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## VI. Basic Data Layout for Understanding Analysis

Ordered failure times $t_{(i)}$	# of failures	# censored in $[t_{(i)}, t_{(i+1)})$	Risk set $R(t_{(i)})$
$t_{(0)} = 0$	$m_0 = 0$	$q_0$	$R(t_{(0)})$
$t_{(1)}$	$m_1$	$q_1$	$R(t_{(1)})$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$t_{(k)}$	$m_k$	$q_k$	$R(t_{(k)})$

- 1) Remove censored observations from ordered data
- 2) Order the remaining failure times, counting ties only once

$t_{(i)}$ : Ordered failure times

$m_i$ : # failures at time  $t_{(i)}$

$q_i$ : # censored in  $[t_{(i)}, t_{(i+1)})$

$R(t_{(i)})$ : the risk set; the collection of individuals who have survived at least until time  $t_{(i)}$ .

You leave the risk set if you're censored or if you fail.

## VII. Descriptive Measures of Survival Experience

$\bar{T}$ : average survival time (ignoring censored observations)

$\bar{h}$ : average hazard rate;  $\bar{h} = \frac{\# \text{ failures}}{\sum_{i=1}^n t_i}$

- As  $\bar{h} \uparrow$ , the probability of survival in the group  $\downarrow$
- $\bar{T}$  and  $\bar{h}$  are overall measures, not measures over time.
- To compare over time, you can compare Kaplan-Meier curves
- Can get median survivor time from KM curves.



### VIII. Example: Extended Remission Data

- Confounding variables (What exactly is confounding? I'll have to look that up).
- Interaction: The effect of the treatment may be different depending on the value of another variable.

So in this example, the problem is:  
Compare two groups after adjusting for confounding and interaction.

Some analyses that account for the other variables are  
1) To stratify on the other variables and compare survival curves for different strata; or  
2) To use proportional hazards or some other survival model.

### IX. Multivariable Example

Analogous to multiple regression

#### Example

13-year follow-up of fixed cohort

from Evans County, GA

$n=170$  white males (60+)

$T$  = years until death

Event = death

Explanatory variables:

- exposure variable — Social Network Index (SNI)
- confounders } AGE, systolic blood pressure, chronic disease,
- interaction variables } Quetelet's body size index, social class

### X. Math Models in Survival Analysis

Describe relationship between exposure variable and outcome variable