Task 5 - Rohit Garg

1. Objective

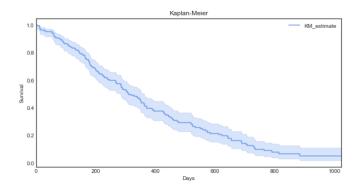
The current analysis is done to understand the survival in patients with advanced lung cancer from the North Central Cancer Treatment Group.

- Determine the survival curve through the Kaplan Meyer Estimator
- Understand differences between Males and Females
- Driver Analysis with Cox Proportional Hazard

2. Survival Analysis

Survival Analysis is very common for Subscription type businesses.

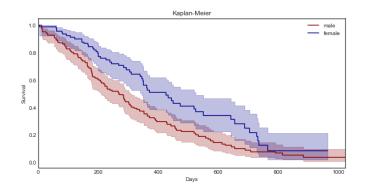
- **Kaplan Meier Estimator** is non-parametric statistic used to estimate the survival function (probability of a person surviving) from the lifetime data. In medical research, it is often used to measure the fraction of patients living for a specific time after treatment or diagnosis.
- **Right Censoring** is done. The subject under observation is still alive. In this case, we can not have our timing when our event of interest (death) occurs.



At time 0 days 100% of patients survived. After 6 months 75% of patients survived After 9 months 50% of patients survived After 15 months 25% of patients survived After 3 years 0% of patients survived

Log Rank Test is done to test if there are statistical differences in the survival distribution of 2 groups

- **Null Hypothesis** is there is no difference between both groups
- If **p value > 0.05** then we accept the null hypothesis



test_statistic: 10.33 p-value: <0.005 -log2(p): 9.57

Hence, we reject the null hypothesis and claim that the survival rate for male and female are very different

3. Cox Proportional Hazard Regression

Survival Analysis does not allow other predictors. Thus, Cox Proportional Hazard regression helps to determine the relationship between the survival time of a subject and one or more predictor variables

It is observed that **sex** and **ph.ecog** are the key predictors.

	coef	exp(coe	f) se(coef)	Z	р	-log2(p)	ph.ecog						-		
sex	-0.51	0.6	0.20	-2.59	0.01	6.71									
ph.ecog	0.48	1.6	0.13	3.65	<0.005	11.88									
	Conco	rdance	0.64												
	Par	tial AIC	1000.75												
g-likeli	ihood ra	tio test	19.48 on 2 df												
-log2(p) of II-ra	tio test	14.05				sex		-	-0					
									-0.75	-0.50	-0.25 log(HR	0.00 (95% CI)	0.25	0.5	0