

# Something About Prostate Cancer

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## Executive Summary

This is the executive summary. Unfortunately, it has to be typed in the .yaml header. The only other thing i can think of is to have a separate file for the abstract. I'm not sure I want to do this. But actually, this may not be so bad. Each section could have a different file. this might make things a bit easier to edit. because then i would only have to look at say, the conclusion file instead of having to scroll all the way down, passing it, scrolling up, passing it, etc.

## 1 Introduction

In this paper, we investigate the relationship between the results of various prostate related exams and whether tumor penetration of the prostatic capsule has occurred. The objective of this analysis is to determine if there are any factors that have a particularly influential relationship with prostatic capsule penetration. Additionally, we wish to develop a model to predict capsule penetration so it can be used as a diagnostic tool for future patients.

## 2 Methods

In this analysis we examine a subset of data collected by the Ohio State University Comprehensive Cancer Center as part of a study to determine the potential of standard exam results to predict whether a tumor will penetrate the prostatic capsule. Out of 380 patients, 153 have experienced capsule penetration and 227 have not. The data set contains six explanatory variables: the patients age and race, results of a digital rectal exam (DRE), whether capsular involvement was detected, Prostatic Specific Antigen (PSA) value, and total Gleason score. For a detailed description of each variable see Table 1. Observe that race is recorded as only Black or White. This may be the reason why three observations contain missing values for race. Perhaps three of the patients were neither Black nor White. However, without access to details of the study and the population considered, we can only speculate. Furthermore, the other variables in these observations do not point to any particular reason as to why race is not recorded<sup>1</sup>. Because of this, we decided to omit these three observations. The data set used for analysis then, consists of 377 observations. Of these, 151 patients have experienced tumor penetration of the prostatic capsule, and 226 have not.

To investigate the relationship between the covariates and tumor penetration status, we use a logistic regression model. The response is especially well balanced with 40% of the observations having capsular penetration and 60% not having penetration. As such, procedures designed to assist with class imbalances, such as downsampling, are not considered in this analysis. In addition to the explanatory variables included in the data set, all two-way interaction terms are examined. Using this as a starting point, the model is chosen via a backwards elimination procedure using Akaike

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<sup>1</sup>As in, some have experienced capsule penetration, the ages and PSA scores vary significantly across the observations, etc.

Table 1: Description of variables in the data set.

Name	Description	Details
penetrate	Tumor penetration of prostatic capsule?	Yes, no
age	Patient age	Years
race	Patient race	Black, White
dre	Results of digital rectal exam	No nodule, unilobar left, unilobar right, bilobar
caps	Detection of capsular involvement?	Yes, no
psa	Prostatic Specific Antigen value	mg/ml
gleason	Total Gleason score	0-10

Table 2: Results of digital rectal exam vs. whether tumor penetration of prostatic capsule occurred, marginalized by the digital rectal exam results.

	DRE Result			
	no nodule	unilobar left	unilobar right	bilobar
<b>No Penetration</b>	80.8	63.4	47.4	34.6
<b>Penetration</b>	19.2	36.6	52.6	65.4

Information Criteria (AIC) as the model selection criterion. (variable name) is not significant at the 0.05 level so it is subsequently removed, along with its corresponding interaction terms.

Diagnostics take the form of examining explanatory variable patterns. also do blah test.

log odds ratios were calculated, and predictions were made. predictive power was examined through a confusion matrix. What's more important here, false negatives or false positives?

### 3 Analysis

#### 3.1 Exploratory Analysis

We begin by inspecting tables of the categorical variables against whether tumor penetration has occurred. Rather than examining contingency tables of counts, we find it more informative to view tables marginalized by the covariates. This provides more context by allowing us to see, for example, the proportion of Black patients who had tumor penetration and the proportion who did not. Table 2 displays the proportion of patients who did and did not experience tumor penetration of the prostatic capsule grouped by the results of a digital rectal exam. It shows that the majority of patients who do not have a nodule have not experience tumor penetration. For those patients who did have a nodule, the rate of tumor penetration is reversed. The most pronounced difference is for patients who had a bilobar nodule with 65% experiencing tumor penetration. The relationship we see here tells us that DRE results will likely be a valuable predictor.

The relationship for the remaining categorical variables can be found in Tables 3 to 5 in the appendix. For detection of capsular involvement and Gleason score, we find a similar story as DRE results. For patients where capsular involvement was detected, tumor penetration occurred at more than twice the rate than patients where involvement was not detected (35% vs. 75%). As Gleason score

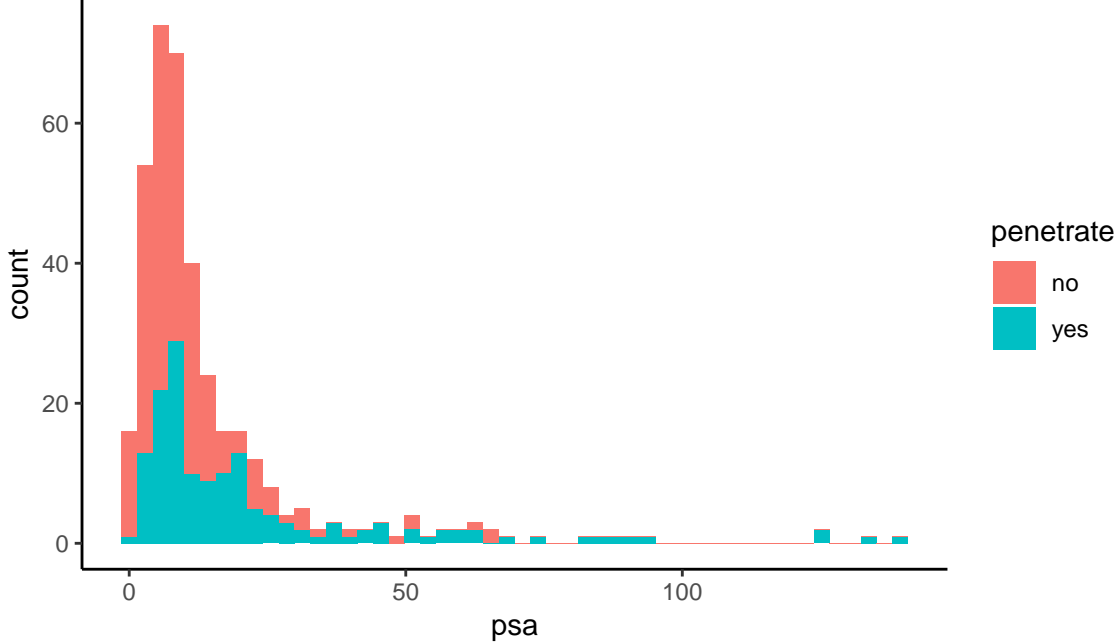


Figure 1: Histogram of prostatic specific antigen value colored by whether tumor penetration of prostatic capsule occurred.

increases from zero to nine, the tumor penetration rate increases from zero to 92%. Where we do not see a significant change in the rate of tumor penetration is with race. Both Black and White patients have a tumor penetration rate of approximately 40%.

For the numeric variables, we examine summary statistics and plots of age and PSA grouped by whether prostatic capsule penetration has occurred. Summary statistics and a box plot for age can be found in Table 6 and Figure 2. There is virtually no difference in the age distribution of patients who have experience tumor penetration and those who have not. As such, we do not expect it to make a significant contribution to our model. On the other hand, PSA value seems like it may be an important predictor. Figure 1 is a histogram of PSA value where color indicates tumor penetration of the prostatic capsule. The distribution has a similar shape for low PSA values however, for PSA values above 67 mg/ml there are no cases where tumor penetration has occurred.

Before we move on to the modeling phase of our analysis, it might be beneficial to summarize what we have found so far.

### 3.2 Modeling and Diagnostics

To model the relationship between tumor penetration and the predictor variables, we use a logistic regression model. As most of the covariates are tests covering different aspects of of the prostate, it is not hard to imagine there some of them connected in their relationship with tumor penetration. For this reason, the initial model is fit using all first-order interaction terms. This serves as the starting point for model selection which is done via stepwise regression with AIC as the selection criteria. The model chosen via the stepwise procedure includes the variables

## 4 Conclusion

Table 3: Race vs. whether tumor penetration of prostatic capsule has occurred, marginalized by race.

	<b>Race</b>	
	white	black
<b>No Penetration</b>	59.8	61.1
<b>Penetration</b>	40.2	38.9

Table 4: Detection of capsular involvement vs. whether tumor penetration of prostatic capsule occurred, marginalized by capsular involvement.

	<b>Capsular Involvement</b>	
	no	yes
<b>No Penetration</b>	64.1	25.0
<b>Tumor Penetration</b>	35.9	75.0

## Appendix

### A Exploratory Analysis

#### A.1 Tables

#### A.2 Figures

### B Model Building and Diagnostics

#### B.1 Intermediate Models

#### B.2 Diagnostics

### C R Code

Table 5: Total Gleason score vs. whether tumor penetration of prostatic capsule occurred, marginalized by Gleason score.

	<b>Gleason Score</b>						
	0	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>No Penetration</b>	100.0	100.0	91.0	72.5	43.3	20.7	7.7
<b>Tumor Penetration</b>	0.0	0.0	9.0	27.5	56.7	79.3	92.3

Table 6: Summary statistics of patient age grouped by whether tumor penetration of prostatic capsule occurred.

	<b>min</b>	<b>median</b>	<b>mean</b>	<b>max</b>
<b>No Penetration</b>	50.0	67.0	66.3	79.0
<b>Tumor Penetration</b>	47.0	66.0	65.7	79.0

Table 7: Summary statistics for prostatic specific antigen value grouped by whether tumor penetration of prostatic capsule occurred.

	<b>min</b>	<b>median</b>	<b>mean</b>	<b>max</b>
<b>No Penetration</b>	0.3	7.5	10.0	66.7
<b>Tumor Penetration</b>	1.4	12.9	23.1	139.7

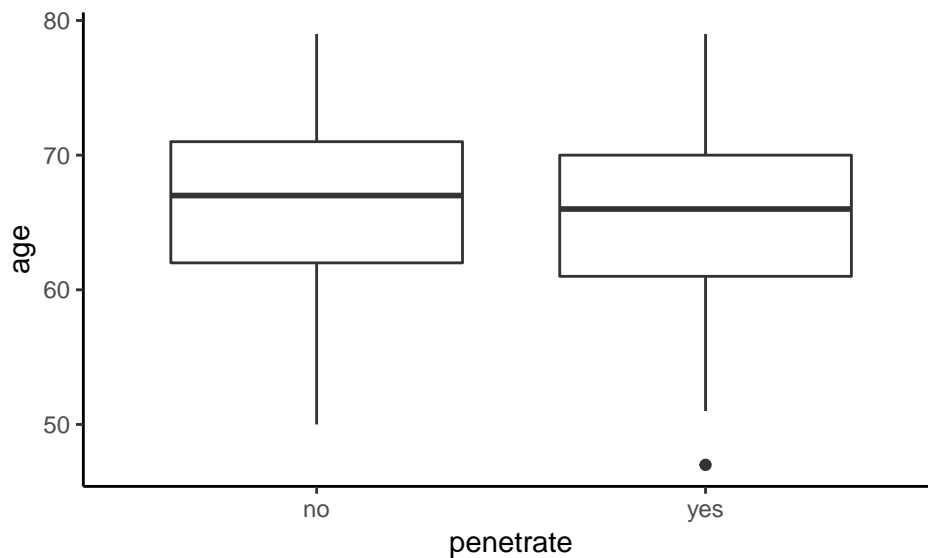


Figure 2: Boxplot of age vs. whether tumor penetration of prostatic capsule occurred.

Table 8: Coefficient, standard error, and p-value for model chosen via stepwise procedure.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>SE</b>	<b>p-value</b>
(Intercept)	-28.15	12.36	0.023
age	0.29	0.18	0.107
raceblack	-0.01	0.66	0.988
dreunilobar left	7.30	4.01	0.069
dreunilobar right	-0.29	4.20	0.944
drebilobar	2.67	5.29	0.614
psa	0.04	0.01	0.001
gleason	3.94	1.84	0.032
age:dreunilobar left	-0.10	0.06	0.095
age:dreunilobar right	0.03	0.06	0.646
age:drebilobar	-0.02	0.08	0.821
age:gleason	-0.04	0.03	0.110
raceblack:psa	-0.03	0.02	0.134