

Task_3_report_new

November 18, 2025

```
[2]: # a first look at the data
head(data)
summary(data)
```

	X	ID	TreatmentGroup	Age	Sex	ECOG_PS	GFR	Time	Event
	<int>	<int>	<chr>	<int>	<chr>	<int>	<int>	<dbl>	<dbl>
A data.frame: 6 × 9	1	1	Treatment	73	Female	2	83	0.6	1
	2	2	Treatment	62	Male	0	86	6.3	1
	3	3	Treatment	61	Female	0	98	57.7	0
	4	4	Treatment	66	Male	1	58	0.7	1
	5	5	Treatment	88	Female	0	120	30.7	0
	6	6	Treatment	73	Male	0	55	6.5	1
X									
Min. : 1.00		Min. : 1.00		Length:300		Min. :38.0			
1st Qu.: 75.75		1st Qu.: 75.75		Class :character		1st Qu.:59.0			
Median :150.50		Median :150.50		Mode :character		Median :65.0			
Mean :150.50		Mean :150.50				Mean :65.3			
3rd Qu.:225.25		3rd Qu.:225.25				3rd Qu.:72.0			
Max. :300.00		Max. :300.00				Max. :91.0			
Sex									
Length:300		Min. :0.0000		Min. : 30.00		Min. : 0.000			
Class :character		1st Qu.:0.0000		1st Qu.: 66.00		1st Qu.: 2.600			
Mode :character		Median :1.0000		Median : 81.00		Median : 5.900			
		Mean :0.8167		Mean : 78.89		Mean : 9.673			
		3rd Qu.:1.0000		3rd Qu.: 91.00		3rd Qu.:13.600			
		Max. :2.0000		Max. :120.00		Max. :57.700			
Event									
Min. :0.00									
1st Qu.:1.00									
Median :1.00									
Mean :0.76									
3rd Qu.:1.00									
Max. :1.00									

```
[5]: # Box plots to compare distributions between treatment groups
ggplot(data, aes(x = TreatmentGroup, y = Age)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
```

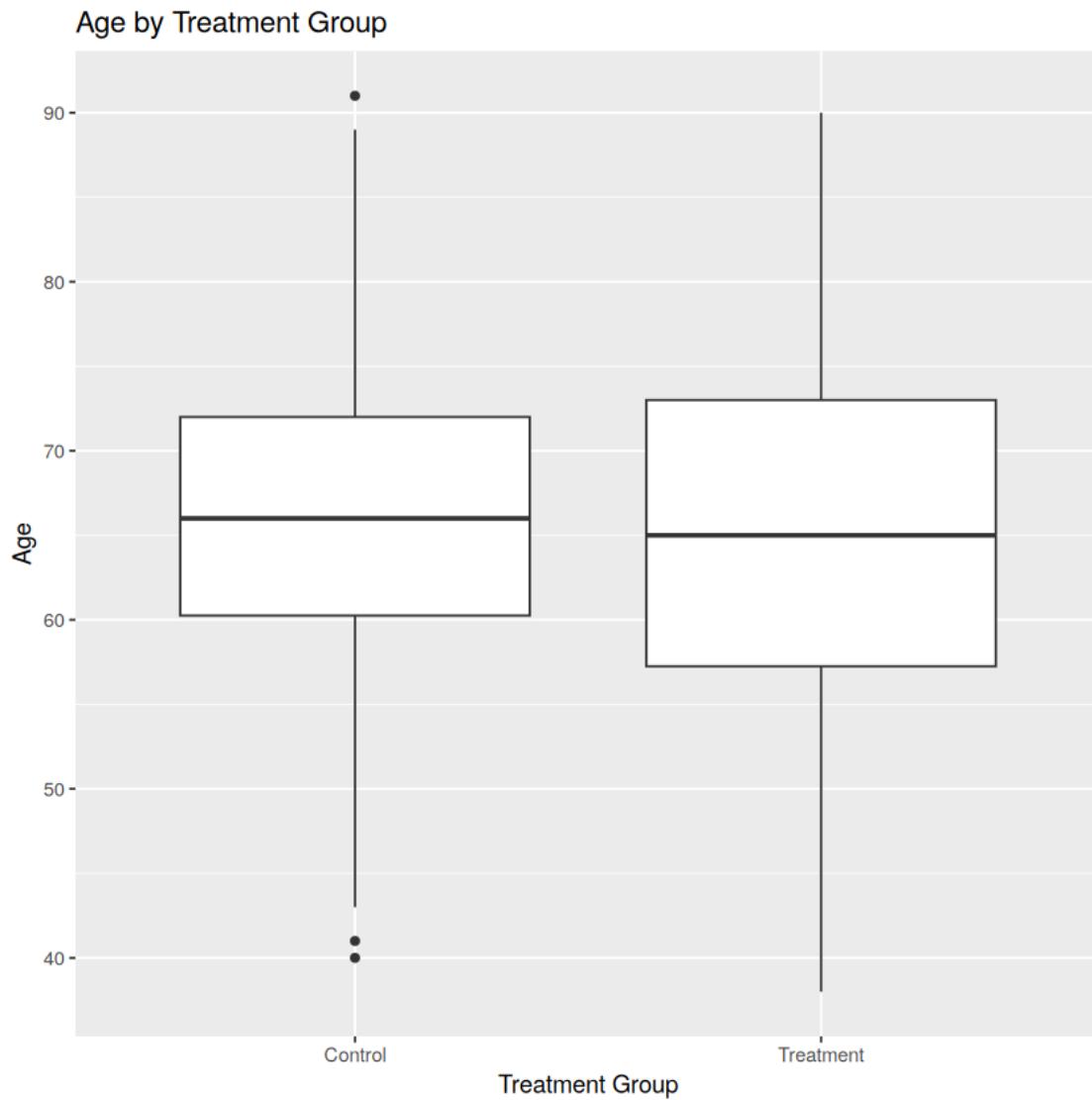
```

  labs(title = "Age by Treatment Group", x = "Treatment Group", y = "Age")

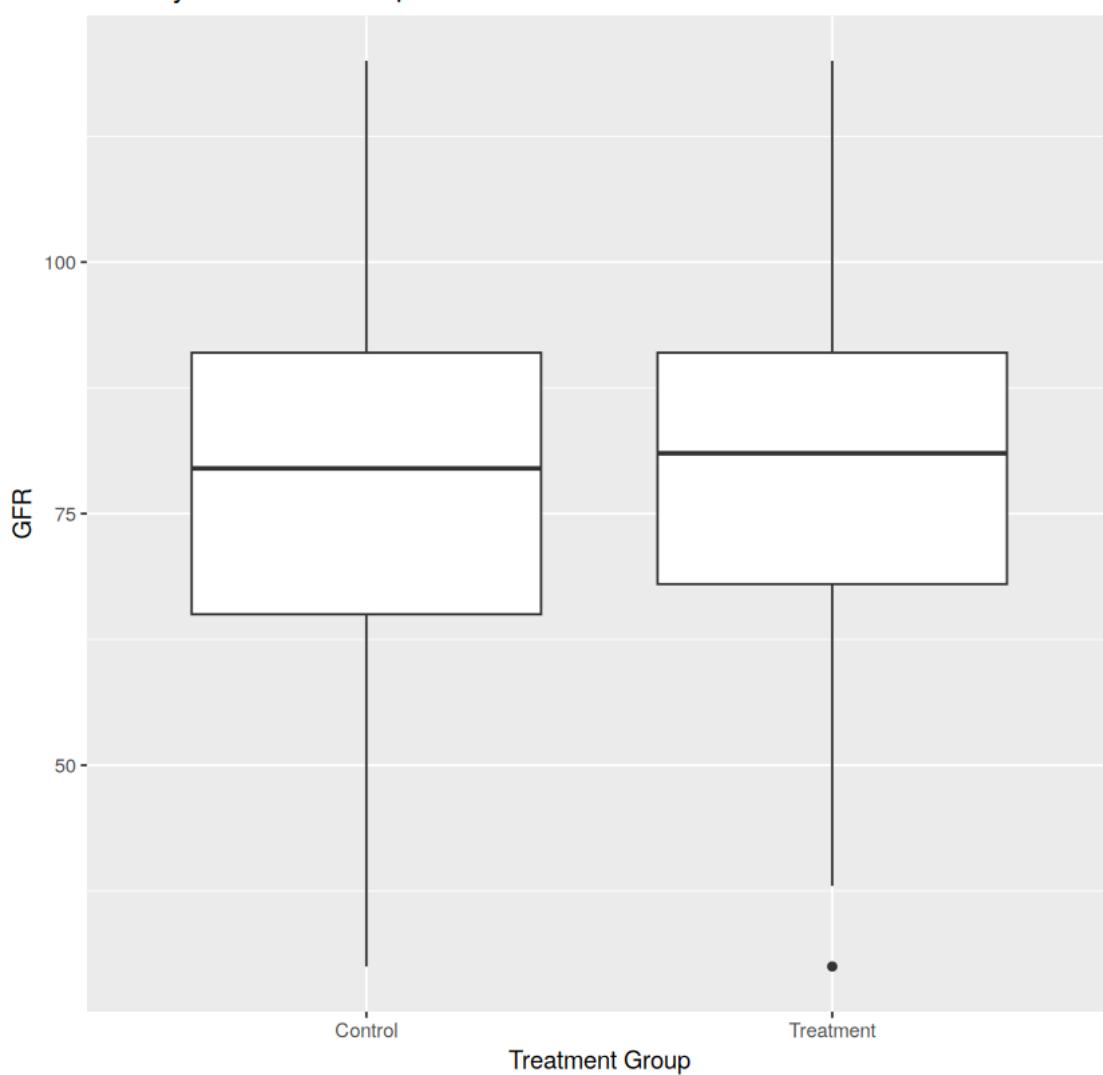
ggplot(data, aes(x = TreatmentGroup, y = GFR)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(title = "GFR by Treatment Group", x = "Treatment Group", y = "GFR")

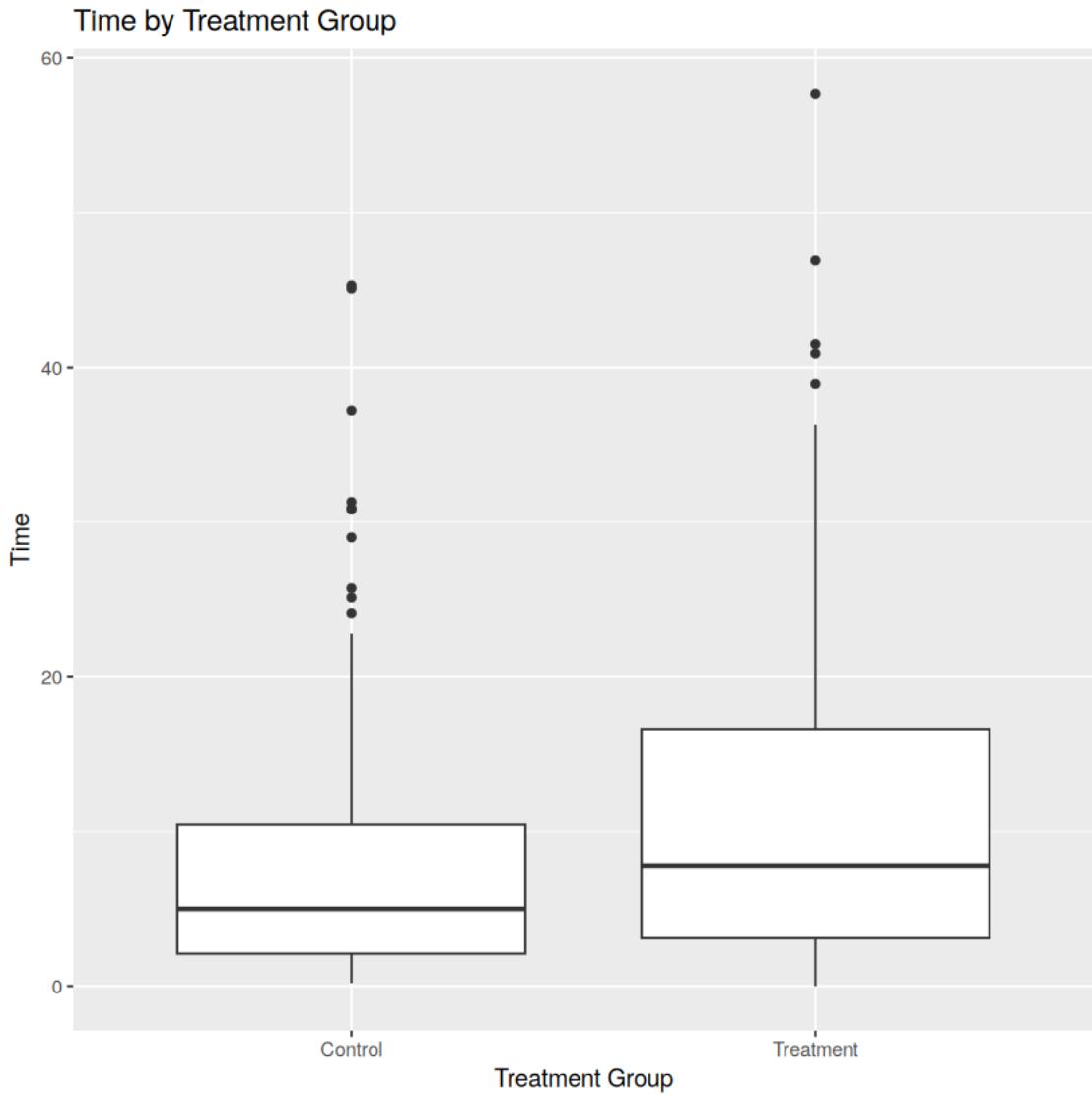
ggplot(data, aes(x = TreatmentGroup, y = Time)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(title = "Time by Treatment Group", x = "Treatment Group", y = "Time")

```



GFR by Treatment Group





```
[6]: # Histograms for continuous variables
ggplot(data, aes(x = Age, fill = TreatmentGroup)) +
  geom_histogram(aes(y = ..density..), alpha = 0.5, position = "identity", bins = 10) +
  geom_density(alpha = 0.7) +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Age", x = "Age", y = "Count") +
  theme(legend.position = "bottom")

ggplot(data, aes(x = GFR, fill = TreatmentGroup)) +
  geom_histogram(aes(y = ..density..), alpha = 0.5, position = "identity", bins = 10) +
  geom_density(alpha = 0.7) +
```

```

  labs(title = "Distribution of GFR", x = "GFR", y = "Count") +
  theme(legend.position = "bottom")

ggplot(data, aes(x = Time, fill = TreatmentGroup)) +
  geom_histogram(aes(y = ..density..), alpha = 0.5, position = "identity", bins =
  10) +
  geom_density(alpha = 0.7) +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Time", x = "Time", y = "Count") +
  theme(legend.position = "bottom")

# Bar plots for categorical variables
ggplot(data, aes(x = Sex, fill = TreatmentGroup)) +
  geom_bar(position = "dodge") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Sex", x = "Sex", y = "Count")

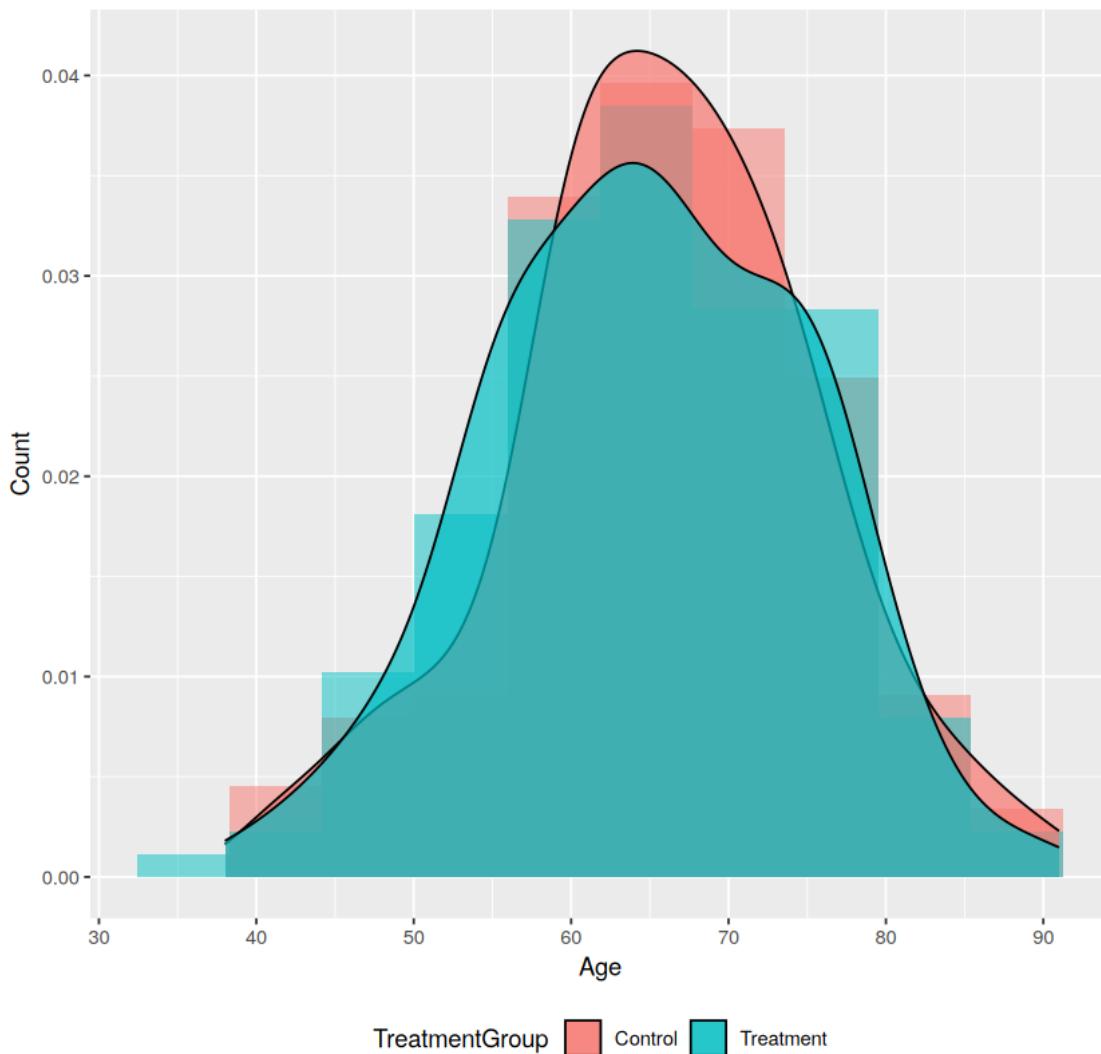
```

Warning message:

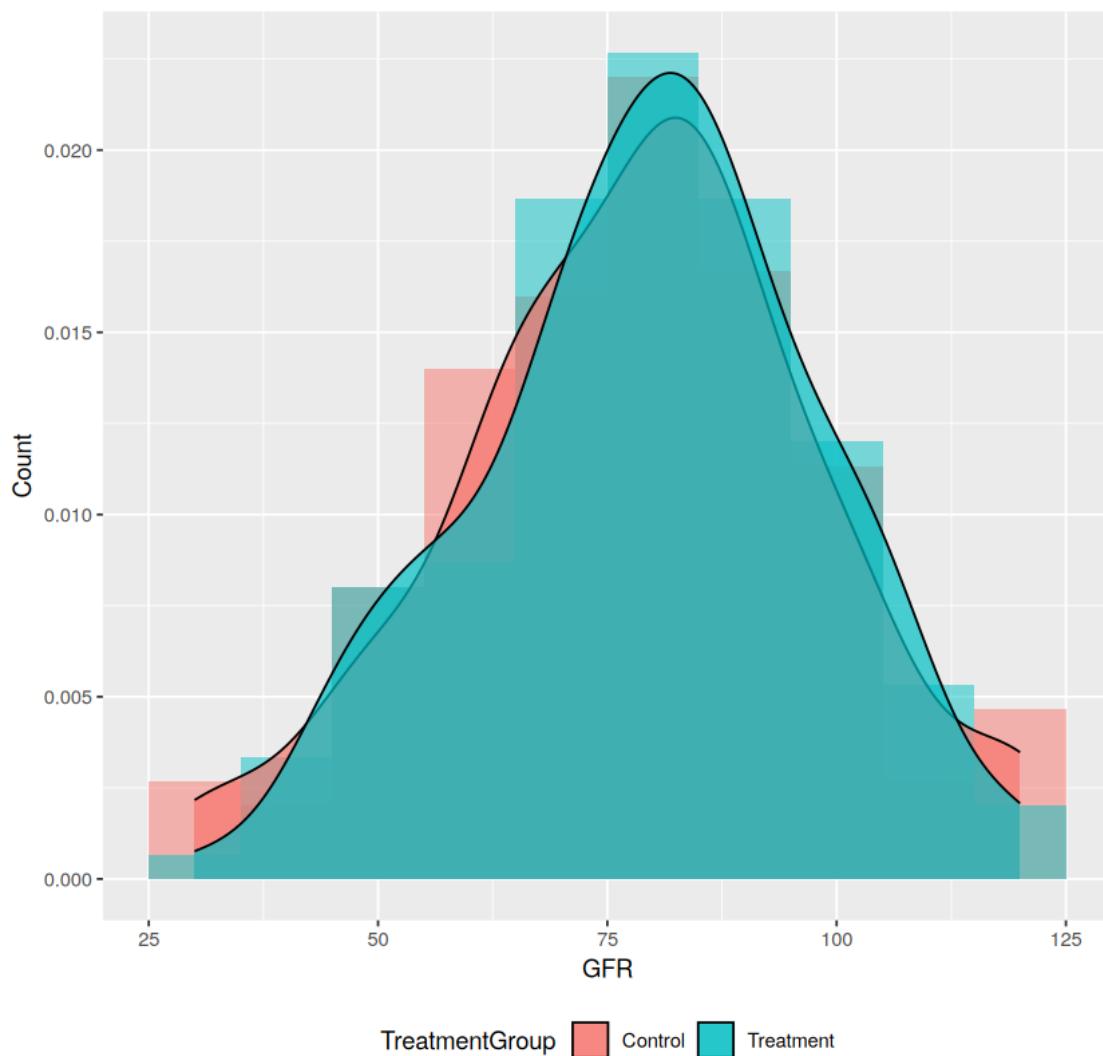
"The dot-dot notation (`..density..`) was deprecated in ggplot2 3.4.0.

Please use `after_stat(density)` instead."

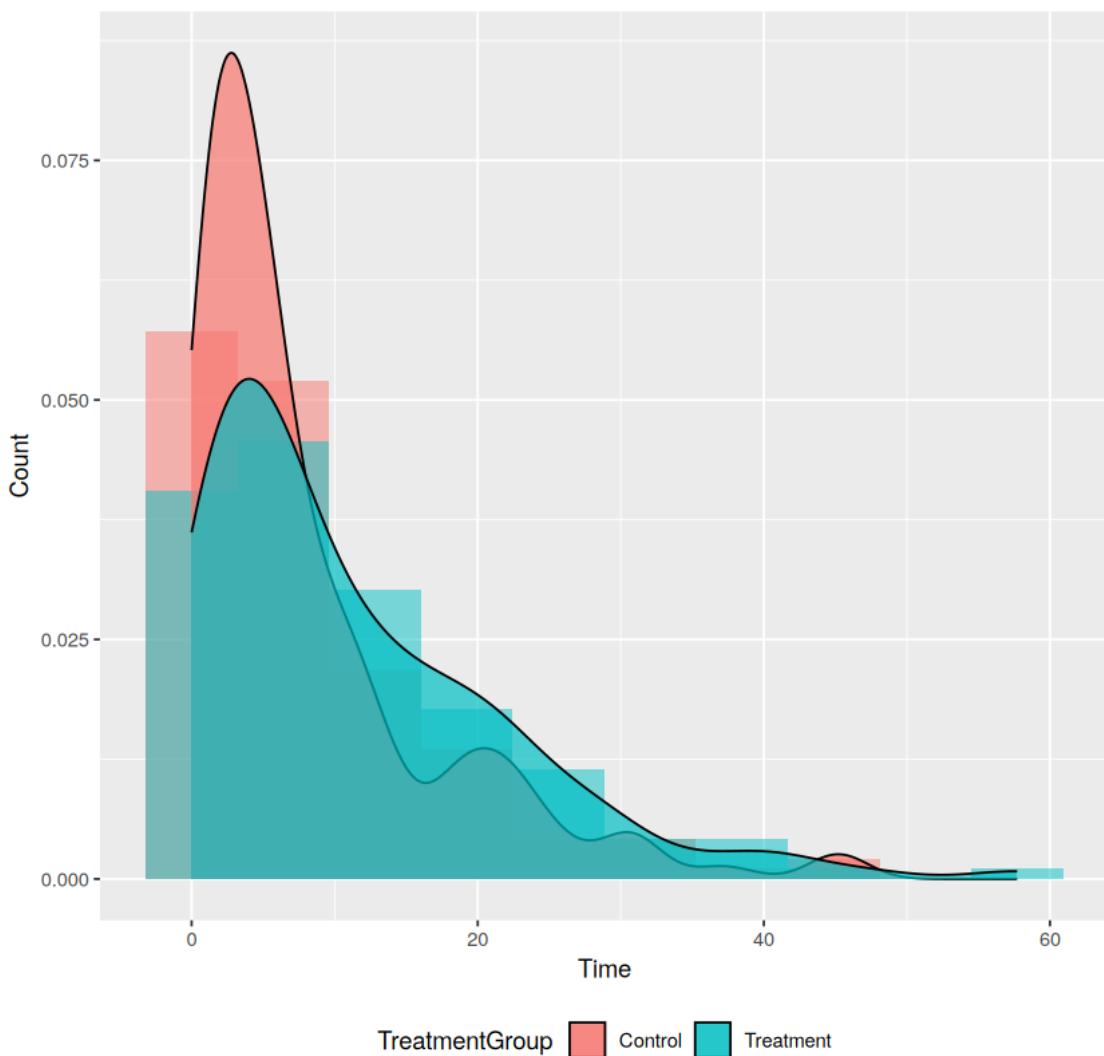
Distribution of Age



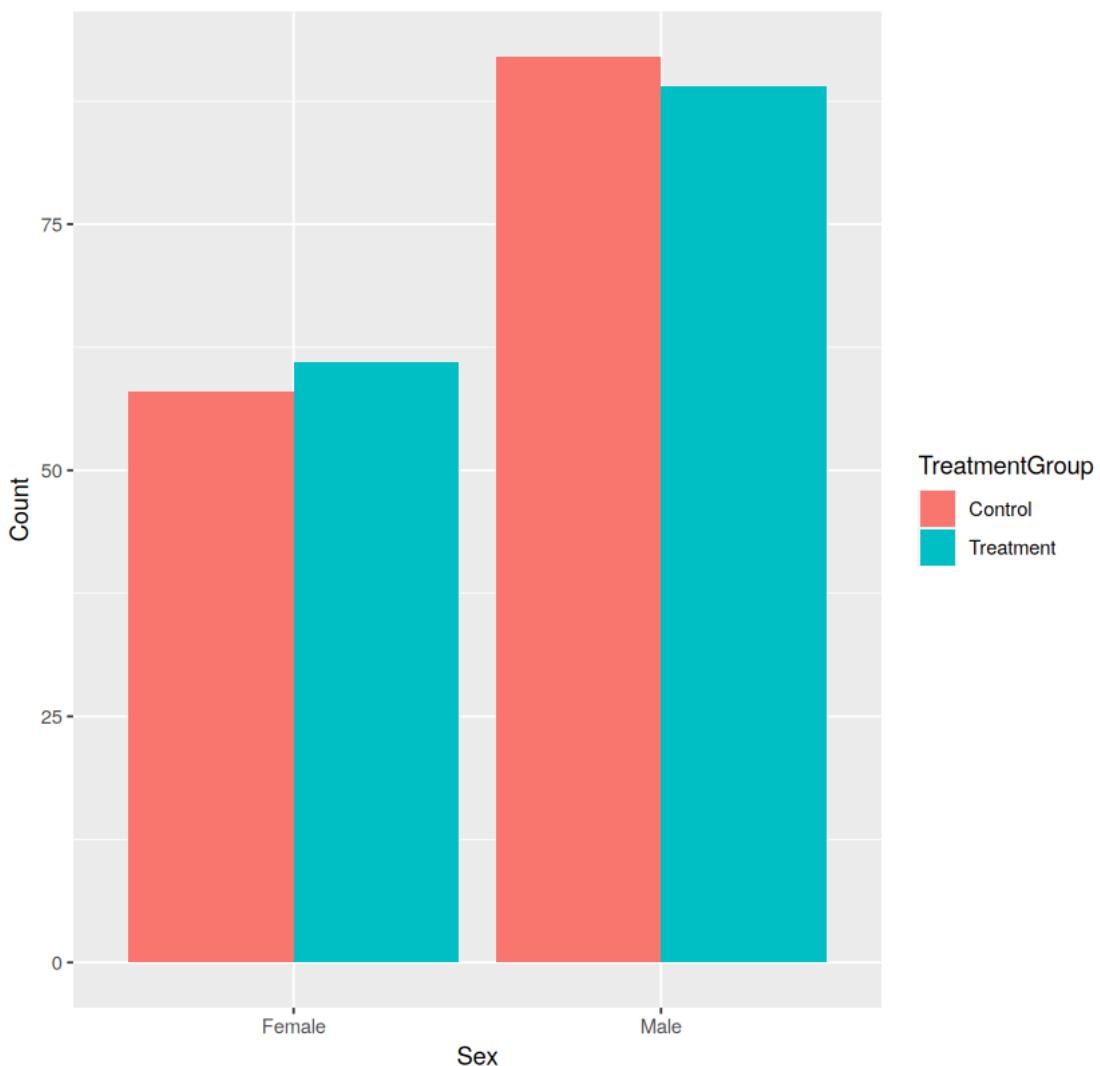
Distribution of GFR



Distribution of Time

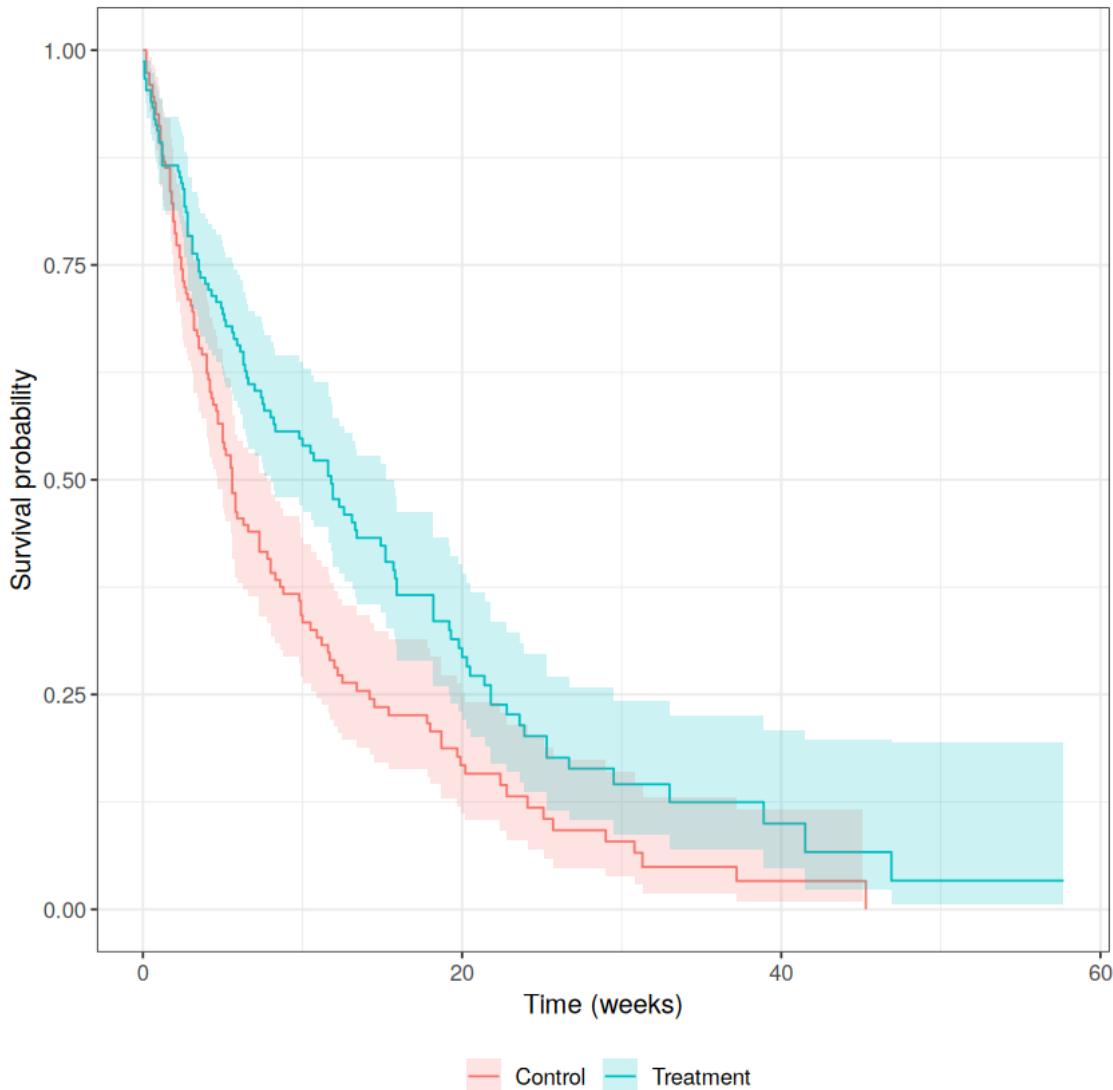


Distribution of Sex



From the visual graphs we can observe quite an even split between the control and treatment group, further more the number of male are more in number making the data skewed. For GFR, Age the data distribution look quite normal but time distribution is heavily left skewed.

```
[ ]: # Kaplan-Meier survival curves with confidence intervals by treatment group
survfit2(Surv(Time, Event) ~ TreatmentGroup, data = data) |>
  ggsurvfit() +
  labs(Task_3.ipynb
       x = "Time (weeks)",
       y = "Survival probability"
     ) +
  add_confidence_interval() #+
  # add_risktable()
```



```
[8]: summary(survfit2(Surv(Time, Event) ~ TreatmentGroup, data = data), times = 5)
```

```
Call: survfit(formula = Surv(Time, Event) ~ TreatmentGroup, data = data)
```

TreatmentGroup=Control					
time	n.risk	n.event	survival	std.err	lower 95% CI
5.000	77.000	65.000	0.543	0.042	0.467
upper 95% CI					
0.632					

TreatmentGroup=Treatment					
time	n.risk	n.event	survival	std.err	lower 95% CI
5.0000	99.0000	45.0000	0.6927	0.0382	0.6217

```
upper 95% CI
0.7718
```

We are using Kaplan-Meier survival modeling here, a thing to observe here the early treatment for first 4 weeks we can see the control group having better survival odds but with increasing time the treatment shows effect and we can see uplift of the treatment course.

Can be observed in the graphs.

```
[9]: # Fit the Cox PH model
cox_model <- coxph(Surv(Time, Event) ~ TreatmentGroup + Age + Sex + ECOG_PS +
+ GFR, data = data)

# Summarize the model
summary(cox_model)
```

Call:

```
coxph(formula = Surv(Time, Event) ~ TreatmentGroup + Age + Sex +
ECOG_PS + GFR, data = data)
```

```
n= 300, number of events= 228
```

	coef	exp(coef)	se(coef)	z	Pr(> z)
TreatmentGroupTreatment	-0.525216	0.591428	0.138716	-3.786	0.000153 ***
Age	-0.010326	0.989727	0.006697	-1.542	0.123080
SexMale	-0.086113	0.917490	0.137160	-0.628	0.530115
ECOG_PS	0.444375	1.559514	0.091175	4.874	1.09e-06 ***
GFR	-0.013653	0.986439	0.003674	-3.716	0.000202 ***

Signif. codes:	0 ‘***’	0.001 ‘**’	0.01 ‘*’	0.05 ‘.’	0.1 ‘ ’ 1

	exp(coef)	exp(-coef)	lower .95	upper .95
TreatmentGroupTreatment	0.5914	1.6908	0.4506	0.7762
Age	0.9897	1.0104	0.9768	1.0028
SexMale	0.9175	1.0899	0.7012	1.2005
ECOG_PS	1.5595	0.6412	1.3043	1.8647
GFR	0.9864	1.0137	0.9794	0.9936

```
Concordance= 0.646 (se = 0.019 )
Likelihood ratio test= 54.07 on 5 df, p=2e-10
Wald test = 54.51 on 5 df, p=2e-10
Score (logrank) test = 55.88 on 5 df, p=9e-11
```

Key observations: After analyzing the Pr(>|z|), we find 3 factors to be significant - TreatmentGroup, ECOG_PS & GFR * TreatmentGroup = Treatment, P value is quite small and we can see there is a negative coefficient meaning there is an inverse correlation to the risk of death, meaning the person having the treatment has a higher chance of recovery and by exp(coef) reduces it by 41% *

ECOG_PS, p value is quite small and is significant furthermore it has a positive correlation and by looking the exp(coef) we can see it increases the chance of death. * GFR, is relevant due to the small p value, and has a negative relation i.e. 1 unit increase in GFR adds decreased risk by 1.4%.

```
[10]: # Extract the hazard ratios and 95% CI
hazard_ratios <- coef(cox_model)
conf_int <- confint(cox_model)

# Print the results
print(paste("Hazard Ratios and 95% CI:"))
print(hazard_ratios)
print(conf_int)
```

```
[1] "Hazard Ratios and 95% CI:"
TreatmentGroupTreatment          Age          SexMale
-0.52521603                     -0.01032611      -0.08611317
                           ECOG_PS          GFR
                           0.44437455        -0.01365335
                           2.5 %         97.5 %
TreatmentGroupTreatment -0.79709423 -0.253337834
Age                  -0.02345135  0.002799134
SexMale               -0.35494193  0.182715596
ECOG_PS                0.26567435  0.623074745
GFR                  -0.02085457 -0.006452126
```

Looking at the HR ratios of the Cox PH model, we draw similar conclusions as before. Furthermore there are some slightly significant observations that can be drawn are being Male reduced the risk marginally or with age the risk goes down as well. But looking at the data imbalance we can see the data to be favoring men as well as higher ages.