PSTAT 175: Lab D

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Today

► Review: Cox PH Model

► Review: Log-Log Plot

Stratified Model

veteran dataset

We will still use veteran data set in survival package from Veterans' Administration Lung Cancer study.

head(veteran)

##		trt	celltype	time	status	karno	${\tt diagtime}$	age	prior
##	1	1	squamous	72	1	60	7	69	0
##	2	1	squamous	411	1	70	5	64	10
##	3	1	squamous	228	1	60	3	38	0
##	4	1	squamous	126	1	60	9	63	10
##	5	1	squamous	118	1	70	11	65	10
##	6	1	squamous	10	1	20	5	49	0

veteran dataset

- trt: 1=standard 2=test
- celltype: 1=squamous, 2=smallcell, 3=adeno, 4=large
- time: survival time
- status: censoring status
- ▶ karno: Karnofsky performance score (100=good)
- diagtime: months from diagnosis to randomisation
- age: in years
- prior: prior therapy 0=no, 10=yes

See R: Veterans' Administration Lung Cancer study for more details.

Review: Cox PH Model

Semiparametric model for hazard function:

$$h(t,X)=h_0(t)e^{\sum_{i=1}^p\beta_iX_i}.$$

- ▶ $h_0(t)$ is called the baseline hazard function.
- $ightharpoonup h_0(t)$ only relies on t.
- Time-independence.

Review: Cox PH Model

We want to see if there is a significant difference between cancer cell types.

```
fit = coxph(Surv(time,status)~celltype,data=veteran)
summary(fit)
```

Review: Cox PH Model

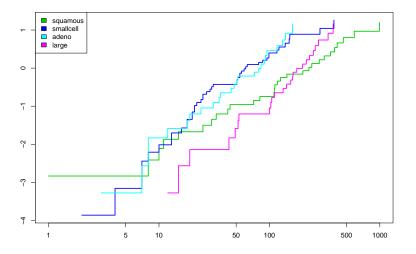
```
call:
coxph(formula = Surv(time, status) ~ celltype, data = veteran)
 n= 137, number of events= 128
                 coef exp(coef) se(coef) z Pr(>|z|)
celltypesmallcell 1.0013
                        celltypeadeno 1.1477 3.1510 0.2929 3.919 8.90e-05 ***
celltypelarge 0.2301 1.2588 0.2773 0.830
                                             0.407
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' '1
               exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
celltypesmallcell
                   2.722
                        0.3674
                                    1.656 4.473
                  3.151 0.3174 1.775 5.594
celltypeadeno
celltypelarge
                  1.259 0.7944 0.731 2.168
Concordance= 0.608 (se = 0.029 )
Rsquare= 0.166 (max possible= 0.999)
Likelihood ratio test= 24.85 on 3 df, p=2e-05
                  = 24.09 on 3 df. p=2e-05
Wald test
Score (logrank) test = 25.51 on 3 df, p=1e-05
```

Figure 1: summary(fit)

Review: Log-Log Plot

We can use the following codes to draw the log-log plot:

Review: Log-Log Plot



We want to test the effect of celltype, controlling the diagtime covariate.

```
call:
coxph(formula = Surv(time, status) ~ celltype + diagtime, data = veteran)
 n= 137, number of events= 128
                   coef exp(coef) se(coef) z Pr(>|z|)
celltypesmallcell 0.982017 2.669835 0.254398 3.860 0.000113 ***
celltypeadeno
              1.180827 3.257068 0.294902 4.004 6.22e-05 ***
0.009137 1.009179 0.008539 1.070 0.284562
diagtime
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
               exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
celltypesmallcell
                   2.670
                           0.3746
                                    1.6216
                                             4.396
celltypeadeno
                  3.257
                           0.3070 1.8273 5.806
celltypelarge
                  1.264 0.7910 0.7338 2.178
diagtime
                  1.009 0.9909 0.9924 1.026
Concordance= 0.622 (se = 0.03)
Rsquare= 0.172 (max possible= 0.999 )
Likelihood ratio test= 25.86 on 4 df.
                                   p=3e-05
Wald test
                  = 25.38 on 4 df.
                                   p=4e-05
Score (logrank) test = 26.86 on 4 df.
                                   p=2e-05
```

Figure 2: summary(fit2)

```
call:
coxph(formula = Surv(time, status) ~ diagtime, data = veteran)
  n= 137, number of events= 128
            coef exp(coef) se(coef) z Pr(>|z|)
diagtime 0.009100 1.009142 0.008978 1.014 0.311
        exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
                     0.9909
                               0.9915 1.027
diagtime
            1.009
Concordance= 0.509 (se = 0.03)
Rsquare= 0.007 (max possible= 0.999)
Likelihood ratio test= 0.91 on 1 df. p=0.3
Wald test
                   = 1.03 on 1 df, p=0.3
Score (logrank) test = 1.02 on 1 df, p=0.3
```

Figure 3: summary(fit3)

Degree of Freedom is:

$$df = 4 - 1 = 3.$$

Two ways to compute the likelihood ratio statistic:

```
#lrt2 = 2*(fit2$loglik[2]-fit3$loglik[2])
#pchisq(lrt2, df=3, lower.tail = FALSE)
lrt1 = summary(fit2)$logtest[1] - summary(fit3)$logtest[1]
pchisq(lrt1, df=3, lower.tail = FALSE)
```

```
## test
## 1.583109e-05
```

p-value is small \implies the effect of celltype is significant if we consider diagtime

Review: Cox PH Model (PH assumption)

cox.zph() is used to test the Proportional Hazards Assumption of a Cox Regression.

```
cox.zph(fit2)
```

```
## celltypesmallcell 0.05683 0.43383 0.5101
## celltypeadeno 0.14724 2.93832 0.0865
## celltypelarge 0.20260 5.32714 0.0210
## diagtime 0.00401 0.00221 0.9625
## GLOBAL NA 7.08153 0.1316
```

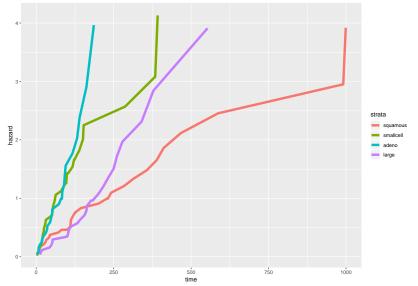
p-value is small $(0.0210 < 0.05) \implies$ the PH assumption is violated.

According to our analysis, the celltype may rely on time t (or the baseline may rely on celltype). For different celltype, we use different baseline. (the parameters of diagtime are same.)

```
call:
coxph(formula = Surv(time, status) ~ diagtime + strata(celltype),
   data = veteran)
 n= 137, number of events= 128
            coef exp(coef) se(coef) z Pr(>|z|)
diagtime 0.009883 1.009932 0.008323 1.187 0.235
        exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
                     0.9902 0.9936 1.027
diagtime
             1.01
Concordance= 0.533 (se = 0.059 )
Rsquare= 0.009 (max possible= 0.993)
Likelihood ratio test= 1.23 on 1 df. p=0.3
Wald test
                   = 1.41 on 1 df, p=0.2
Score (logrank) test = 1.42 on 1 df,
                                     p=0.2
```

Figure 4: summary(fitSC)

We can plot their baseline hazard function using basehaz() function:



Codes:

```
bhaz = basehaz(fitSC)
ggplot(bhaz)+
  geom_line(aes(x=time,y=hazard,colour=strata), size=2)
```

Finally, we want to see if there is a significant interaction between diagtime and celltype.

[1] 0.1739869

p-value is large \implies the interaction term is not significant