

Análisis de datos longitudinales

Grado en Estadística

Juan R González

Departamento de Matemáticas, UAB

Insituto de Salud Global de Barcelona, ISGlobal

juanr.gonzalez@isglobal.org

<https://github.com/isglobal-brge/TeachingMaterials>

<http://www.creal.cat/brge.html>

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Tema 1

Regresión *joinpoint*

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Tasas de Mortalidad

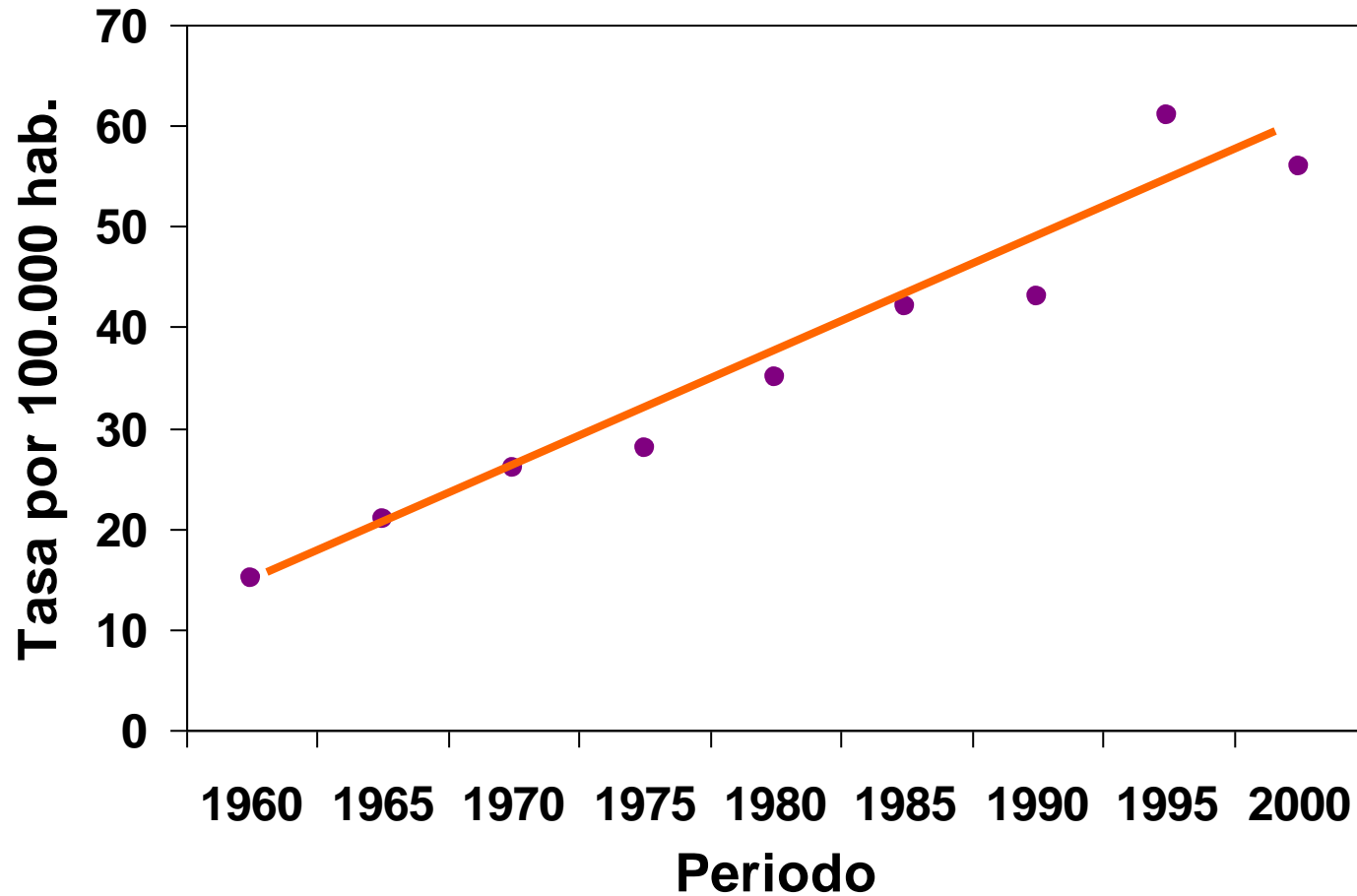
Nota: misma definición para incidencia

Defunciones en un año }
(registro civil, MNP)

$$\text{Mortalidad} = \frac{\text{defunciones}}{\text{población a riesgo}} \times 10^n \text{ y año}$$

Población a 1 de julio del año

Tendencia temporal



Cambios en las tendencias

- **Efectos cohorte**

- **Diferentes generaciones expuestas a diferentes riesgos**
- **Cambios en las tasas sucesivos grupos de edad en sucesivos periodos**
- **Largas exposiciones o hábitos (tabaco, dieta,...)**

- **Efectos periodo**

- **Cambios en las tasas en un momento del tiempo**
- **Influyen a todos los grupos de edad a la vez**
- **Exposición puntual, cambio procesos dx (Chernobil, PSA, ...)**

Cambios en las tendencias

- **Interés evaluar efectos periodo**
 - **Cáncer:**
 - Monitorizar las tasas
 - Evaluar cambios en el diagnóstico
 - Evaluar el efecto de un cribado
 - Evaluar efecto un tratamiento
 - **SIDA**
 - Monitorizar las tasas
 - Evaluar la influencia de un nuevo tratamiento

Modelo lineal generalizado de Poisson

$$\ln(E[t_{ij}]) = \mu + \beta \text{periodo}$$

como

$$\ln(E[t_{ij}]) = \ln(\theta_{ij} / N_{ij}) = \ln(\theta_{ij}) - \ln(N_{ij})$$

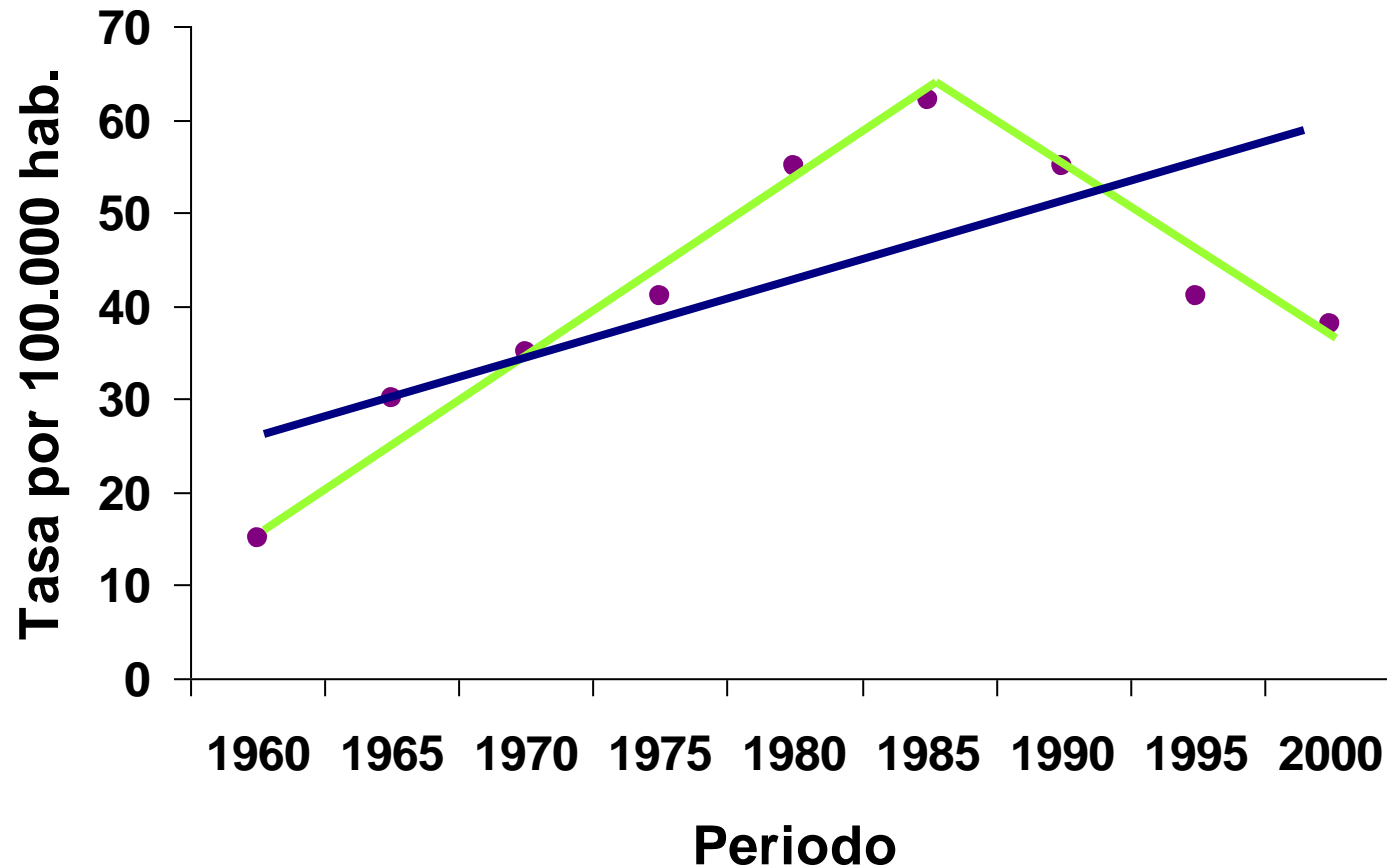
entonces

$$\ln(\theta_{ij}) = \mu + \beta \text{periodo} + \ln(N_{ij})$$

PCA: porcentaje de cambio anual $(1 - \exp(\beta))\%$

Problema: Sobredispersión (binomial negativa)

Cambios en las tendencias. Motivación



Cambios en las tendencias



Pergamon

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Original Paper

Cancer Mortality in Europe, 1990-1994, and an Overview of Trends from 1955 to 1994

F. Levi,^{1,2} F. Lucchini,² E. Negri,³ P. Boyle⁴ and C. La Vecchia^{3,5}

¹Registre Vaudois des Tumeurs, Institut Universitaire de Médecine Sociale et Préventive, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois, Falaises 1, 1011 Lausanne; ²Unité d'Epidémiologie du Cancer, Institut Universitaire de Médecine Sociale et Préventive, Bugnon, Lausanne, Switzerland; ³Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche 'Mario Negri'; ⁴European Institute of Oncology; and ⁵Istituto di Statistica Medica e Biometria, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy

Mortality data, abstracted from the WHO database, are presented in tabular form for 26 cancer sites or groups of sites, plus total cancer mortality, in 35 European countries during the period 1990-1994. Trends in mortality are also given in graphical form for 24 major countries over the period 1955-1994. In most western European countries total cancer mortality was—for the first time—moderately downwards in the early 1990s. Such favourable trends included some decline in lung cancer mortality for males, the persistent decline in stomach cancer for both sexes, and of cervical cancer for women, as well as some decline in breast and colorectal cancers, plus other neoplasms (testis, lymphoid neoplasms), whose treatment has further improved over the last few years. However, cancer mortality was still upwards in a few southern and eastern European countries, including Hungary and Poland, where total cancer mortality rates in middle-aged males are now the highest ever registered in Europe. The favourable trends in western Europe over the recent years are similar to those observed in the U.S.A. © 1999 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Key words: epidemiology, mortality, neoplasms, time trends, Europe
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Cambios en las tendencias

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RECENT DECLINES IN WORLDWIDE MORTALITY FROM CUTANEOUS MELANOMA IN YOUTH AND MIDDLE AGE

Carlo LA VECCHIA^{1,2}, Franca LUCCHINI³, Eva NEGRI¹ and Fabio LEVI^{3*}

¹*Istituto di Ricerche Farmacologiche "Mario Negri", Milan, Italy*

²*Istituto di Statistica Medica e Biometria, Università di Milano, Milan, Italy*

³*Registre Vaudois des Tumeurs, Institut Universitaire de Médecine Sociale et Préventive, Lausanne, Switzerland*

TRENDS IN MORTALITY FROM CUTANEOUS MELANOMA

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TABLE 1 – TRENDS IN MORTALITY¹ FROM SKIN CANCER AT AGE 20 TO 44 IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1955–1984 AND 1985–1995

| | Deaths rate/100,000 males | | | | | Deaths rate/100,000 females | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 1955–1959 | 1980–1984 | 1990–1995 | Percent change/year ² | | 1955–1959 | 1980–1984 | 1990–1995 | Percent change/year ² | |
| | | | | 1955–1984 | 1985–1995 | | | | 1955–1984 | 1985–1995 |
| Austria | 0.83 | 1.46 | 0.99 | 2.2 ³ | –4.1 | 0.52 | 1.01 | 0.89 | 2.5 ³ | –0.6 |
| Belgium (90–92) | 0.33 | 0.62 | 1.02 | 1.8 ³ | 2.2 | 0.45 | 0.54 | 0.63 | 2.0 ³ | –1.9 |
| Denmark (90–93) | 0.88 | 1.64 | 1.39 | 2.6 ³ | –2.5 | 0.83 | 1.30 | 1.16 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| Finland | 0.74 | 1.04 | 0.83 | 1.5 | –5.8 | 0.91 | 0.71 | 0.58 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| France (90–94) | 0.33 | 0.79 | 0.81 | 3.7 ³ | –1.0 | 0.26 | 0.78 | 0.67 | 4.1 ³ | 0.7 |
| Germany ⁴ | 0.78 | 0.95 | 0.84 | 0.4 | –3.7 | 0.60 | 0.81 | 0.68 | 1.0 ³ | –2.1 ³ |
| Hungary | 0.44 | 1.50 | 1.32 | 4.7 ³ | 0.8 | 0.46 | 1.05 | 0.96 | 3.7 ³ | 0.7 |
| Ireland (90–94) | 0.70 | 0.97 | 0.83 | 0.9 | –5.1 | 0.66 | 0.99 | 0.93 | 1.3 | –2.3 |
| Italy (90–94) | 0.43 | 0.91 | 0.84 | 2.8 ³ | –1.4 | 0.32 | 0.74 | 0.71 | 2.8 ³ | 0.3 |
| Netherlands | 0.74 | 1.40 | 1.41 | 3.0 ³ | –1.6 | 0.56 | 1.03 | 1.22 | 2.4 ³ | 1.8 |
| Norway (90–94) | 0.96 | 2.12 | 1.87 | 3.1 ³ | –1.6 | 0.88 | 1.42 | 1.38 | 2.1 ³ | –2.2 |
| Poland | 0.26 | 0.87 | 1.04 | 3.9 ³ | –0.5 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 1.06 | 5.1 ³ | 2.2 |
| Portugal | 0.24 | 0.39 | 0.54 | 2.6 ³ | –2.9 | 0.25 | 0.21 | 0.55 | –0.5 | 12.0 ³ |
| Spain (90–94) | 0.17 | 0.54 | 0.83 | 4.8 ³ | 2.7 | 0.14 | 0.37 | 0.60 | 5.0 ³ | 5.8 ³ |
| Sweden | 0.99 | 1.24 | 1.35 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.52 | 1.04 | 0.81 | 2.5 ³ | –6.0 ³ |
| Switzerland (90–94) | 1.14 | 1.54 | 1.27 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.73 | 1.05 | 0.97 | 1.2 | 0.8 |
| UK, England and Wales | 0.62 | 1.10 | 1.19 | 2.1 ³ | 0.4 | 0.74 | 1.01 | 0.93 | 1.4 ³ | –0.4 |
| UK, Scotland | 0.58 | 0.84 | 0.97 | 1.6 ³ | 1.3 | 0.63 | 0.98 | 0.91 | 2.1 ³ | 0.4 |
| United States | 1.10 | 1.77 | 1.40 | 1.6 ³ | –5.0 ³ | 0.90 | 0.97 | 0.78 | 0.3 ³ | –2.2 ³ |
| Canada | 0.70 | 1.20 | 0.99 | 2.1 ³ | –3.2 ³ | 0.62 | 0.97 | 0.67 | 1.4 ³ | –4.4 ³ |
| Australia | 2.83 | 2.81 | 3.01 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.89 | 1.62 | 1.43 | –0.6 ³ | –3.3 |
| New Zealand (90–94) | 1.74 | 3.02 | 2.73 | 2.8 ³ | –5.4 | 1.12 | 2.76 | 1.81 | 2.7 ³ | –1.1 |

¹Age-standardized rates on the world population. ²From a log-linear model based on single calendar year rates. ³ $p < 0.05$. ⁴Before 1973, rates refer to Federal Republic of Germany.

Percent change/year
1955-84 1985-95

Regresión Joinpoint

- $(x_1, y_1), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ con $x_1 \leq \dots \leq x_n$
- $E[y | x] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \delta_1 (x - \tau_1)^+ + \dots + \delta_k (x - \tau_k)^+$
Donde τ_k es un joinpoint desconocido
 $a^+ = a$ para $a > 0$
- **Solución** (regresión no lineal con restricciones):
 - regresión “piecewise”
 - regresión segmentada
 - regresión “broken line”
 - regresión multi-fase

Inferencia sobre los Joinpoints



PERMUTATION TESTS FOR JOINPOINT REGRESSION WITH
APPLICATIONS TO CANCER RATES

Hyune-Ju Kim¹, Michael P. Fay², Eric J. Feuer² and Douglas N. Midthune³

Test de permutaciones

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| A | B | B | A | B | A | B | B | A | A | |
| 2,3 | 2,8 | 3,6 | 2,5 | 5,6 | 4,2 | 3,6 | 5,8 | 1,6 | 2,9 | media A=2,70 media B=4,28 $\Delta=-1.58$ |

$H_0: A=B$ $H_1: A \neq B$

Si H_0 cierta cualquier combinación de A y B debería ser igual

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| B | A | B | A | B | A | B | B | A | A | |
| 2,3 | 2,8 | 3,6 | 2,5 | 5,6 | 4,2 | 3,6 | 5,8 | 1,6 | 2,9 | media A=2,80 media B=4,18 $\Delta=-1.38$ |

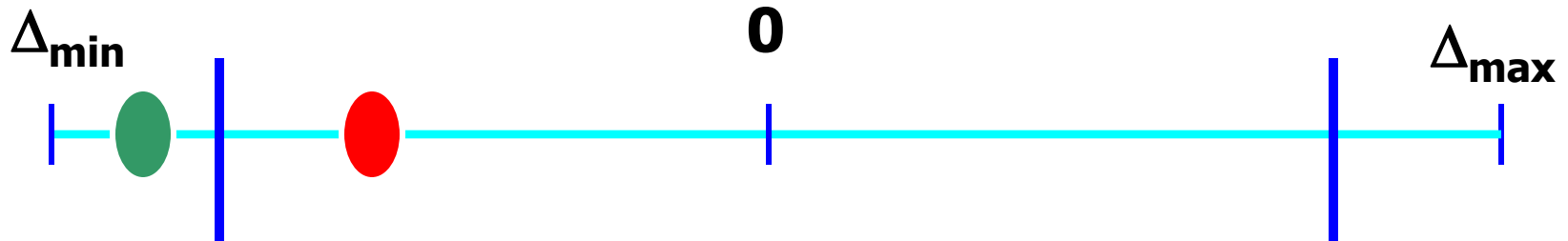
.....

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| A | B | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A | |
| 2,3 | 2,8 | 3,6 | 2,5 | 5,6 | 4,2 | 3,6 | 5,8 | 1,6 | 2,9 | media A=3,54 media B=3,44 $\Delta=0.10$ |

Test de permutaciones

$$H_0: A=B \quad H_1: A \neq B$$

Si H_0 cierta cualquier combinación de A y B debería ser igual



Para $\alpha=0,025$ y 1000 muestras $\rightarrow 25$

Otra forma es calcular p-valor directamente $(\#\Delta > \text{obs})/n$

Test de permutaciones

Otra forma es calcular p-valor directamente $(\#\Delta > \text{obs})/n$

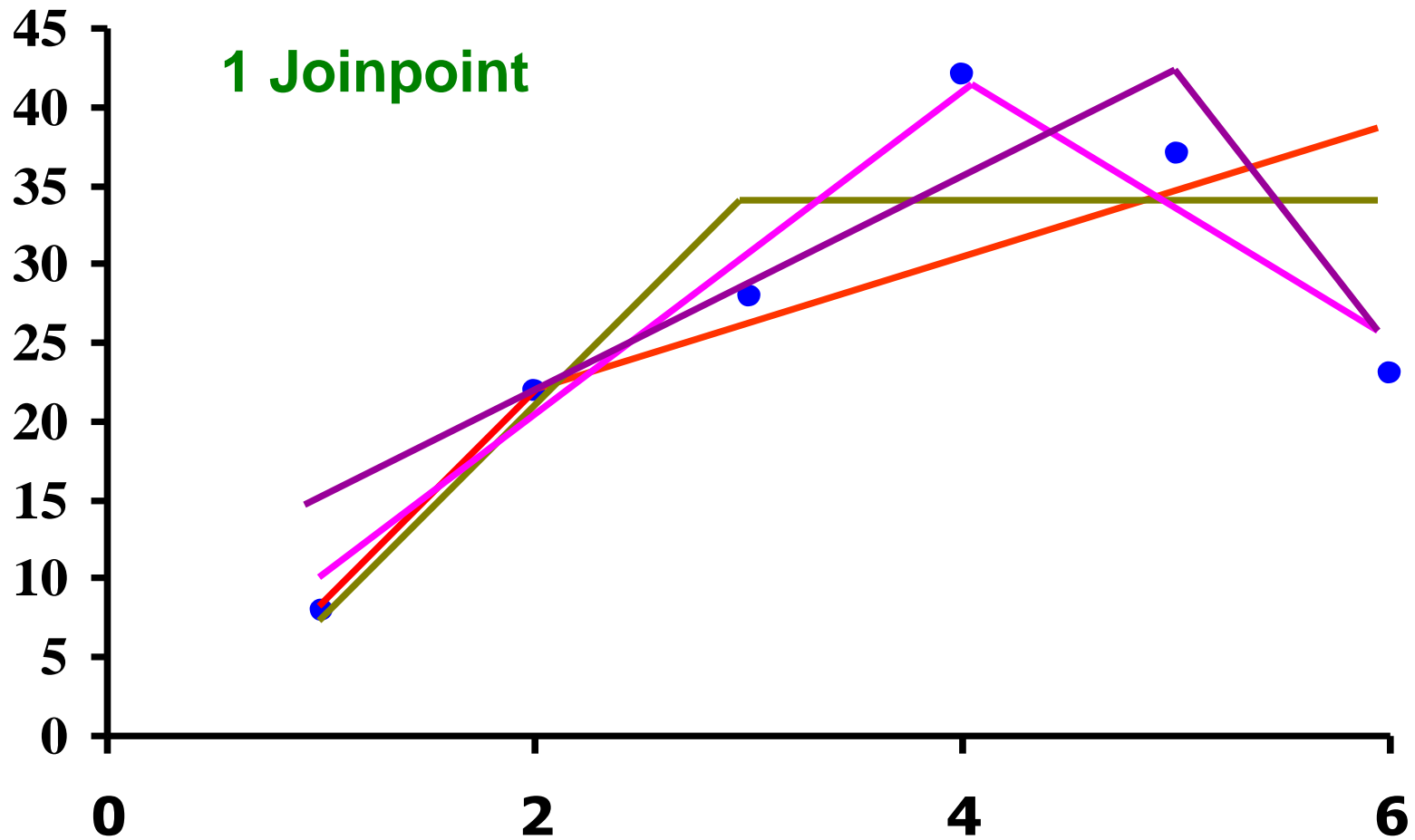
-1.96, -1.74, -1.54, -2.30, -0.3, 0.1, 0.3, -1.94, ... , -1.92

contamos $(\#\Delta > -1.58)$ y dividimos por n con n el total de permutaciones

PROBLEMA: $n/2$ A's y $n/2$ B's n es muy grande $n!$

SOLUCION: Montecarlo tomar p.e. 1000 de esas permutaciones al azar y calcular el p-valor igual

Test de permutaciones (Joinpoint)



Regresión Joinpoint. Algoritmo

Testamos k_0 joinpoints
vs. k_1 joinpoints

Rech. H_0 con α_1

Testamos $k_1 + 1$ joinpoints
vs. k_1 joinpoints

Testamos k_0 joinpoints
vs. $k_1 - 1$ joinpoints

- $K+1$ joinpoints si rechazamos el último test
- K si no
- $k_1 - k_0$ tests Ajustamos α por Bonferroni
- ICA entre τ_j y τ_{j+1} es: $100 * \exp(\beta_1 + \delta_1 + \dots + \delta_j) - 1$

Regresión Joinpoint.

- 1. Estimar el modelo bajo H_0 (modelo nulo)**
- 2. Permutar los residuales del modelo nulo.
Obtenermos N_p data sets permutados**
- 3. Para cada uno de estos set de datos, estimamos el modelo alternativo (bajo H_1) y calculamos un estadístico de bondad de ajuste**
- 4. El p-valor se determina de la distribución permutacional de dicho estadístico.**

Regresión Joinpoint. Ejemplo

$H_0: k=0$ vs $H_1: k=1$

1º Estimar el modelo bajo la Hipótesis nula

$$E[y | x] = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \delta_1 (x - \tau_1)^+$$

Se lleva a cabo mediante regresión segmentada (paquete 'segmented' en R)

Regresión Joinpoint. Ejemplo

2º Permutar los residuales y añadirlos al modelo nulo

$$y'_{(a)} = \hat{\mu}^{(k_0)'} + [\hat{\epsilon}_{\pi_{a1}}^{(k_0)}, \dots, \hat{\epsilon}_{\pi_{an}}^{(k_0)}]$$

Ej.

| Año | tasa | error |
|------|------|-------|
| 1985 | 12 | 2 |
| 1986 | 16 | 3 |
| 1987 | 19 | 1 |
| 1988 | 20 | 4 |

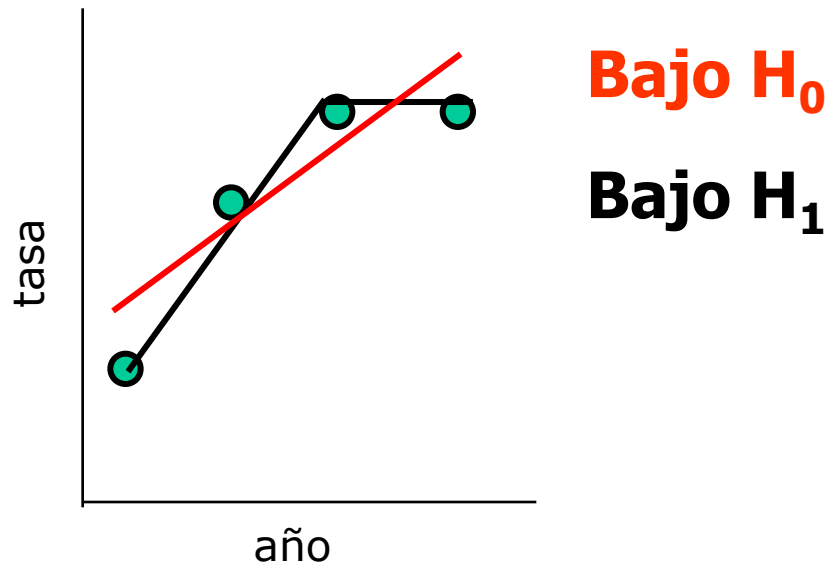
Ej.

| Año | tasa' |
|------|-------|
| 1985 | 13 |
| 1986 | 17 |
| 1987 | 22 |
| 1988 | 22 |

Permutación: 1 3 4 2

Regresión Joinpoint. Ejemplo

3º Estimar el modelo bajo H_1 para esos datos permutados



$$T(y_{(a)}) = \text{error bajo } H_0 / \text{error bajo } H_1$$

Regresión Joinpoint. Ejemplo

4º Realizamos el cálculo mediante Monte-Carlo

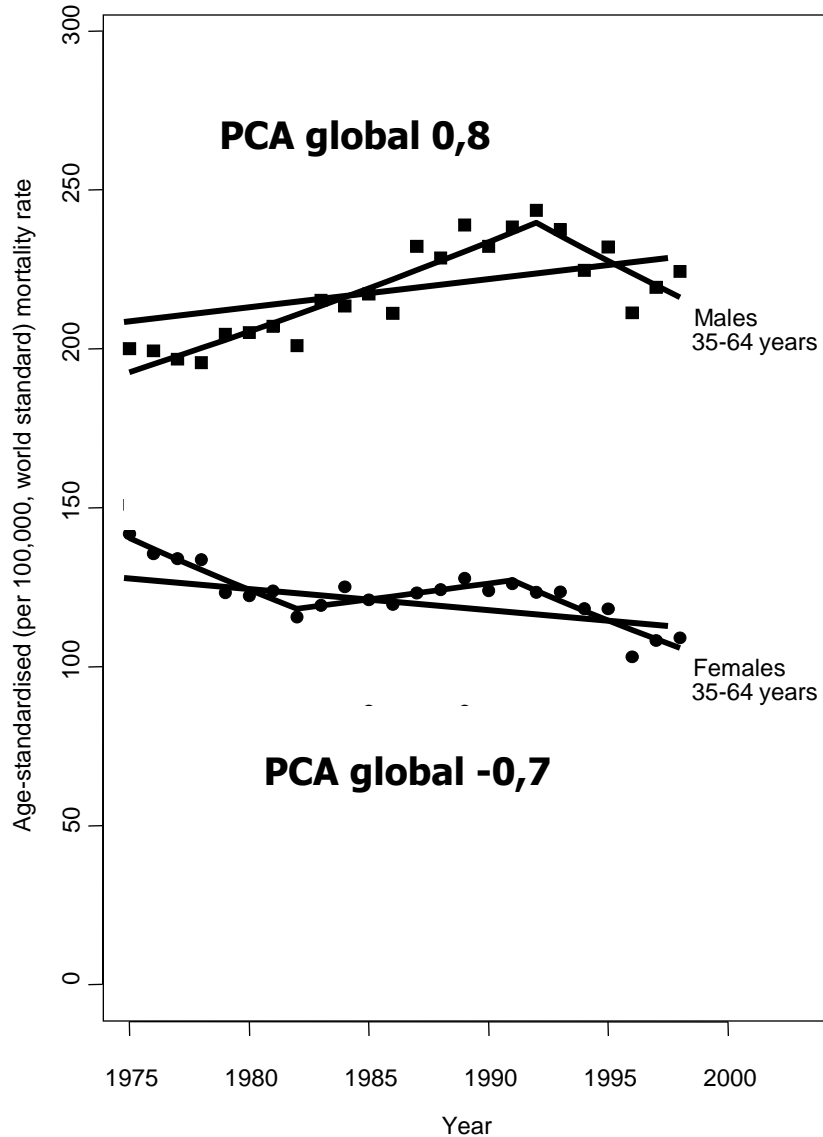
$N_p - 1$ permutaciones de $T(y_{(a)})$ $a=1, \dots, N_p - 1$

Tomamos el estadístico $T(y) \equiv T(y_{(0)})$ de los datos originales. El p-valor viene dado por:

$$p = \frac{\# \text{ veces que } [T(y_{(a)}) \geq T(y)] \text{ para } a \in \{0, 1, \dots, N_p - 1\}}{N_p}$$

Mortalidad Cataluña

E Fernández, JR González, JM Borràs et al. Eur J Cancer, 2001



Hombres 35-64

| Año | 1975-92 | 1992-97 |
|-----|---------|---------|
| PCA | 1,3 | -2,2 |

Mujeres 35-64

| Año | 1975-82 | 1982-92 | 1992-97 |
|-----|---------|---------|---------|
| PCA | -2,4 | 0,7 | -3,5 |

Mortalidad Cataluña

Cáncer de Pulmón

| | Global | Regresión Joinpoint | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------------------|------|-------------|-----|-------------|------|
| | 1975-1998 | Tendencia 1 | | Tendencia 2 | | Tendencia 3 | |
| Hombres | 1,9 | 1975-1982 | 2,3 | 1982-1989 | 4,1 | 1989-1997 | -0,9 |
| Mujeres | -0,2 | 1975-1988 | -1,8 | 1988-1997 | 2,2 | | |

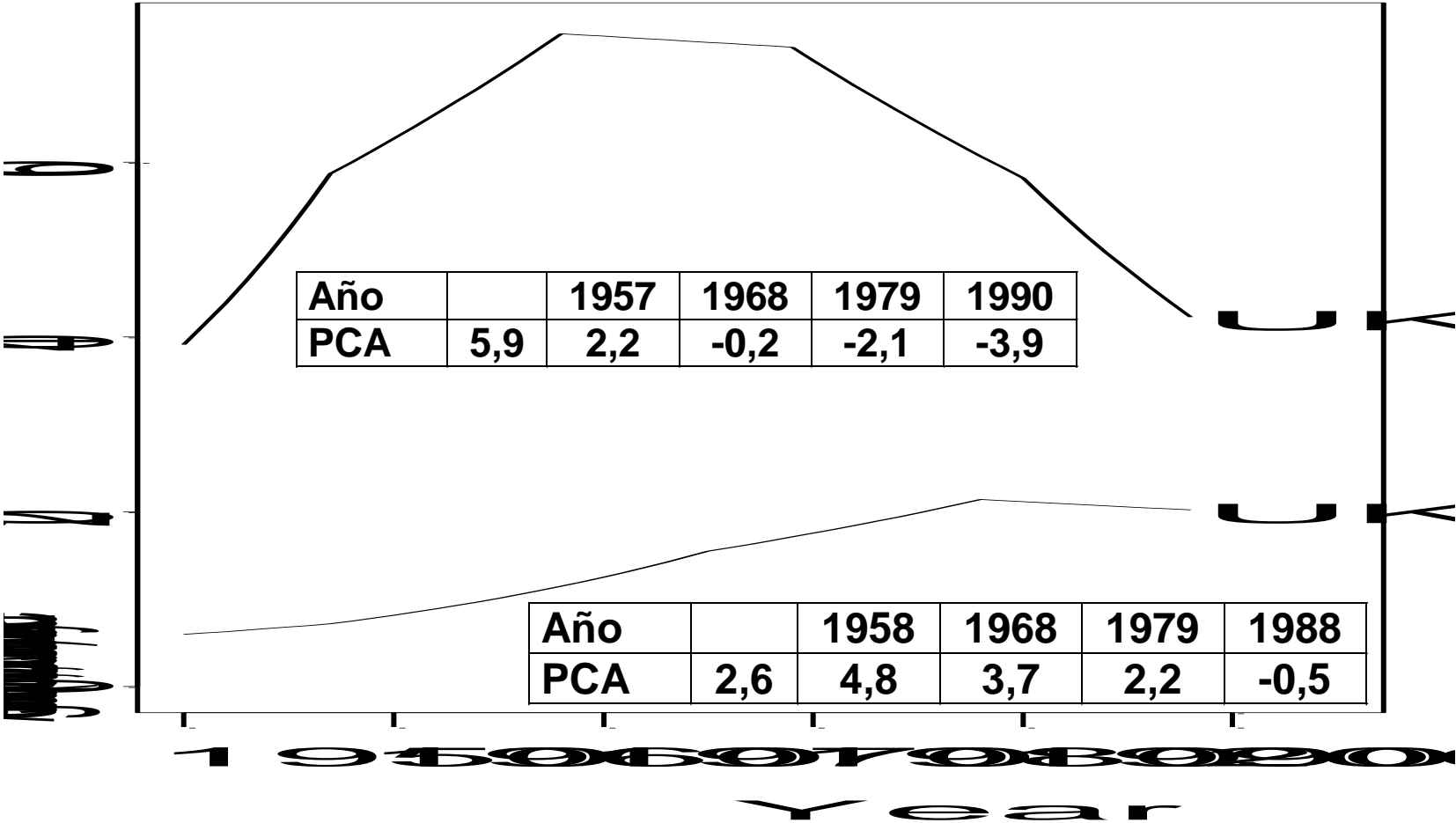
E Fernández, JR González, JM Borràs et al. Eur J Cancer, 2001

Cáncer Cataluña 1975-98. Hombres

| | Age-standardised mortality rates ^a | | Annual percent of change 1975-98 | Joinpoint analysis (1975-1998) | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|
| | 1975-76 | 1997-98 | | Trend 1 | | Trend 2 | | Trend 3 | | Trend 4 | |
| | | | | Years | APC | Years | APC | Years | APC | Years | APC |
| All sites | 150.92 | 171.81 | 0.7 ^b | 1975-1981 | 0.5 | 1981-1992 | 1.6 ^b | 1992-1996 | -2.5 ^b | 1996-1998 | 1.2 |
| Smoke related | 61.86 | 83.98 | 1.5 ^b | 1975-1990 | 2.8 ^b | 1990-1998 | -1.1 ^b | | | | |
| Oral Cavity and pharynx (140-149) | 3.64 | 6.93 | 3.4 ^b | 1975-1998 | 3.4 ^b | | | | | | |
| Oesophagus (150) | 5.35 | 5.05 | 0.3 | 1975-1998 | 0.3 | | | | | | |
| Stomach (151) | 20.50 | 10.42 | -2.9 ^b | 1975-1981 | -4.3 ^b | 1981-1998 | -2.6 ^b | | | | |
| Colon (153) | 8.08 | 13.45 | 3.3 ^b | 1975-1978 | 0.6 | 1978-1981 | -8.1 | 1981-1988 | 8.8 ^b | 1988-1998 | 2.0 ^b |
| Recto (154) | 5.24 | 4.75 | -0.6 ^b | 1975-1988 | 0.1 | 1988-1998 | -3.2 ^b | | | | |
| Colorectal (153, 154, 159.0) | 13.31 | 18.47 | 1.9 ^b | 1975-1982 | 0.2 | 1982-1991 | 3.5 ^b | 1991-1998 | -0.1 | | |
| Liver (155) | 9.78 | 8.90 | 0.1 | 1975-1983 | 0.3 | 1983-1987 | -6.0 | 1987-1990 | 9.9 | 1990-1998 | -1.5 |
| Gallbladder (156) | 1.17 | 1.37 | 1.4 ^b | 1975-1977 | -16.7 | 1977-1987 | 7.9 ^b | 1987-1991 | -7.4 | 1991-1998 | 1.9 |
| Pancreas (157) | 3.87 | 6.50 | 2.3 ^b | 1975-1987 | 3.9 ^b | 1987-1998 | 0.8 | | | | |
| Larynx (161) | 7.87 | 5.25 | -1.7 ^b | 1975-1991 | -1.3 ^b | 1991-1998 | -3.4 ^b | | | | |
| Lung (162) | 32.77 | 48.77 | 1.8 ^b | 1975-1982 | 2.3 ^b | 1982-1989 | 4.0 ^b | 1989-1998 | -0.8 ^b | | |
| Melanoma (172) | 0.42 | 1.14 | 5.0 ^b | 1975-1986 | 10.3 ^b | 1986-1998 | 2.1 | | | | |
| Prostate (185) | 12.90 | 14.24 | 0.4 ^b | 1975-1998 | 0.4 ^b | | | | | | |
| Urinary bladder (188) | 6.68 | 8.57 | 1.1 ^b | 1975-1992 | 2.3 ^b | 1992-1998 | -3.3 | | | | |
| Kidney (189) | 2.00 | 3.08 | 2.4 ^b | 1975-1990 | 3.9 ^b | 1992-1998 | -0.4 | | | | |
| Brain (191.192) | 5.57 | 4.27 | -1.6 ^b | 1975-1998 | -1.6 ^b | | | | | | |
| Thyroid (193) | 0.15 | 0.27 | 1.8 | 1975-1998 | 1.8 | | | | | | |
| Hodgkin disease (201) | 1.46 | 0.87 | -2.9 ^b | 1975-1998 | -2.9 ^b | | | | | | |
| Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (200.202) | 1.76 | 3.76 | 3.4 ^b | 1975-1991 | 5.6 ^b | 1991-1998 | -1.9 | | | | |
| Myeloma (203) | 1.02 | 1.93 | 2.8 ^b | 1975-1990 | 4.9 ^b | 1991-1998 | -0.9 | | | | |
| Leukemias (204-208) | 5.35 | 4.91 | -0.2 | 1975-1991 | 0.9 ^b | 1991-1998 | -3.3 | | | | |

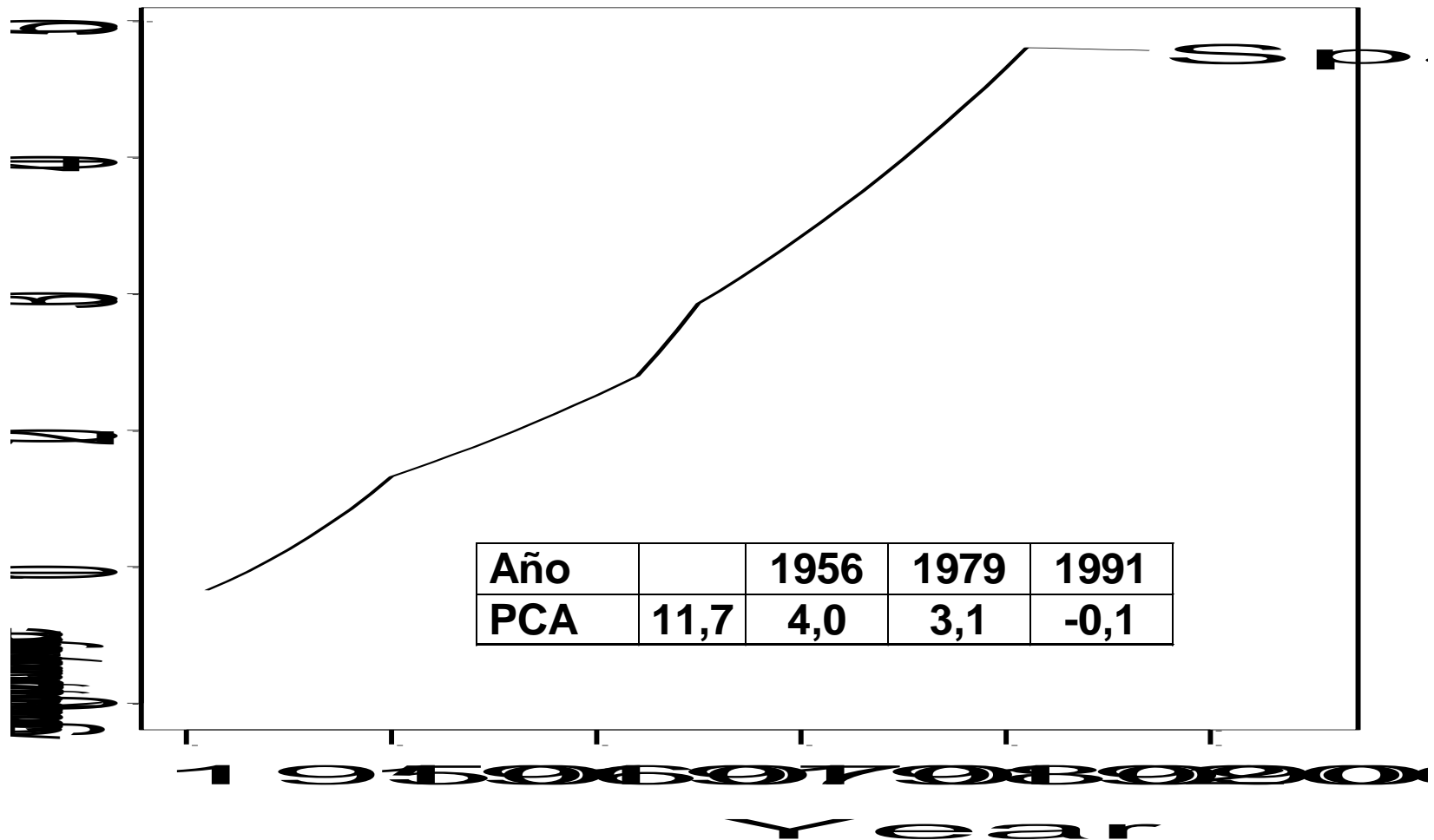
Cáncer Pulmón Europa. 1955-1998

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Franca Lucchini, Carlo La Vecchia, Fabio Levi
Annals of Oncology, 2003



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