

# Bladder Cancer - Survival Analysis

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# Bladder Cancer

- USA 2014: 74690 new cases, 15580 deaths
- Interested in relationship between gene expression and bladder cancer
- Want to compare different statistical methods

# Description of Data

- Biomarkers (43149)
- Survival Times
- Censoring Indicators
- Censoring Rate = 58%
- Number of Observations (Patients) = 165
- No dichotomization was done
- Removed the column of NA's in data set

# Summary Statistics

## Summary Table of Survival Times

	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.
Censored	5.30	32.33	58.25	63.00	87.17	137.00
Died	1.03	10.40	16.67	28.05	35.70	135.00
Overall	1.03	17.13	36.57	48.38	74.17	137.00

# Histogram of Survival Times

Introduction

Data

False-Positive  
Discovery  
Rate

Lasso

Random  
Forests

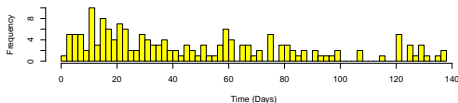
Hierarchical  
Clustering

Principal  
Component  
Analysis

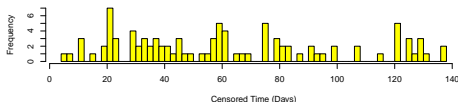
Comparison of  
Methods

Future

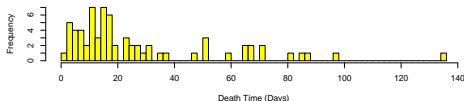
Histogram of Time



Histogram of Censored Time

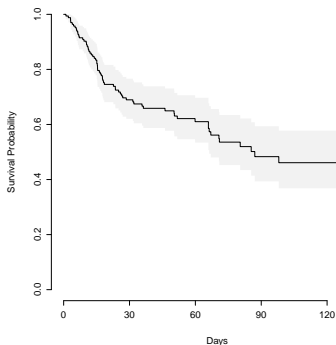


Histogram of Death Time



Note: We have more data on lower survival times. And more deaths occurred at lower survival times.

# KM Curve



Median = 87.07 (33.97, 140.16)

- + Appropriate for large size of independent and dependent coefficients
- Average fraction of false rejections has to be made or obtained using cross validation

Interaction terms were not included

# Cox Model Using Variables with FDR < .025

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	coef	exp(coef)	se(coef)	z	Pr(> z )
geneLMN_1666893	0.28	1.32	0.26	1.04	0.30
geneLMN_1689037	0.82	2.26	0.22	3.70	0.00
geneLMN_1690017	0.32	1.37	0.28	1.15	0.25
geneLMN_1702933	0.45	1.57	0.32	1.42	0.15
geneLMN_1714118	0.48	1.61	0.51	0.94	0.35
geneLMN_1714592	-0.15	0.86	0.37	-0.40	0.69
geneLMN_1718866	0.18	1.20	0.40	0.45	0.65
geneLMN_1745238	0.23	1.26	0.33	0.69	0.49
geneLMN_1757351	0.00	1.00	0.16	0.03	0.98
geneLMN_1767685	-0.26	0.77	0.48	-0.55	0.59
geneLMN_1807525	-0.01	0.99	0.56	-0.03	0.98
geneLMN_1809336	0.40	1.49	0.28	1.42	0.15
geneLMN_1889811	0.69	2.00	0.42	1.64	0.10



# FDR KM Plots

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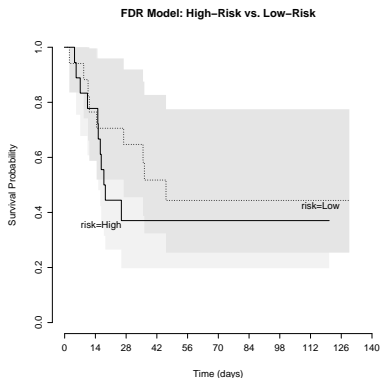
Random  
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Methods

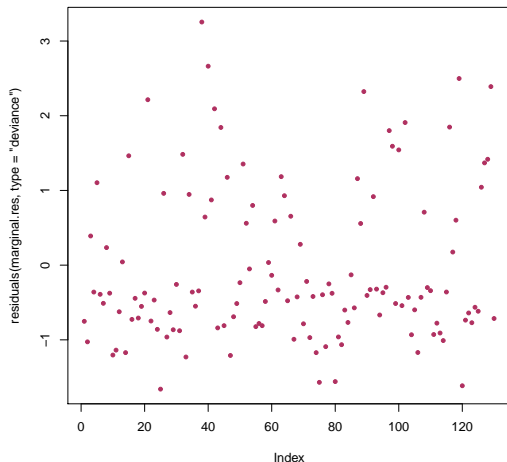
Future



Low Median = 18.2. High Median = 46.2

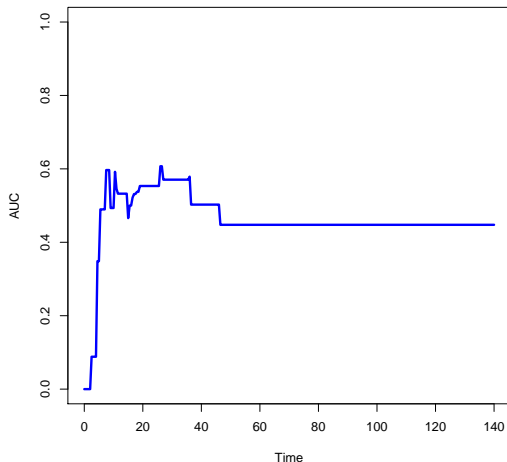
Likelihood ratio test=63 on 13 df,  $p=1.49\text{e-}08$   $n=130$ .

# Residuals Plot



# FDR AUC

FDR Time-Dependent ROC

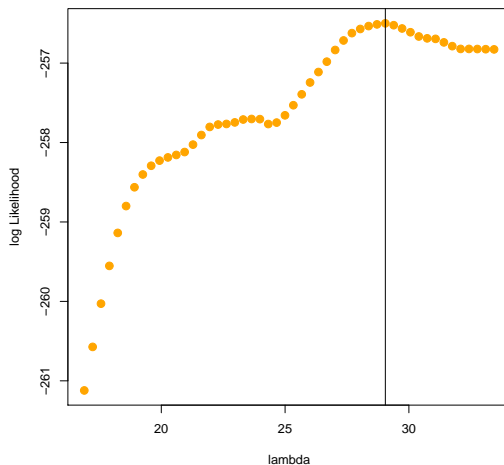


- + Performs model selection
- Tuning parameter needs to be estimated

Interaction terms were not included

# Selecting Tuning Parameter $\lambda$

Log Likelihood Vs. Lambda



$\lambda = 29.95$

# Selected Variables

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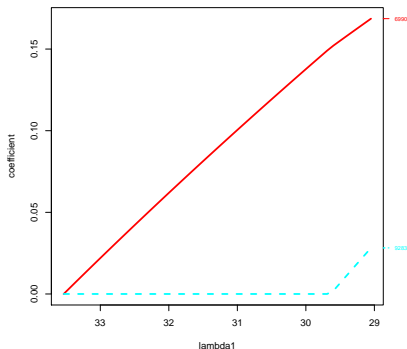
Random  
Forests

Hierarchical  
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Component  
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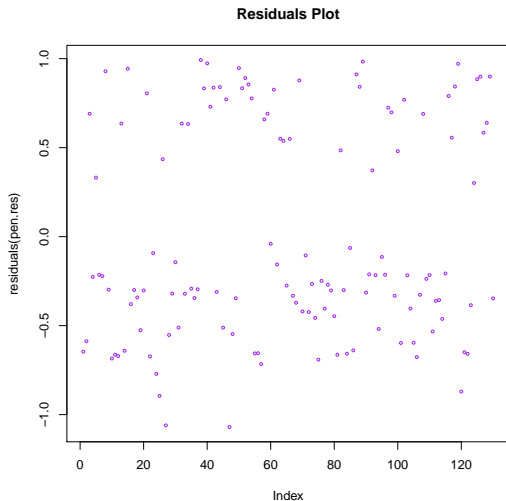
Comparison of  
Methods

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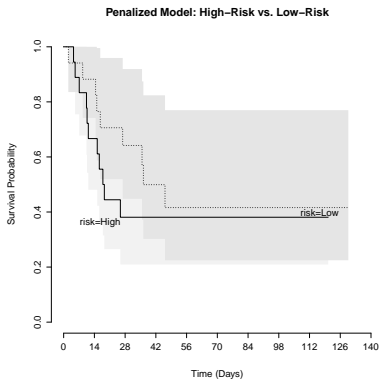


	ILMN_1689037	ILMN_1702933
1	0.17	0.03

# Residuals Plot



# Lasso KM Plots



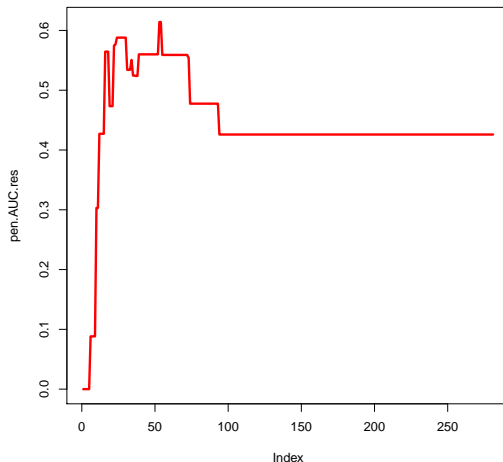
Low Median = 36.3

High Median = 18.2

Likelihood ratio test=41.9 on 2 df,  $p=7.83e-10$



# Lasso AUC



# Random Forests Model

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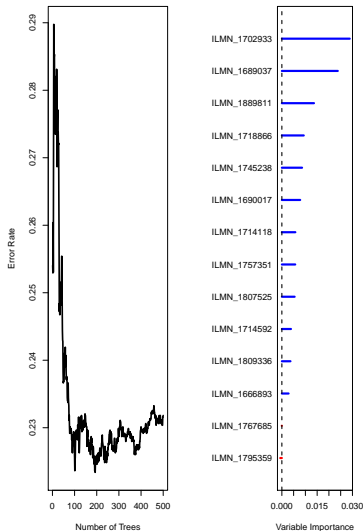
- ① A regression tree is a model that predicts the response of an input based on a sequence of decisions
- ② A Random Forest is created from many trees
- ③ The predicted response of the random forest is the mean of the predictions of the individual trees

# Random Forest

- + Good for modelling non-linear data  
(data assumed to be nonlinear)
- Lower prediction accuracy

Interaction terms were not included

# Variable Importance



# Cox Model Using Important Variables from Random Forest

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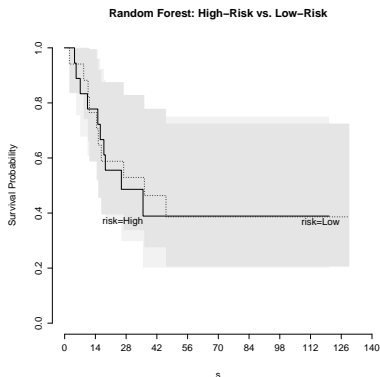
Future

	coef	exp(coef)	se(coef)	z	p
genesLMN_1689037	0.68	1.98	0.18	3.70	0.00
genesLMN_1702933	1.03	2.80	0.25	4.08	0.00
genesLMN_1704154	0.32	1.37	0.19	1.69	0.09
genesLMN_1749989	-2.32	0.10	1.33	-1.74	0.08

Likelihood ratio test=49.5 on 4 df, p=4.58e-10 n= 130, number of events= 49

# Random Forest KM Plots

Important Markers: ILMN\_1689037, ILMN\_1702933, ILMN\_1704154, ILMN\_1749989

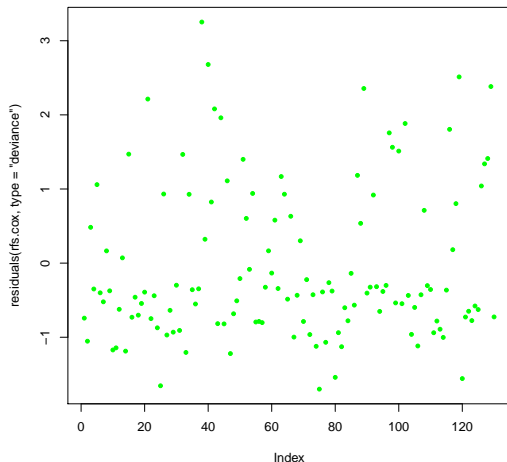


Median

	Estimate	CI.Lower	CI.Upper
Low-Risk Group	36.30	-39.43	112.03
High-Risk Group	25.83	-9.78	61.45

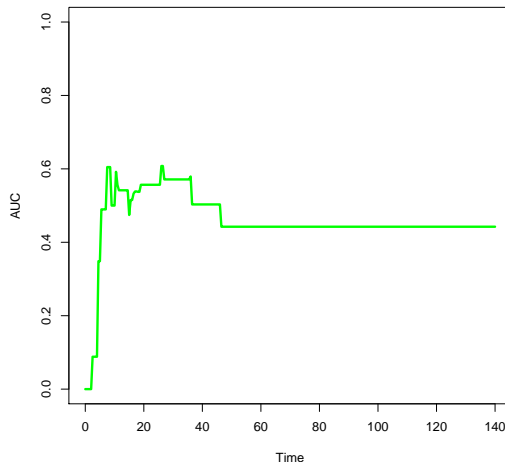
Likelihood Ratio Test = 0.02 on 1 df,  $p=0.8958$  (Curves similar)

# Residuals Plot



# Random Forest AUC

Time-Dependent ROC





# Hierarchical Clustering Model

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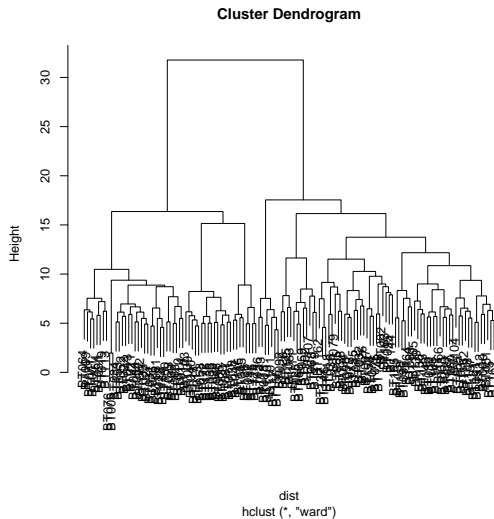
- 1 Identify hyperplane that provides maximum separation between clusters

# Hierarchical Clustering

- + Good result visualization
- + Will obtain a hierarchy of clusters
- + Fast computation
- + Helpful for identifying gene expression data patterns in time and space
  - Doesn't identify best clusters
  - Sensitive to noise and outliers
  - Might break for large clusters

Interaction terms were not included

# H-Clust model



# Cox Model Using Important Variables from H-Clust

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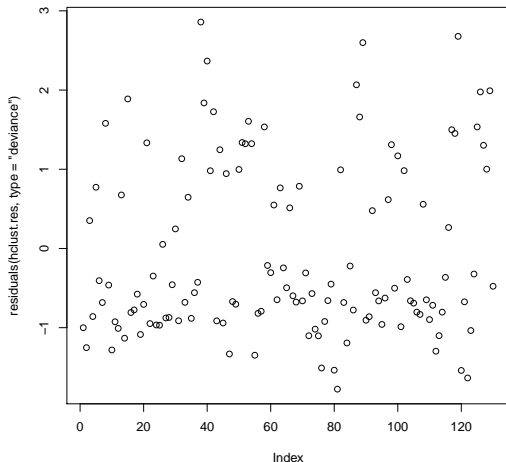
Random  
ForestsHierarchical  
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	coef	exp(coef)	se(coef)	z	p
genesLMN_1651236	-0.19	0.83	0.41	-0.45	0.65
genesLMN_1651260	0.44	1.55	0.38	1.16	0.25
genesLMN_1651429	0.26	1.29	0.14	1.78	0.08
genesLMN_1651433	-0.02	0.98	0.35	-0.05	0.96
genesLMN_1651438	0.47	1.60	0.29	1.65	0.10
genesLMN_1651557	-0.23	0.80	0.25	-0.92	0.36
genesLMN_1651574	-0.24	0.78	0.11	-2.21	0.03
genesLMN_1651611	0.17	1.19	0.16	1.04	0.30
genesLMN_1651652	-0.42	0.66	0.32	-1.31	0.19
genesLMN_1651694	0.32	1.38	0.25	1.27	0.20
genesLMN_1651799	0.24	1.27	0.20	1.18	0.24

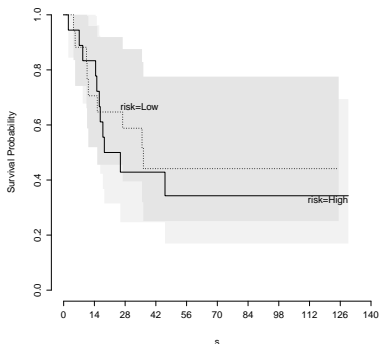
(p-value <  $10^{-5}$ )

# Plot of Deviance Residuals



# H-Clust KM Plots

Unsupervised Hierarchical Clustering: High-Risk vs. Low-Risk



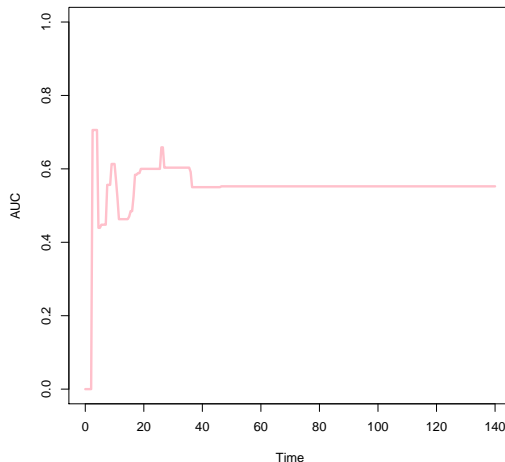
Low Risk Median = 36.3 (23.1, 49.5)

High Risk Median = 25.8

Likelihood ratio test= 22.25 on 11 df. p-value=0.0225

# H-Clust AUC

Time-Dependent ROC



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# Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

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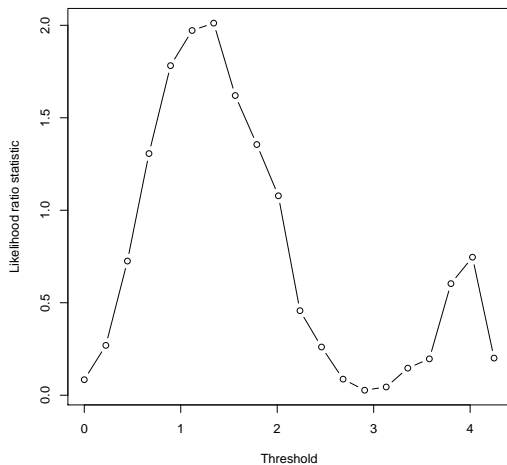
- 1 Orthogonal Transformation
- 2 Convert a set of observations of possibly correlated variables into a set of values of linearly uncorrelated variables



- + Lack of redundancy of data
- + Reduced complexity
- + Smaller database representation
- + Reduced noise b/c the maximum variation basis is chosen (small variations are ignored)
  - The covariance matrix is hard to evaluate
  - Ability to capture variance depends on the training data

Interaction terms were not included

# PCA LRT Threshold



threshold  $\approx 1.34$

# Cox Model Using Principal Components

## Introduction

## Data

## False-Positive

## Discovery

## Rate

## Lasso

## Random

## Forests

## Hierarchical

## Clustering

## Principal

## Component

## Analysis

## Comparison of

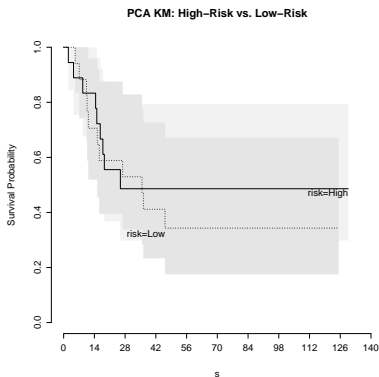
## Methods

## Future

	coef	exp(coef)	se(coef)	z	Pr(> z )
genellMN_1651574	-0.17	0.84	0.13	-1.37	0.17
genellMN_1651429	0.23	1.25	0.21	1.08	0.28
genellMN_1651237	-0.27	0.77	0.20	-1.32	0.19
genellMN_1651611	-0.07	0.93	0.16	-0.46	0.65
genellMN_1651832	-0.19	0.82	0.35	-0.55	0.58
genellMN_1651428	0.16	1.18	0.27	0.60	0.55
genellMN_1651496	0.02	1.02	0.23	0.10	0.92
genellMN_1651776	0.23	1.26	0.32	0.70	0.48
genellMN_1651745	-0.51	0.60	0.23	-2.24	0.02
genellMN_1651364	0.39	1.48	0.38	1.03	0.30
genellMN_1651789	0.46	1.58	0.22	2.07	0.04
genellMN_1651538	0.02	1.02	0.36	0.05	0.96
genellMN_1651872	0.74	2.09	0.39	1.90	0.06
genellMN_1651254	-1.15	0.32	0.44	-2.61	0.01
genellMN_1651336	-0.43	0.65	0.52	-0.83	0.41
genellMN_1651544	-0.97	0.38	0.40	-2.42	0.02
genellMN_1651375	0.30	1.35	0.27	1.09	0.28
genellMN_1651517	-1.59	0.20	0.88	-1.82	0.07

Likelihood ratio test=3.76 on 3 df, p=0.288 n= 35

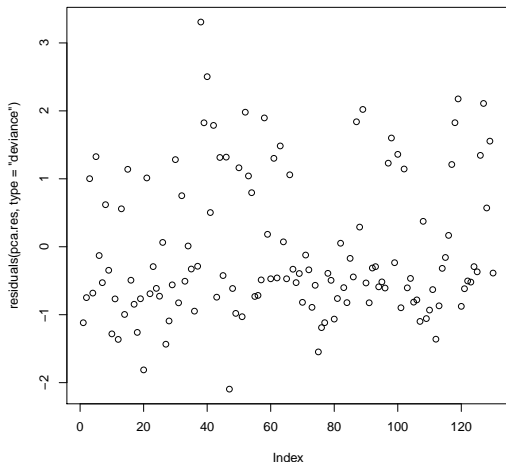
# PCA KM Plots



Low Risk Group Median = 35.7. High Risk Group Median = 25.8.

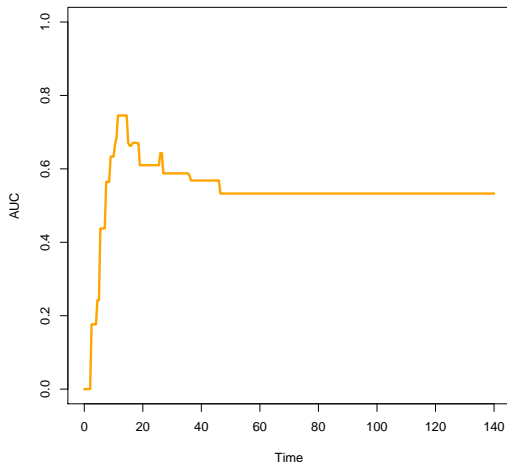
Likelihood ratio test=59.8 on 18 df,  $p=2.21e-06$

# Plot of Deviance Residuals



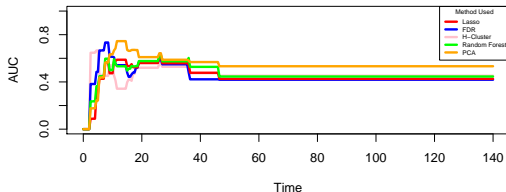
# PCA AUC

Time-Dependent ROC

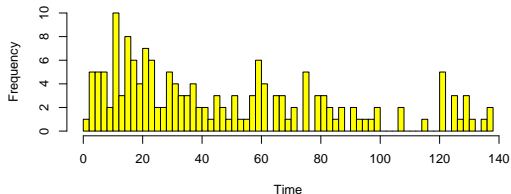


# Comparison of Methods

Time-Dependent ROC



Histogram of Time



# Covariates that appeared most frequently

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	FDR	Lasso	RF	H-Clust	PCA
ILMN_1702933	*	*	*	.	.
ILMN_1689037	*	*	*	.	.
ILMN_1651611	.	.	.	*	*
ILMN_1651574	.	.	.	*	*
ILMN_1651429	.	.	.	*	*



# Future

Include other covariates