

Survival Analysis HW 4

Mario Ibanez

February 16, 2016

4.1)

Using the data reported in section 1.3, find the quantities specified below for the AML low-risk and AML high-risk groups. Note that most of these quantities are worked out in detail in Example 4.2 and its continuations for the ALL group.

a) Estimate the survival functions and their standard deviations for the AML low-risk and AML high-risk groups.

b) Estimate the cumulative hazard rates and their standard errors for the AML low-risk and AML high-risk groups.

c) Provide a crude estimate of the hazard rates for each group based on the estimates obtained in (b).

I will do parts a), b), and c) all together.

From the data set, the time that is used is the column *t2 - Disease Free Survival Time (Time To Relapse, Death Or End Of Study)* and the event column is *d3 - Disease Free Survival Indicator (1-Dead Or Relapsed, 0-Alive Disease Free)*. We are studying the time until the patient is no longer disease-free, which occurs when the patient either dies or relapses.

The Kaplan-Meier estimates and their estimated standard deviation were straightforward using *R*. The cumulative hazard functions and their standard deviations were calculated in *R* using the equations

$$\hat{H}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t \leq t_1 \\ \sum_{t_i \leq t} \frac{d_i}{Y_i} & \text{if } t_1 \leq t \end{cases}$$

and

$$\sigma_H^2(t) = \sum_{t_i \leq t} \frac{d_i}{Y_i^2}$$

The estimated hazard rates were more difficult to calculate. The textbook mentions rates in terms of events per month. I made a rough estimate of the number of events per month by

$$\text{events per month at } t_i \approx \frac{H_{t_{i+1}} - H_{t_i}}{t_{i+1} - t_i} (30)$$

The fraction gives a very rough estimate of events per day, and then multiplying by 30 gives the corresponding rough estimate of events per month. A more sophisticated approach could be used.

The estimates for the *ALL* group:

t_i	Y_i	d_i	$\hat{S}(t_i)$	$\sqrt{\hat{V}[\hat{S}(t_i)]}$	$\tilde{H}(t_i)$	$\sigma_H(t_i)$	Events/Month
1	38	1	0.9737	0.0260	0.0263	0.0263	0.0150
55	37	1	0.9474	0.0362	0.0533	0.0377	0.0439
74	36	1	0.9211	0.0437	0.0811	0.0468	0.0714
86	35	1	0.8947	0.0498	0.1097	0.0549	0.0490
104	34	1	0.8684	0.0548	0.1391	0.0623	0.3030
107	33	1	0.8421	0.0592	0.1694	0.0692	0.4688
109	32	1	0.8158	0.0629	0.2007	0.0760	0.9677
110	31	1	0.7895	0.0661	0.2329	0.0825	0.1667
122	30	2	0.7368	0.0714	0.2996	0.0950	0.1531
129	28	1	0.7105	0.0736	0.3353	0.1015	0.0258
172	27	1	0.6842	0.0754	0.3723	0.1081	0.0577
192	26	1	0.6579	0.0770	0.4108	0.1147	0.6000
194	25	1	0.6316	0.0783	0.4508	0.1215	0.0362
230	23	1	0.6041	0.0795	0.4943	0.1290	0.0296
276	22	1	0.5767	0.0805	0.5397	0.1368	0.0255
332	21	1	0.5492	0.0812	0.5873	0.1449	0.0294
383	20	1	0.5217	0.0817	0.6373	0.1532	0.0451
418	19	1	0.4943	0.0819	0.6900	0.1620	0.0347
466	18	1	0.4668	0.0818	0.7455	0.1713	0.0840
487	17	1	0.4394	0.0815	0.8044	0.1811	0.0481
526	16	1	0.4119	0.0809	0.8669	0.1916	0.0258
609	14	1	0.3825	0.0803	0.9383	0.2045	0.0435
662	13	1	0.3531	0.0793	1.0152	0.2185	0.0000

An estimate of the average events per month over the first 526 days for the cumulative hazard function is

$$30 * \frac{0.8669 - 0.0263}{526 - 1} = 0.04803429$$

This provides a much smoother approximation than the rough approximation calculated each day found in the table.

The estimates for the *AML low-risk* group:

t_i	Y_i	d_i	$\hat{S}(t_i)$	$\sqrt{\hat{V}[\hat{S}(t_i)]}$	$\tilde{H}(t_i)$	$\sigma_H(t_i)$	Events/Month
10	54	1	0.9815	0.0183	0.0185	0.0185	0.0226
35	53	1	0.9630	0.0257	0.0374	0.0264	0.0444
48	52	1	0.9444	0.0312	0.0566	0.0327	0.1176
53	51	1	0.9259	0.0356	0.0762	0.0381	0.0231
79	50	1	0.9074	0.0394	0.0962	0.0430	0.6122
80	49	1	0.8889	0.0428	0.1166	0.0476	0.0250
105	48	1	0.8704	0.0457	0.1375	0.0520	0.0060
211	47	1	0.8519	0.0483	0.1587	0.0562	0.0815
219	46	1	0.8333	0.0507	0.1805	0.0602	0.0230
248	45	1	0.8148	0.0529	0.2027	0.0642	0.0284
272	44	1	0.7963	0.0548	0.2254	0.0681	0.0436
288	43	1	0.7778	0.0566	0.2487	0.0720	0.0077
381	42	1	0.7593	0.0582	0.2725	0.0758	0.0813
390	41	1	0.7407	0.0596	0.2969	0.0796	0.0312
414	40	1	0.7222	0.0610	0.3219	0.0835	0.1099
421	39	1	0.7037	0.0621	0.3475	0.0873	0.0132
481	38	1	0.6852	0.0632	0.3738	0.0912	0.1622
486	37	1	0.6667	0.0642	0.4009	0.0951	0.0069
606	36	1	0.6481	0.0650	0.4286	0.0991	0.0245
641	35	1	0.6296	0.0657	0.4572	0.1031	0.0140
704	34	1	0.6111	0.0663	0.4866	0.1072	0.0207
748	33	1	0.5926	0.0669	0.5169	0.1114	0.0037
1063	26	1	0.5698	0.0681	0.5554	0.1179	0.1091
1074	25	1	0.5470	0.0691	0.5954	0.1245	0.0044
2204	6	1	0.4558	0.1012	0.7621	0.2080	0.0000

An estimate of the average events per month over the first 600 days for the cumulative hazard function is

$$30 * \frac{0.4286 - 0.0185}{606 - 10} = 0.02064262$$

The estimates for the *AML high-risk* group:

t_i	Y_i	d_i	$\hat{S}(t_i)$	$\sqrt{\hat{V}[\hat{S}(t_i)]}$	$\tilde{H}(t_i)$	$\sigma_H(t_i)$	Events/Month
2	45	1	0.9778	0.0220	0.0222	0.0222	0.0487
16	44	1	0.9556	0.0307	0.0449	0.0318	0.0436
32	43	1	0.9333	0.0372	0.0682	0.0394	0.0952
47	42	2	0.8889	0.0468	0.1158	0.0518	0.7500
48	40	1	0.8667	0.0507	0.1408	0.0575	0.0513
63	39	1	0.8444	0.0540	0.1665	0.0630	0.7895
64	38	1	0.8222	0.0570	0.1928	0.0683	0.0811
74	37	1	0.8000	0.0596	0.2198	0.0734	0.4167
76	36	1	0.7778	0.0620	0.2476	0.0785	0.2143
80	35	1	0.7556	0.0641	0.2762	0.0835	0.2206
84	34	1	0.7333	0.0659	0.3056	0.0886	0.1010
93	33	1	0.7111	0.0676	0.3359	0.0936	0.1339
100	32	1	0.6889	0.0690	0.3671	0.0987	0.1935
105	31	1	0.6667	0.0703	0.3994	0.1038	0.1250
113	30	1	0.6444	0.0714	0.4327	0.1090	0.5172
115	29	1	0.6222	0.0723	0.4672	0.1144	0.2143
120	28	1	0.6000	0.0730	0.5029	0.1198	0.0300
157	27	1	0.5778	0.0736	0.5399	0.1254	0.2308
162	26	1	0.5556	0.0741	0.5784	0.1312	0.6000
164	25	1	0.5333	0.0744	0.6184	0.1371	0.3125
168	24	1	0.5111	0.0745	0.6601	0.1433	0.0870
183	23	1	0.4889	0.0745	0.7036	0.1498	0.0231
242	22	1	0.4667	0.0744	0.7490	0.1565	0.0549
268	21	1	0.4444	0.0741	0.7966	0.1636	0.3000
273	20	1	0.4222	0.0736	0.8466	0.1711	0.0351
318	19	1	0.4000	0.0730	0.8993	0.1790	0.0370
363	18	1	0.3778	0.0723	0.9548	0.1874	0.0654
390	17	1	0.3556	0.0714	1.0136	0.1964	0.0586
422	16	1	0.3333	0.0703	1.0761	0.2061	0.0588
456	15	1	0.3111	0.0690	1.1428	0.2166	0.1948
467	14	1	0.2889	0.0676	1.2142	0.2281	0.0146
625	13	1	0.2667	0.0659	1.2912	0.2407	0.0481
677	12	1	0.2444	0.0641	1.3745	0.2547	0.0000

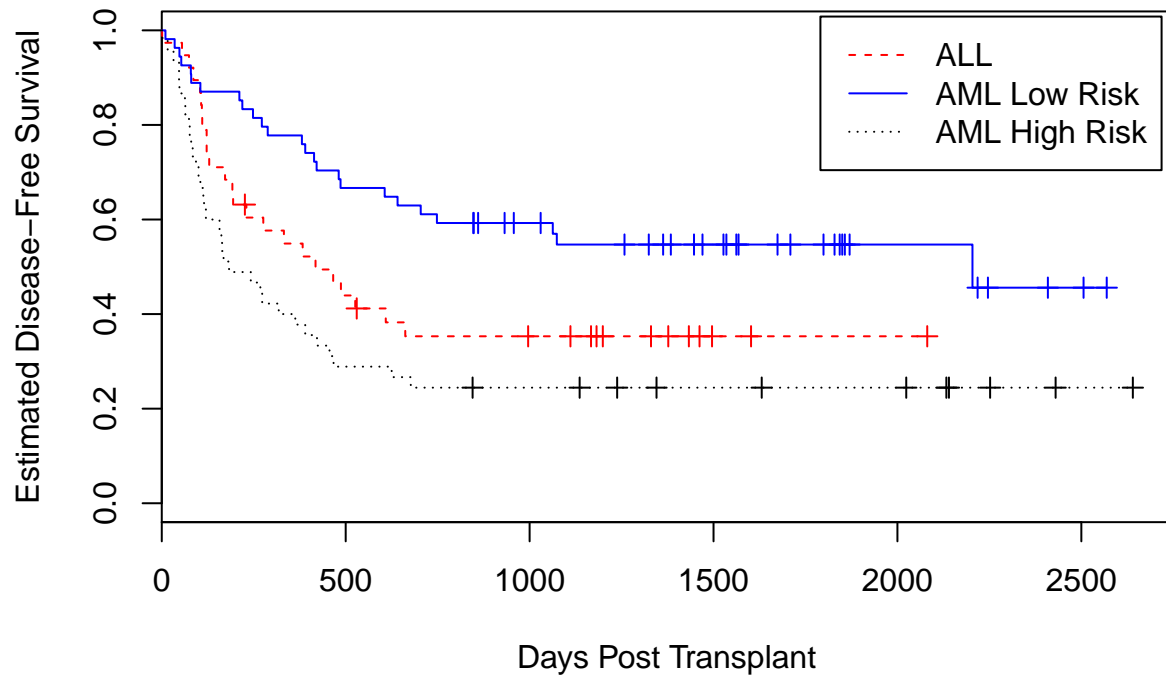
An estimate of the average events per month over the first 600 days for the cumulative hazard function is

$$30 * \frac{1.2912 - 0.0222}{625 - 2} = 0.06110754$$

These estimates of 0.06 events per month for *AML high-risk*, 0.02 events per month for *AML low-risk*, and 0.048 events per month for *ALL* agree with what was mentioned in the textbook.

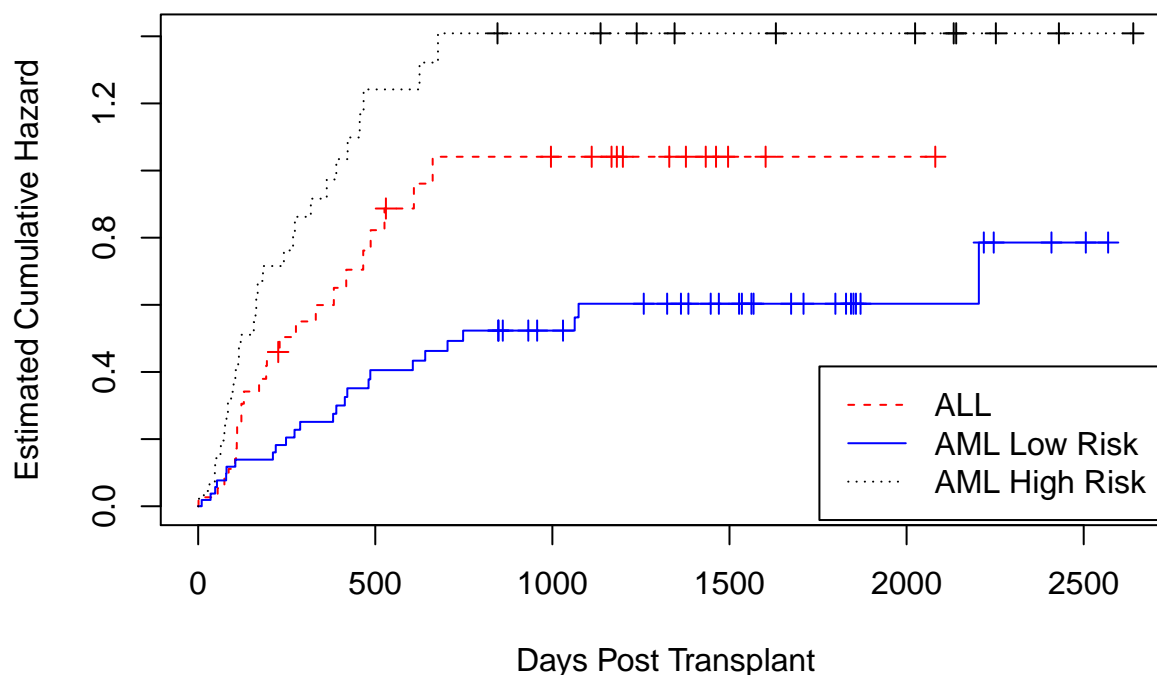
Below is a plot of the Kaplan-Meier estimates for the three groups:

Kaplan–Meier Curves



And below is a plot of the estimated cumulative hazard curves for the three groups. Note, these curves are not the Nelson-Aalen estimators $\tilde{H}(t_i)$. These are the transformations of the Kaplan-Meier estimates: $\hat{H}(t_i) = -\ln(\hat{S}(t_i))$. Since the sample sizes are not small and the estimators are asymptotically equivalent, these curves should look approximately like the Nelson-Aalen curves.

Estimated Cumulative Hazard Curves



d) Estimate the mean time to death, and find 95% confidence intervals for the mean survival time for both the AML low-risk and AML high-risk groups.

For these calculations, I used the `stepfun()` function in *R* which creates a function object of the survival curves. I then passed these to the function `integrate()`. The way these step functions were created, their final value is whatever the value is at the last observation. I followed the book's example and integrated these curves from day = 0 to day = 2081 so that each mean can be compared with each other. My results were close to the books answers.

Here is a table of my results:

Disease Group	Mean Restricted to 2081 Days	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval
ALL	899.5	146.1	[613.144, 1185.856]
AML low-risk	1314.9	119.4	[1080.876, 1548.924]
AML high-risk	661.4	122.9	[420.516, 902.284]

These values are similar to the book's values:

<i>Disease Group</i>	<i>Mean Restricted to 2081 days</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>95% Confidence Interval</i>
ALL	899.3 days	150.3 days	606.6–1193.9 days
AML low risk	1315.2 days	118.8 days	1082.4–1548.0 days
AML high risk	655.67 days	122.9 days	414.8–896.5 days

e) Work out estimates of the median time to death and find 95% confidence intervals for the median survival time for both the AML low-risk and AML high-risk groups using the linear, log-transformed and arcsine-square root formulas.

These were calculated with some *R* code:

ALL group

This is Table 4.7 in the textbook which I recreated for completeness:

time	surv	std.err	linear	log	arcsine
1	0.974	0.026	18.242	3.258	7.674
55	0.947	0.036	12.350	3.607	6.829
74	0.921	0.044	9.625	3.691	6.172
86	0.895	0.050	7.929	3.657	5.609
104	0.868	0.055	6.719	3.557	5.107
107	0.842	0.059	5.783	3.412	4.645
109	0.816	0.063	5.022	3.236	4.214
110	0.789	0.066	4.377	3.036	3.806
122	0.737	0.071	3.316	2.582	3.042
129	0.711	0.074	2.862	2.334	2.679
172	0.684	0.075	2.443	2.074	2.326
192	0.658	0.077	2.052	1.804	1.981
194	0.632	0.078	1.681	1.524	1.642
230	0.604	0.080	1.309	1.220	1.290
276	0.577	0.081	0.952	0.909	0.945
332	0.549	0.081	0.606	0.590	0.604
383	0.522	0.082	0.266	0.263	0.266
418	0.494	0.082	-0.070	-0.070	-0.070
466	0.467	0.082	-0.406	-0.411	-0.405
487	0.439	0.081	-0.744	-0.759	-0.741
526	0.412	0.081	-1.090	-1.114	-1.078
609	0.382	0.080	-1.464	-1.497	-1.437
662	0.353	0.079	-1.853	-1.886	-1.798

The estimated median is 418 days. In the final three columns, we look for values that are between -1.96 and 1.96. The 95% confidence intervals for the median are:

Type	Interval
Linear	[194, ∞]
Log	[192, ∞]
Arcsine	[194, ∞]

AML low-risk

This is the corresponding table for the group *AML low-risk*:

time	surv	std.err	linear	log	arcsine
10	0.981	0.018	26.244	3.613	9.537
35	0.963	0.026	18.014	4.116	8.697
48	0.944	0.031	14.258	4.322	8.046
53	0.926	0.036	11.951	4.395	7.492
79	0.907	0.039	10.328	4.392	6.999
80	0.889	0.043	9.093	4.339	6.548
105	0.870	0.046	8.103	4.251	6.130
211	0.852	0.048	7.278	4.136	5.736
219	0.833	0.051	6.573	4.001	5.362
248	0.815	0.053	5.956	3.849	5.005
272	0.796	0.055	5.406	3.683	4.661
288	0.778	0.057	4.910	3.505	4.328
381	0.759	0.058	4.456	3.317	4.006
390	0.741	0.060	4.037	3.120	3.691
414	0.722	0.061	3.646	2.916	3.384
421	0.704	0.062	3.278	2.703	3.084
481	0.685	0.063	2.930	2.484	2.788
486	0.667	0.064	2.598	2.259	2.497
606	0.648	0.065	2.280	2.029	2.211
641	0.630	0.066	1.973	1.792	1.927
704	0.611	0.066	1.675	1.551	1.647
748	0.593	0.067	1.385	1.304	1.369
1063	0.570	0.068	1.025	0.984	1.019
1074	0.547	0.069	0.681	0.664	0.679
2204	0.456	0.101	-0.436	-0.443	-0.435

The estimated median is 2204. In the final three columns, we look for values that are between -1.96 and 1.96. The 95% confidence intervals for the median are:

Type	Interval
Linear	[704, ∞]
Log	[641, ∞]
Arcsine	[641, ∞]

AML high-risk

This is the corresponding table for the group *AML high-risk*:

time	surv	std.err	linear	log	arcsine
2	0.978	0.022	21.743	3.429	8.530
16	0.956	0.031	14.829	3.852	7.687
32	0.933	0.037	11.653	3.995	7.033
47	0.889	0.047	8.301	3.961	5.978
48	0.867	0.051	7.236	3.861	5.522
63	0.844	0.054	6.375	3.728	5.098
64	0.822	0.057	5.654	3.571	4.698
74	0.800	0.060	5.031	3.393	4.317
76	0.778	0.062	4.482	3.200	3.951
80	0.756	0.064	3.989	2.993	3.599
84	0.733	0.066	3.540	2.775	3.257
93	0.711	0.068	3.125	2.546	2.924
100	0.689	0.069	2.737	2.308	2.599
105	0.667	0.070	2.372	2.063	2.280
113	0.644	0.071	2.024	1.809	1.966
115	0.622	0.072	1.691	1.548	1.657
120	0.600	0.073	1.369	1.281	1.351
157	0.578	0.074	1.056	1.007	1.048
162	0.556	0.074	0.750	0.727	0.747
164	0.533	0.074	0.448	0.441	0.448
168	0.511	0.075	0.149	0.148	0.149
183	0.489	0.075	-0.149	-0.150	-0.149
242	0.467	0.074	-0.448	-0.454	-0.448
268	0.444	0.074	-0.750	-0.764	-0.747
273	0.422	0.074	-1.056	-1.079	-1.048
318	0.400	0.073	-1.369	-1.401	-1.351
363	0.378	0.072	-1.691	-1.728	-1.657
390	0.356	0.071	-2.024	-2.061	-1.966
422	0.333	0.070	-2.372	-2.400	-2.280
456	0.311	0.069	-2.737	-2.745	-2.599
467	0.289	0.068	-3.125	-3.095	-2.924
625	0.267	0.066	-3.540	-3.451	-3.257
677	0.244	0.064	-3.989	-3.812	-3.599

The estimated median is 183 days. In the final three columns, we look for values that are between -1.96 and 1.96. The 95% confidence intervals for the median are:

Type	Interval
Linear	[115, 363]
Log	[113, 363]
Arcsine	[115, 363]

All of these confidence intervals and medians agree with those mentioned in the book.

f) Find 95% confidence intervals for the survival functions at 300 days post transplant for both the AML low-risk and AML high-risk groups, using the log and arcsine-square root transformed formulas.

AML low-risk

For this group, we can get the values we need from the following table (the complete version of this table is actually in the next problem):

t_i	$\hat{S}(t_i)$	$\sqrt{\hat{V}[\hat{S}(t_i)]}$	σ_S^2
288	0.7777778	0.0565750	0.0052910
381	0.7592593	0.0581799	0.0058717
390	0.7407407	0.0596353	0.0064815
400	0.7407407	0.0596353	0.0064815

The values we need are $\hat{S}(300) = 0.7777778$ and $\sigma_S^2(300) = 0.0052910$, or $\sigma_S(300) = 0.07273926$

The table of results is:

Group & Interval Type	Interval
AML low-risk, Log	[0.642, 0.8672]
AML low-risk, Arcsine	[0.6584, 0.8775]

AML high-risk

For this group, we can get the values we need from the following table (the complete version of this table is actually in the next problem):

t_i	$\hat{S}(t_i)$	$\sqrt{\hat{V}[\hat{S}(t_i)]}$	σ_S^2
242	0.4666667	0.0743698	0.0253968
268	0.4444444	0.0740741	0.0277778
273	0.4222222	0.0736283	0.0304094
318	0.4000000	0.0730297	0.0333333
363	0.3777778	0.0722744	0.0366013
390	0.3555556	0.0713576	0.0402778
400	0.3555556	0.0713576	0.0402778

The values we need are $\hat{S}(300) = 0.4222222$ and $\sigma_S^2(300) = 0.0304094$, or $\sigma_S(300) = 0.1743829$

The table of results is:

Group & Interval Type	Interval
AML high-risk Log	[0.2776, 0.5599]
AML high-risk Arcsine	[0.2833, 0.5678]

g) Find 95% EP confidence bands for the survival functions over the range 100–400 days post-transplant for both the AML low risk and AML high risk groups using the linear, log-transformed, and arcsine-transformed formulas.

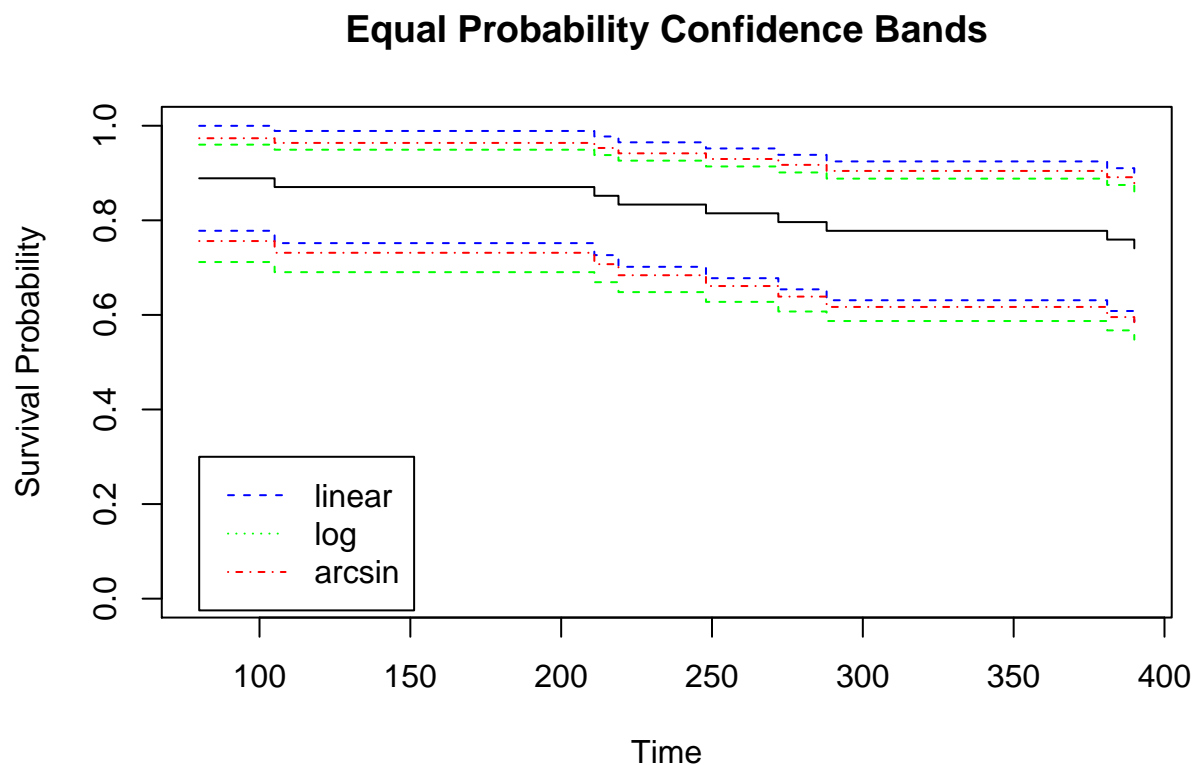
I used a bunch of *R* code to get these results:

AML low-risk

The values for a_L and a_U are $a_L = 0.1111111$ and $a_U = 0.2592593$. These were rounded to the nearest values found in the table. From the table, this means that $c_{0.05} = 2.5949$. Then some behind the scenes *R* code prints out a table similar to the table from the textbook. Note, “L” and “R” mean the left and right endpoints of the interval.

t_i	$\hat{S}(t_i)$	$\sqrt{\hat{V}[\hat{S}(t_i)]}$	σ_S^2	Linear L	Linear R	Log L	Log R	Arcsine L	Arcsine R
100	0.889	0.043	0.002	0.778	1.000	0.712	0.960	0.756	0.974
105	0.870	0.046	0.003	0.752	0.989	0.690	0.949	0.731	0.964
211	0.852	0.048	0.003	0.726	0.977	0.669	0.938	0.707	0.953
219	0.833	0.051	0.004	0.702	0.965	0.648	0.926	0.684	0.942
248	0.815	0.053	0.004	0.678	0.952	0.628	0.914	0.661	0.930
272	0.796	0.055	0.005	0.654	0.939	0.607	0.901	0.639	0.917
288	0.778	0.057	0.005	0.631	0.925	0.587	0.888	0.617	0.904
381	0.759	0.058	0.006	0.608	0.910	0.567	0.875	0.595	0.891
390	0.741	0.060	0.006	0.586	0.895	0.548	0.861	0.574	0.877
400	0.741	0.060	0.006	0.586	0.895	0.548	0.861	0.574	0.877

And below is a plot comparing the three confidence bands:



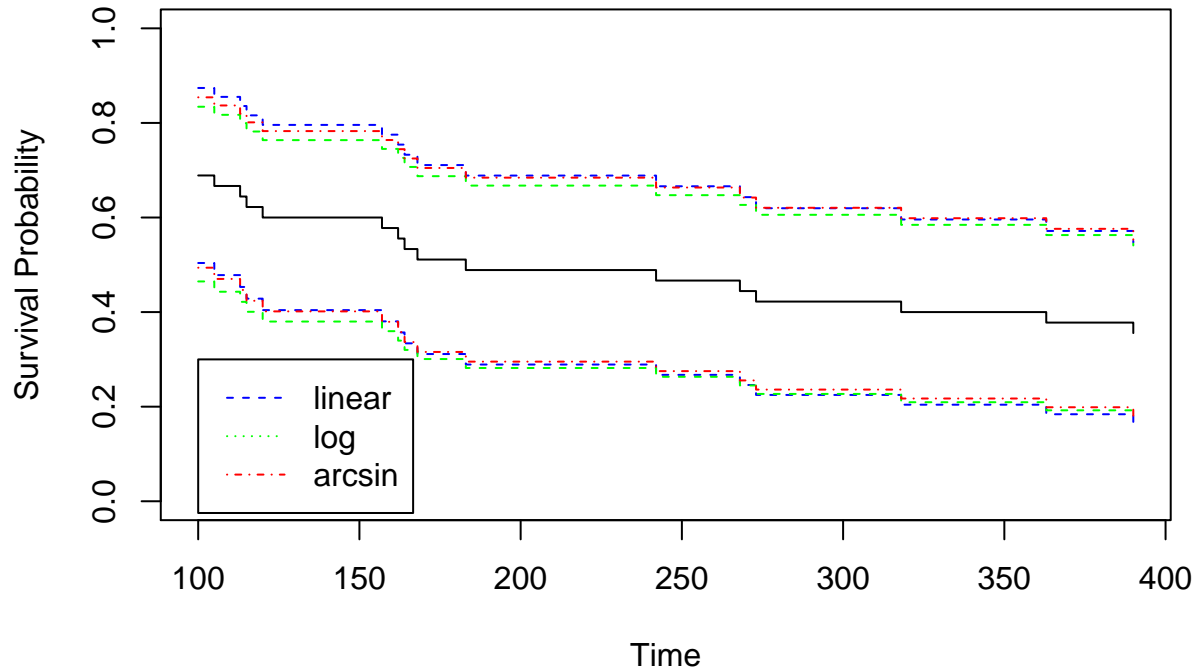
AML high-risk

The values for a_L and a_U are $a_L = 0.3111111$ and $a_U = 0.6444444$. These were rounded to the nearest values found in the table. From the table, this means that $c_{0.05} = 2.6811$. Then some behind the scenes R code prints out a table similar to the table from the textbook. Note, “L” and “R” mean the left and right endpoints of the interval.

t_i	$\hat{S}(t_i)$	$\sqrt{\hat{V}[\hat{S}(t_i)]}$	σ_S^2	Linear L	Linear R	Log L	Log R	Arcsine L	Arcsine R
100	0.689	0.069	0.010	0.504	0.874	0.465	0.834	0.494	0.854
105	0.667	0.070	0.011	0.478	0.855	0.443	0.817	0.470	0.837
113	0.644	0.071	0.012	0.453	0.836	0.422	0.800	0.447	0.819
115	0.622	0.072	0.013	0.428	0.816	0.401	0.782	0.424	0.801
120	0.600	0.073	0.015	0.404	0.796	0.380	0.764	0.401	0.783
157	0.578	0.074	0.016	0.380	0.775	0.360	0.745	0.379	0.764
162	0.556	0.074	0.018	0.357	0.754	0.340	0.726	0.358	0.745
164	0.533	0.074	0.019	0.334	0.733	0.320	0.707	0.337	0.725
168	0.511	0.075	0.021	0.311	0.711	0.301	0.687	0.316	0.705
183	0.489	0.075	0.023	0.289	0.689	0.282	0.667	0.295	0.684
242	0.467	0.074	0.025	0.267	0.666	0.263	0.647	0.275	0.663
268	0.444	0.074	0.028	0.246	0.643	0.245	0.627	0.255	0.642
273	0.422	0.074	0.030	0.225	0.620	0.227	0.606	0.236	0.621
318	0.400	0.073	0.033	0.204	0.596	0.209	0.584	0.217	0.599
363	0.378	0.072	0.037	0.184	0.572	0.192	0.563	0.199	0.576
390	0.356	0.071	0.040	0.164	0.547	0.176	0.541	0.181	0.553
400	0.356	0.071	0.040	0.164	0.547	0.176	0.541	0.181	0.553

And below is a plot comparing the three confidence bands:

Equal Probability Confidence Bands



h) Find 95% HW confidence bands for the survival functions over the range 100–400 days post-transplant for both the AML low risk and AML high risk groups using the linear, log-transformed, and arcsine-transformed formulas.

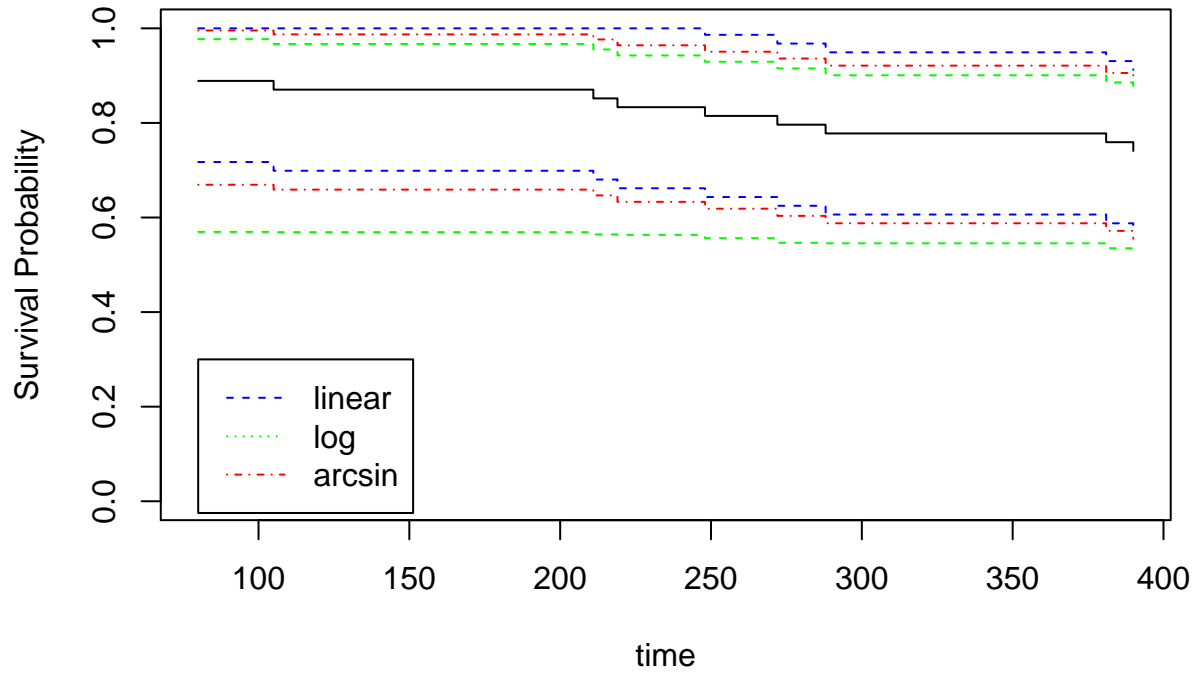
AML low-risk

The values for a_L and a_U are $a_L = 0.1111111$ and $a_U = 0.2592593$. These were rounded to the nearest values found in the table. From the table, this means that $c_{0.05} = 1.2603$. Then some behind the scenes R code prints out a table similar to the table from the textbook. Note, “L” and “R” mean the left and right endpoints of the interval.

t_i	$\hat{S}(t_i)$	σ_S^2	Linear L	Linear R	Log L	Log R	Arcsine L	Arcsine R
100	0.889	0.002	0.717	1.000	0.545	0.977	0.669	0.996
105	0.870	0.003	0.699	1.000	0.563	0.967	0.659	0.987
211	0.852	0.003	0.680	1.000	0.570	0.955	0.647	0.977
219	0.833	0.004	0.662	1.000	0.569	0.943	0.633	0.964
248	0.815	0.004	0.643	0.986	0.564	0.929	0.619	0.951
272	0.796	0.005	0.625	0.968	0.556	0.915	0.603	0.936
288	0.778	0.005	0.606	0.949	0.546	0.901	0.588	0.921
381	0.759	0.006	0.588	0.931	0.535	0.886	0.572	0.906
390	0.741	0.006	0.569	0.912	0.522	0.870	0.555	0.890
400	0.741	0.006	0.569	0.912	0.522	0.870	0.555	0.890

And below is a plot comparing the three confidence bands:

Hall-Wellner Confidence Bands

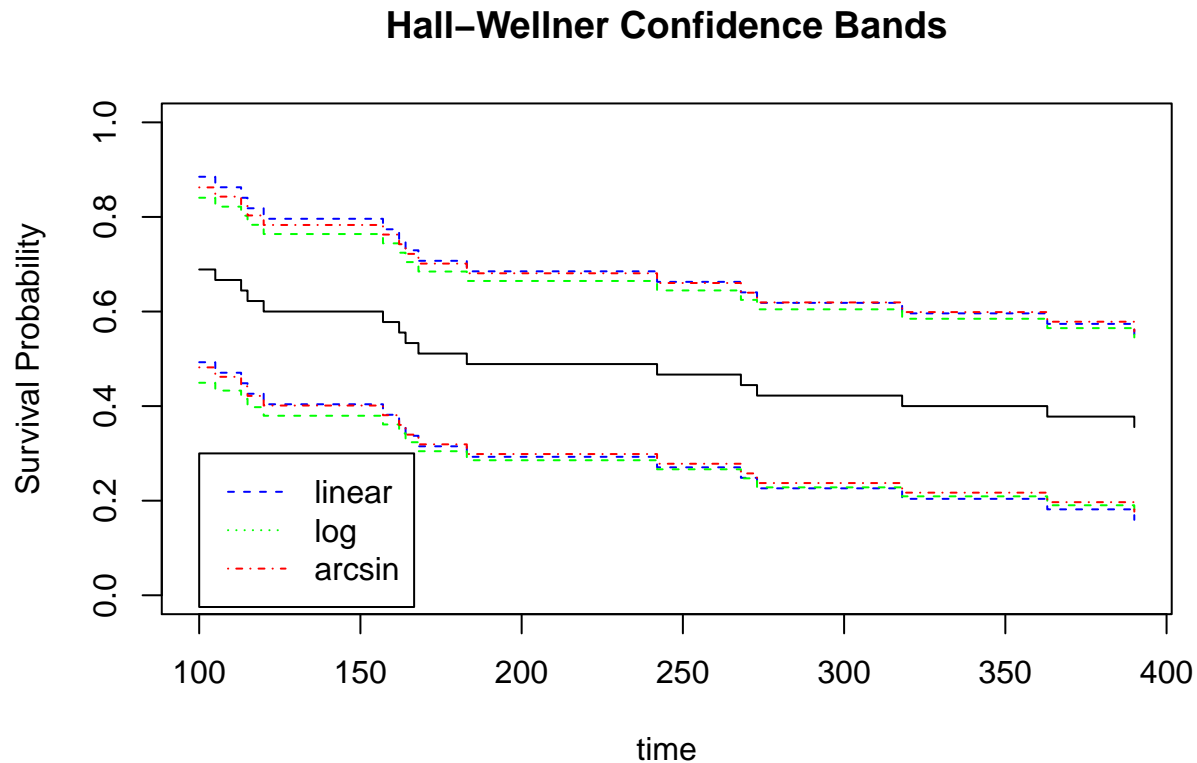


AML high-risk

The values for a_L and a_U are $a_L = 0.3111111$ and $a_U = 0.6444444$. These were rounded to the nearest values found in the table. From the table, this means that $c_{0.05} = 1.3155$. Then some behind the scenes R code prints out a table similar to the table from the textbook. Note, “L” and “R” mean the left and right endpoints of the interval.

t_i	$\hat{S}(t_i)$	σ_S^2	Linear L	Linear R	Log L	Log R	Arcsine L	Arcsine R
100	0.689	0.010	0.493	0.885	0.449	0.841	0.482	0.862
105	0.667	0.011	0.471	0.863	0.433	0.822	0.462	0.843
113	0.644	0.012	0.448	0.841	0.416	0.803	0.442	0.823
115	0.622	0.013	0.426	0.818	0.398	0.783	0.422	0.803
120	0.600	0.015	0.404	0.796	0.380	0.764	0.401	0.783
157	0.578	0.016	0.382	0.774	0.361	0.744	0.381	0.763
162	0.556	0.018	0.359	0.752	0.342	0.724	0.360	0.742
164	0.533	0.019	0.337	0.729	0.324	0.705	0.340	0.722
168	0.511	0.021	0.315	0.707	0.305	0.685	0.319	0.701
183	0.489	0.023	0.293	0.685	0.286	0.665	0.299	0.681
242	0.467	0.025	0.271	0.663	0.266	0.645	0.278	0.660
268	0.444	0.028	0.248	0.641	0.247	0.625	0.258	0.640
273	0.422	0.030	0.226	0.618	0.228	0.605	0.237	0.619
318	0.400	0.033	0.204	0.596	0.209	0.585	0.217	0.599
363	0.378	0.037	0.182	0.574	0.190	0.565	0.197	0.578
390	0.356	0.040	0.159	0.552	0.172	0.545	0.177	0.558
400	0.356	0.040	0.159	0.552	0.172	0.545	0.177	0.558

And below is a plot comparing the three confidence bands:



i) Based on the results above and those discussed in Example 4.2 and its continuations, how do the survival experiences of the ALL, AML low risk, and AML high risk groups compare?

Seems to me that the *AML high-risk* group is in the most danger of an early relapse or death. The *AML low-risk* group seems to be most well off in terms of not dying or relapsing.

4.2)

A study was conducted on the effects of ploidy on the prognosis of patients with cancers of the mouth. Patients were selected who had a paraffin-embedded sample of the cancerous tissue taken at the time of surgery. Follow-up survival data was obtained on each patient.

a) Estimate the survival functions and their standard errors for both the diploid and aneuploid groups.

dfghdfgh

b) Estimate the cumulative hazard rates and their standard errors for both the diploid and aneuploid groups.

dfghfdg

c) Provide a crude estimate of the hazard rate for each group based on the estimates obtained in the exercise.

dfghdfh

d) Provide an estimate of the mean time to death, and find a 95% confidence interval for the mean survival time for both the diploid and aneuploid groups.

dfhdfgh

e) Estimate the median time to death, and find a 95% confidence interval for the median survival time for both the diploid and aneuploid groups.

dfghdfgh

4.4)

The following table contains data on the survival times of twenty-five patients with inoperative lung cancer entered on a study between November 1, 1979 and December 23, 1979. Complete follow-up was obtained on all patients so that the exact date of death was known. The study had an interim analysis conducted on March 3, 1980, when only 13 patients had died.

a) Estimate the survival function based on the available sample information at the time of the interim analysis on 3/31/80. Provide an estimate of the standard error of your estimate.

dfghdfgh

b) Use the Brown, Hollander, and Kowar technique (Practical Note 3 of section 4.2) to complete the right-hand tail of the product-limit estimate found in part a.

dfhdfdfh

c) Using the complete follow-up on each patient, compute the estimate of the survival function and an estimate of its standard error. Compare this estimate to that found in part a.

dfghfdgh

d) Estimate the mean time to death, restricted to 724 days, based on the product-limit estimator found in part a.

dfghdfh

e) Estimate the mean time to death by finding the area under the survival curve found in part c. Find the standard error of your estimate.

dfghdfh

f) Compute the usual estimate of the time to death based on complete follow-up data by finding the arithmetic mean of the complete follow-up data. Find the standard error of this estimate in the usual way as the sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the sample size. Compare your answers to those obtained in part e.

dfhdfh

Code

4.1)

```
# Code for 4.1)
```

4.2)

```
# Code for 4.2)
```

4.4)

```
# Code for 4.4)
```