

CTAS: Clinical Trial Analyses Suite Tutorial

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TAB 1. ADVERSE EVENT (AE) REPORTING

1.1 Data

Clinical Trial Analysis Suite (CTAS)Adverse Event ReportingResponse Related PlotsSurvivalTutorialAbout Us

Input your file

Select an example ds or upload your own with 'Load my own'

Example ds File

Download Example data

Input Demo file

Select an example demo ds or upload your own with 'Load my own'

Example ds File

Select a ID Variable

SEQUENCE_NO

Select a Treatment/Arms (Group) Variable

ARMS

Download Example Demo data

DataAE TableAE Plots

Show10entries

Search:

SEQUENCE_NO	FORM	FORM_DESC_	NOT_APPLICABLE_OR_MISSING	PHASE	SEGMENT	CYCLE	DAY_1	VISIT_DATE	FORM_STATUS	ARMS	LEVEL	AETERM	TOXIC
1198-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	1	09NOV2016	Validated	B		10001716	
2198-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		10016358	
3198-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		10008531	
4198-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		10012174	
5198-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		10021097	
6198-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		10002546	
7198-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		10012727	
8198-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		10028913	

Input your file

Select an example ds or upload your own with 'Load my own'

Example ds File

Download Example data

Input Demo file

Select an example demo ds or upload your own with 'Load my own'

Example ds File

Select a ID Variable

SEQUENCE_NO

Select a Treatment/Arms (Group) Variable

ARMS

Download Example Demo data

Step 1:

Select the example dataset or upload your own.

To view example data and format, use download button to view .csv file.

Step 2:

Select the example demo dataset or upload your own. The distribution of patients within each Arm (select variable from dropdown) will be calculated based on this dataset. Also, select the ID variable.

To view example demo data and format, use download button to view .csv file.

	SEQUENCE_NO	FORM	FORM_DESC	NOT_APPLICABLE_OR_MISSING	PHASE	SEGMENT	CYCLE	DAY_1	VISIT_DATE	FORM_STATUS	ARMS	LEVEL	AETERM	TOXICITY_CATEGORY	AEOHSP	AEOCCUR	AEPATT	AESER
1	195-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	1	01NOV2016	Validated	B		1001716	10		1	2	N
2	195-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		1001655	8		99		N
3	195-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		1000621	0		99		N
4	195-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		1001214	14		99		N
5	195-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		1002107	20		99		N
6	195-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		1002046	14		99	2	N
7	195-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		10012727	7		99	2	N
8	195-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		1003013	7		99		N
9	195-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	1	15	23NOV2016	Validated	B		1004700	7		99		N
10	195-1001	AE_103_V2	Adverse Events - 4 drugs		Treatment	Treatment Cycle	2	1	01DEC2016	Validated	B		1002098	13		99		N

Showing 1 to 10 of 1,983 entries

Based on Demographics data, distribution of patients in Arms A = 42 and B = 40

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 ... 198 Next

Step 3:

AE data is displayed. Any erroneous data entries can be identified here.

Specific variables of interest or patients of interest can be shortlisted by entering in the search bar on the top right.

1.2 AE Table Reporting

AE table specifications

DATA

AE Table

AE Plot

Show

10

entries

Select Variables

Select a ID Variable

SEQUENCE_NO

Select Treatment group variable

ARMS

Select a Preferred Term Variable (Toxicity)

AETERM

Select a System Organ Class Variable

SOC

Select a Grade Variable

AE_TOXGR_N

☒ By Organ Class ?

Downloads

Type the file name you would like to save as

AETable

Download AET Table

Search:

Arm A (n=42)

Arm B (n=40)

AE term	All Grade	Grade 3-4	All Grade	Grade 3-4
Total Subjects with any Event	41 (97.62)	36 (85.71)	39 (97.50)	31 (77.50)
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	10 (42.86)	9 (21.43)	16 (40.00)	7 (17.50)
Anemia	15 (35.71)	7 (16.67)	13 (32.50)	3 (7.50)
Blood and lymphatic system disorders - Other, specify	4 (9.52)	1 (2.38)	5 (12.50)	3 (7.50)
Febrile neutropenia	1 (2.38)	1 (2.38)	3 (7.50)	3 (7.50)
Leucocytosis	2 (4.76)	1 (2.38)	2 (5.00)	1 (2.50)
Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura	2 (4.76)	1 (2.38)	0	0
Cardiac disorders	1 (2.38)	0	5 (12.50)	0
Cardiac disorders - Other, specify	0	0	2 (5.00)	0
Sinus tachycardia	1 (2.38)	0	4 (10.00)	0

Showing 1 to 10 of 212 entries

Previous

1

2

3

4

5

...

22

Next

AE table specifications

Select Variables

Select a ID Variable

SEQUENCE_NO

Select Treatment group variable

ARMS

Select a Preferred Term Variable (Toxicity)

AETERMC

Select a System Organ Class Variable

SOC

Select a Grade Variable


AETOXGR_N

☒ By Organ Class ?

Downloads

Type the file name you would like to save as

AETable

 Download AE Table

Step 4:

Select the variables in the dataset:

ID = Unique identifier common to both demographic and AE dataset.

Treatment group = Ex. Arms. This could be a single Arm study or a 2 Arm study. **The two Arms need to be hardcoded as A and B in the dataset.**

Preferred Term = Toxicity variable. This should be a character variable and not a numerical variable with factors in SAS. Please convert numerical variable into character using the put statement in SAS.

System Organ Class (SOC) = This represents the class of the AEs. Ex. Heart diseases, Vascular disorders, etc.

Grade = This should be a numerical variable representing the grade of the AE.

After selecting the variables in both dataset, if IDs in both datasets are different, an error message will appear **"The AE data patients are different from Demographics dataset. Please ensure same patients are included"**.

Results are displayed by System Organ Class. To display AEs not grouped by Organ class, uncheck this box. Once unchecked, another option appears to ask users to display top AE's. See next page for options.

Download Result tables as a .csv file. This table is on the same format as the results.

☐ By Organ Class ?

☐ Display top AEs ?

When by organ class is unchecked, another check box appears to display only the AE's. AE are displayed on the right results panel.

Data AE Table AE Plots

Show 10 entries Search:

AE term	Arm A (n=42)		Arm B (n=40)	
	All Grade	Grade 3-4	All Grade	Grade 3-4
Total Subjects with any Event	41 (97.62)	36 (85.71)	39 (97.50)	31 (77.50)
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	18 (42.86)	9 (21.43)	16 (40.00)	7 (17.50)
Anemia	15 (35.71)	7 (16.67)	13 (32.50)	3 (7.50)
Blood and lymphatic system disorders - Other, specify	4 (9.52)	1 (2.38)	5 (12.50)	3 (7.50)
Febrile neutropenia	1 (2.38)	1 (2.38)	3 (7.50)	3 (7.50)
Leukocytosis	2 (4.76)	1 (2.38)	2 (5.00)	1 (2.50)
Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura	2 (4.76)	1 (2.38)	0	0
Cardiac disorders	1 (2.38)	0	5 (12.50)	0
Cardiac disorders - Other, specify	0	0	2 (5.00)	0
Sinus tachycardia	1 (2.38)	0	4 (10.00)	0

Showing 1 to 10 of 212 entries Previous 1 2 3 4 5 ... 22 Next

☐ By Organ Class ?

☒ Display top AEs ?

Display top 'n' AEs

15

When display top 'n' is checked, user is asked to enter the number of top AEs to be displayed. This is ordered based on all Grade AEs in Arm A as seen below.

Data AE Table AE Plots

Show 25 entries Search:

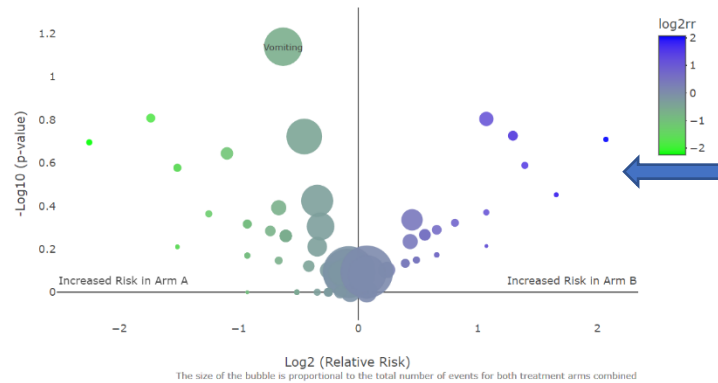
AE term	Arm A (n=42)		Arm B (n=40)	
	All Grade	Grade 3-4	All Grade	Grade 3-4
Total Subjects with any Event	41 (97.62)	36 (85.71)	39 (97.50)	31 (77.50)
Diarrhea	30 (71.43)	9 (21.43)	27 (67.50)	4 (10.00)
Nausea	29 (69.05)	7 (16.67)	29 (72.50)	2 (5.00)
Fatigue	28 (66.67)	14 (33.33)	25 (62.50)	7 (17.50)
Vomiting	26 (61.90)	3 (7.14)	16 (40.00)	3 (7.50)
Weight loss	23 (54.76)	1 (2.38)	16 (40.00)	1 (2.50)
Peripheral sensory neuropathy	21 (50.00)	4 (9.52)	21 (52.50)	3 (7.50)
Abdominal pain	20 (47.62)	5 (11.90)	18 (45.00)	1 (2.50)
Anorexia	20 (47.62)	5 (11.90)	15 (37.50)	3 (7.50)
Neutrophil count decreased	17 (40.48)	14 (33.33)	13 (32.50)	7 (17.50)
Anemia	15 (35.71)	7 (16.67)	13 (32.50)	3 (7.50)
Hypokalemia	14 (33.33)	3 (7.14)	12 (30.00)	3 (7.50)
Hypertension	12 (28.57)	8 (19.05)	9 (22.50)	6 (15.00)
Alkaline phosphatase increased	11 (26.19)	3 (7.14)	10 (25.00)	1 (2.50)
Constipation	11 (26.19)	0	11 (27.50)	0
Alanine aminotransferase increased	10 (23.81)	2 (4.76)	6 (15.00)	1 (2.50)

Showing 1 to 16 of 16 entries Previous 1 Next

1.3 AE plots

Data AE Table AE Plots

Volcano plot for AEs with 2 Arms



Volcano plot is displayed comparing the AEs in the two Arms. When a single arm dataset is uploaded, Volcano and Dot plots will not be created.

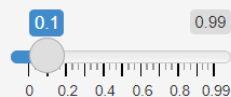
The x-axis represents the log2 relative risk and y-axis represents the $-\log_{10}$ p-values computed using the fisher exact test. Each bubble represents an adverse event, **with bubble size indicative of the total number of adverse events that occur for both treatment Arms combined**. Specifically, the bubble area is proportional to the total number of events.

Based on AE results, Nausea is the most commonly occurring adverse event during this trial. Log2 (Relative Risk) of 0 represents no difference in risk between the 2 Arms, while bubbles to the right indicate a higher risk for subjects in Arm B (i.e. – If Log2 (RR) = 1, that is the same as an RR=2), and bubbles to the left indicate a higher risk for subjects in Arm A. Color, green and blue helps to emphasize adverse events that are more common in Arms A or B, respectively. The size of the bubble represents the total number of occurrences of the AE of interest. Names of events with total number of occurrences with Fisher's exact test $p < 0.1$ are displayed.

Hovering over the plots displays the corresponding AE while using the CTAS shiny app.

Volcano plot specifications

Annotate AEs that are significant at alpha (default ≤ 0.1)



AEs are annotated based on the user defined cut off (default is 0.1).

Dot plot specifications

☒ By Organ Class ?

Select Single or multiple SOC classes to generate dot plot (limiting to 2-3 will result in less dense dot plot)

Vascular disorders
Investigations

Downloads

Type the project name you would like to save as (name will be amended to each plot)

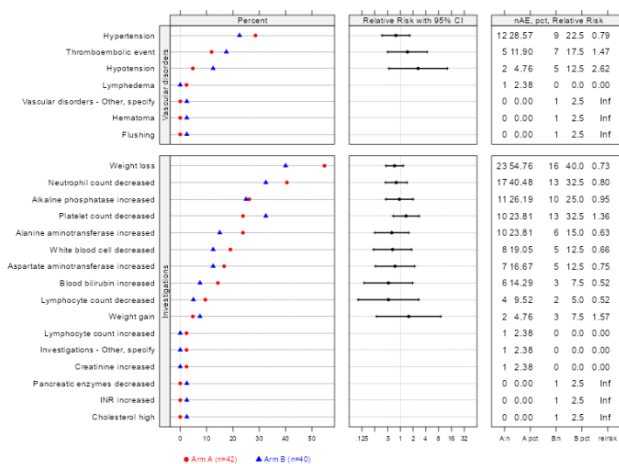
AEPlots

Dot Plot

When By Organ class is checked, user is asked to enter the SOC classes to display. Selecting two to three SOC classes gives the best plot. All System organ classes are not displayed due to the density of the plot.

Dot plot can be downloaded using this button. The file name entered will be concatenated with the time stamp.

Dot plot for AEs with 2 Arms



This three-panel plot displays the percent of AEs in the two Arms A and B on the left, the relative risk with the 95 % CI in the middle (if either of the Arms have a no AEs, this will result in a RR = Inf), the numbers of AEs, pct and RR values are shown in the right most panel.

Dot plot for AEs with 2 Arms

Dot plot specifications

☐ By Organ Class ?

☒ Display top AEs ?

Display top 'n' AEs

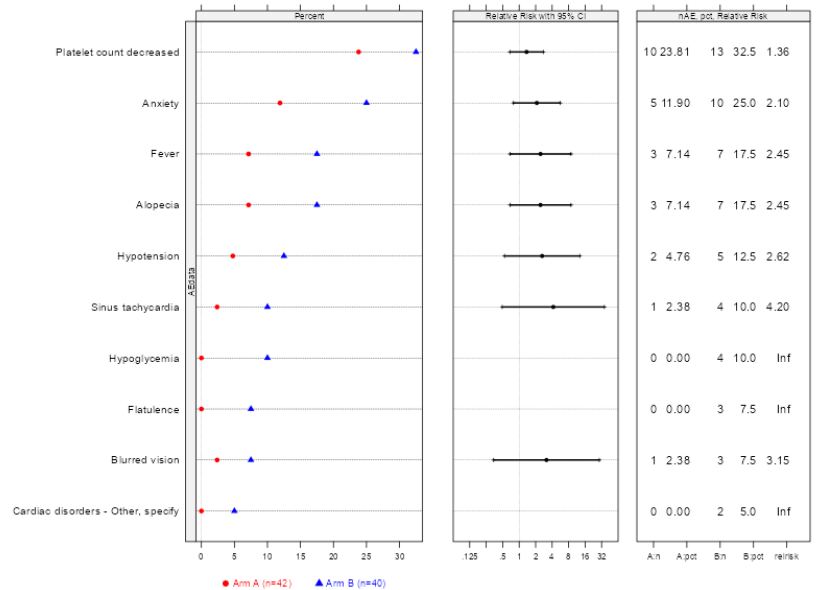
10

☒ Top AEs based on higher difference in events between Arms B and A, ordered by Arm B

Annotate AEs that are significant at alpha (default <= 0.1)

0 0.1

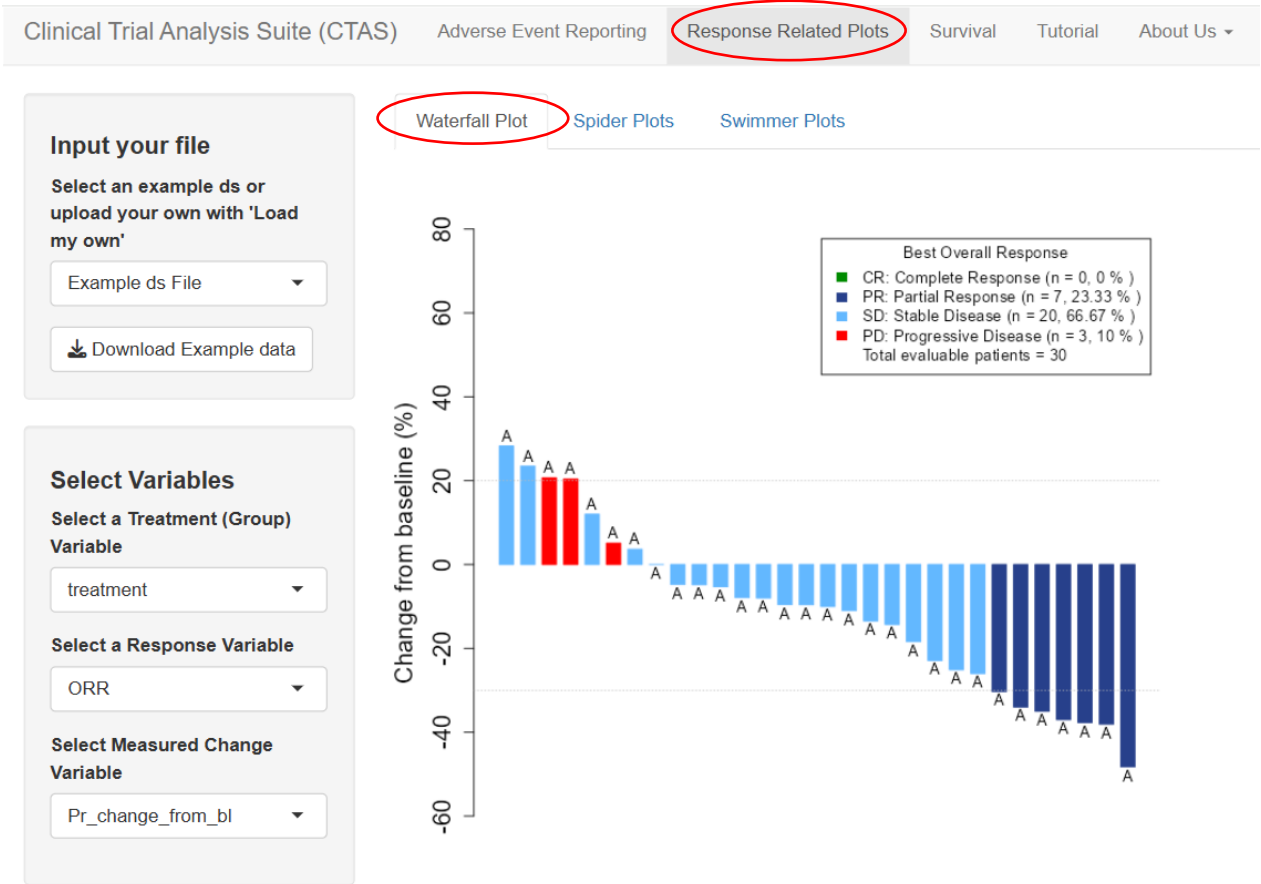
0 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.08 0.09 0.1



When Organ Class is unchecked, another checkbox appears with display top AEs. If unchecked, all AEs are displayed and might result in a dense plot. If display top AEs are checked, user is requested to enter the number of top AEs to display, e.g., 10. Dot plot is plotted based on higher difference between Arms B and A and ordering based on descending order in B. When unchecked the plot is ordered by Arm A.

TAB 2. RESPONSE RELATED PLOTS

2.1 Water Fall plot



Input your file

Select an example ds or upload your own with 'Load my own'

Example ds File ▼

Download Example data



Step 1:

Select the example dataset or upload your own.

To view example data and format, use download button to view .csv file.

Select Variables

Select a Treatment (Group) Variable

treatment ▼

Select a Response Variable

ORR ▼

Select Measured Change Variable

Pr_change_from_bl ▼



Step 2:

Select the variables in the dataset. This ds should be in wide format i.e. one patient per row.

Treatment group = Ex. Arms. This could be a single Arm study or a 2 Arm study. **The two Arms need to be hardcoded as A and B in the dataset.**

Response variable = Variable for the Best overall response (bor).

Measure of Change variable = This variable represents the change from baseline or change from nadir to be plotted on y-axis.

Plot specifications

Lower Y-axis limit

Upper Y-axis limit

☒ Display horizontal PR line

PR line (negative horizontal line)

☒ Display horizontal PD line

PD line (positive horizontal line)

☒ Display Treatment labels

Best Response status colors

CR



PR



SD



PD



Downloads

Type the file name you would like to save as (name will be ammended to each plot)

 Download WaterFall Plot

Step 3:

Select waterfall plot specifications.

Y limits: Lower and Upper y-axis limits if needed to be adjusted to fit the data.

Horizontal lines: PR and PD

PR is the grey dashed line on the negative side of the y-axis

PD is the grey dashed line on the positive side of the y-axis

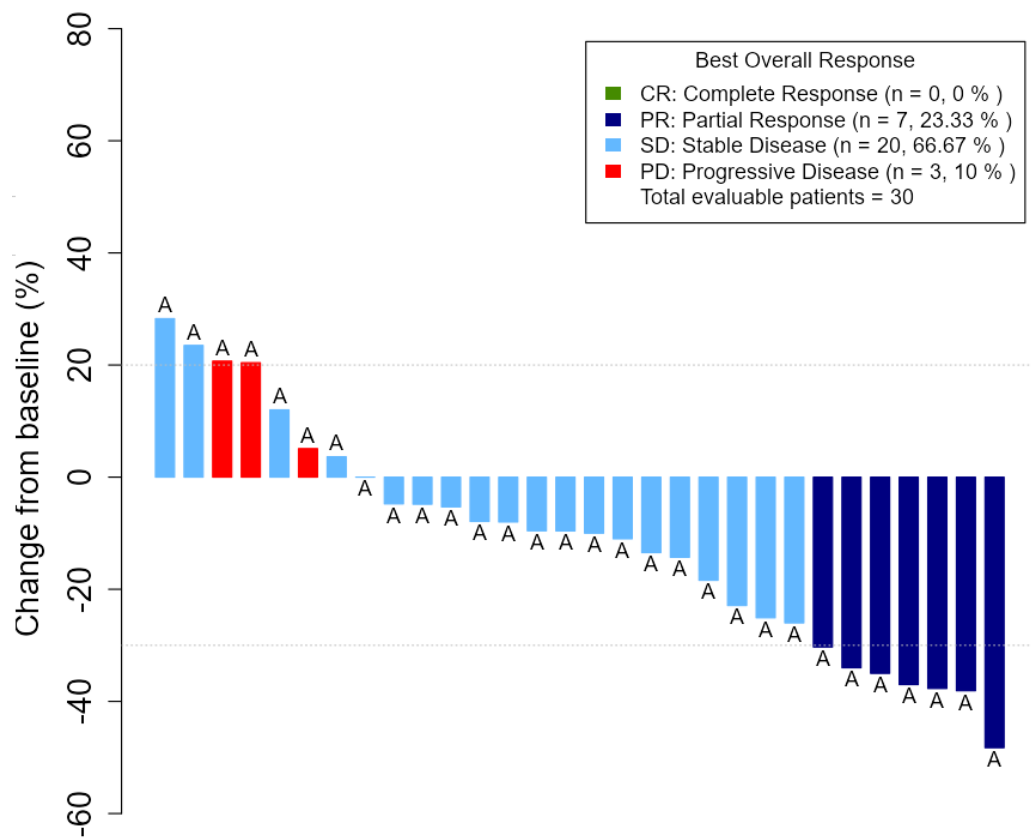
User can choose to display either one or both horizontal lines. User enters the location (value for each PR and PD line)

Treatment labels: User can choose to display treatment Arm labels above or below each bar of the waterfall plot.

Colors: Choose colors for each response status.

Step 4:

Download waterfall plot using the button. Name of the waterfall plot entered by the user will be ammended with the time stamp at time of download.



2.2 Spider Plot

Clinical Trial Analysis Suite (CTAS)

Adverse Event Reporting

Response Related Plots

Survival

Tutorial

About Us

Input your file

Select an example ds or upload your own with 'Load my own'

Example ds File

Download Example data

Select Variables

Select a ID Variable

PTID

Select Measured Change Variable

per_change_base

☐ Is time variable (x-axis) in data?

Select variable from which time variable (x-axis) should be calculated

scan_date

☒ By group?

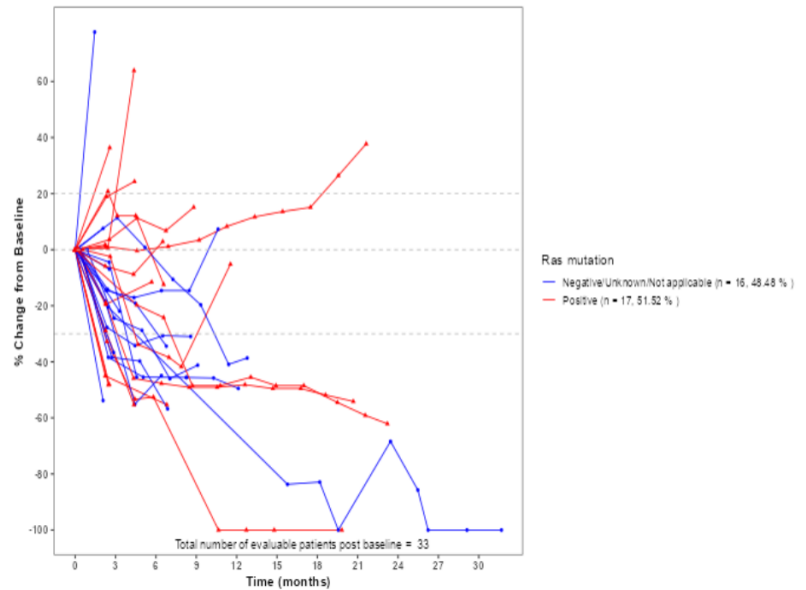
Select a Group Variable

p16_status

Waterfall Plot

Spider Plots

Swimmer Plots



Input your file

Select an example ds or upload your own with 'Load my own'

Example ds File

 Download Example data

Select Variables

Select a ID Variable

PTID

Select Measured Change Variable

per_change_base

☐ Is time variable (x-axis) in data?

Select variable from which time variable (x-axis) should be calculated

scan_date

☒ By group?

Select a Group Variable

p16_status

Step 1:

Select the example long dataset or upload your own.

To view example data and format, use download button to view .csv file.

Step 2:

Select data variables for plotting.

ID variable: Select unique Patient Identifier variable

Measure of Change variable = This variable represents the change from baseline or change from nadir to be plotted on y-axis.

If time variable e.g. Months or weeks (x-axis), is in the available in the data, we can check box which will reveal dropdown to select that time variable. If not, a date variable for each time point can be chosen based on which time points will be calculated.

Group: If plot should be displayed by group, then check "by Group?" option and select the variable from the dataset. If "by Group?" is not checked, plot will not be color coded.

Spider Plot specifications

X axis label

X axis label

Legend label

☒ Display horizontal PR line

PR line (negative horizontal line)

☒ Display horizontal PD line

PD line (positive horizontal line)




Step 3:

User can update x- axis and y-axis label based on the dataset used.

Further choose to display the PR and PD lines and at what position.

Downloads

Type the file name you would like to save as (name will be ammended to each plot)

 Download Spider Plot



Step 4:

Download Spider plot using the button. Name of the spider plot entered by the user will be amended with the time stamp at time of download.

2.3 Swimmer Plot



Input your file

Select an example ds or upload your own with 'Load my own'

Example ds File

Download Example data

Step 1:

Select the example wide dataset or upload your own. Data needs to be formatted before uploading.

To view example data and format, use download button to view .csv file.

Select Variables

Select a ID Variable

subjid

First Partial Response Variable

firstPR

First Partial Response Time Variable

firstPR_time

Step 2:

Select data variables for plotting.

ID variable: Select unique Patient Identifier variable.

First Partial Response variable: This variable indicates if the patient achieves partial response. If multiple occurrences were present, this represents the first. The column should include character string "First Partial Response".

First Partial Response time: This variable indicates corresponding time (from treatment start when the First Partial Response" was achieved. This is a numeric variable.

See table below for each of the variables required.

Variable	Definition
subjid	one line per patient- only those that have at least one CR/PR
firstPR	Enter "First Progressive Response" if patient has occurrence of first PR, NA otherwise
firstPR_time	time (days/months/years) from treatment start to first PR occurrence
firstCR	Enter "First Complete Response" if patient has occurrence of first CR, NA otherwise
firstCR_time	time (days/months/years) from treatment start to first CR occurrence
firstPD	Enter "First Progressive Disease" if patient has occurrence of first PD, NA otherwise
firstPD_time	time (days/months/years) from treatment start to first PD occurrence
firstSD	Enter "First Stable Disease" if patient has occurrence of first SD, NA otherwise
firstSD_time	time (days/months/years) from treatment start to first SD occurrence
OS	Time (days/months/years) from treatment start to death or last contact
OS_censor	Death for those who died and NA otherwise
trtstart	0 for patients on treatment
trtend	time (days/months/years) to end of treatment (or last scan date) from treatment initiation
trtcap	Treatment Stop if patient stopped treatment, NA otherwise
Group	Group variable, if available e. g. HPV status or Response status
Fustart	Follow up Start – is the same as treatment end
Fuend	Follow up End - time from treatment start to off study date
Durable Responder (DR)	Time between first CR/PR to progression or death (whichever comes first) or last scan date otherwise. If >6 months then patient is a DR
Continued_Resp	Continued response - 1 for those who have continued response (did not died or progressed), NA otherwise

☒ Is treatment variable (or variable to differentiate samples) in data?

Select Treatment Variable

hpvcat ▼

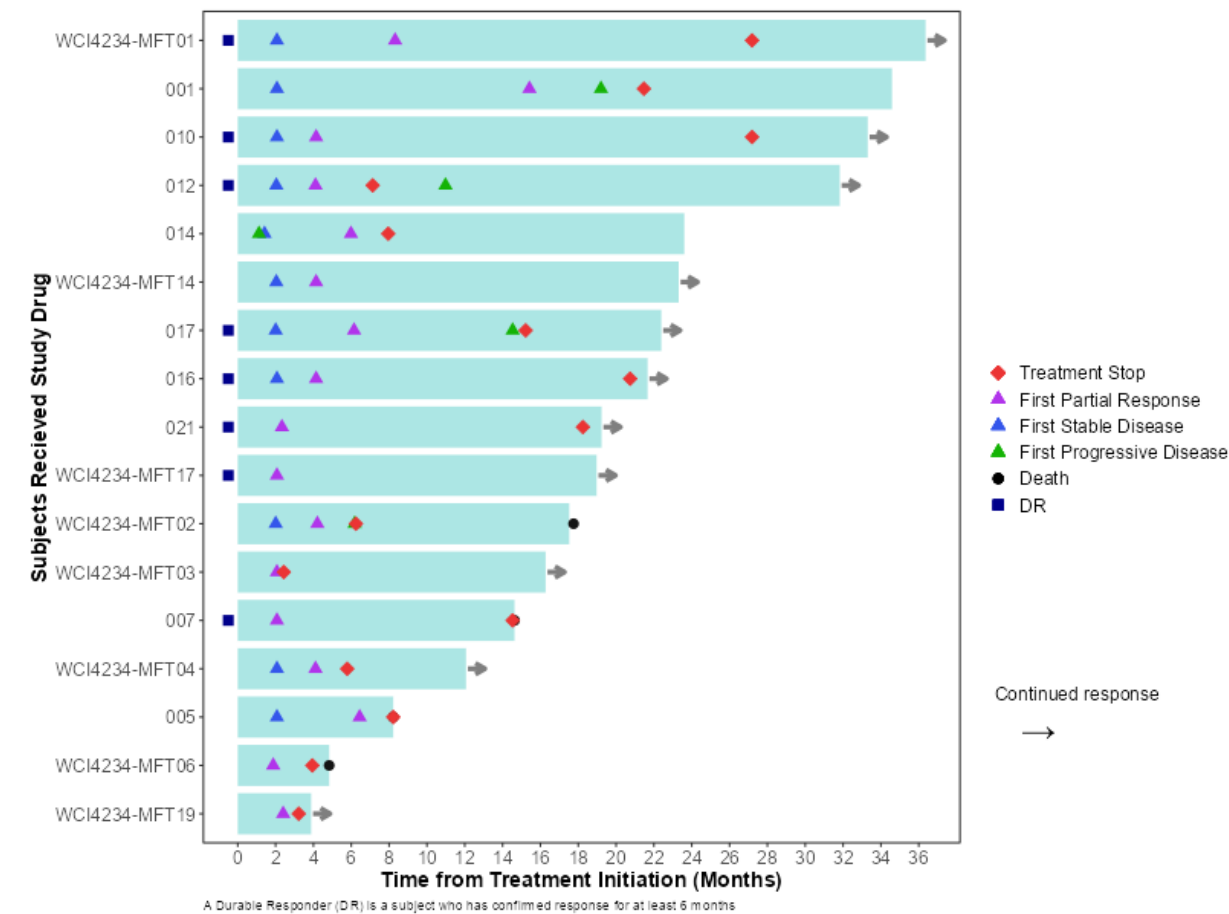


Step 3:

Select whether swimmer plot should be display by group or not. If it is to be displayed by group, a treatment variable should be made available in the dataset.

If box is unchecked, the selection of treatment variable option disappears.

Swimmer plot example without group



Swimmer Plot specifications

☒ Display subject ID in swimmer plot?

X axis label

Time from Treatment Initiation (Months)

Y axis label

Subjects Received Study Drug

Legend label

HPV status

- ☒ Display Treatment Stop status
- ☒ Display Partial response status
- ☒ Display Stable disease status
- ☒ Display Progressive disease status
- ☒ Display Complete response status
- ☒ Display Death status
- ☒ Display Durable Responder status
- ☒ Display Continued Response status

Step 4: Display options

Select if subject ID is to be displayed on the y axis of swimmer's plot. If unchecked, only dashes will appear.

X and Y axis labels can be updated using the text box


Legend label can be updated when 2 or more groups are present (treatment available option is checked).

User can choose whether they would like to display each of these status (Treatment Stop, PR, SD, PD, CR, DR, and continued response).

Downloads

Type the file name you would like to save as (name will be amended to each plot)

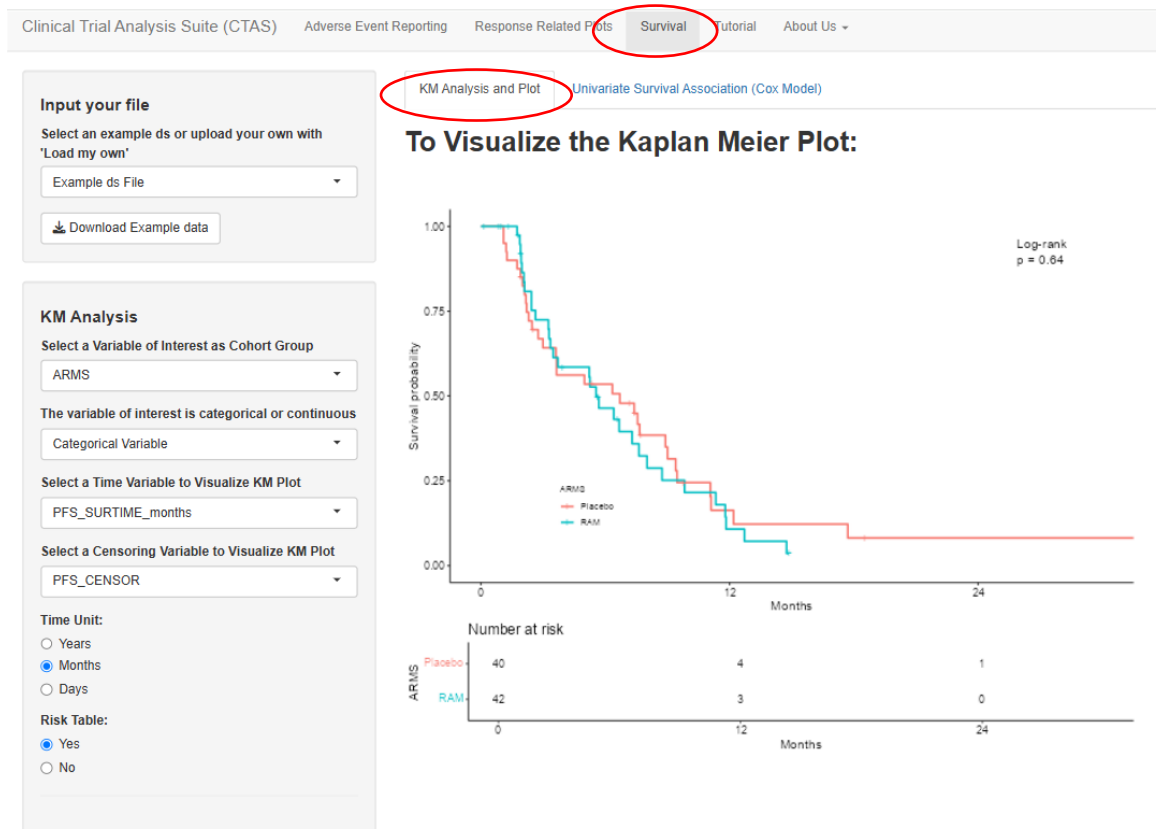
SwimmerPlot

 Download Swimmer Plot

Step 5:

Download Swimmer plot using the button. Name of the Swimmer plot entered by the user will be amended with the time stamp at time of download.


TAB 3. STANDARD SURVIVAL ANALYSIS



Input your file

Select an example ds or upload your own with 'Load my own'

Example ds File

 Download Example data

KM Analysis

Select a Variable of Interest as Cohort Group

ARMS

The variable of interest is categorical or continuous

Categorical Variable

Select a Time Variable to Visualize KM Plot

PFS_SURTIME_months

Select a Censoring Variable to Visualize KM Plot

PFS_CENSOR

Time Unit:

- ☐ Years
☒ Months
☐ Days

Risk Table:

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

Step 1:

Select the example long dataset or upload your own.

To view example data and format, use download button to view .csv file.

Step 2:

The variables from the input file will be available as drop down for selection. Choose variable of interest to divide the cohort. If continuous, a new set of parameters appear to dichotomize the continuous variable. The user can select an optimal cut-off based on the data, or either subset it by 25th or 50th or 75th percentile. Any sample with values above 25th percentile will be considered as "High" and remaining "Low". Similarly for the other groupings.

If this variable is categorical, change drop down to categorical and the cutoff choice will disappear.

Also, choose appropriate variable for survival time, censor status (0- Censor, 1- Event) variables from your uploaded dataset to carry out Kaplan Meir analysis. User can also select the appropriate time unit (Years, Months or Days). Years being the default here.

Step 3:

User can opt to display the number at risk table under the KM curve in each categorical group.

Univariate Association Analysis

Select a Time Variable for Survival Analysis

PFS_SURTIME_months

Select a Censoring Variable for Survival Analysis

PFS_CENSOR

Select multiple Variables to Generate Univariate Survival Association Table

ARMS GENDER

Choose Reference level for each variable in the order they were chosen

ARMS:Placebo GENDER:M

Treat continuous variable as continuous or categorical?

☒ categorical

☐ continuous

Test for Proportional Hazards Assumption:

☐ Yes

☒ No

Downloads

Type the file name you would like to save as

survivaltable

Download Survival Report

Step 4:

Choose appropriate survival time, censor status (0- Censor, 1- Event) variables from your uploaded dataset for conducting the Univariate analysis.

Enter variable(s) to generate the univariate analysis table to test association between variable and survival using the Cox PH Model.

User can also test for PH assumption. An additional column will be added with the PH assumption p-value.

Step 5:

User can download the results from the univariate analysis association for the variable(s) of his/her interest.

Similar, download is available on the KM Analysis and Plot tab.

KM Analysis and Plot Univariate Survival Association (Cox Model)

Univariate Survival Association Analysis for Multiple Selected Variables

Show 10 entries

Variable	Level	N	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	Type 3 P-value	Log-rank P-value
ARMS	RAM	42	1.13 (0.68-1.88)	0.6404	0.6402
	Placebo	40			
GENDER	F	39	0.96 (0.58-1.58)	0.8751	0.8751
	M	43			

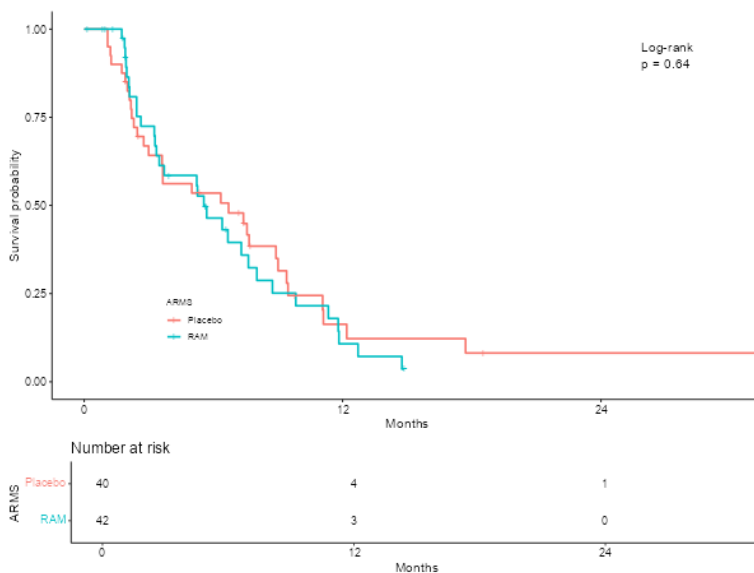
Showing 1 to 4 of 4 entries

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Univariate Survival Association analysis table is displayed for the single or multiple variables selected by the user. For example, here categorical variable Group and dichotomized continuous variable (based on 25th percentile cut point) are being tested.

KM Analysis and Plot Univariate Survival Association (Cox Model)

To Visualize the Kaplan Meier Plot:



KM plot stratified by the categorical variable Arms. An at risk table is displayed under the KM plot. The time unit is years but can be changed using the options mentioned previously.