Weibull With Cure Fraction

Background

$$Z_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(\rho)$$
$$[Y_i|Z_i = 0] \sim \text{Weibull}(\lambda_i, \alpha)$$
$$[Y_i|Z_i = 1] = \infty$$

Parametrisation

The Weibull is parametrized as variant=0 of the weibull family.

$$f(y) = (1 - \rho)\alpha y^{\alpha - 1}\lambda \exp(-\lambda y^{\alpha}), \qquad 0 \le y < \infty, \qquad \alpha > 0, \qquad \lambda > 0$$

 α : shape parameter.

 ρ : the cure fraction parameter

Link-function

The parameter λ is linked to the linear predictor as:

$$\lambda = \exp(\eta)$$

Hyperparameters

The α parameter is represented as

$$\theta_1 = \log \alpha$$

and ρ is transformed to

$$\theta_2 = \log[\rho/(1-\rho)].$$

The priors are defined on θ .

Specification

Response variable y must be given using inla.surv()

Hyperparameter spesification and default values

doc The Weibull-cure likelihood (survival)
hyper

theta1

hyperid 81001
name log alpha
short.name a
initial 0
fixed FALSE
prior loggamma
param 25 25
to.theta function(x) log(x)
from.theta function(x) exp(x)

```
hyperid 81002
name logit probability
short.name prob
initial -1
fixed FALSE
prior gaussian
param -1 0.2
to.theta function(x) log(x/(1-x))
from.theta function(x) exp(x)/(1+exp(x))
survival TRUE
discrete FALSE
link default log neglog
pdf weibullcure
```

Example

In the following example we estimate the parameters in a simulated case

```
n = 1000
alpha = 2
beta = 2
rho = 0.5
x = runif(n)
censorTime = runif(n,0,2)
eta = 1+beta*x
lambda = exp(eta)
y = rweibull(n, shape= alpha, scale= lambda^(1/-alpha))
z = rbinom(n,size=1, prob=rho)
censoredEvent = (y > censorTime) | z
y0bs = y
yObs[censoredEvent] = censorTime[censoredEvent]
event = as.numeric(!censoredEvent)
data = list(y=inla.surv(yObs, event), x=x)
model=inla(
  y ~ x,
  family ="weibullcure",
  data=data,
  control.family = list(hyper=list(
      'log alpha' = list(
          prior='loggamma', param=c(1,1)),
      'logit probability' = list(
          prior='logitbeta', param=c(1,1))))
```

summary(model)

Notes

• Weibull model can be used for right censored, left censored, interval censored data. If the observed times y are large/huge, then this can cause numerical overflow in the likelihood routine. If you encounter this problem, try to scale the observatios, time = time / max(time) or similar.