Survival Ensembles

Torsten Hothorn^{1,*}, Peter Bühlmann², Sandrine Dudoit³, Annette Molinaro⁴ and Mark J. van der Laan³

 1 Institut für Statistik Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München Ludwigstraße 33, D-80539 München, Germany Tel: ++49-9131-8522707 Fax: ++49-9131-8525740

Torsten.Hothorn@R-project.org

²Seminar für Statistik, ETH Zürich, CH-8032 Zürich, Switzerland buhlmann@stat.math.ethz.ch

³Division of Biostatistics, University of California, Berkeley 140 Earl Warren Hall, #7360, Berkeley, CA 94720-7360, USA sandrine@stat.Berkeley.EDU laan@stat.Berkeley.EDU

⁴Division of Biostatistics, Epidemiology and Public Health Yale University School of Medicine, 206 LEPH 60 College Street PO Box 208034, New Haven CT 06520-8034 annette.molinaro@yale.edu

1 Illustrations and Applications

This document reproduces the data analyses presented in Hothorn et al. (2006). For a description of the theory behind applications shown here we refer to the original manuscript. The results differ slightly due to technical changes or bug-fixes in **mboost** that have been implemented after the paper was printed.

1.1 Acute myeloid leukemia

Data preprocessing Compute IPC weights, define risk score and set up learning sample:

R> ### compute IPC weights
R> AMLw <- IPCweights(Surv(clinical\$time, clinical\$event))</pre>

```
R> ### risk score
R> risk <- rep(0, nrow(clinical))</pre>
R> rlev <- levels(clinical[, "Cytogenetic.group"])</pre>
R> risk[clinical[, "Cytogenetic.group"] %in% rlev[c(7,8,4)]] <- "low"</pre>
R> risk[clinical[, "Cytogenetic.group"] %in% rlev[c(5, 9)]] <- "intermediate"</pre>
R> risk[clinical[, "Cytogenetic.group"] %in% rlev[-c(4,5, 7,8,9)]] <- "high"
R> risk <- as.factor(risk)</pre>
R> ### set-up learning sample
R> AMLlearn <- cbind(clinical[, c("time", "Sex", "Age", "LDH", "WBC",
                              "FLT3.aberration.", "MLL.PTD", "Tx.Group.")],
                    risk = risk,
                     iexpressions[, colnames(iexpressions) %in% selgenes[["Clone.ID"]]])
R> cc <- complete.cases(AMLlearn)</pre>
R> AMLlearn <- AMLlearn[AMLw > 0 & cc,]
R> AMLw <- AMLw[AMLw > 0 & cc]
Model fitting Fit random forest for censored data
R> ### controls for tree growing
R> ctrl <- ctree_control(testtype = "Teststatistic",</pre>
                            teststat = "maximum", mincriterion = .1, minsplit = 5)
R> ### was: cforest_control(mincriterion = 0.1, mtry = 5, minsplit = 5, ntree = 250)
R.>
R> ### fit random forest for censored data (warnings are OK here)
R> AMLrf <- cforest(log(time) ~ ., data = AMLlearn, control = ctrl,</pre>
                       weights = AMLw, mtry = 5, ntree = 250,
                       perturb = list(replace = TRUE, fraction = 0.632))
and L_2Boosting for censored data
R> AMLl2b <- glmboost(I(log(time)) ~ ., data = AMLlearn, weights = AMLw,</pre>
                          control = boost_control(mstop = 5000))
   Compute fitted values
R> ### restrict number of boosting iterations and inspect selected variables
R> AML12b <- AML12b[mstop(aic)]</pre>
R> cAML <- coef(AML12b)
R> cAML[abs(cAML) > 0]
    (Intercept)
                                         WBC
       0.56429 0.00598 -0.00562
    MLL.PTDyes Tx.Group.AUTO Tx.Group.Ind
                 0.45430
      -0.31539
                                 -2.12161
 `IMAGE:145643` `IMAGE:345601` `IMAGE:377560`
                 0.00430
       0.10626
                                     0.02757
`IMAGE:2043415` `IMAGE:1584563` `IMAGE:347035`
 0.05509
`IMAGE:262695`
                 -0.00259
                                 -0.00848
                 `IMAGE:26418` `IMAGE:950479`
       0.02696
```

0.03717

0.00802

R> ### AIC criterion
R> plot(aic <- AIC(AML12b))</pre>

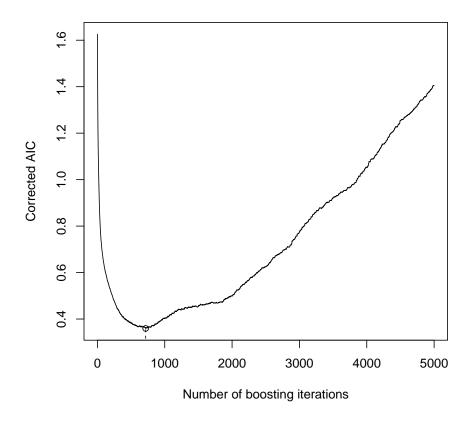


Figure 1: AIC criterion for AML data.

```
`IMAGE:1534700` `IMAGE:1472689` `IMAGE:1526826`
 0.02836 0.02256 -0.02784

`IMAGE:786302` `IMAGE:243614` `IMAGE:417884`
0.04493 -0.05667 -0.02488

`IMAGE:1592006` `IMAGE:884333` `IMAGE:133273`

-0.03551 0.01281 0.02579

`IMAGE:950888` `IMAGE:809533` `IMAGE:49389`
                               -0.02489
                                     0.02579
                 -0.05835 0.12105
      0.03485
 `IMAGE:856174` `IMAGE:435036` `IMAGE:491751`
 -0.11085 -0.02452 -0.07884
 `IMAGE:756405` `IMAGE:129032` `IMAGE:1610168`
       0.00853 -0.11582
                                     0.01380
  `IMAGE:2566064` `IMAGE:565083` `IMAGE:843028`
      0.01547
                 0.18756 0.06983
  `IMAGE: 68794` `IMAGE: 488505` `IMAGE: 291756`
 0.07614 0.27846 0.09945

`IMAGE:810801` `IMAGE:1702742` `IMAGE:380462`
                               0.09949
      0.04659 -0.01045 -0.09573
 `IMAGE:154472` `IMAGE:302540` `IMAGE:135221`
      -0.14547 0.01888 -0.03668
`IMAGE:1567220`
       0.04851
R> ### fitted values
R> AMLprf <- predict(AMLrf, newdata = AMLlearn)</pre>
R> AMLpb <- predict(AML12b, newdata = AMLlearn)
     Node-positive breast cancer
Data preprocessing Compute IPC weights and set up learning sample:
R> ### attach data
R> data("GBSG2", package = "TH.data")
R> ### IPC weights
R> GBSG2w <- IPCweights(Surv(GBSG2$time, GBSG2$cens))
R> ### set-up learning sample
R> GBSG2learn <- cbind(GBSG2[,-which(names(GBSG2) %in% c("time", "cens"))],
                    ltime = log(GBSG2$time))
R> n <- nrow(GBSG2learn)</pre>
Model fitting
R> ### linear model
R> LMmod <- lm(ltime ~ . , data = GBSG2learn, weights = GBSG2w)
R> LMerisk <- sum((GBSG21earn$1time - predict(LMmod))^2*GBSG2w) / n
```

R> ### regression tree R> pos <- GBSG2w > 0

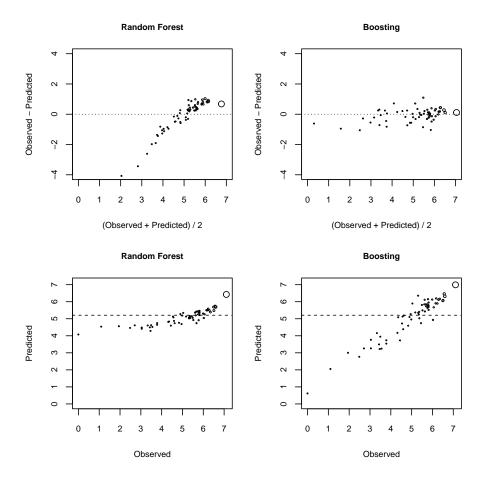


Figure 2: AML data: Reproduction of Figure 1.

```
R> TRerisk <- sum((GBSG21earn$ltime[pos] - predict(TRmod))^2*GBSG2w[pos]) / n</pre>
R> ### tree controls
R> ctrl <- ctree_control(testtype = "Teststatistic",</pre>
                           teststat = "maximum", mincriterion = qnorm(.95),
                           minsplit = 5)
R> ### was: cforest_control(mincriterion = qnorm(0.95), mtry = 5,
                            minsplit = 5, ntree = 100)
R>
R> ### fit random forest for censored data (warnings are OK here)
R> RFmod <- cforest(ltime ~ . , data = GBSG2learn, weights = GBSG2w,</pre>
                      control = ctrl, mtry = 5, ntree = 100,
                      perturb = list(replace = TRUE,
                          fraction = 0.632 * sum(GBSG2w > 0)))
R> ### fit L2 boosting for censored data
R> L2Bmod <- glmboost(ltime ~ ., data = GBSG2learn, weights = GBSG2w,
                         control = boost_control(mstop = 250))
R> ### with Huber loss function
R> L2BHubermod <- glmboost(ltime ~ ., data = GBSG2learn, weights = GBSG2w,</pre>
                             family = Huber(d = log(2))
   Compute fitted values:
R> GBSG2Hp <- predict(L2BHubermod, newdata = GBSG2learn)
R> L2Berisk <- sum((GBSG2learn$ltime - predict(L2Bmod, newdata = GBSG2learn))^2*GBSG2w) / n
R> RFerisk <- sum((GBSG2learn$ltime - predict(RFmod, newdata = GBSG2learn))^2*GBSG2w) / n
```

R> TRmod <- rpart(ltime $\tilde{\ }$. , data = GBSG2learn, weights = GBSG2w,

subset = pos)

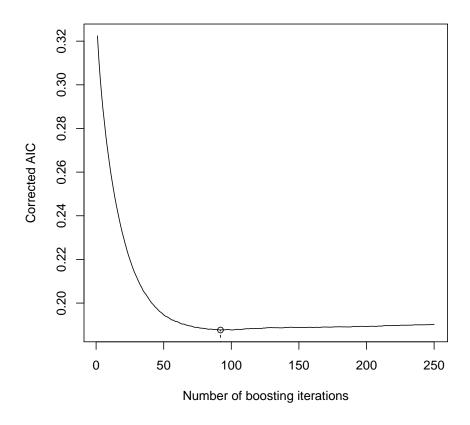


Figure 3: AIC criterion for GBSG2 data.

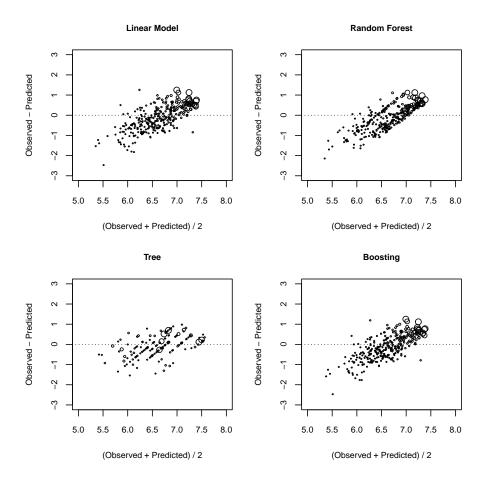


Figure 4: GBSG-2 data: Reproduction of Figure 3.

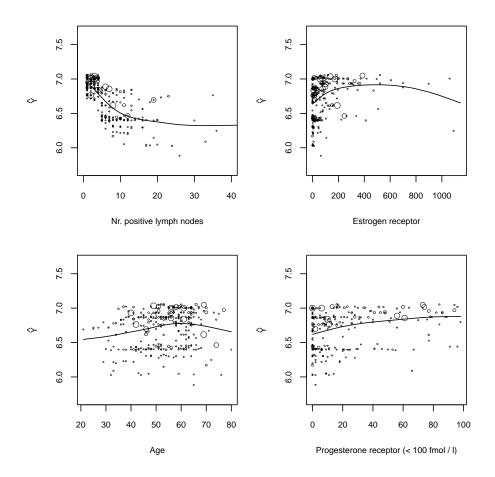


Figure 5: GBSG-2 data: Reproduction of Figure 5.

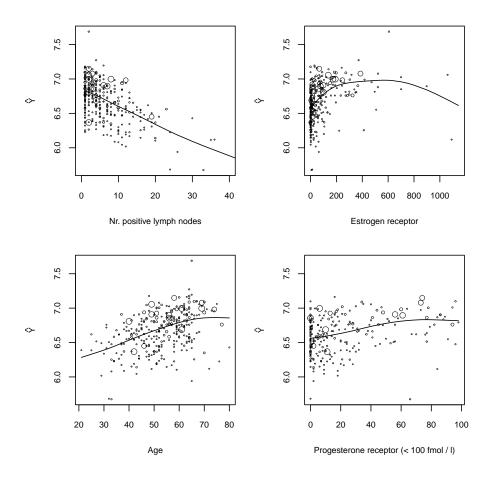


Figure 6: GBSG-2 data: Reproduction of Figure 6.

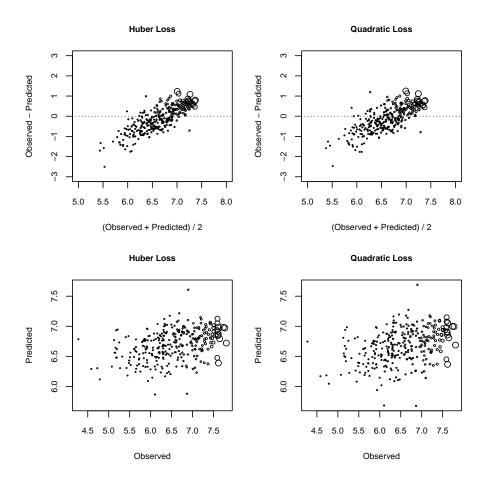


Figure 7: GBSG-2 data: Reproduction of Figure 7.

References

T. Hothorn, P. Bühlmann, S. Dudoit, A. Molinaro, and M. van der Laan. Survival ensembles. *Biostatistics*, 7:355–373, 2006.