

hw5

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1. The survival package has a built in data set called “heart” with data on patients waiting for and receiving heart transplants. For this problem we only want the data from after the transplant was received (we will use the full data set later), so create a new data frame with the subset using code like:

```
heart2 <- heart[heart$transplant==1,]
```

Now fit a Kaplan-Meier curve to the data ignoring truncation, i.e. use the stop variable as the time and event as the censoring indicator.

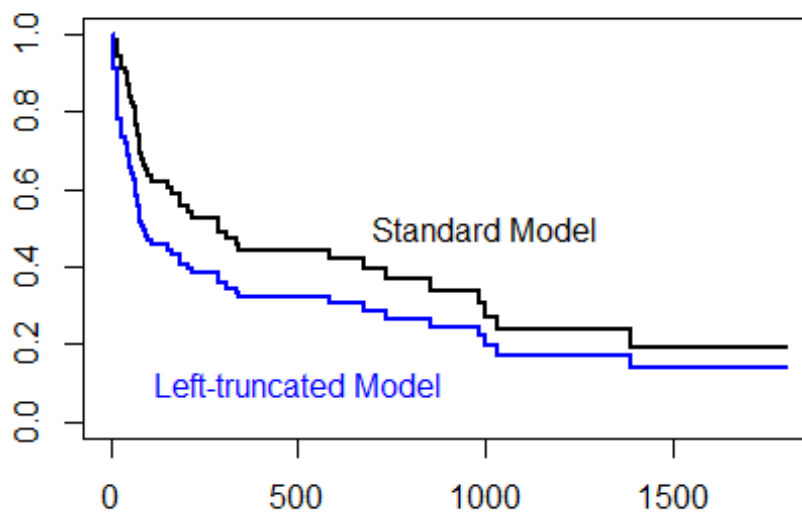
Fit a second model that uses the start variable to indicate left truncation.

Plot both fits (using the lines function on a survfit object will add the lines to the existing plot) in the same plot and compare the survival curves. Also compare the median survival times and the number of people at risk at time points 5 and 16. How does this affect the survival estimates?

```
library(asauro)
library(survival)
heart = survival::heart
heart2 <- heart[heart$transplant==1,]
kp_model = survfit(Surv(stop, event) ~ 1, data = heart2)

kp_model2alt = survfit(Surv(start, stop, event) ~ 1, data = heart2)

plot(kp_model, lwd = 2, conf.int = FALSE)
lines(kp_model2alt, col = "blue", lwd = 2, conf.int = FALSE)
text(1000, 0.5, "Standard Model", col = "black")
text(500, 0.1, "Left-truncated Model", col = "blue")
```



The median is 285 in the standard model and 90 in the Left-truncated model.

kp_model

```
## Call: survfit(formula = Surv(stop, event) ~ 1, data = heart2)
```

```
##
```

```
##      n  events  median 0.95LCL 0.95UCL
```

```
##      69     45    285    153    852
```

kp_model2alt

```
## Call: survfit(formula = Surv(start, stop, event) ~ 1, data = heart2)
```

```
##
```

```
## records  n.max n.start  events  median 0.95LCL 0.95UCL
```

```
##      69     45     11     45     90     53    334
```

The number of people at risk at time 5 and 16 for the standard model are 69 and 69.

The number of people at risk at time 5 and 16 for the Left-truncated model are 11 and 21.

summary(kp_model)

```
## Call: survfit(formula = Surv(stop, event) ~ 1, data = heart2)
```

```
##
```

```
##  time n.risk n.event survival std.err lower 95% CI upper 95% CI
```

```
##    5    69      1   0.986  0.0144   0.9577    1.000
```

```
##   16    68      2   0.957  0.0246   0.9096    1.000
```

```
##   17    66      1   0.942  0.0281   0.8885    0.999
```

```
##   28    65      1   0.928  0.0312   0.8683    0.991
```

##	30	64	1	0.913	0.0339	0.8489	0.982
##	39	63	1	0.899	0.0363	0.8301	0.973
##	43	61	1	0.884	0.0386	0.8113	0.963
##	45	60	1	0.869	0.0407	0.7929	0.953
##	51	59	1	0.854	0.0426	0.7748	0.942
##	53	58	1	0.840	0.0443	0.7571	0.931
##	58	57	1	0.825	0.0459	0.7396	0.920
##	61	56	1	0.810	0.0474	0.7224	0.909
##	66	55	1	0.795	0.0488	0.7053	0.897
##	68	54	2	0.766	0.0512	0.6719	0.873
##	72	52	2	0.737	0.0533	0.6391	0.849
##	77	50	1	0.722	0.0543	0.6229	0.836
##	78	49	1	0.707	0.0551	0.6069	0.824
##	80	48	1	0.692	0.0559	0.5910	0.811
##	81	47	1	0.678	0.0566	0.5752	0.798
##	90	46	1	0.663	0.0573	0.5596	0.785
##	96	45	1	0.648	0.0579	0.5441	0.772
##	100	44	1	0.633	0.0584	0.5287	0.759
##	110	42	1	0.618	0.0589	0.5130	0.745
##	153	40	1	0.603	0.0594	0.4969	0.731
##	165	39	1	0.587	0.0599	0.4810	0.717
##	186	37	1	0.572	0.0603	0.4647	0.703
##	188	36	1	0.556	0.0607	0.4485	0.688
##	207	35	1	0.540	0.0610	0.4325	0.674
##	219	34	1	0.524	0.0613	0.4166	0.659
##	285	32	2	0.491	0.0616	0.3840	0.628
##	308	30	1	0.475	0.0617	0.3680	0.613
##	334	29	1	0.458	0.0617	0.3521	0.597
##	343	27	1	0.441	0.0617	0.3356	0.581
##	584	20	1	0.419	0.0625	0.3132	0.562
##	675	16	1	0.393	0.0638	0.2860	0.540
##	733	15	1	0.367	0.0647	0.2597	0.519
##	852	13	1	0.339	0.0656	0.2317	0.495
##	980	10	1	0.305	0.0672	0.1979	0.470
##	996	9	1	0.271	0.0678	0.1660	0.442
##	1032	8	1	0.237	0.0672	0.1360	0.413
##	1387	5	1	0.190	0.0685	0.0935	0.385

```
summary(kp_model2alt)
```

```
## Call: survfit(formula = Surv(start, stop, event) ~ 1, data = heart2)
```

```
##
```

##	time	n.risk	n.event	censored	survival	std.err	lower	95% CI	upper	95% CI
##	5	11	1	0	0.909	0.0867	0.7541	1.000		
##	16	21	2	0	0.823	0.0977	0.6517	1.000		
##	17	20	1	0	0.781	0.1011	0.6064	1.000		
##	28	33	1	0	0.758	0.1008	0.5839	0.983		
##	30	34	1	0	0.735	0.1002	0.5630	0.961		
##	39	43	1	1	0.718	0.0993	0.5478	0.942		
##	43	43	1	0	0.702	0.0984	0.5329	0.924		

##	45	42	1	0	0.685	0.0975	0.5182	0.905
##	51	43	1	0	0.669	0.0965	0.5042	0.888
##	53	44	1	0	0.654	0.0955	0.4910	0.871
##	58	44	1	0	0.639	0.0945	0.4781	0.854
##	61	45	1	0	0.625	0.0935	0.4660	0.838
##	66	44	1	0	0.611	0.0924	0.4538	0.821
##	68	45	2	0	0.583	0.0903	0.4308	0.790
##	72	44	2	0	0.557	0.0881	0.4084	0.759
##	77	42	1	0	0.544	0.0870	0.3973	0.744
##	78	41	1	0	0.530	0.0859	0.3861	0.728
##	80	41	1	0	0.517	0.0847	0.3753	0.713
##	81	40	1	0	0.504	0.0836	0.3646	0.698
##	90	41	1	0	0.492	0.0825	0.3544	0.684
##	96	40	1	0	0.480	0.0813	0.3443	0.669
##	100	40	1	0	0.468	0.0802	0.3344	0.655
##	110	38	1	1	0.456	0.0790	0.3243	0.640
##	153	37	1	1	0.443	0.0778	0.3142	0.625
##	165	37	1	0	0.431	0.0766	0.3044	0.611
##	186	35	1	1	0.419	0.0754	0.2944	0.596
##	188	34	1	0	0.407	0.0742	0.2844	0.581
##	207	33	1	0	0.394	0.0730	0.2744	0.567
##	219	33	1	0	0.382	0.0717	0.2647	0.552
##	285	31	2	1	0.358	0.0692	0.2448	0.523
##	308	29	1	0	0.345	0.0679	0.2349	0.508
##	334	29	1	0	0.333	0.0666	0.2254	0.493
##	343	27	1	1	0.321	0.0653	0.2156	0.478
##	584	20	1	6	0.305	0.0639	0.2023	0.460
##	675	16	1	3	0.286	0.0627	0.1861	0.440
##	733	15	1	0	0.267	0.0614	0.1701	0.419
##	852	13	1	1	0.246	0.0600	0.1529	0.397
##	980	10	1	2	0.222	0.0588	0.1318	0.373
##	996	9	1	0	0.197	0.0572	0.1116	0.348
##	1032	8	1	0	0.172	0.0551	0.0922	0.323
##	1387	5	1	2	0.138	0.0538	0.0642	0.296

Having less people in the risk set probably gives a more accurate estimate because it doesn't account for people until they are actually at risk. This means their survival estimate is lower.

2. Fit a Cox proportional Hazards model to the subset of the Heart data used above with a spline term for age, another spline term for year (when the patient was entered into the study) and surgery (whether the patient had a prior heart surgery). Use the summary output as well as computing AIC values to find a simpler model that fits the data and makes sense, interpret and justify your final model.

The model that has covariates age, surgery, and year has a slightly smaller AIC (296 < 298) but has fewer terms than the model with the splines. We will favor the simpler model that fits the data better.

```
library(splines)

model3 = coxph(Surv(start, stop, event) ~ surgery + pspline(age, df = 3) +
               pspline(heart2$year, df = 3),
               data = heart2)

model3.1 = coxph(Surv(start, stop, event) ~ surgery + age + year,
                 data = heart2)

AIC(model3, model3.1)

##              df      AIC
## model3      6.955234 298.9438
## model3.1    3.000000 296.1922
```