

# Statistical Methods in Cancer Epidemiology using R

Survival model with long term survivors

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Feb,17 2020

## Survival model with long term survivors

- ▶ In standard survival analysis sufficient follow-up assumed
- ▶ Fraction of the study subjects will never experience the event of interest
  - ▶ fraction of patients treated will be cured
  - ▶ fraction of population non-susceptible (immune) to event

## Survival model with long term survivors

- ▶ Let  $D$  be partially latent variable indicating if subject is susceptible, cured  $D = 1$  and  $D = 0$  otherwise
- ▶ Then the probability of an event for a subject is the product of probability of being susceptible and event at time  $t$

$$P(D = 1 | X_i) f(t | D = 1, X_i)$$

- ▶ It is convenient to specify survivor function

$$S(t | D = 1, X_i) = P(T > t | D = 1, X_i)$$

## Survival model with long term survivors

- ▶ Susceptibility can be modelled with any parametric function for binary rv. f.ex logistic

$$P(D = 1 \mid X_i) = \frac{\exp(\alpha + \beta x_i)}{1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta x_i)}$$

- ▶ Time-to-event with any parametric function exponential, weibull as well as proportional hazards
- ▶ Problems: identifiability between susceptibility intercept and time-to-event parameters, need more censored observations
- ▶ Maller and Zhou presented a testing procedure for susceptibility fraction 0.
- ▶ restrict to problems we consensus is that there is group of non-susceptibles in the population
- ▶ separate modelling more informative of the problem if the groups exist

## Survival model with long term survivors

```
library(smcure); library(survival)
data("e1684"); attach(e1684); head(e1684)
```

|   | TRT | FAILTIME | FAILCENS | AGE         | SEX |
|---|-----|----------|----------|-------------|-----|
| 1 | 1   | 1.15068  | 1        | -11.0359437 | 0   |
| 2 | 1   | 0.62466  | 1        | -5.1290437  | 0   |
| 3 | 0   | 1.89863  | 0        | 23.1859563  | 1   |
| 4 | 0   | 0.45479  | 1        | 11.1448563  | 1   |
| 5 | 0   | 2.09041  | 1        | -13.3208437 | 0   |
| 6 | 1   | 9.38356  | 0        | 0.9421563   | 0   |

*#Kaplan Meier estimate of S, CDF*

```
fit <- survfit(Surv(FAILTIME, FAILCENS) ~ TRT, data = e1684)
```

*#LTS model*

```
pd <- smcure(Surv(FAILTIME, FAILCENS) ~ TRT, cureform = ~ TRT,
             data = e1684, model = "ph", Var = FALSE)
```

# Survival model with long term survivors

Call:

```
smcure(formula = Surv(FAILTIME, FAILCENS) ~ TRT, cureform = ~TRT,  
       data = e1684, model = "ph", Var = FALSE)
```

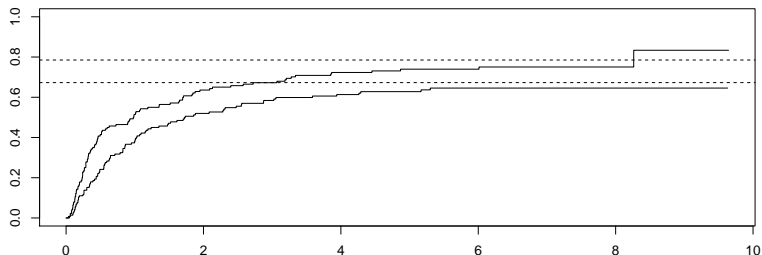
Cure probability model:

|             | Estimate   |
|-------------|------------|
| (Intercept) | 1.2957164  |
| TRT         | -0.5747481 |

Failure time distribution model:

|     | Estimate   |
|-----|------------|
| TRT | -0.1318355 |

# Survival model with long term survivors



- ▶ Proportion of immunes in  $TRT==0$  is 0.2148868
- ▶ Proportion of immunes in  $TRT==1$  is 0.3271798
- ▶ HR for  $TRT==1$  vs  $TRT==0$  for non-immunes is 0.8764852