GLMM vs GEE

Alexander McLain

Contents

The data are from a randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, multicenter study comparing two oral treatments (denoted A and B) for toe-nail infection. Patients were evaluated for the degree of onycholysis (the degree of separation of the nail plate from the nail-bed) at baseline (week 0) and at weeks 4, 8, 12, 24, 36, and 48 thereafter. The onycholysis outcome variable is binary (none or mild versus moderate or severe). The binary outcome was evaluated on 294 patients comprising a total of 1908 measurements.

```
library(tidyverse)
toenail <- read.csv("toenail.csv")
head(toenail)</pre>
```

ID	Response	Treatment	Month	Visit
1	1	1	0.0000000	1
1	1	1	0.8571429	2
1	1	1	3.5357143	3
1	0	1	4.5357143	4
1	0	1	7.5357143	5
1	0	1	10.0357143	6

```
str(toenail)
```

```
\frac{0}{937} 971
```

```
8.0
Response
  0.0 -
                                                                        15
         0
                                                   10
                                              Month
library(lme4)
library(lmerTest)
fm <- Response ~ Treatment*(Month + log(Month+1)) + (1|ID)</pre>
system.time(glmm_int_50 <- glmer(formula = fm, data = toenail, nAGQ = 50,
                                 family = "binomial"))
      user system elapsed
            0.017 6.754
     6.718
system.time(glmm_int_20 <- glmer(formula = fm, data = toenail, nAGQ = 20,
                                family = "binomial"))
##
      user system elapsed
            0.003 4.661
     4.652
system.time(glmm_int_10 <- glmer(formula = fm, data = toenail, nAGQ = 10,</pre>
                                family = "binomial"))
##
      user system elapsed
     2.673
            0.003 2.676
system.time(glmm_int_5 <- glmer(formula = fm, data = toenail, nAGQ = 5,</pre>
                                family = "binomial"))
##
      user system elapsed
     3.075
            0.004 3.080
system.time(glmm_int_1 <- glmer(formula = fm, data = toenail, nAGQ = 1,</pre>
                                 family = "binomial"))
##
      user system elapsed
            0.004 3.472
system.time(glmm_int_0 <- glmer(formula = fm, data = toenail, nAGQ = 0,</pre>
                                 family = "binomial"))
```

```
0.173
           0.000
                    0.172
##
rbind( logLik(glmm_int_50), logLik(glmm_int_20), logLik(glmm_int_10),
       logLik(glmm_int_5) , logLik(glmm_int_1) , logLik(glmm_int_0))
                                         -621.3481
                                         -621.3342
                                         -621.4979
                                         -625.7075
                                         -624.2390
                                         -635.8513
VarCorr(glmm_int_50)
## Groups Name
                       Std.Dev.
## ID
           (Intercept) 4.089
VarCorr(glmm_int_5)
                       Std.Dev.
## Groups Name
           (Intercept) 3.7821
VarCorr(glmm_int_1)
## Groups Name
                       Std.Dev.
           (Intercept) 4.6598
VarCorr(glmm_int_0)
## Groups Name
                       Std.Dev.
          (Intercept) 3.6036
round( coef( summary( glmm_int_50)), 3)
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	$\Pr(> z)$
(Intercept)	-1.296	0.472	-2.742	0.006
Treatment	-0.150	0.644	-0.232	0.816
Month	-0.209	0.100	-2.091	0.037
$\log(Month + 1)$	-0.882	0.445	-1.983	0.047
Treatment:Month	-0.098	0.154	-0.633	0.527
$\frac{\text{Treatment:log}(\text{Month} + 1)}{\text{Treatment:log}(\text{Month} + 1)}$	-0.115	0.660	-0.173	0.862

round(coef(summary(glmm_int_1)), 3)

##

user system elapsed

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	$\Pr(> z)$
(Intercept)	-2.257	0.838	-2.693	0.007
Treatment	-0.320	0.750	-0.426	0.670
Month	-0.226	0.101	-2.246	0.025
$\log(Month + 1)$	-0.834	0.443	-1.885	0.059
Treatment:Month	-0.106	0.155	-0.687	0.492
$\underline{\text{Treatment:log}(\text{Month} + 1)}$	-0.078	0.655	-0.119	0.905

round(coef(summary(glmm_int_0)), 3)

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	$\Pr(> z)$
(Intercept)	-0.529	0.390	-1.357	0.175
Treatment	-0.046	0.553	-0.084	0.933
Month	-0.182	0.092	-1.981	0.048
$\log(Month + 1)$	-0.763	0.410	-1.859	0.063
Treatment:Month	-0.077	0.142	-0.541	0.589
Treatment:log(Month + 1)	-0.109	0.609	-0.178	0.858

Now let's fit the same model with a gee

	Estimate	Std.err	Wald	$\Pr(> W)$
(Intercept)	-0.435	0.178	5.985	0.014
Treatment	-0.049	0.248	0.038	0.845
Month	-0.108	0.054	4.044	0.044
$\log(Month + 1)$	-0.290	0.189	2.347	0.126
Treatment:Month	-0.096	0.103	0.872	0.350
Treatment:log(Month + 1)	0.108	0.311	0.120	0.729

round(coef(summary(glmm_int_50)), 3)

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	$\Pr(> z)$
(Intercept)	-1.296	0.472	-2.742	0.006
Treatment	-0.150	0.644	-0.232	0.816
Month	-0.209	0.100	-2.091	0.037
$\log(Month + 1)$	-0.882	0.445	-1.983	0.047
Treatment:Month	-0.098	0.154	-0.633	0.527
$\frac{1}{1}$ Treatment: log(Month + 1)	-0.115	0.660	-0.173	0.862

Hence, the parameter vector in the GEE model needs to be interpreted completely different from the parameter vector in the GLMM: - GEE: marginal interpretation - GLMM: conditional interpretation, conditionally upon level of random effects

In general, the model for the marginal average is not of the same parametric form as the conditional average in the GLMM.

For logistic mixed models, with normally distributed random intercepts, it can be shown that the marginal model can be well approximated by again a logistic model, but with parameters approximately satisfying

$$\frac{\beta_{GLMM}}{\beta_{GEE}} = \sqrt{c^2\sigma^2 + 1} > 1$$

where σ is the standard deviation of the random intercepts and c = 0.5881. In the toenail example we had random intercept with standard deviation:

	GLMM	GLMM/2.604	GEE
(Intercept)	-1.2955792	-0.4975343	-0.4349642
Treatment	-0.1496465	-0.0574679	-0.0485553
Month	-0.2085953	-0.0801057	-0.1079477
$\log(Month + 1)$	-0.8821684	-0.3387744	-0.2896097
Treatment:Month	-0.0976014	-0.0374813	-0.0958057
Treatment:log(Month + 1)	-0.1145764	-0.0440002	0.1078359

