

# Worked example of visualization tools when estimating effects in target populations

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Karolinska Institutet

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# General breakdown

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- Variable selection and importance figures
  - Breakout group session #1-10 minutes
- Diagnosing potential problems with weighted analyses
  - Breakout group session #2-10 minutes
- Performing and interpreting results
- General discussion



# Variable selection figures

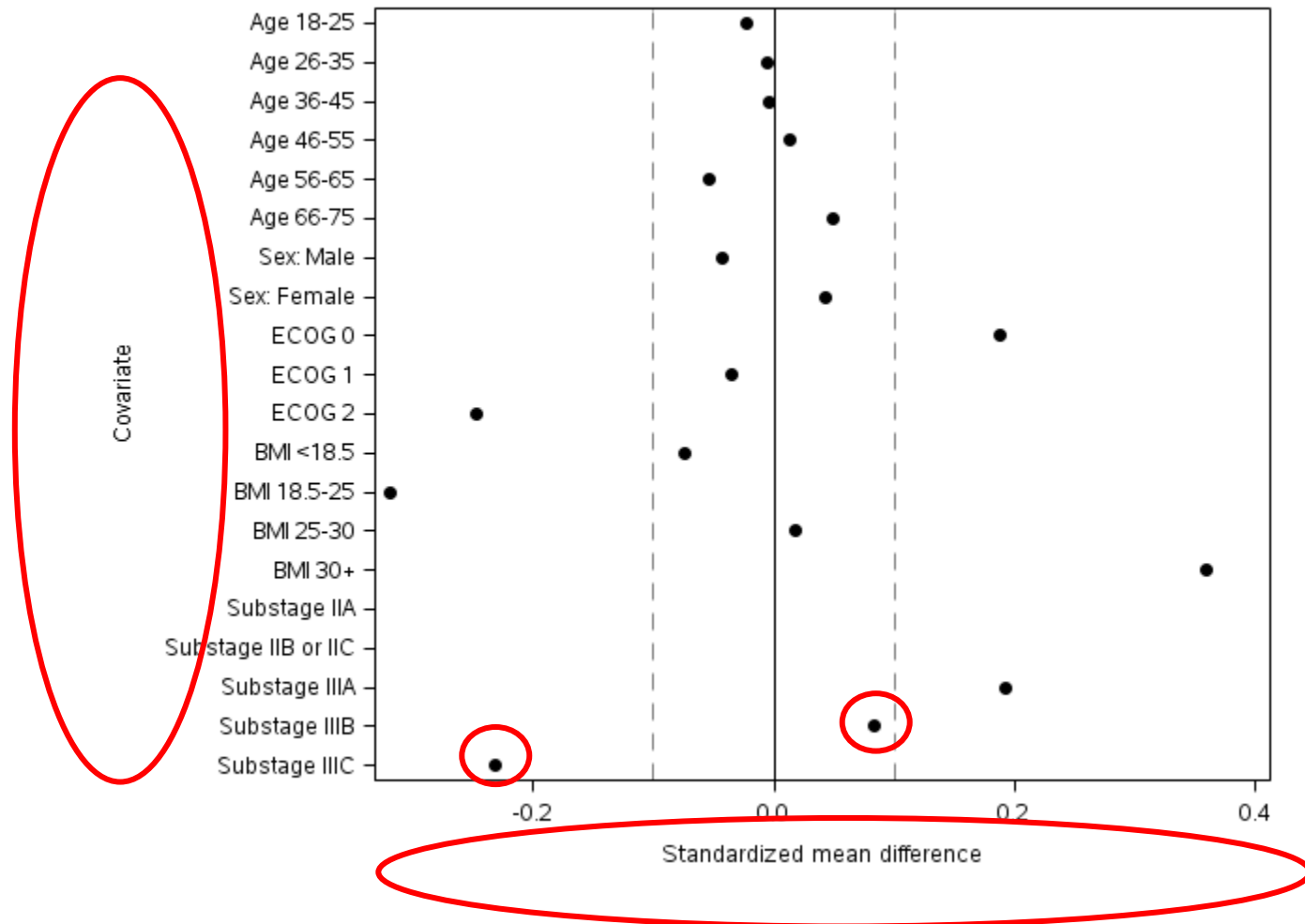
# Variable selection/importance and external validity

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- Remember that whichever method we use, we need to select variables for an adjustment set
- There is ongoing work on using directed acyclic graphs and selection diagrams for this purpose
- Due to their non-parametric nature, these tools say very little about the relative importance of each variable
- Two plots can give some insight into variable importance
  - Love plots of standardized mean differences
  - A new plot (VITT plot) of multivariable relationships
  - These plots are **method-agnostic**



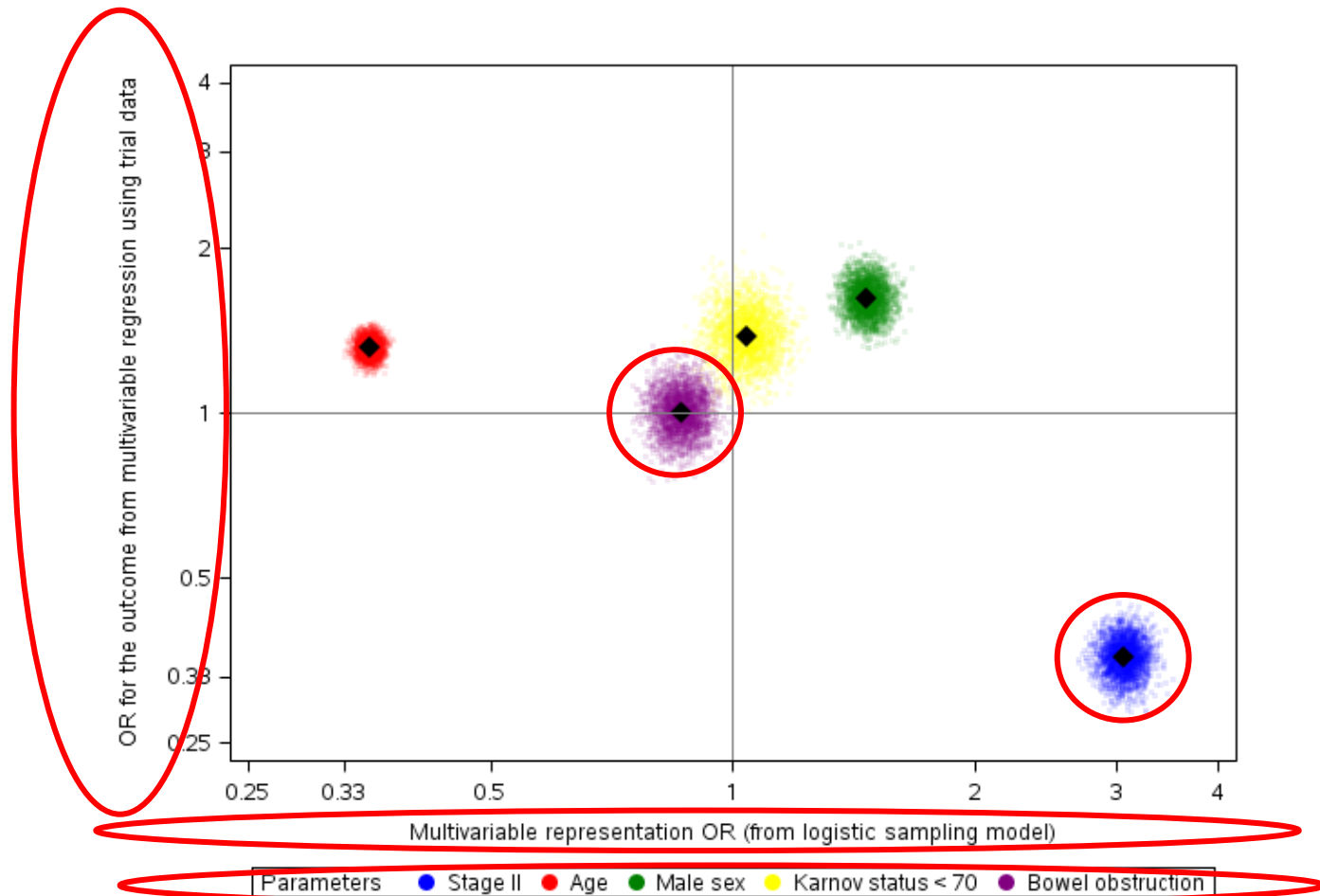
# Love plots of standardized mean differences



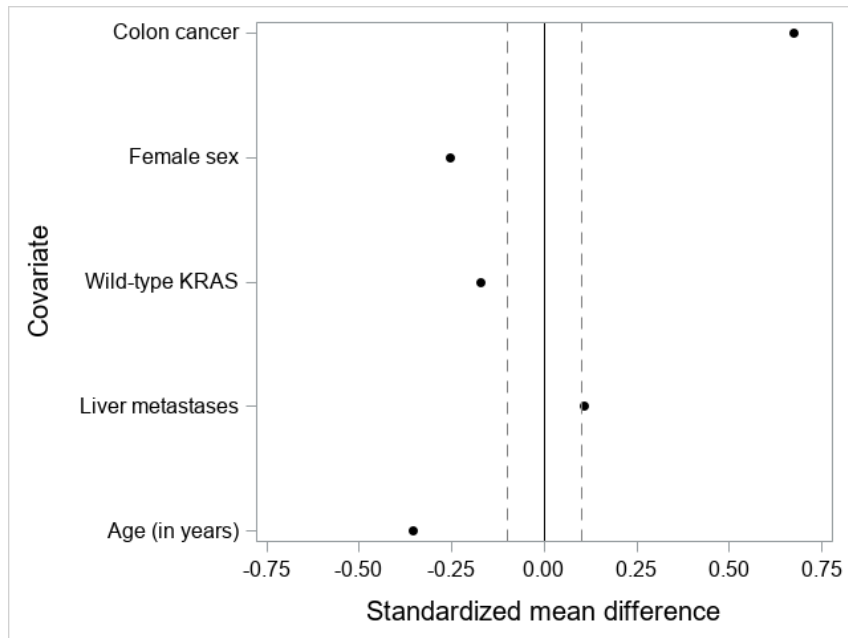
Code to reference: Love\_plot\_code



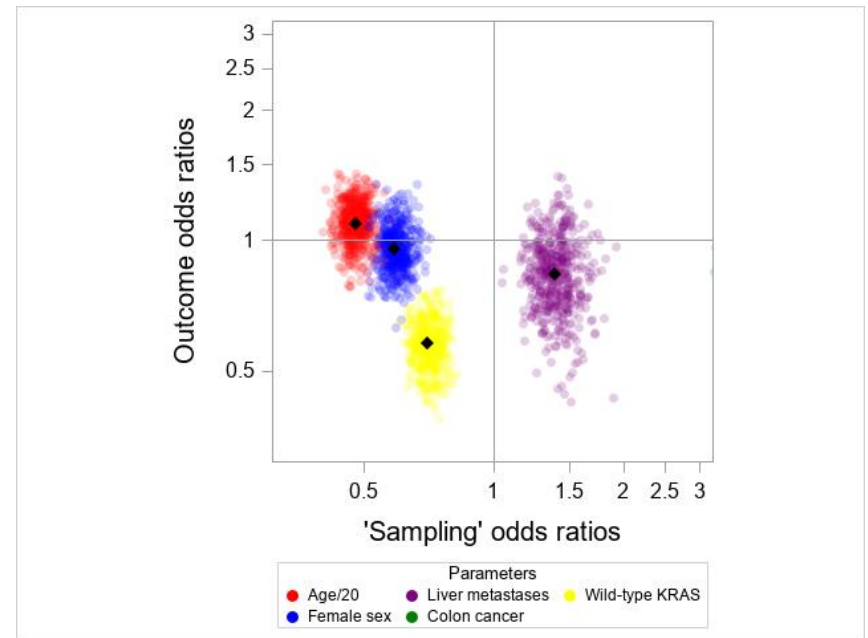
# VITT plots of “sampling” and outcome ORs



# Discussion time: LOVE and VITT plots



Code to create this plot: `Love_plot_code`



Code to create this plot: `VITT_plot_code`

Questions:

- 1) What variables seem most important for inclusion in the adjustment set?
- 2) What variables seem the least important?
- 3) Are there any variables you would consider dropping completely?



# Diagnosing potential problems



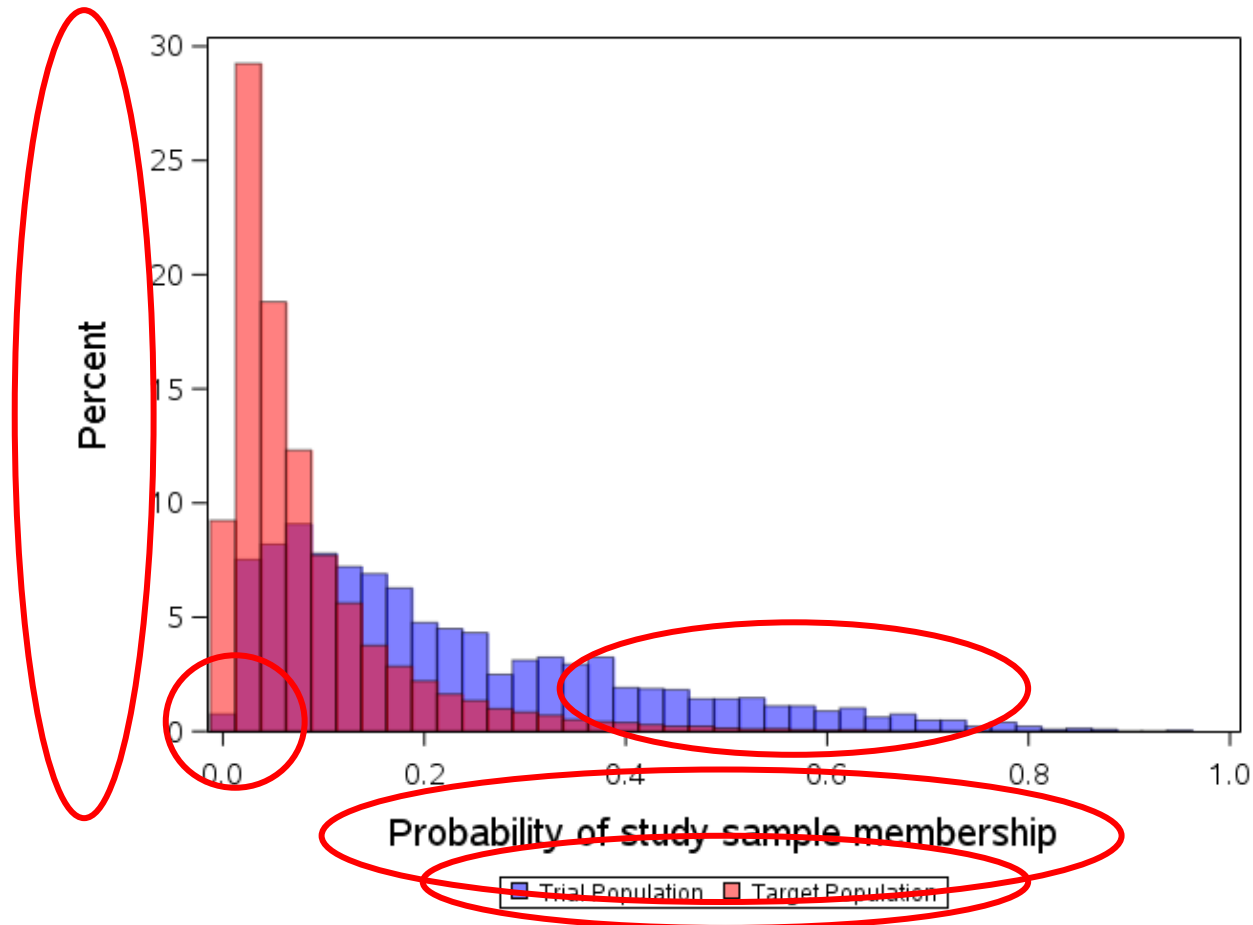
# Solving the external validity problem with weights

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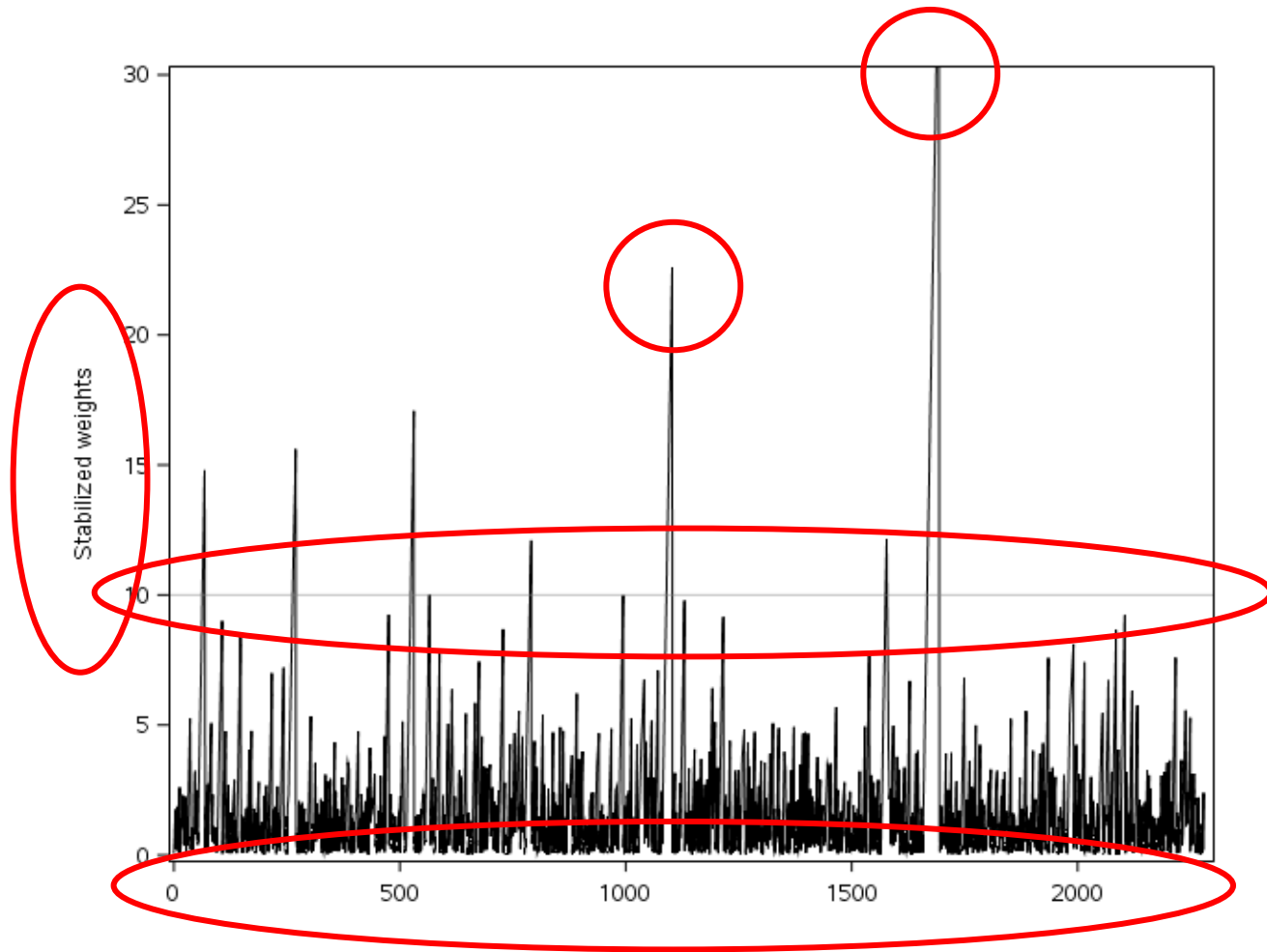
- Once you have identified the key variables, it is necessary to choose an analytic method
- Here we'll be focusing on weights and potential issues that can arise (especially the lack of transport positivity)
- When using these weights, some preliminary visualizations can help diagnose potential problems
  - Histograms and density plots of estimated probabilities
  - “Skyscraper” plots of the weights to be used



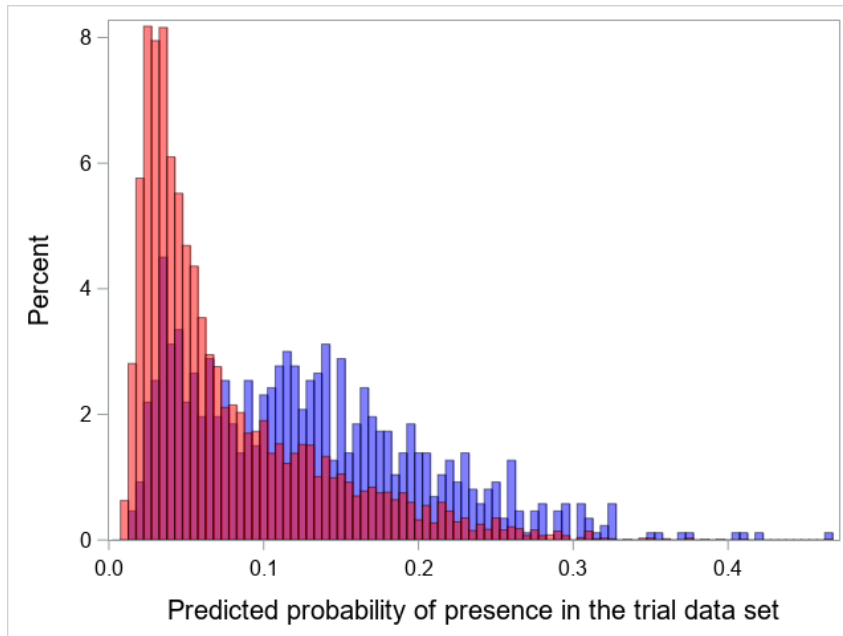
# Histograms of “sampling” probabilities



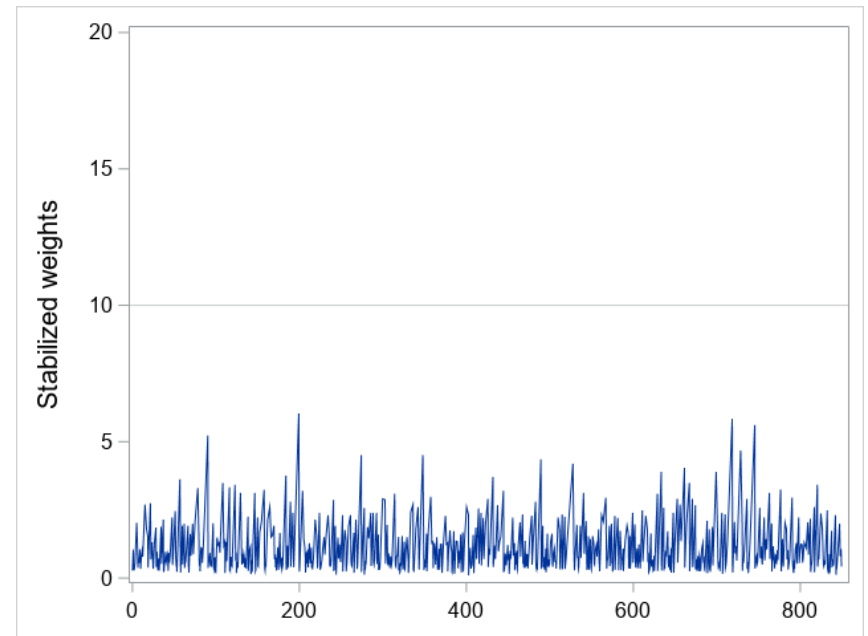
# “Skyscraper” plots to identify high weights



# Discussion time: probability and skyscraper plots



Code to create this plot: `Density_plot_code`



Code to create this plot: `Skyscraper_plot_code`

Questions:

- 1) Do you see any potential problems with using this model based on the density plot?
- 2) What about the skyscraper plot? Do you see any potentially problematic weights?
- 3) Purely based on these plots, would you be comfortable proceeding with the analysis?



# Analyzing data

# Weighted analytics

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- Having completed our diagnostics, how do we actually estimate a treatment effect?
- PROC PHREG conveniently allows use of a “WEIGHT” statement, as does many R packages for estimating hazard ratios
- Notably, traditional tools for estimating variance can ignore variability from sampling your target population
- Instead, we have bootstrapped, re-drawing from **both** the trial and target each iteration



# Final results

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Target population	Progression-free survival hazard ratio	95% confidence limits	Confidence limit ratio
PRIME trial	0.97	0.84, 1.11	1.33
<b>SEER* population</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.74, 1.06</b>	<b>1.43</b>



Questions?  
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