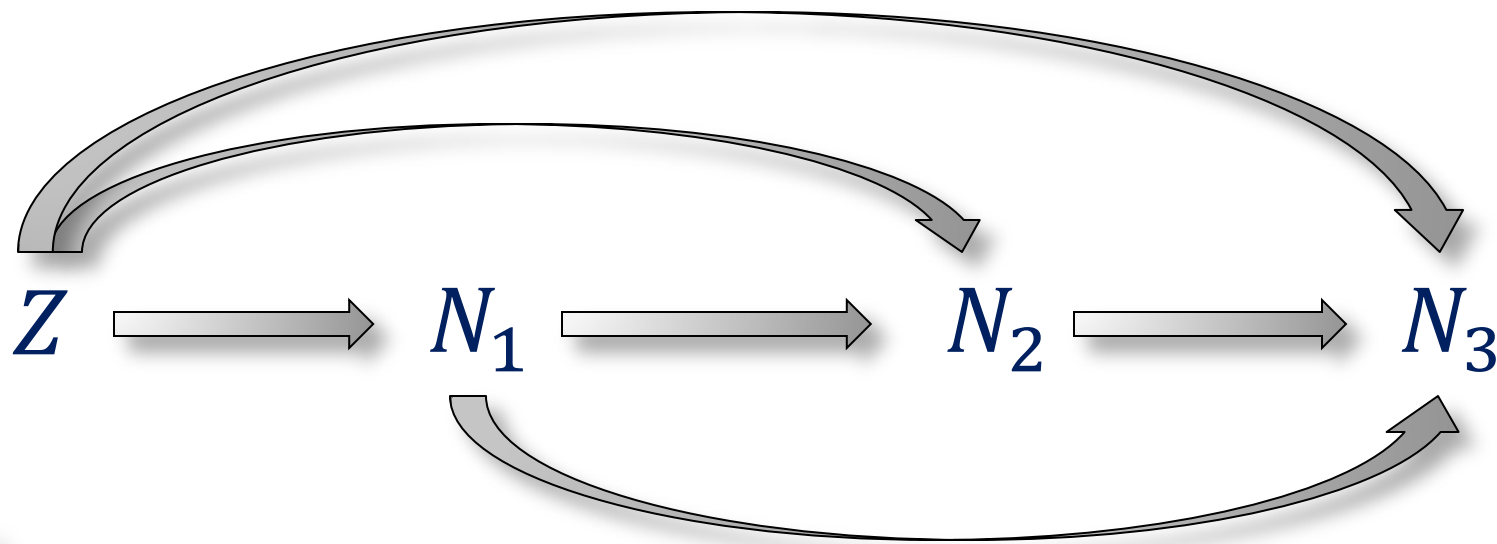
$$N_2^*(z_b, N_1^*(z_c))$$



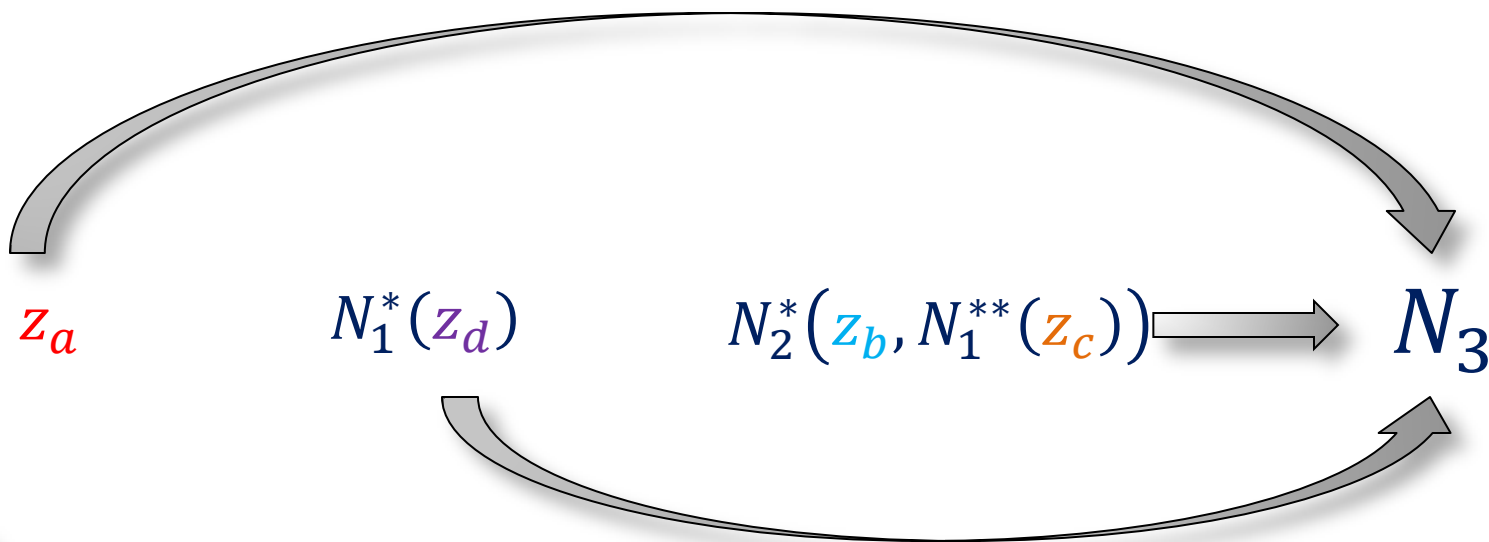
$N_2^*(z_b, N_1^*(z_c))$ and $N_2(z_b, N_1^*(z_c))$
have the same distribution



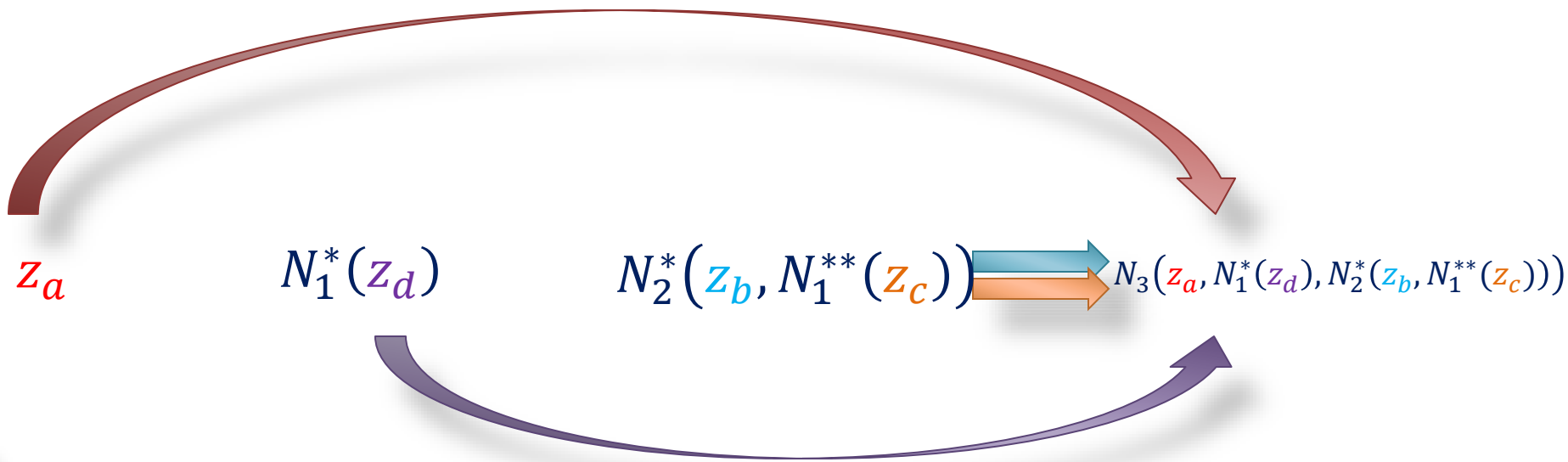
$$N_3(z_a, N_1^*(z_d), N_2^*(z_b, N_1^{**}(z_c)))$$



$$N_3(z_a, N_1^*(z_d), N_2^*(z_b, N_1^{**}(z_c)))$$



$$N_3(z_a, N_1^*(z_d), N_2^*(z_b, N_1^{**}(z_c)))$$

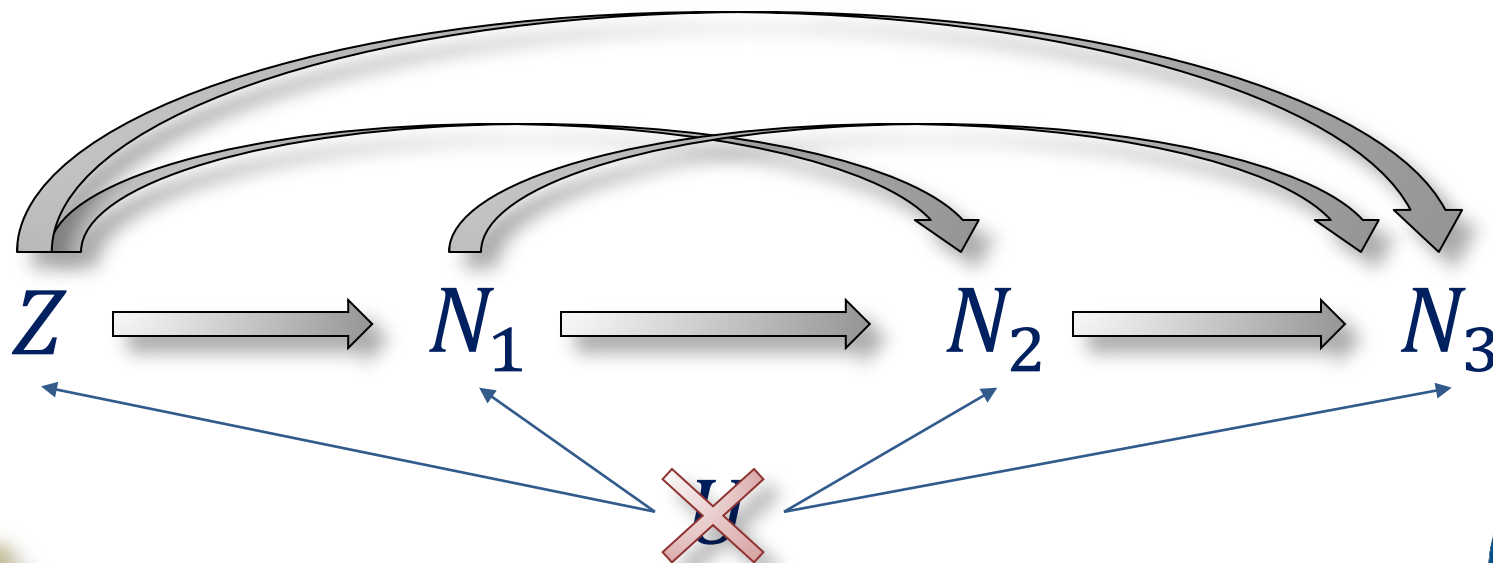


Causal assumptions: sequential ignorability

$$\text{B1)} \quad \tilde{N}_3(t; z, n_1, n_2) \perp (Z, \tilde{N}_1(t), \tilde{N}_2(t))$$

$$\text{B2)} \quad \tilde{N}_2(t; z, n_1) \perp (Z, \tilde{N}_1(t)) \mid \tilde{N}_3(t) = 0$$

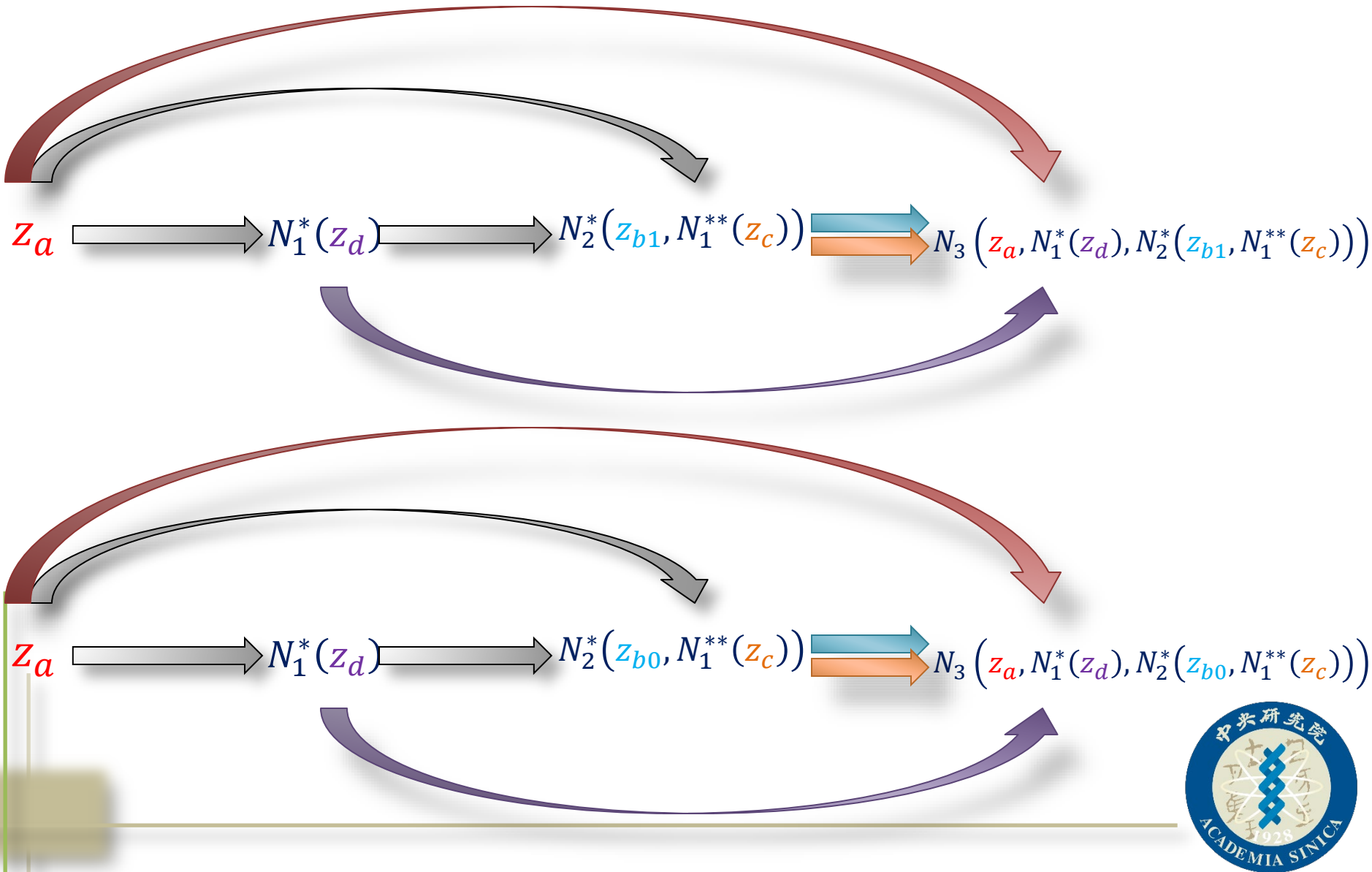
$$\text{B3)} \quad \tilde{N}_1(t; z) \perp Z \mid \tilde{N}_3(t) = 0$$



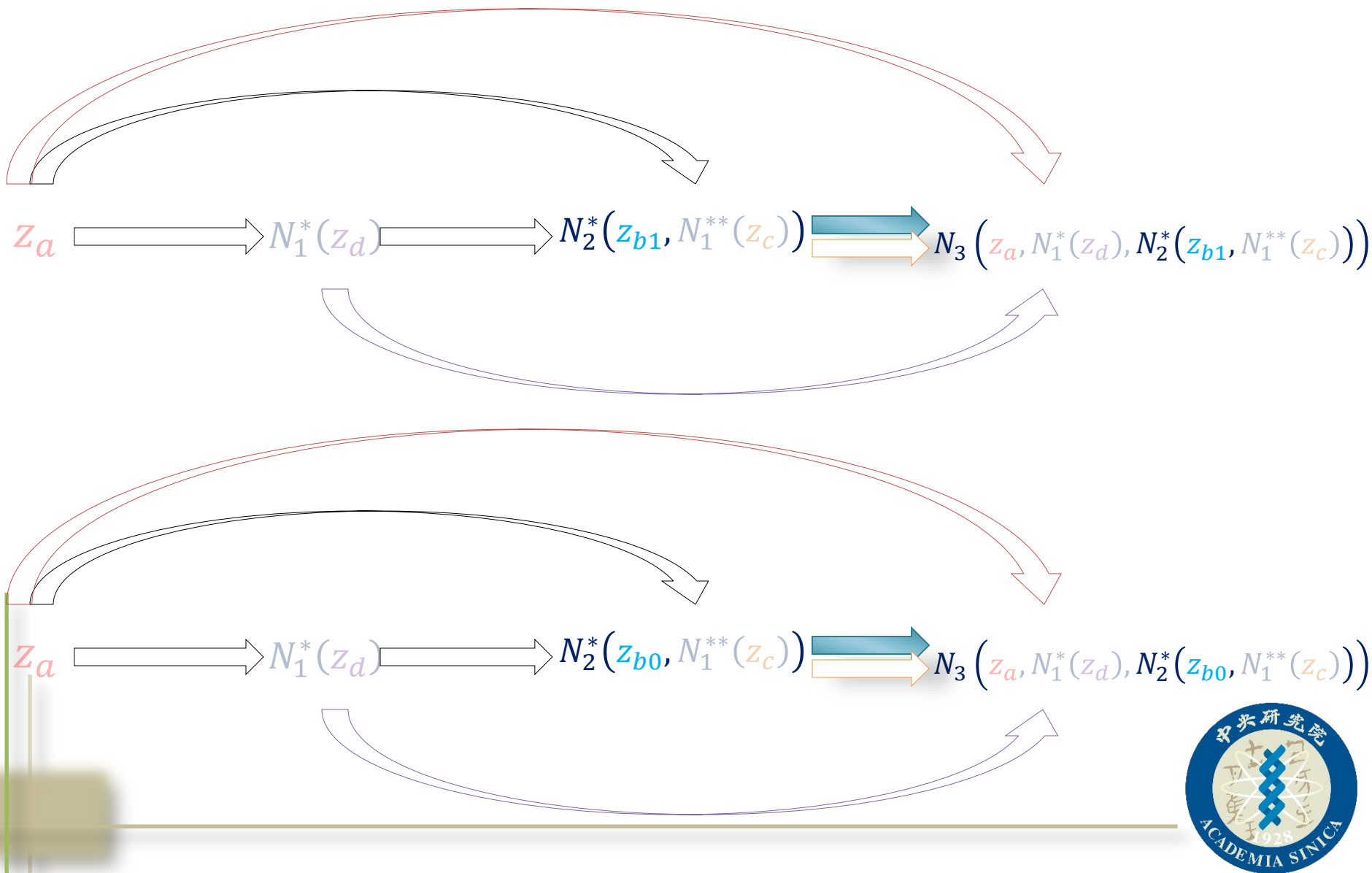
Interventional path-specific effects (iPSE)



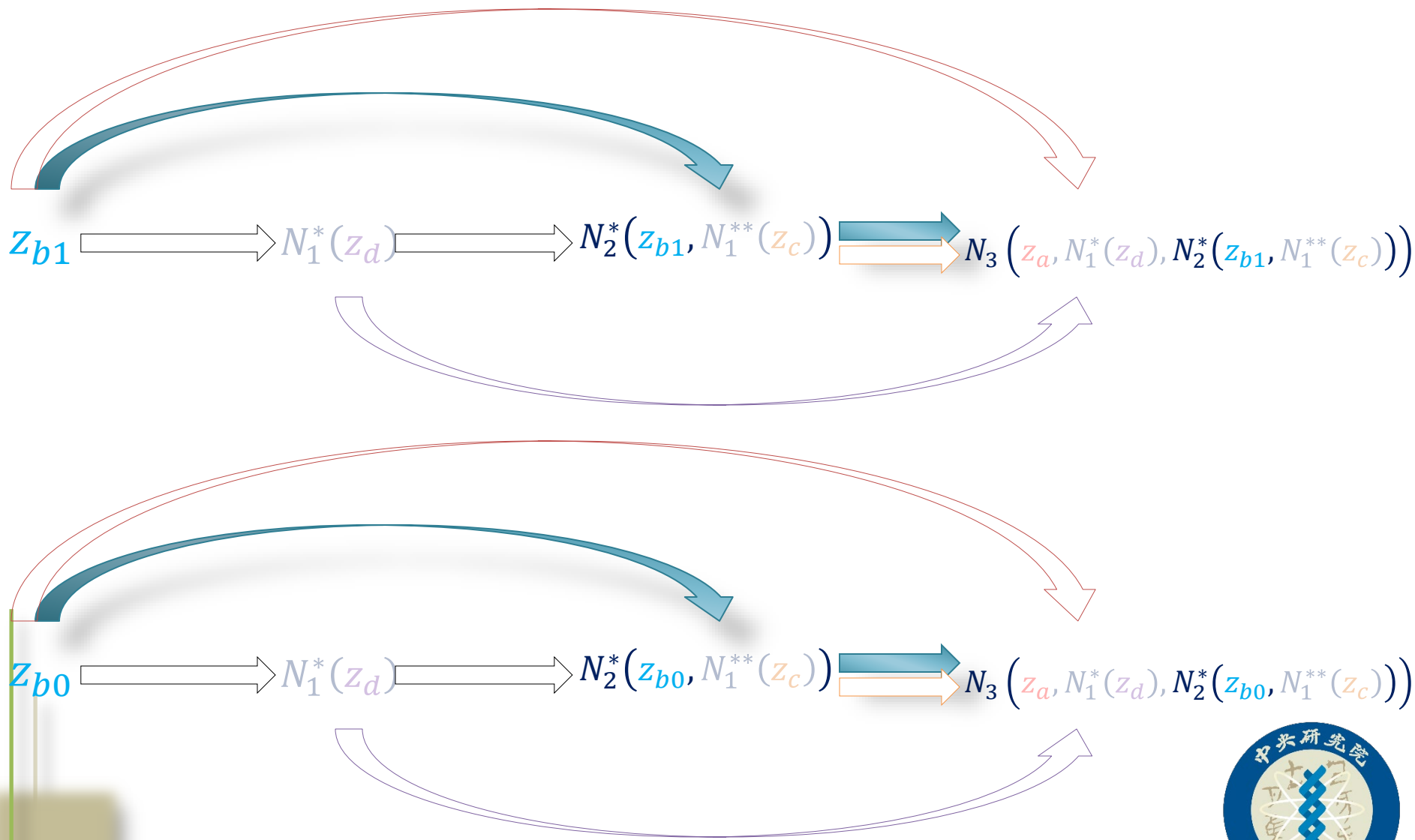
$$N_3 \left(z_a, N_1^*(z_d), N_2^*(z_{b1}, N_1^{**}(z_c)) \right) - N_3 \left(z_a, N_1^*(z_d), N_2^*(z_{b0}, N_1^{**}(z_c)) \right)$$



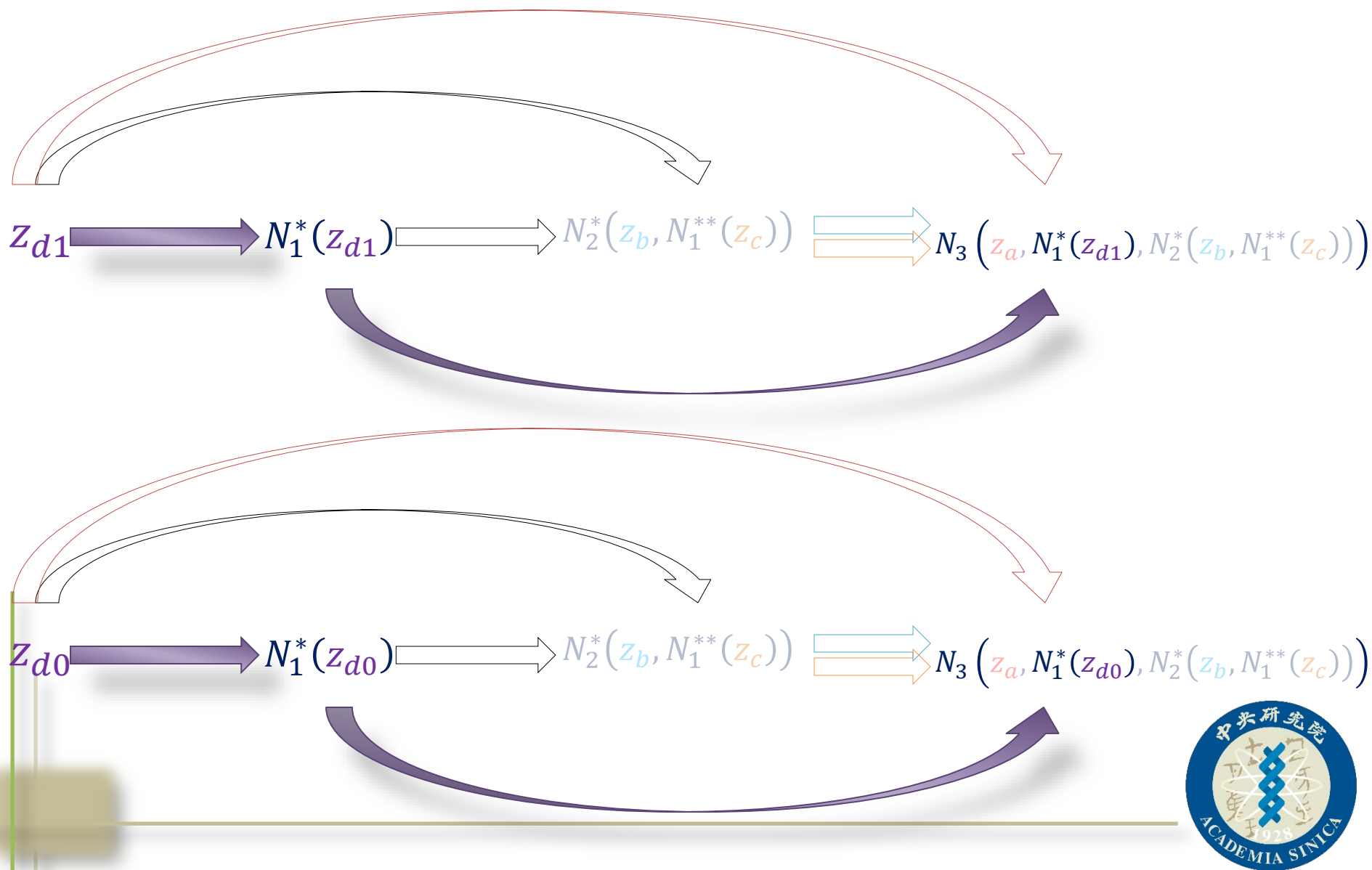
$$N_3 \left(z_a, N_1^*(z_d), N_2^*(z_{b1}, N_1^{**}(z_c)) \right) - N_3 \left(z_a, N_1^*(z_d), N_2^*(z_{b0}, N_1^{**}(z_c)) \right)$$



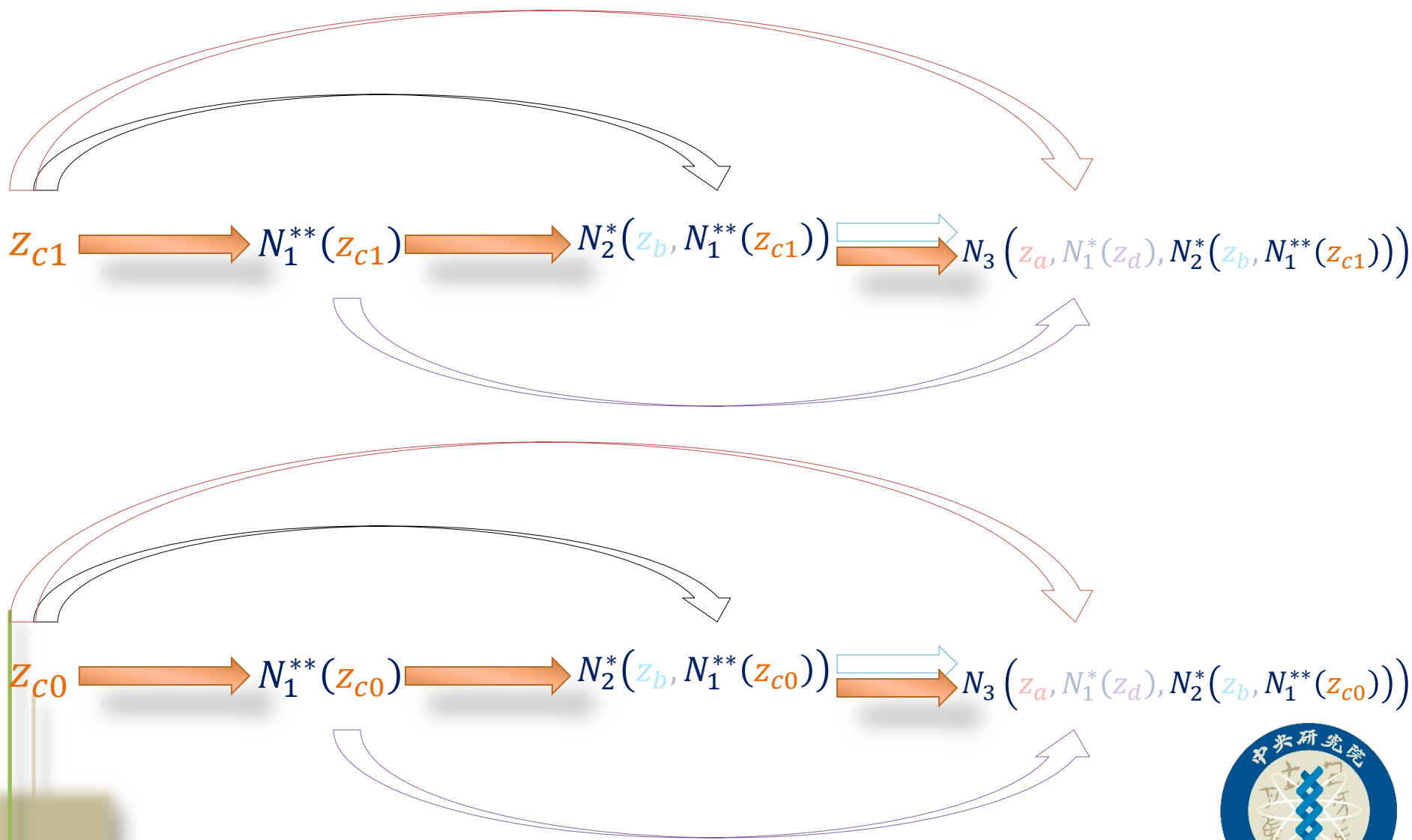
$$N_3 \left(z_a, N_1^*(z_d), N_2^*(z_{b1}, N_1^{**}(z_c)) \right) - N_3 \left(z_a, N_1^*(z_d), N_2^*(z_{b0}, N_1^{**}(z_c)) \right)$$



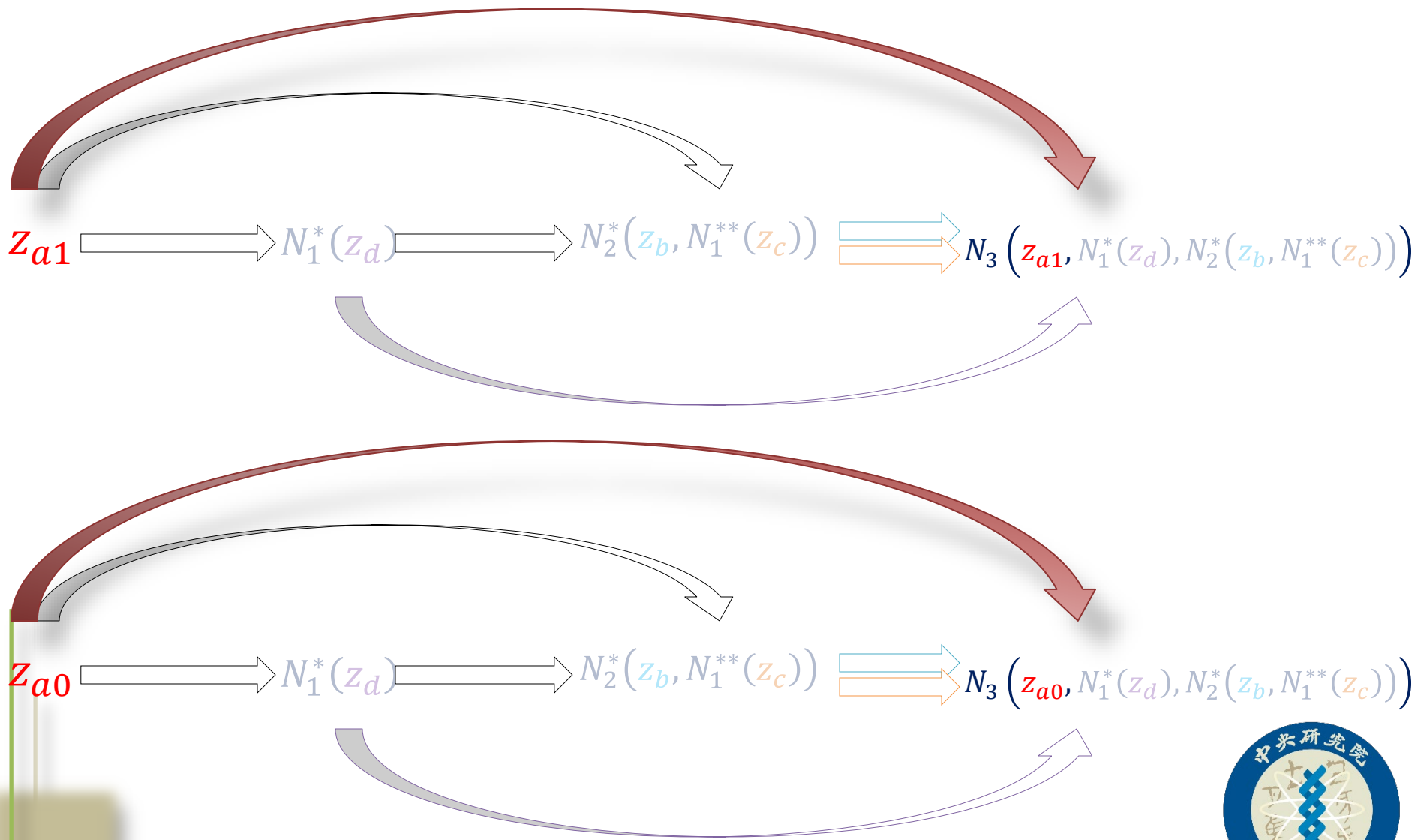
$$N_3 \left(z_a, N_1^*(z_{d1}), N_2^*(z_b, N_1^{**}(z_c)) \right) - N_3 \left(z_a, N_1^*(z_{d0}), N_2^*(z_b, N_1^{**}(z_c)) \right)$$



$$N_3 \left(z_a, N_1^*(z_d), N_2^*(z_b, N_1^{**}(z_{c1})) \right) - N_3 \left(z_a, N_1^*(z_d), N_2^*(z_b, N_1^{**}(z_{c0})) \right)$$



$$N_3 \left(\mathbf{z}_{a1}, N_1^*(z_d), N_2^*(z_b, N_1^{**}(z_c)) \right) - N_3 \left(\mathbf{z}_{a0}, N_1^*(z_d), N_2^*(z_b, N_1^{**}(z_c)) \right)$$



Notations

- ▣ Random variables:
 - T_3 : time to death
 - T_2 : time to liver cancer
 - T_1 : time to liver cirrhosis
 - Z : hepatitis status
 - C : censoring time



Notations: processes

- ▣ $\tilde{N}_3(t) = I(T_3 \leq t)$
- ▣ $\tilde{N}_2(t) = I(T_2 \leq t)$
- ▣ $\tilde{N}_1(t) = I(T_1 \leq t)$

- ▣ $N_3(t) = I(T_3 \leq t, T_3 \leq C)$
- ▣ $N_2(t) = I(T_2 \leq t, T_2 \leq \min(T_3, C))$
- ▣ $N_1(t) = I(T_1 \leq t, T_1 \leq \min(T_2, T_3, C))$

- ▣ $Y(t) = I(T_3 \geq t, C \geq t)$



Notations: counterfactual processes

- ▣ $\tilde{N}_3(t; z, n_1, n_2)$
 - Counterfactual process of death if the status of the trilogy [hepatitis, cirrhosis, cancer] at t^- had been set to (z, n_1, n_2)
- ▣ $\tilde{N}_2(t; z, n_1)$ and $\tilde{N}_2^*(t; z, n_1)$
 - Counterfactual process of liver cancer if the status of [hepatitis, cirrhosis] at t^- had been set to (z, n_1)
- ▣ $\tilde{N}_1(t; z)$ and $\tilde{N}_1^*(t; z)$
 - Counterfactual process of liver cirrhosis if the status of [hepatitis] at t^- had been set to z



Hazard 風險

▣ Definition:

$$d\Lambda(t) := P\{\tilde{N}_3(t) = 1 \mid \tilde{N}_3(t^-) = 0\}$$



Counterfactual hazard

反事實風險

□ Definition:

$$d\Lambda(t; z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d) :=$$

$$P \left\{ \tilde{N}_3 \left(t; z_a, \tilde{N}_1^*(t^-; z_c), \tilde{N}_2^* \left(t^-; z_b, \tilde{N}_1^{**}(t^-; z_d) \right) \right) = 1 \right.$$

$$\left. \mid \tilde{N}_3 \left(t^-; z_a, \tilde{N}_1^*(t^-; z_c), \tilde{N}_2^* \left(t^-; z_b, \tilde{N}_1^{**}(t^-; z_d) \right) \right) = 0 \right\}$$

$$\tilde{N}_3 \left(t; z_a, \tilde{N}_1^*(t; z_c), \tilde{N}_2^* \left(t; z_b, \tilde{N}_1^{**}(t; z_d) \right) \right) = \tilde{N}_3(t; z_a, n_1, n_2)$$

$\tilde{N}_1^*(t; z_c)$ $\tilde{N}_2^*(t; z_b, n_1)$
 $\tilde{N}_1^{**}(t; z_d)$



Counterfactual hazard

反事實風險

□ By causal assumptions:

$$d\Lambda(t; z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d)$$

$$= \sum_{n_1} \sum_{n_2} \omega_{n_1 n_2}^a(t|z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d) \omega_{n_1 n_2}^b(t|z_b, z_c, z_d) d\Lambda_{n_1 n_2}(t|z_a)$$

- $\omega_{n_1 n_2}^a(t|z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d) = \frac{\exp[-\Lambda_{n_1 n_2}(t^-|z_a)]}{\sum_{n'_1} \sum_{n'_2} \omega_{n'_1 n'_2}^b(t|z_b, z_c, z_d) \exp[-\Lambda_{n'_1 n'_2}(t^-|z_a)]}$
- $\omega_{n_1 n_2}^b(t|z_b, z_c, z_d) = \left[\sum_{n_1^*} w_{n_2|n_1^*}(t|z_b) w_{n_1^* \cdot}(t|z_d) \right] w_{n_1 \cdot}(t|z_c)$
- $d\Lambda_{n_1 n_2}(t|z) = P\{d\tilde{N}_3(t) = 1 | z, \tilde{N}_1(t^-) = n_1, \tilde{N}_2(t^-) = n_2, \tilde{N}_3(t^-) = 0\}$
- $w_{n_2|n_1}(t|z) = P\{\tilde{N}_2(t^-) = n_2 | z, \tilde{N}_1(t^-) = n_1, \tilde{N}_3(t^-) = 0\}$
- $w_{n_1 \cdot}(t|z) = P\{\tilde{N}_1(t^-) = n_1 | z, \tilde{N}_3(t^-) = 0\}$



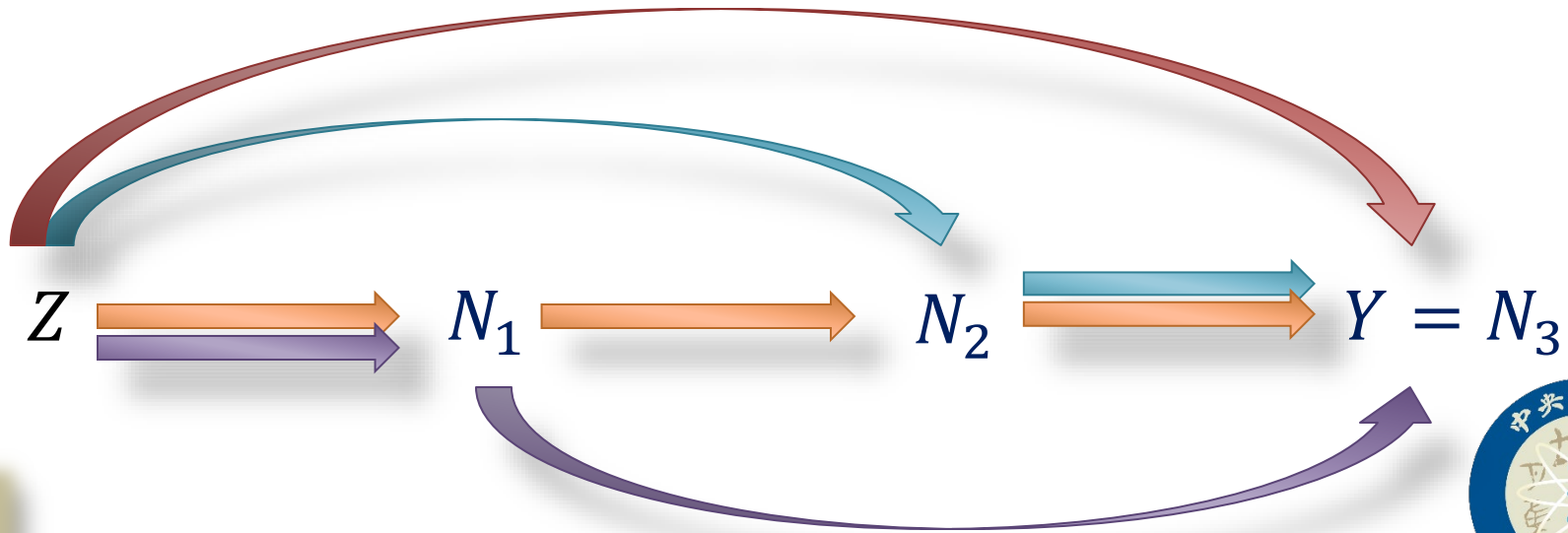
iPSE

$$\square \Delta_{Z \rightarrow Y}(t) = \Lambda(t; 1, 0, 0, 0) - \Lambda(t; 0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\square \Delta_{Z \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(t) = \Lambda(t; 1, 1, 0, 0) - \Lambda(t; 1, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$\square \Delta_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(t) = \Lambda(t; 1, 1, 1, 0) - \Lambda(t; 1, 1, 0, 0)$$

$$\square \Delta_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow Y}(t) = \Lambda(t; 1, 1, 1, 1) - \Lambda(t; 1, 1, 1, 0)$$



Outline

- ▣ Introduction
- ▣ Causal inference
- ▣ **Statistical inference – a nonparametric approach**
- ▣ Summary



Three functions to be estimated

- ▣ $d\Lambda_{n_1 n_2}(t|z)$
 $= P\{d\tilde{N}_3(t) = 1|z, \tilde{N}_1(t^-) = n_1, \tilde{N}_2(t^-) = n_2, \tilde{N}_3(t^-) = 0\}$
- ▣ $w_{n_2|n_1}(t|z)$
 $= P\{\tilde{N}_2(t^-) = n_2|z, \tilde{N}_1(t^-) = n_1, \tilde{N}_3(t^-) = 0\}$
- ▣ $w_{n_1 \cdot}(t|z)$
 $= P\{\tilde{N}_1(t^-) = n_1|z, \tilde{N}_3(t^-) = 0\}$



Three nonparametric estimators

$$\begin{aligned} \square \quad d\hat{\Lambda}_{n_1 n_2}(t|z) \\ = \frac{d\bar{N}_{3n_1 n_2}(t|z)}{\bar{Y}_{n_1 n_2}(t|z)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\square \quad \hat{\Lambda}_{n_1 n_2}(t|z)$$

$$N_{3n_1 n_2}(t) = N_3(t) \times I(\tilde{N}_1(t^-) = n_1, \tilde{N}_2(t^-) = n_2)$$

$$Y_{n_1 n_2}(t) = Y(t) \times I(\tilde{N}_1(t^-) = n_1, \tilde{N}_2(t^-) = n_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \square \quad \hat{W}_{n_1 \cdot}(t|z) \\ = \frac{\bar{Y}_{n_1 0}(t|z) + \bar{Y}_{n_1 1}(t|z)}{\bar{Y}(t|z)} \end{aligned}$$



The estimator for the counterfactual hazard

▣ Estimator

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Lambda}(t; z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d) \\ = \sum_{n_1} \sum_{n_2} \int_0^t \hat{W}(t|z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d) d\hat{\Lambda}_{n_1 n_2}(t|z_a) \end{aligned}$$

- ▣ where $\hat{W}(t|z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d) = \hat{\omega}_{n_1 n_2}^a(t|z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d) \hat{\omega}_{n_1 n_2}^b(t|z_b, z_c, z_d)$
- $\hat{\omega}_{n_1 n_2}^a(s|z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d)$ is a functional of $d\hat{\Lambda}_{n_1 n_2}(t|z)$, $\hat{w}_{n_2|n_1}(t|z)$ and $\hat{w}_{n_1 \cdot}(t|z)$.
 - $\hat{\omega}_{n_1 n_2}^b(s|z_b, z_c, z_d)$ is a functional of $\hat{w}_{n_2|n_1}(t|z)$ and $\hat{w}_{n_1 \cdot}(t|z)$.

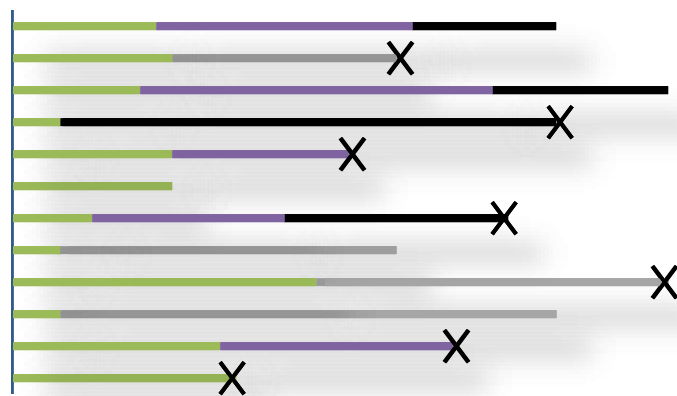
Illustration of the proposed estimator

$$d\hat{\Lambda}_{00}(t) = \frac{d\bar{N}_{300}(t)}{\bar{Y}_{00}(t)}$$

$N_1(t)$	0	1	0	1
$N_2(t)$	0	0	1	1

$$d\hat{\Lambda}_{01}(t) = \frac{d\bar{N}_{301}(t)}{\bar{Y}_{01}(t)}$$

$$d\hat{\Lambda}_{10}(t) = \frac{d\bar{N}_{310}(t)}{\bar{Y}_{10}(t)}$$



$$d\hat{\Lambda}_{11}(t) = \frac{d\bar{N}_{311}(t)}{\bar{Y}_{11}(t)}$$

$$d\hat{\Lambda}(t; \mathbf{z}) = \sum_{n_1} \sum_{n_2} \hat{W}_{n_1 n_2}(t | \mathbf{z}) d\hat{\Lambda}_{n_1 n_2}(t | \mathbf{z})$$



Proposed estimators for iPSE

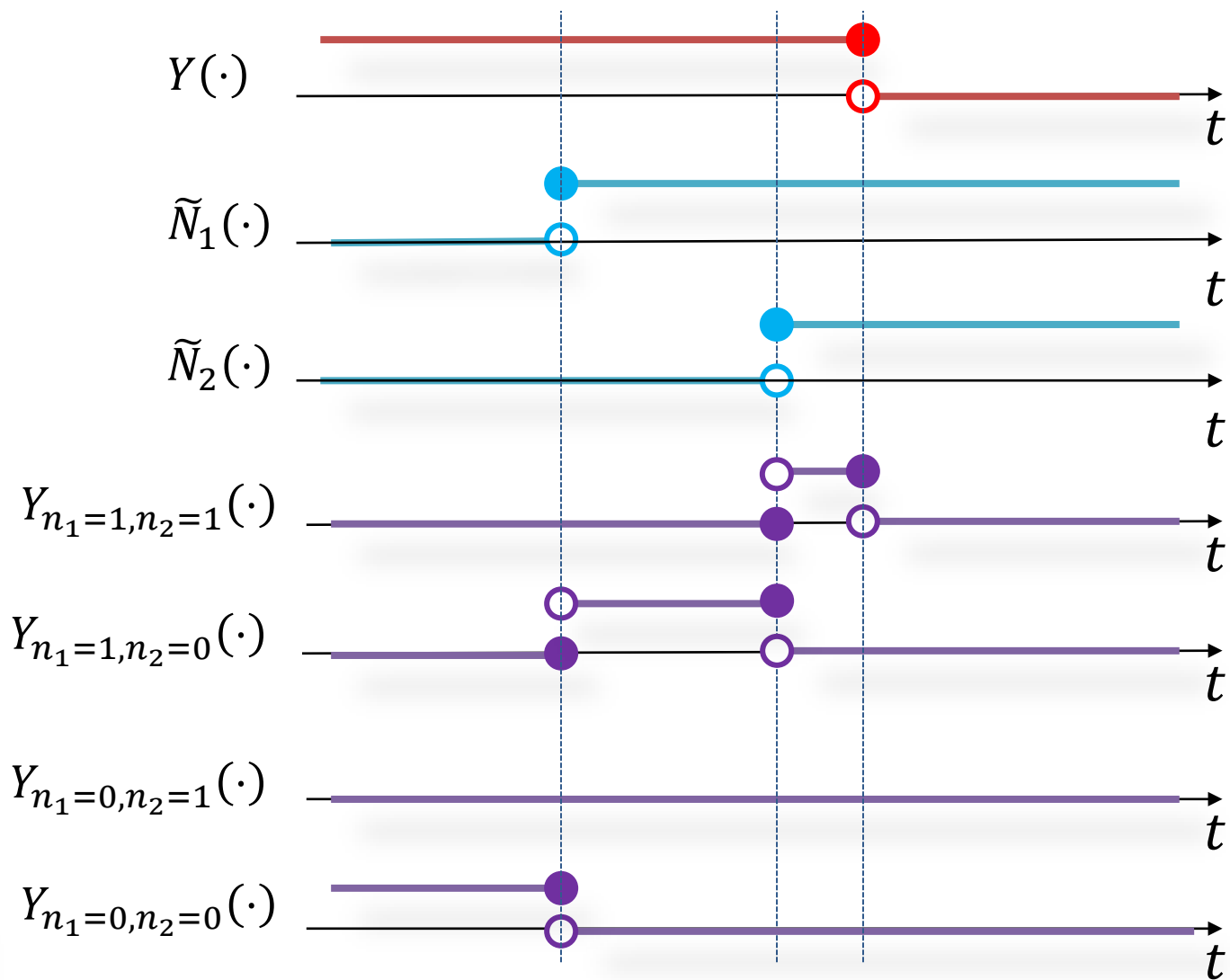
- ▣ $\hat{\Delta}_{Z \rightarrow Y}(t) = \hat{\Lambda}(t; 1, 0, 0, 0) - \hat{\Lambda}(t; 0, 0, 0, 0)$
- ▣ $\hat{\Delta}_{Z \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(t) = \hat{\Lambda}(t; 1, 1, 0, 0) - \hat{\Lambda}(t; 1, 0, 0, 0)$
- ▣ $\hat{\Delta}_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(t) = \hat{\Lambda}(t; 1, 1, 1, 0) - \hat{\Lambda}(t; 1, 1, 0, 0)$
- ▣ $\hat{\Delta}_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow Y}(t) = \hat{\Lambda}(t; 1, 1, 1, 1) - \hat{\Lambda}(t; 1, 1, 1, 0)$

■ where

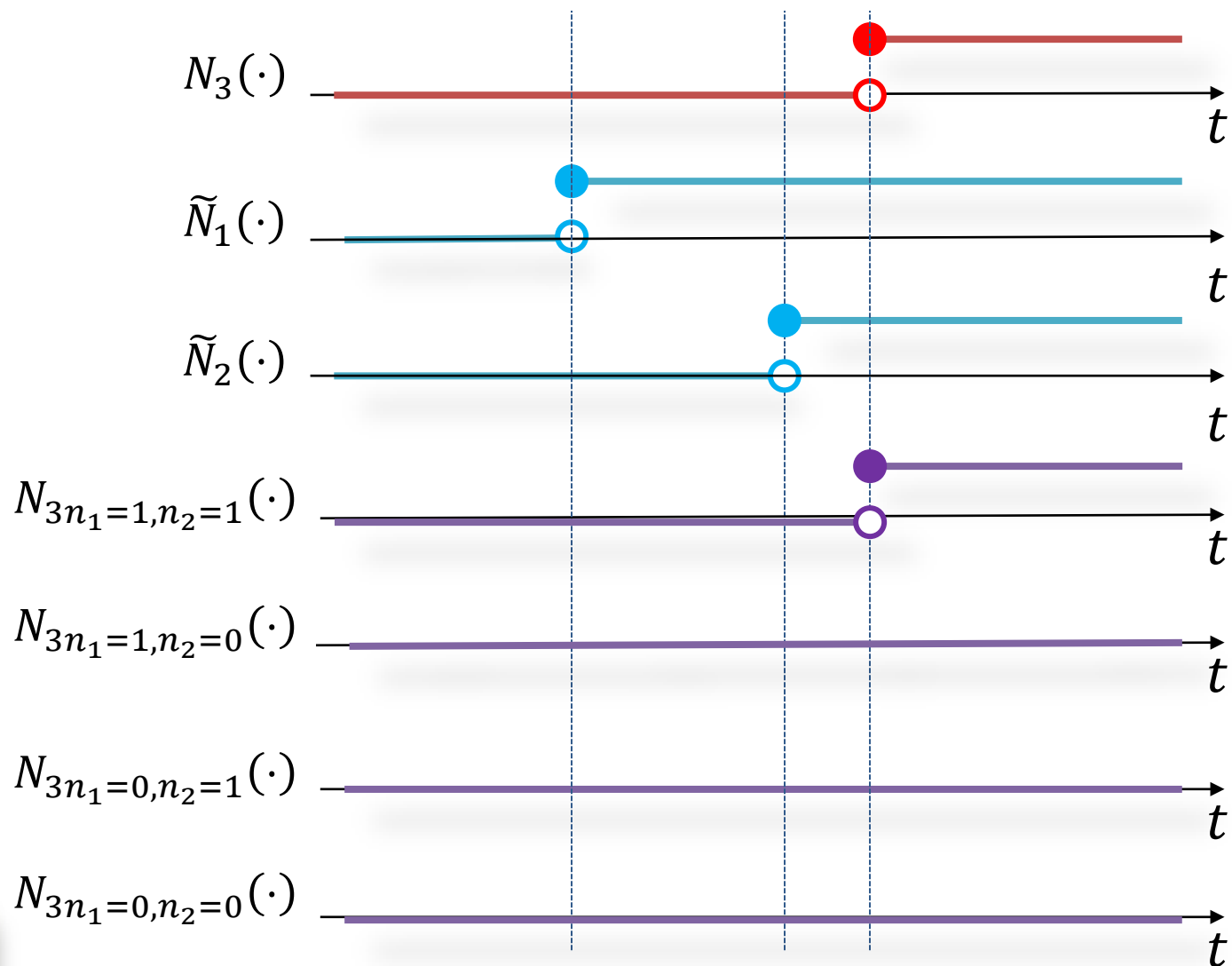
$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\Lambda}(t; z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d) &= \sum_{n_1} \sum_{n_2} \hat{\Lambda}_{n_1 n_2}(t; z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d) \\ &= \sum_{n_1} \sum_{n_2} \int_0^t \hat{W}_{n_1 n_2}(s | \mathbf{z}) \frac{I(\bar{Y}_{n_1 n_2}(s | z_a) > 0)}{\bar{Y}_{n_1 n_2}(s | z_a)} d\bar{N}_{3n_1 n_2}(s | z_a) \end{aligned}$$



$$Y_{n_1 n_2}(\cdot)$$



$$N_{3n_1n_2}(\cdot)$$



$$N_{3n_1n_2}(t|Z) - A_{n_1n_2}(t|Z)$$

▣ Filtration

$$\begin{aligned} \blacksquare \mathcal{F}_t = \sigma\{ & N_{3n_1n_2i}(u), Y_{n_1n_2i}(u^+), \tilde{N}_{1i}(u), \tilde{N}_{2i}(u), Z_i; \\ & i = 1, \dots, m, n_1, n_2 \in \{0,1\}, 0 \leq u \leq t\} \end{aligned}$$

▣ Compensator

$$\blacksquare A_{n_1n_2}(t|Z) = \int_0^t Y_{n_1n_2}(s|Z) d\Lambda_{n_1n_2}(s|Z)$$

$M_{n_1n_2}(t|Z) := N_{3n_1n_2}(t|Z) - A_{n_1n_2}(t|Z)$ is a zero mean martingale with respect to the filtration \mathcal{F}_t .



Asymptotic properties

Asymptotic unbiasedness: as $m \rightarrow \infty$,

$$E[\hat{\Lambda}(t; z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d) - \Lambda(t; z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d)] \rightarrow 0.$$

Uniform convergence

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq \tau} |\hat{\Lambda}(t; z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d) - \Lambda(t; z_a, z_b, z_c, z_d)| \xrightarrow{p} 0$$



Uniform convergence in probability

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq \tau} |\hat{\Delta}_{Z \rightarrow Y}(t) - \Delta_{Z \rightarrow Y}(t)| \xrightarrow{p} 0$$

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq \tau} |\hat{\Delta}_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow Y}(t) - \Delta_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow Y}(t)| \xrightarrow{p} 0$$

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq \tau} |\hat{\Delta}_{Z \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(t) - \Delta_{Z \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(t)| \xrightarrow{p} 0$$

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq \tau} |\hat{\Delta}_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(t) - \Delta_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(t)| \xrightarrow{p} 0$$

Weak convergence

$$\sqrt{m}[\hat{\Delta}_{Z \rightarrow Y}(\cdot) - \Delta_{Z \rightarrow Y}(\cdot)] \xrightarrow{w} \mathcal{G}_{Z \rightarrow Y}(\cdot)$$

$\mathcal{G}_{Z \rightarrow Y}(\cdot)$: zero-mean Gaussian process

$$\sqrt{m}[\hat{\Delta}_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow Y}(\cdot) - \Delta_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow Y}(\cdot)] \xrightarrow{w} \mathcal{G}_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow Y}(\cdot)$$

$\mathcal{G}_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow Y}(\cdot)$: zero-mean Gaussian process

$$\sqrt{m}[\hat{\Delta}_{Z \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(\cdot) - \Delta_{Z \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(\cdot)] \xrightarrow{w} \mathcal{G}_{Z \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(\cdot)$$

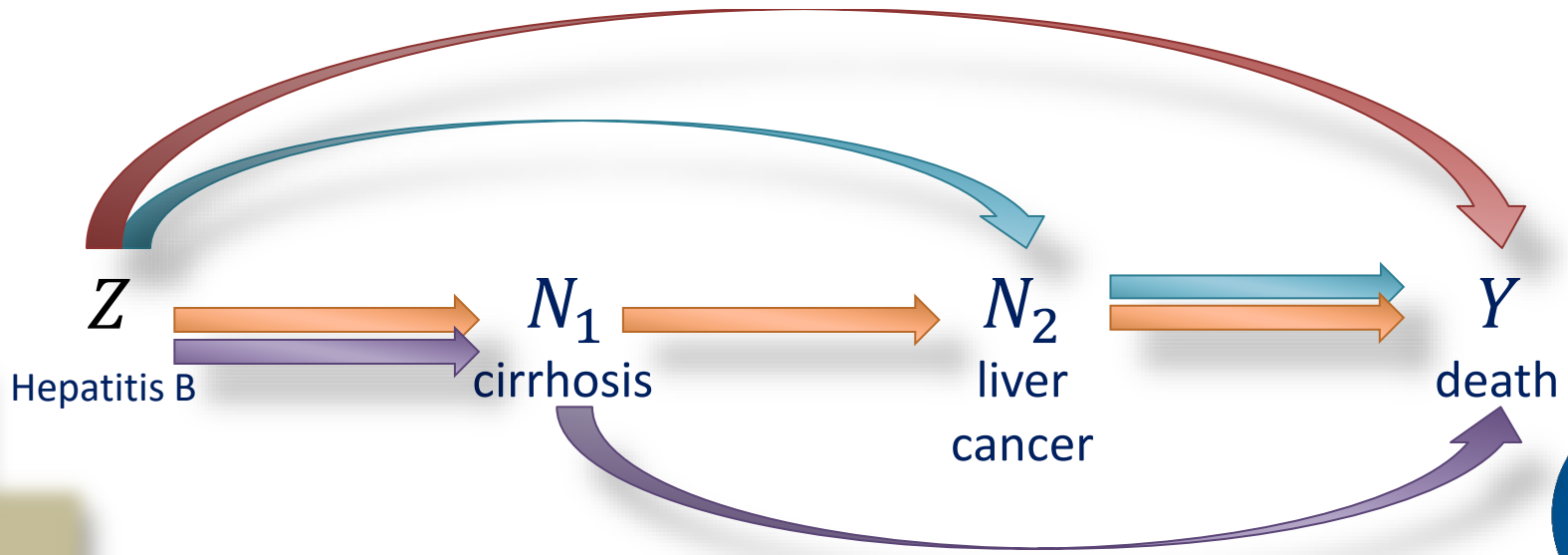
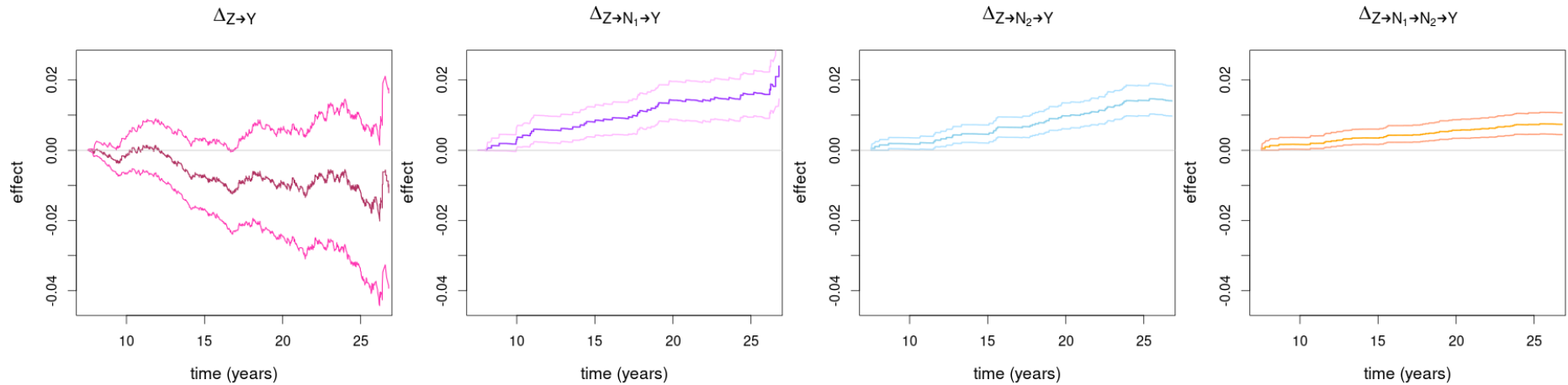
$\mathcal{G}_{Z \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(\cdot)$: zero-mean Gaussian process

$$\sqrt{m}[\hat{\Delta}_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(\cdot) - \Delta_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(\cdot)] \xrightarrow{w} \mathcal{G}_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(\cdot)$$

$\mathcal{G}_{Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y}(\cdot)$: zero-mean Gaussian process

REVEAL-NHIRD Hepatitis B

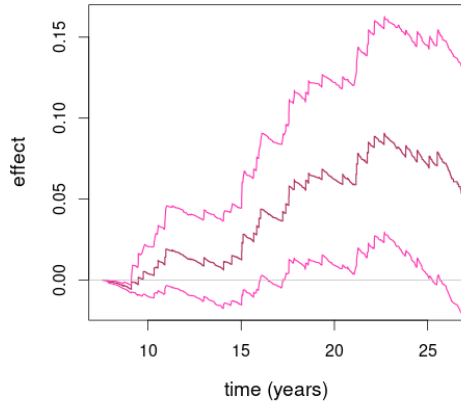
Men with age < 55 (n=7782)



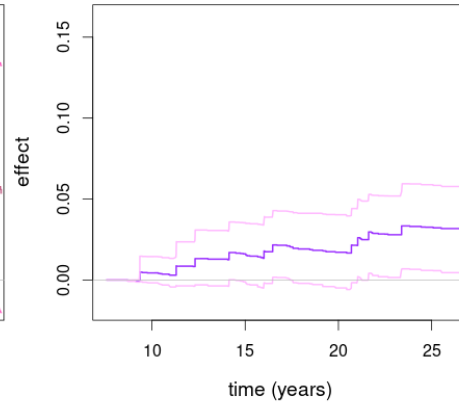
REVEAL-NHIRD Hepatitis C

Men with age < 55 (n=6305)

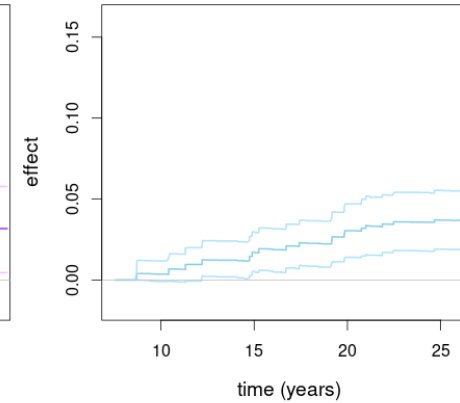
$\Delta Z \rightarrow Y$



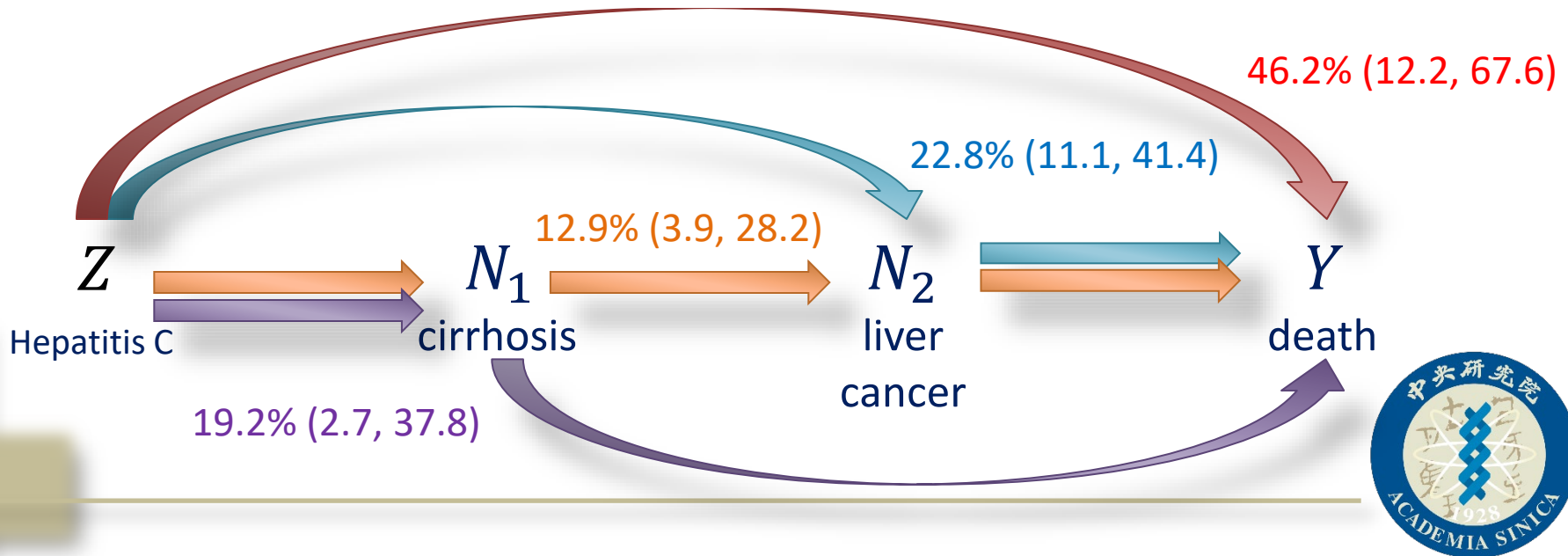
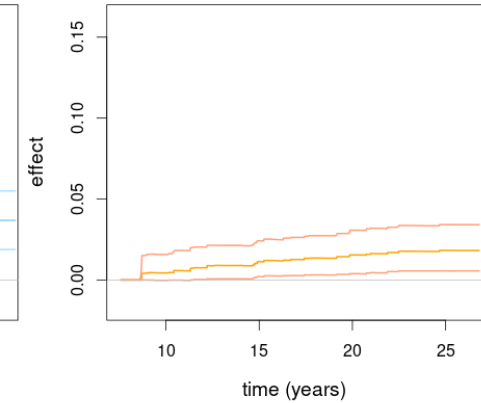
$\Delta Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow Y$



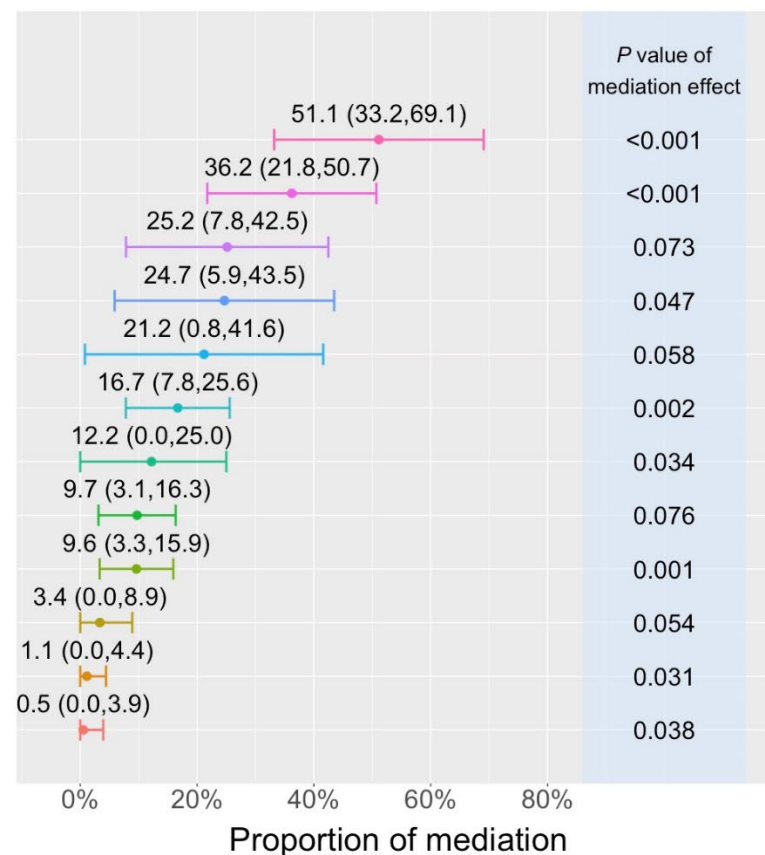
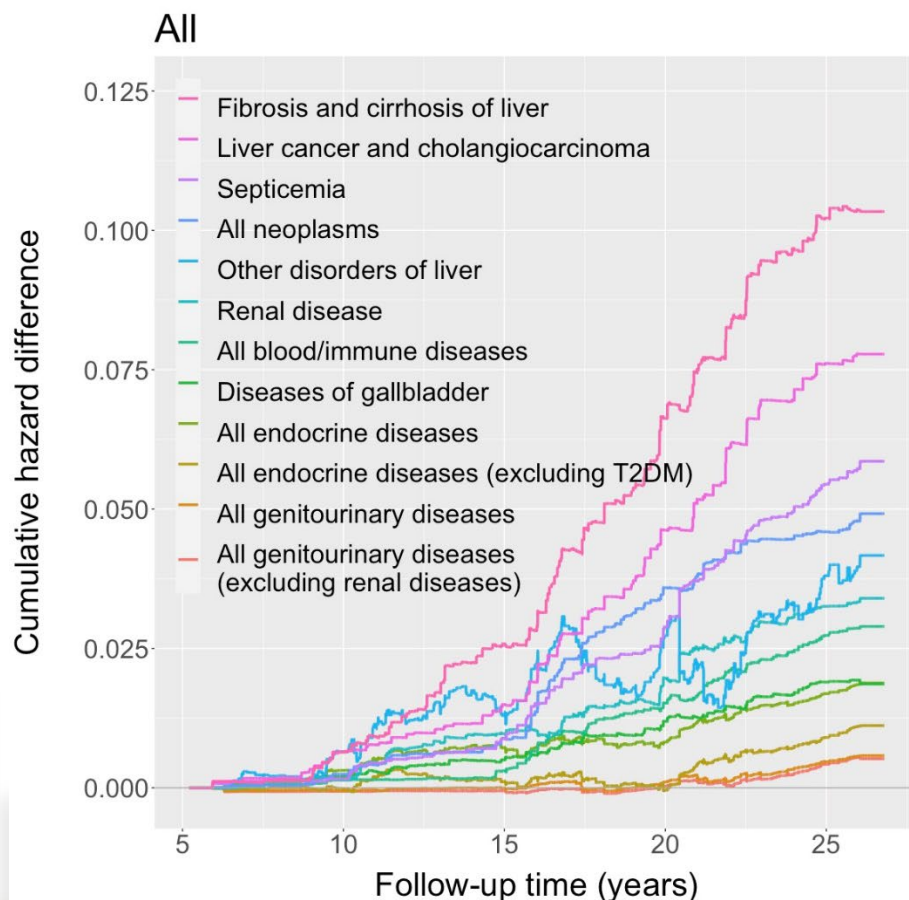
$\Delta Z \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y$



$\Delta Z \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow N_2 \rightarrow Y$



REVEAL-NHIRD Hepatitis C



Summary

- ▣ Disease natural history can be conceptualized as a causal mediation model.
- ▣ We propose nonparametric estimators for iPSEs and establish their asymptotics.
- ▣ Both liver cirrhosis and liver cancer mediate hepatitis B/C-related mortality.
- ▣ Extrahepatic diseases also mediated hepatitis C-related mortality.
- ▣ Time-varying post-treatment confounding: modeling rather than adjusting



Acknowledgement

- ▣ Funding: 國科會, 中研院
- ▣ REVEAL: 陳建仁 院士, 楊懷壹 教授, 李美璇 教授
- ▣ 義大醫院: 許耀峻 醫師
- ▣ 黃意婷、洪鉅昇

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