## Exploratory Data Analysis

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## 1. Data Overview

In this study, the dataset we used is called 'colon', which is found in the 'survival' R package. These are data from one of the first successful trials of adjuvant chemotherapy for colon cancer. Levamisole is a low-toxicity compound previously used to treat worm infestations in animals; 5-FU is a moderately toxic (as these things go) chemotherapy agent. There are two records per person, one for recurrence and one for death. There are 1858 observations and 16 variables.

- id: patient id
- study: 1 for all patients
- rx: treatment Obs(ervation), Lev(amisole), Lev(amisole)+5-FU
- sex: sex (0 = Female, 1 = Male)
- age: observation age in years
- obstruct: obstruction of colon by tumour (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
- perfor: perforation of colon (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
- adhere: adherence to nearby organs (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
- nodes: number of lymph nodes with detectable cancer
- time: days until event or censoring
- status: censoring status (0 = Censored, 1 = Event)
- differ: differentiation of tumour (1 = Well, 2 = Moderate, 3 = Poor)
- extent: extent of local spread (1 = Submucosa, 2 = Muscle, 3 = Serosa, 4 = Contiguous structures)
- surg: time from surgery to registration (0 = Short, 1 = Long)
- node4: more than 4 positive lymph nodes (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
- etype: event type (1 = recurrence, 2 = death)

The primary endpoints are the death of patients and the recurrence of patients. The type of censoring is right censoring, which means patients left the study before their death.

```
colon_tb$surg <- factor(colon_tb$surg, levels = c(0,1), labels = c("Short", "Long"))</pre>
colon_tb$node4 <- factor(colon_tb$node4, levels = c(0,1), labels = c("No", "Yes"))</pre>
label(colon_tb$rx) <- "Treatment"</pre>
label(colon_tb$sex) <- "Sex"</pre>
label(colon_tb$age) <- "Age"</pre>
label(colon_tb$obstruct) <- "Obstruction of colon by tumour"</pre>
label(colon tb$perfor) <- "Perforation of colon"</pre>
label(colon_tb$adhere) <- "Adherence to nearby organs"</pre>
label(colon_tb$status) <- "Censoring status"</pre>
label(colon_tb$differ) <- "Differentiation of tumour"</pre>
label(colon_tb$extent) <- "Extent of local spread"</pre>
label(colon_tb$surg) <- "Time from surgery to registration"</pre>
label(colon_tb$node4) <- "More than 4 positive lymph nodes"</pre>
units(colon_tb$age) <- "years"</pre>
units(colon_tb$time) <- "days"</pre>
my.render.cont <- function(x) {</pre>
    with(stats.apply.rounding(stats.default(x), digits = 3),
         c("", "Mean (SD)" = sprintf("%s (± %s)", MEAN, SD)))
my.render.cat <- function(x) {</pre>
    c("", sapply(stats.default(x), function(y) with(y,
    sprintf("%d (%0.1f%%)", FREQ, PCT))))
# Baseline characteristic table for event death (with status)
output1 = table1(~ sex + age + obstruct + perfor + adhere + differ + extent + surg + node4| status*rx,
                 data = colon_tb %>% filter(etype == 2),
                 render.continuous = my.render.cont,
                  render.categorical = my.render.cat,
                 render.missing = NULL, overall = FALSE)
# Baseline characteristic table for event recurrence (with status)
output2 = table1(~ sex + age + obstruct + perfor + adhere + differ + extent + surg + node4| status*rx,
                 data = colon_tb %>% filter(etype == 1),
                 render.continuous = my.render.cont,
                  render.categorical = my.render.cat,
                  render.missing = NULL, overall = FALSE)
# Baseline characteristic table for event death (without status)
output3 = table1(~ sex + age + obstruct + perfor + adhere + differ + extent + surg + node4| rx,
                 data = colon_tb %>% filter(etype == 1),
                 render.continuous = my.render.cont,
                 render.categorical = my.render.cat,
                  render.missing = NULL, overall = FALSE)
# Baseline characteristic table for event recurrence (without status)
output4 = table1(~ sex + age + obstruct + perfor + adhere + differ + extent + surg + node4| rx,
                 data = colon_tb %>% filter(etype == 1),
                 render.continuous = my.render.cont,
                  render.categorical = my.render.cat,
```

```
render.missing = NULL, overall = FALSE)

save_table1 = function(output,file_name="temp.html"){
    css_path = system.file("table1_defaults_1.0/table1_defaults.css", package = "table1")
    css = sprintf('<style type="text/css">@import url(%s);</style>',css_path)
    cat(paste(css,output),file = file_name)
}

save_table1(output1,"./table/table1.html")
save_table1(output2,"./table/table2.html")
save_table1(output3,"./table/table3.html")
save_table1(output4,"./table/table4.html")

system("wkhtmltopdf --enable-local-file-access ./table/table1.html ./table/table1.pdf")
system("wkhtmltopdf --enable-local-file-access ./table/table2.html ./table/table2.pdf")
system("wkhtmltopdf --enable-local-file-access ./table/table3.html ./table/table3.pdf")
system("wkhtmltopdf --enable-local-file-access ./table/table4.html ./table/table4.pdf")
```

## 2. Overall Association Between Treatment Groups

```
colon_death = colon %>%
    subset(etype == 2) %>%
    mutate(death = ifelse(status == 1, 1, 0)) %>%
    mutate(tt_death = time, rx = as.factor(as.numeric(rx))) %>%
    select(id, rx, sex, obstruct, perfor, adhere, nodes, status, differ, extent, surg, node4, tt_death, d

colon_recur = colon %>%
    subset(etype == 1) %>%
    mutate(recur = ifelse(status == 1, 1, 0)) %>%
    mutate(tt_recur = time, rx = as.factor(as.numeric(rx))) %>%
    select(id, rx, tt_recur, recur)

colon_ass = merge(colon_death, colon_recur, by = c("id","rx")) %>%
    mutate(comp = ifelse(death == 1 || recur == 1, 1, 0)) %>%
    dplyr::arrange(id)

colon_ass$tt_comp = rje::rowMins(as.matrix((colon_ass[,c("tt_death", "tt_recur")])))

readr::write_csv(colon_ass, file = "./data/colon_tidy.csv")
```

Right now, I failed to output the table using R code. Thus, it will be represented in another sas file.