



Reproducing Graham et al. 2014 using the CohortMethod package

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R code for reproducing the study

```
library(CohortMethod)
library(SqlRender)
connectionDetails <- createConnectionDetails(dbms = "pdw",
  server = "JRDUSAPSCT01",
  port = 17001)

cdmDatabaseSchema <- "CDM_Trucen_MDCR_V415.dbo"
resultsDatabaseSchema <- cdmDatabaseSchema
exposureTable <- "cohort"
outcomeTable <- "cohort"
cdmVersion <- "5"

options('fctempdir' = '/fctemp')
workFolder <- '/temp/GrahamStudy'

excludedConcepts <- c()
includedConcepts <- read.csv("inst/csv/GrahamIncludedConcepts.csv")$Concept.ID
covariateSettings <- createCovariateSettings(useCovariateDemographics = TRUE,
  useCovariateDemographicsGender = TRUE,
  useCovariateDemographicsRace = TRUE,
  useCovariateDemographicsEthnicity = TRUE,
  useCovariateDemographicsAge = TRUE,
  useCovariateDemographicsYear = FALSE,
  useCovariateDemographicsMonth = FALSE,
  useCovariateConditionOccurrence = TRUE,
  useCovariateConditionOccurrence365d = TRUE,
  useCovariateConditionOccurrence30d = TRUE,
  useCovariateConditionOccurrenceInpt180d = TRUE,
  useCovariateConditionEra = FALSE,
  useCovariateConditionEraEver = FALSE,
  useCovariateConditionEraOverlap = FALSE,
  useCovariateConditionGroup = TRUE,
  useCovariateConditionGroupMeddra = TRUE,
  useCovariateConditionGroupSnomed = FALSE,
  useCovariateDrugExposure = FALSE,
  useCovariateDrugExposure365d = FALSE,
  useCovariateDrugExposure30d = FALSE,
  useCovariateDrugEra = TRUE,
  useCovariateDrugEra365d = TRUE,
  useCovariateDrugEra30d = FALSE,
  useCovariateDrugEraOverlap = FALSE,
  useCovariateDrugEraEver = FALSE,
  useCovariateDrugGroup = TRUE,
  useCovariateProcedureOccurrence = FALSE,
  useCovariateProcedureOccurrence365d = FALSE,
  useCovariateProcedureOccurrence30d = FALSE,
  useCovariateProcedureGroup = FALSE,
  useCovariateObservation = FALSE,
  useCovariateObservation365d = FALSE,
  useCovariateObservation30d = FALSE,
  useCovariateObservationCount365d = FALSE,
  useCovariateMeasurement = FALSE,
  useCovariateMeasurement365d = FALSE,
  useCovariateMeasurement30d = FALSE,
  useCovariateMeasurementCount365d = FALSE,
  useCovariateMeasurementBelow = FALSE,
  useCovariateMeasurementAbove = FALSE,
  useCovariateConceptCounts = FALSE,
  useCovariateRiskScores = TRUE,
  useCovariateRiskScoresCharlson = FALSE,
  useCovariateRiskScoresDCSI = FALSE,
  useCovariateRiskScoresCHADS2 = TRUE,
  useCovariateRiskScoresCHADS2Vasc = FALSE,
  useCovariateInteractionYear = FALSE,
  useCovariateInteractionMonth = FALSE,
  excludedCovariateConceptIds = excludedConcepts,
```

```
includedCovariateConceptIds = includedConcepts,
deleteCovariatesSmallCount = 100)
```

```
cohortMethodData <- getDbCohortMethodData(connectionDetails = connectionDetails,
  cdmDatabaseSchema = cdmDatabaseSchema,
  oracleTempSchema = resultsDatabaseSchema,
  targetId = 2649,
  comparatorId = 2650,
  outcomeIds = 2651,
  studyStartDate = "",
  studyEndDate = "",
  exposureDatabaseSchema = resultsDatabaseSchema,
  exposureTable = exposureTable,
  outcomeDatabaseSchema = resultsDatabaseSchema,
  outcomeTable = outcomeTable,
  cdmVersion = cdmVersion,
  excludeDrugsFromCovariates = FALSE,
  covariateSettings = covariateSettings)
```

```
saveCohortMethodData(cohortMethodData, file.path(workFolder, "cohortMethodData"))
```

```
studyPop <- createStudyPopulation(cohortMethodData = cohortMethodData,
  outcomeId = 2651,
  firstExposureOnly = FALSE,
  washoutPeriod = 0,
  removeSubjectsWithPriorOutcome = TRUE,
  minDaysAtRisk = 1,
  riskWindowStart = 1,
  addExposureDaysToStart = FALSE,
  riskWindowEnd = 0,
  addExposureDaysToEnd = TRUE)
```

```
saveRDS(studyPop, file.path(workFolder, "studyPop.rds"))
```

```
drawAttritionDiagram(studyPop, treatmentLabel = "Target", comparatorLabel = "Comparator")
```

```
ps <- createPs(cohortMethodData = cohortMethodData,
  population = studyPop,
  control = createControl(cvType = "auto",
    startingVariance = 0.01,
    noiseLevel = "quiet",
    tolerance = 2e-07,
    cvRepetitions = 10,
    threads = 20))
```

```
saveRDS(ps, file.path(workFolder, "ps.rds"))
computePsAuc(ps)
plotPs(ps, treatmentLabel = "Dabigatran", comparatorLabel = "Warfarin", fileName = file.path(workFolder, "ps.png"))
propensityModel <- getPsModel(ps, cohortMethodData)
head(propensityModel)
```

```
matchedPop <- matchOnPs(ps, caliper = 0.25, caliperScale = "standardized", maxRatio = 1)
plotPs(matchedPop, ps)
drawAttritionDiagram(matchedPop)
```

```
balance <- computeCovariateBalance(matchedPop, cohortMethodData)
plotCovariateBalanceScatterPlot(balance)
plotCovariateBalanceOffTopVariables(balance)
```

```
outcomeModel <- fitOutcomeModel(cohortMethodData = cohortMethodData,
  population = matchedPop,
  stratified = FALSE,
  modelType = "cox",
  useCovariates = FALSE)
```

```
outcomeModel
plotKaplanMeier(matchedPop, treatmentLabel = "Dabigatran", comparatorLabel = "Warfarin", includeZero = FALSE, fileName = file.path(workFolder, "kaplanMeier.png"))
```



Step 1: Getting the necessary data from the database

- Target and comparator cohorts of interest
 - Index date
 - End of cohort eligibility (e.g. end of exposure)
 - End of observation
- Outcome(s) of interest
 - Dates of occurrence
- Covariates

Take as-is from ATLAS



Covariates (Graham et al.)

Graham et al. used several covariates, including

- Demographics
- Medical history
 - Various conditions
 - CHADS
 - HAS-BLED
- Medication use

These were hand-picked for this study



Loading the list of selected covariate concept IDs

```
includedConcepts <- read.csv("inst/csv/GrahamIncludedConcepts.csv")$Concept.ID
```



Covariate settings

```
covariateSettings <- createCovariateSettings(useCovariateDemographics = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateDemographicsGender = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateDemographicsRace = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateDemographicsEthnicity = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateDemographicsAge = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateDemographicsYear = FALSE,  
                                             useCovariateDemographicsMonth = FALSE,  
                                             ...  
                                             useCovariateRiskScores = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateRiskScoresCharlson = FALSE,  
                                             useCovariateRiskScoresDCSI = FALSE,  
                                             useCovariateRiskScoresCHADS2 = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateRiskScoresCHADS2VAsC = FALSE,  
                                             excludedCovariateConceptIds = c(),  
                                             includedCovariateConceptIds = includedConcepts,  
                                             deleteCovariatesSmallCount = 100)
```

Including only the concept IDs
we just loaded



Loading all data

```
cohortMethodData <- getDbCohortMethodData(connectionDetails = connectionDetails,  
                                           cdmDatabaseSchema = cdmDatabaseSchema,  
                                           targetId = 2649,  
                                           comparatorId = 2650,  
                                           outcomeIds = 2651,  
                                           exposureTable = "cohort",  
                                           outcomeTable = "cohort",  
                                           cdmVersion = cdmVersion,  
                                           excludeDrugsFromCovariates = FALSE,  
                                           covariateSettings = covariateSettings)  
  
saveCohortMethodData(cohortMethodData, "s:/GrahamStudy/cohortMethodData")
```



Loading all data

```
cohortMethodData <- getDbCohortMethodData(connectionDetails = connectionDetails,  
                                           cdmDatabaseSchema = cdmDatabaseSchema,  
                                           targetId = 2649,  
                                           comparatorId = 2650,  
                                           outcomeIds = 2651,  
                                           exposureTable = "cohort",  
                                           outcomeTable = "cohort",  
                                           cdmVersion = cdmVersion,  
                                           excludeDrugsFromCovariates = FALSE,  
                                           covariateSettings = covariateSettings)  
  
saveCohortMethodData(cohortMethodData, "c:/CohortStudy/cohortMethodData")
```

Using the cohorts generated by ATLAS



Loading all data

```
cohortMethodData <- getDbCohortMethodData(connectionDetails = connectionDetails,  
                                           cdmDatabaseSchema = cdmDatabaseSchema,  
                                           targetId = 2649,  
                                           comparatorId = 2650,  
                                           outcomeIds = 2651,  
                                           exposureTable = "cohort",  
                                           outcomeTable = "cohort",  
                                           cdmVersion = cdmVersion,  
                                           excludeDrugsFromCovariates = FALSE,  
                                           covariateSettings = covariateSettings)
```

```
saveCohortMethodData(cohortMethodData, "cohortMethodData.rds")
```

The covariate settings we specified earlier



Inspecting the data

```
summary(cohortMethodData)
```

CohortMethodData object summary

Treatment concept ID: 2649

Comparator concept ID: 2650

Outcome concept ID(s): 2651

Treated persons: 19046

Comparator persons: 50918

Outcome counts:

	Event count	Person count
2651	8063	8063

Covariates:

Number of covariates: 827

Number of non-zero covariate values: 2428813



Step 2: Defining the study population

```
studyPop <- createStudyPopulation(cohortMethodData = cohortMethodData,  
                                outcomeld = 2651,  
                                removeSubjectsWithPriorOutcome = TRUE,  
                                minDaysAtRisk = 1,  
                                riskWindowStart = 1,
```

Remove subjects with outcomes prior to
index date



Step 2: Defining the study population

```
studyPop <- createStudyPopulation(cohortMethodData = cohortMethodData,  
                                outcomeld = 2651,  
                                removeSubjectsWithPriorOutcome = TRUE,  
                                minDaysAtRisk = 1,  
                                riskWindowStart = 1,  
                                addExposureDaysToStart = FALSE,  
                                riskWindowEnd = 0,  
                                addExposureDaysToEnd = TRUE)
```

Define risk window: start on day after index date, end at end of cohort eligibility (end of exposure)

Graham: "Follow-up began on the day after the first qualifying anticoagulant prescription fill"



Step 3: Creating a propensity model

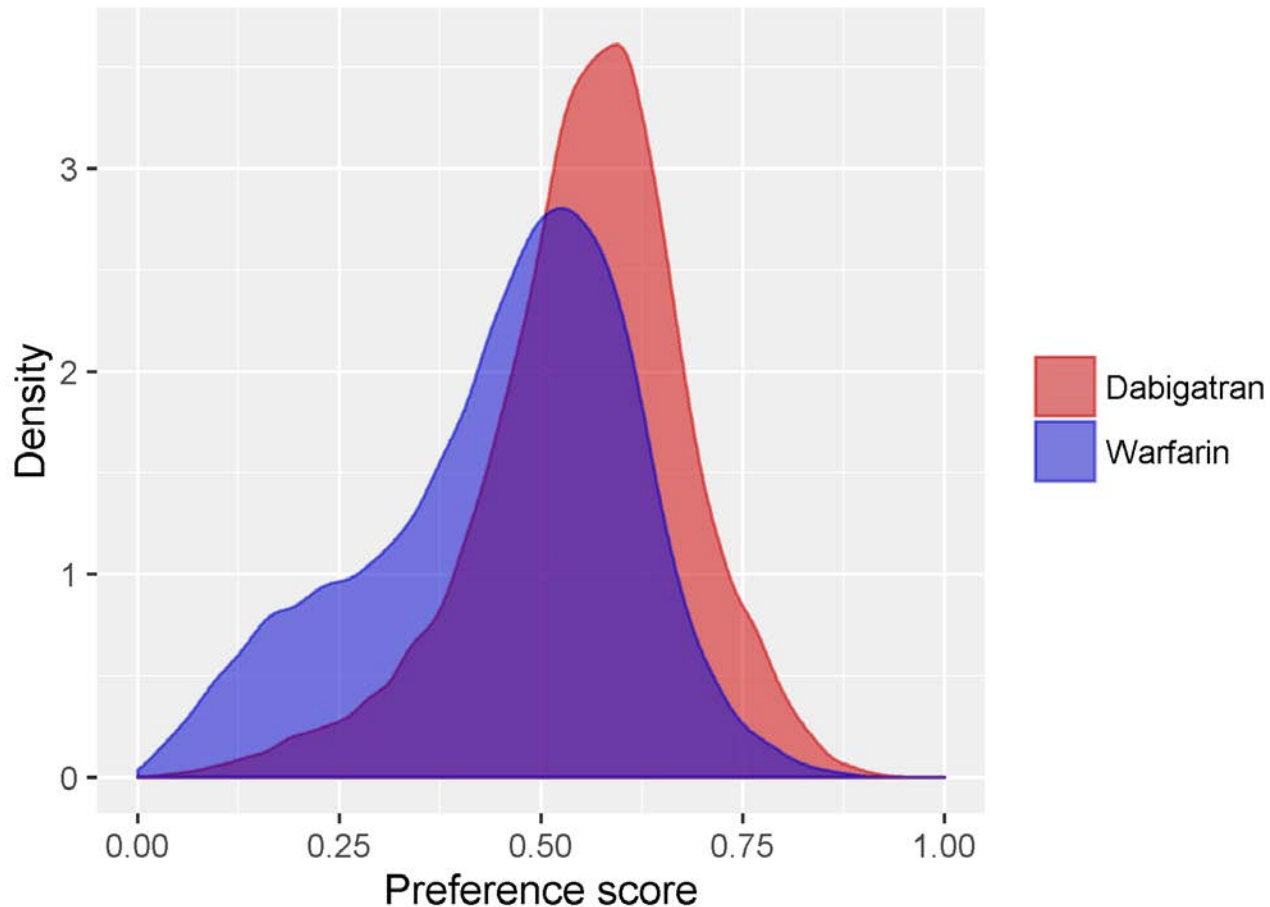
```
ps <- createPs(cohortMethodData = cohortMethodData,  
               population = studyPop)
```

```
saveRDS(ps, "s:/GrahamStudy/ps.rds")
```



Plot propensity score distribution

```
plotPs(ps , treatmentLabel = "Dabigatran", comparatorLabel = "Warfarin")
```





Step 4: Matching

```
matchedPop <- matchOnPs(ps,  
  caliper = 0.25,  
  caliperScale = "standardized",  
  maxRatio = 1
```

Select up to 1 comparator per target subject
(1-on-1 matching)

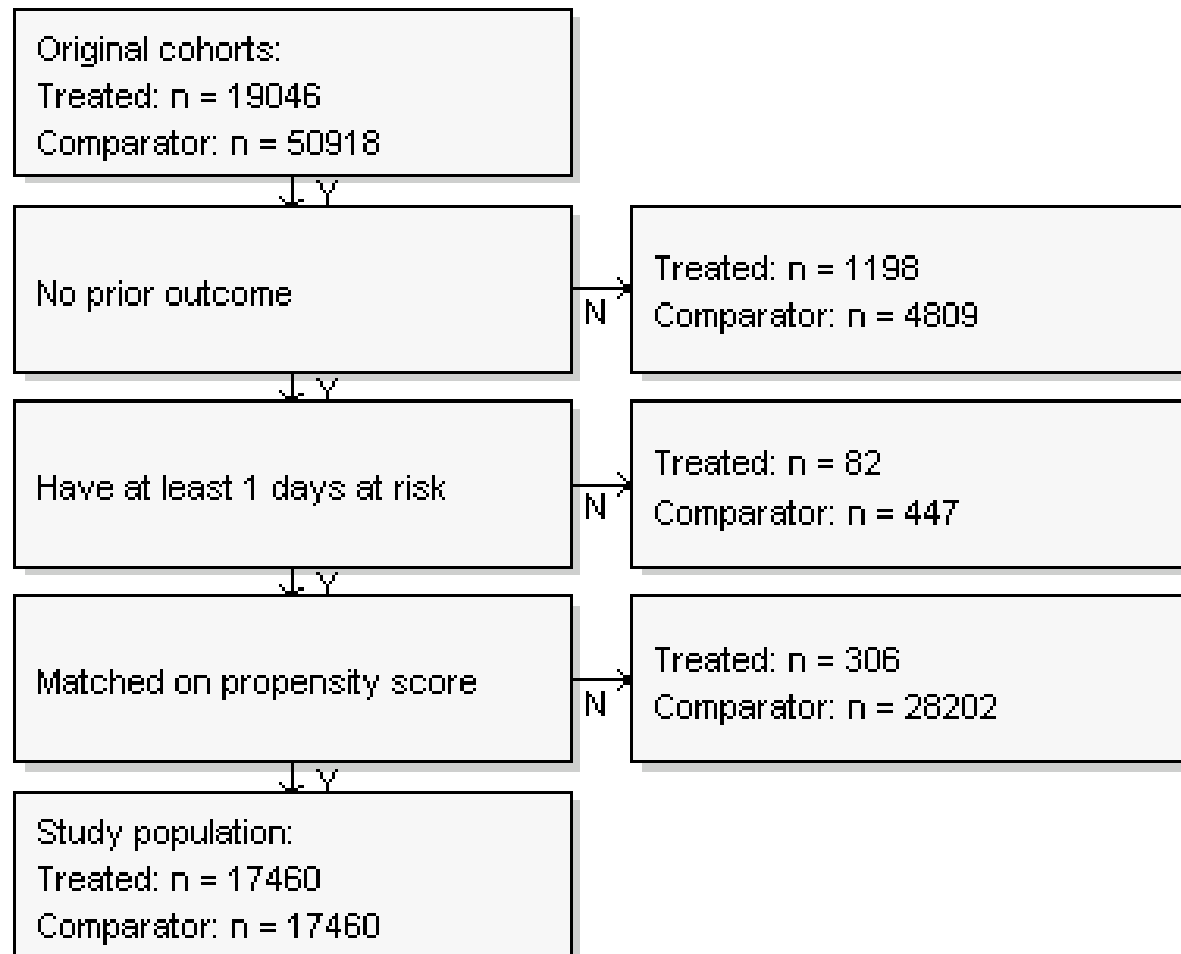
Graham: “Dabigatran users were propensity score matched to warfarin users in a 1:1 ratio with the use of a greedy matching algorithm.”

No caliper was mentioned, but it is probably a good idea to use one



Attrition

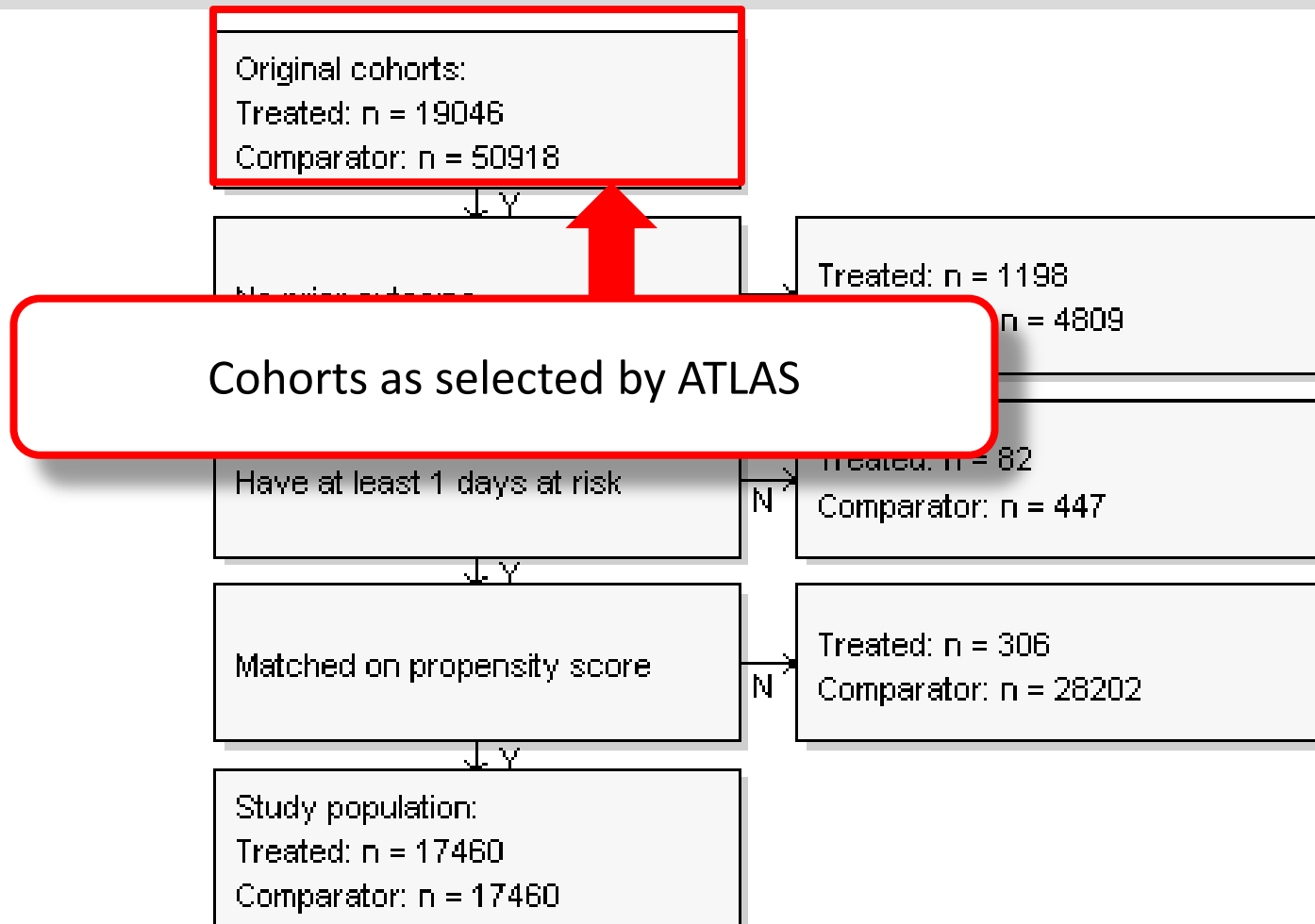
```
drawAttritionDiagram(matchedPop , treatmentLabel = "Dabigatran", comparatorLabel = "Warfarin")
```





Attrition

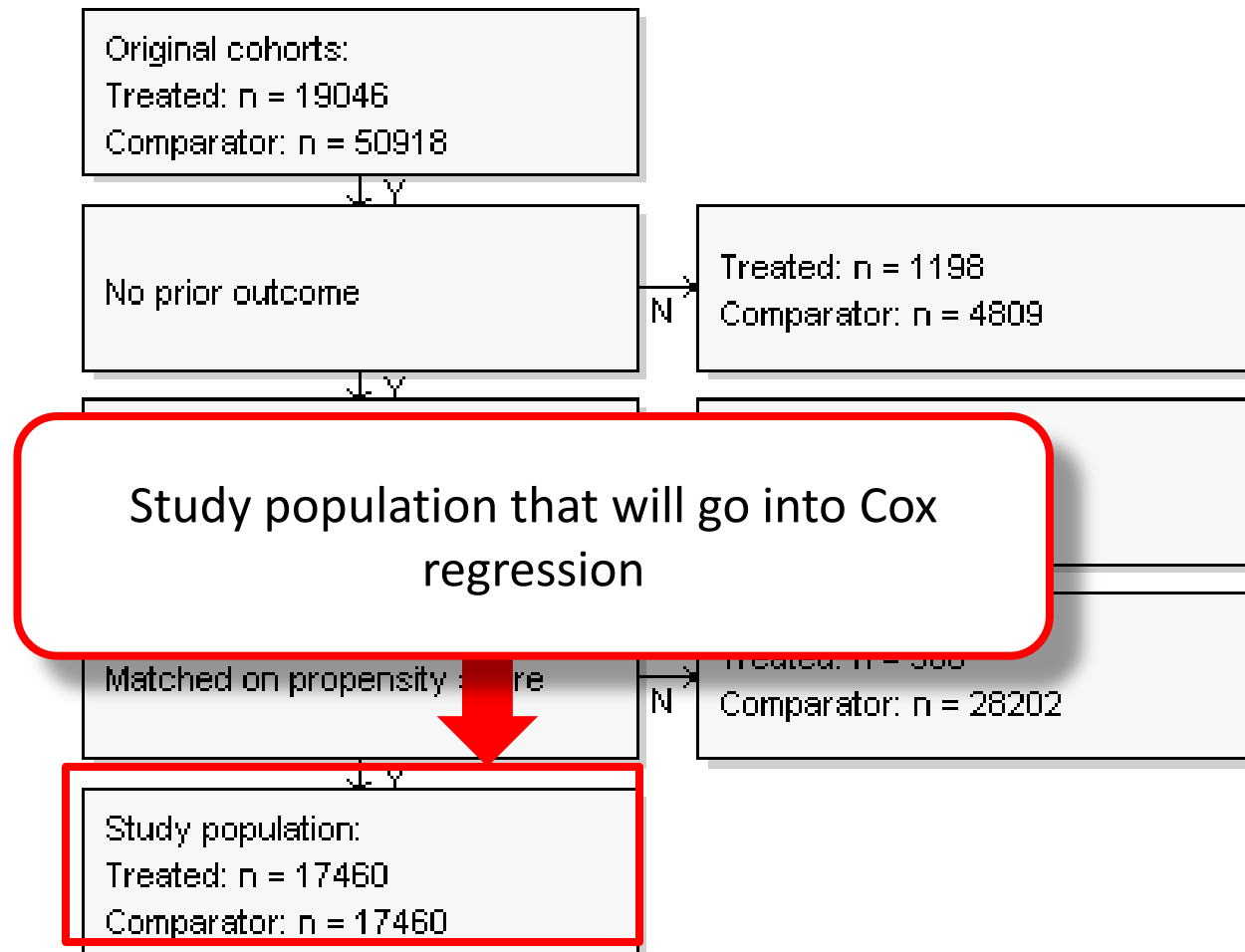
```
drawAttritionDiagram(matchedPop , treatmentLabel = "Dabigatran", comparatorLabel = "Warfarin")
```





Attrition

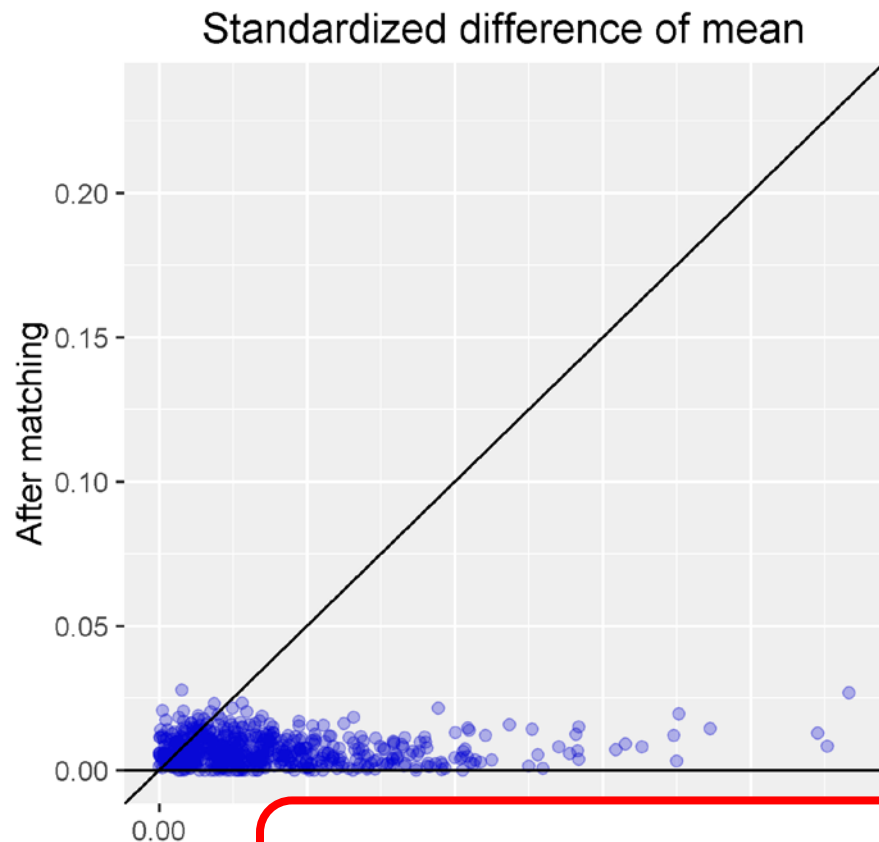
```
drawAttritionDiagram(matchedPop , treatmentLabel = "Dabigatran", comparatorLabel = "Warfarin")
```





Covariate balance

```
balance <- computeCovariateBalance(matchedPop, cohortMethodData)  
plotCovariateBalanceScatterPlot(balance)
```



Most covariates are binary:

$$\frac{\text{abs}(P_{\text{target group}} - P_{\text{comparator group}})}{\text{standard deviation}}$$

Graham: “A standardized mean difference of ≤ 0.1 indicates a negligible difference.”



Step 5: Fitting the outcome model

```
outcomeModel <- fitOutcomeModel(population = matchedPop,  
                                modelType = "cox",  
                                stratified = FALSE,  
                                useCovariates = FALSE)
```

Graham: “Cox proportional hazards regression was used to compare time to event in dabigatran compared with warfarin (reference) cohorts.

Ambiguous: Did they condition the model on the matched set (recommended)?



Inspect the outcome model

```
summary(outcomeModel)
```

Model type: cox

Stratified: FALSE

Use covariates: FALSE

Status: OK

	Estimate	lower .95	upper .95	logRr	seLogRr
treatment	0.89626	0.71863	1.11829	-0.10952	0.1128

Population counts

	treatedPersons	comparatorPersons	treatedExposures	comparatorExposures
Count	17460	17460	17460	17460

Outcome counts

	treatedPersons	comparatorPersons	treatedExposures	comparatorExposures
Count	164	155	164	155

Time at risk

	treatedDays	comparatorDays
Days	4912947	3954046



Inspect the outcome model

```
summary(outcomeModel)
```

Model type: cox

Stratified: FALSE

Use covariates: FALSE

Status: OK

	Estimate	lower .95	upper .95	logRr	seLogRr
treatment	0.89626	0.71863	1.11829	-0.10952	0.1128

Population counts

	treatedPersons	comparatorPersons	treatedExposures	comparatorExposures
Count	164	155	164	155

Point estimate and 95% confidence interval

	treatedPersons	comparatorPersons	treatedExposures	comparatorExposures
Count	164	155	164	155

Time at risk

	treatedDays	comparatorDays
Days	4912947	3954046



Inspect the outcome model

```
summary(outcomeModel)
```

Model type: cox

Stratified: FALSE

Use covariates: FALSE

Status: OK

	Estimate	lower .95	upper .95	logRr	sel logRr
treatment	0.89626	0.71863	1.11		

Population counts

	treatedPersons
Count	17460

com
1746

Target group (dabigatran) has more outcomes, but also more time at risk

Outcome counts

	treatedPersons
Count	164

comparatorPersons
155

treat Exposures
164

comparatorExposures
155

Time at risk

	treatedDays
Days	4912947

comparatorDays
3954046



Inspect the outcome model

```
summary(outcomeModel)
```

Model type: cox
Stratified: FALSE
Use covariates: FALSE
Status: OK

	Estimate	lower .95	upper .95
treatment	0.89626	0.71863	1.11829

Population counts

	treatedPersons	comparatorPersons
Count	17460	17460

Outcome counts

	treatedPersons	comparatorPersons
Count	164	155

Time at risk

	treatedDays	comparatorDays
Days	4912947	3954046

Graham:

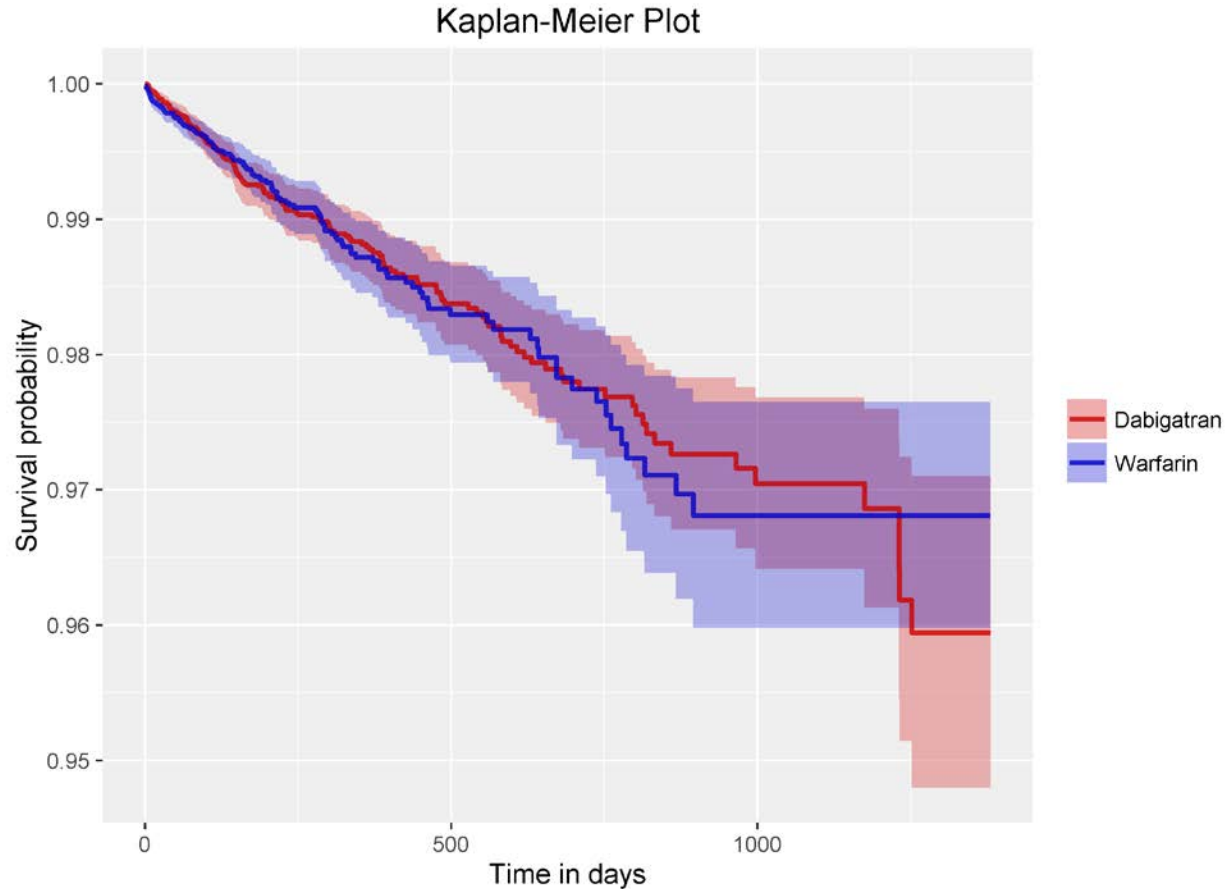
IR _{dabigatran}	= 11.3
IR _{warfarin}	= 13.9
HR _{adjusted}	= 0.80 (0.67–0.96)

IR _{dabigatran}	= 12.2
IR _{warfarin}	= 14.3
HR _{adjusted}	= 0.90 (0.72 – 1.12)



Kaplan Meier plot

```
plotKaplanMeier(matchedPop,  
  treatmentLabel = "Dabigatran",  
  comparatorLabel = "Warfarin",  
  includeZero = FALSE)
```

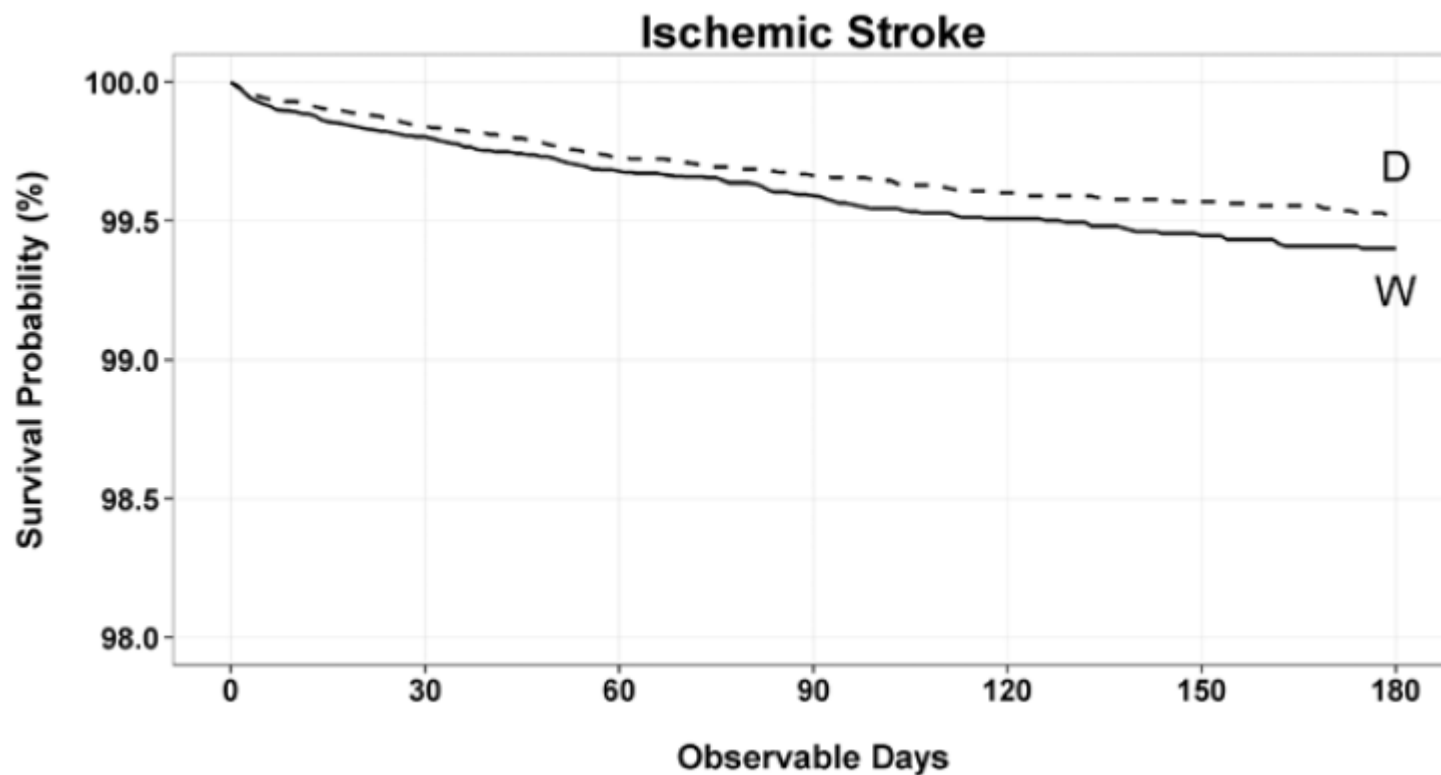




Kaplan Meier plot

```
plotKaplanMeier(matchedPop,
```

Graham:



Time in days



Execution steps

1. Getting the necessary data from the database
 2. Defining the study population
 3. Creating a propensity model
 4. Matching
 5. Fitting the outcome model
- + generating various diagnostics



Handpicking covariates is not recommended!

- Might miss an important confounder (proxy)
- Subjective (non-reproducible)

Better:

- Include all pre-defined covariates
- Let data (and regularization) decide which ones are important
- Bonus: more work for the computer, but less work for you!

Covariate settings



Covariate settings

Constructing covariates for

- Demographics
- All drugs & classes
- All conditions & groups
- All procedures
- All measurements
- All observations
- Risk scores

```
covariateSettings <- createCovariateSettings(
  useCovariateDemographics = TRUE,
  useCovariateConditionOccurrence = TRUE,
  useCovariateConditionOccurrence365d = TRUE,
  useCovariateConditionOccurrence30d = TRUE,
  useCovariateConditionOccurrenceInpt180d = TRUE,
  ...
  useCovariateRiskScores = TRUE,
  useCovariateRiskScoresCharlson = TRUE,
  useCovariateRiskScoresDCSI = TRUE,
  useCovariateRiskScoresCHADS2 = TRUE,
  useCovariateInteractionYear = FALSE,
  useCovariateInteractionMonth = FALSE,
  excludedCovariateConceptIds = excludeConceptIds,
  deleteCovariatesSmallCount = 100)
```



Covariate settings

```
covariateSettings <- createCovariateSettings(useCovariateDemographics = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateConditionOccurrence = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateConditionOccurrence365d = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateConditionOccurrence30d = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateConditionOccurrenceInpt180d = TRUE,  
                                             ...  
                                             useCovariateRiskScores = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateRiskScoresCharlson = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateRiskScoresDCSI = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateRiskScoresCHADS2 = TRUE,  
                                             useCovariateInteractionYear = FALSE,  
                                             useCovariateInteractionMonth = FALSE,  
                                             excludedCovariateConceptIds = excludeConceptIds,  
                                             deleteCovariatesSmallCount = 100)
```

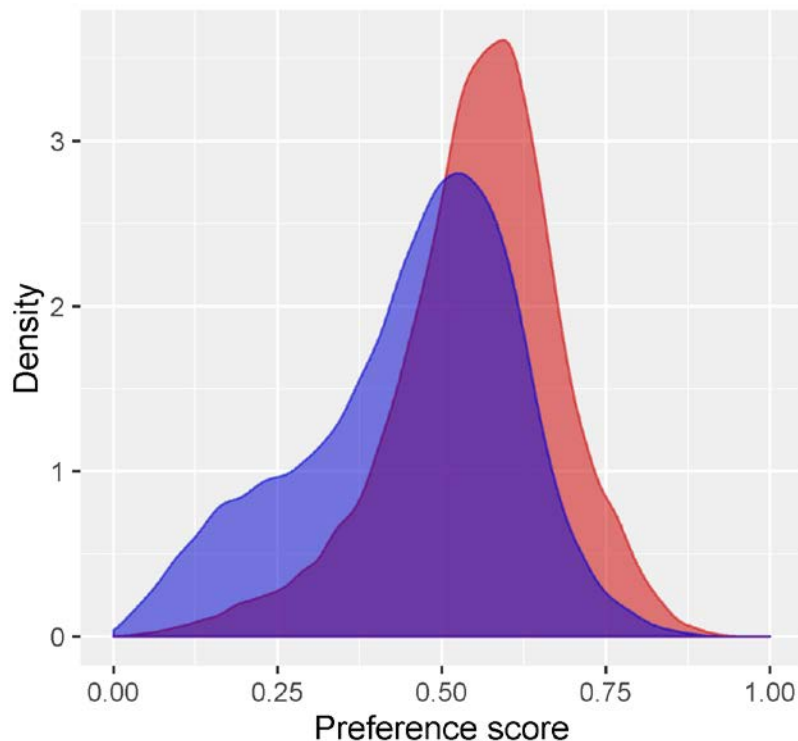
Have to explicitly exclude
dabigatran and warfarin



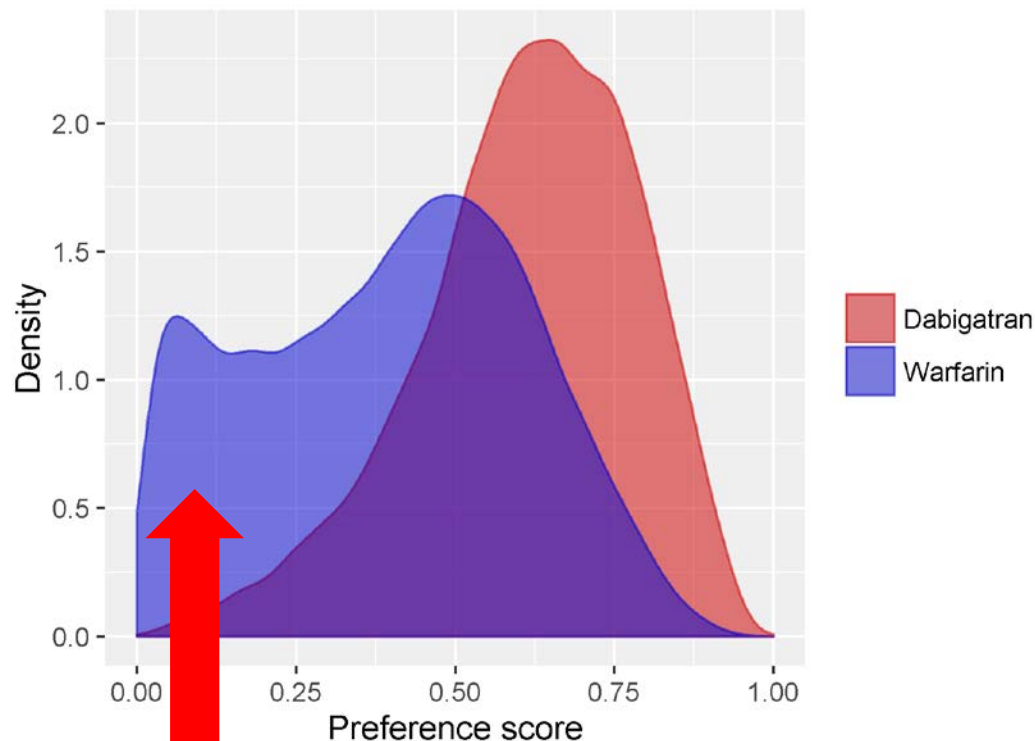


Effect on propensity score distribution

Using hand-picked covariates



Using all covariates

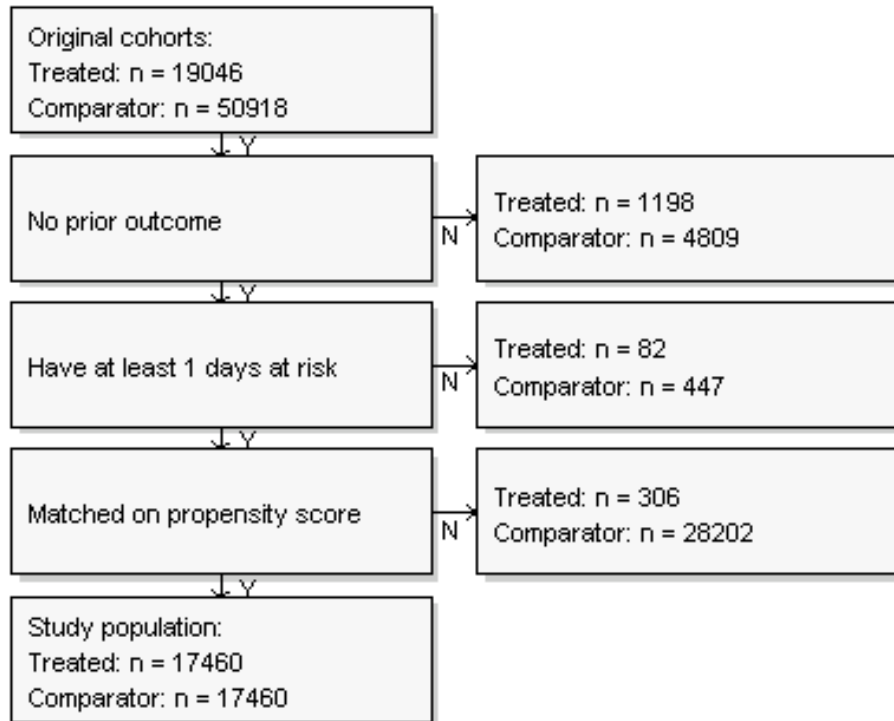


Whole subgroup of people likely to get warfarin was not identified by Graham

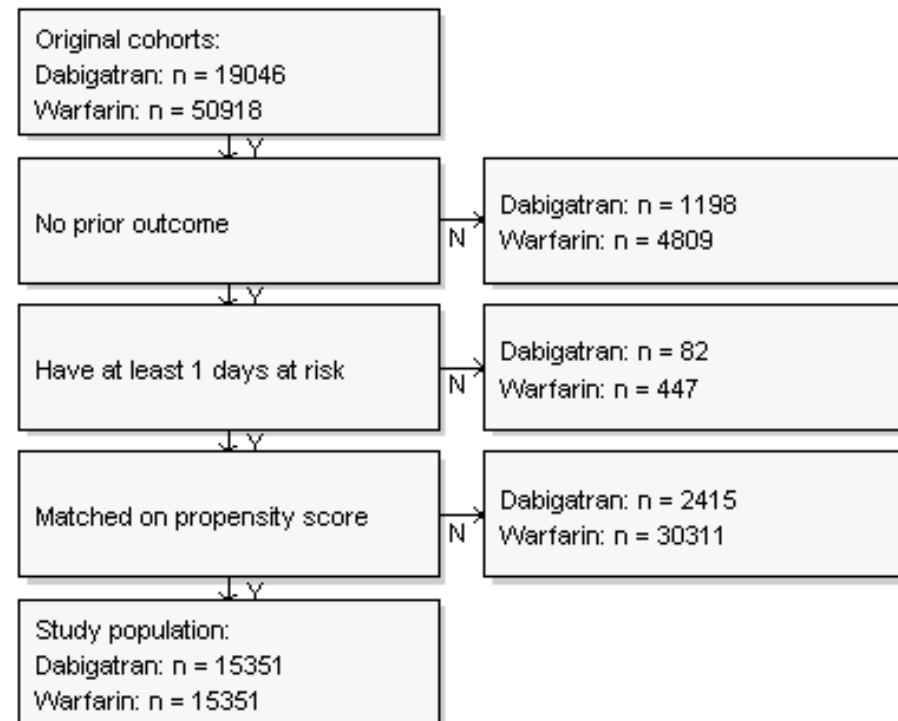


Effect on matching

Using hand-picked covariates



Using all covariates



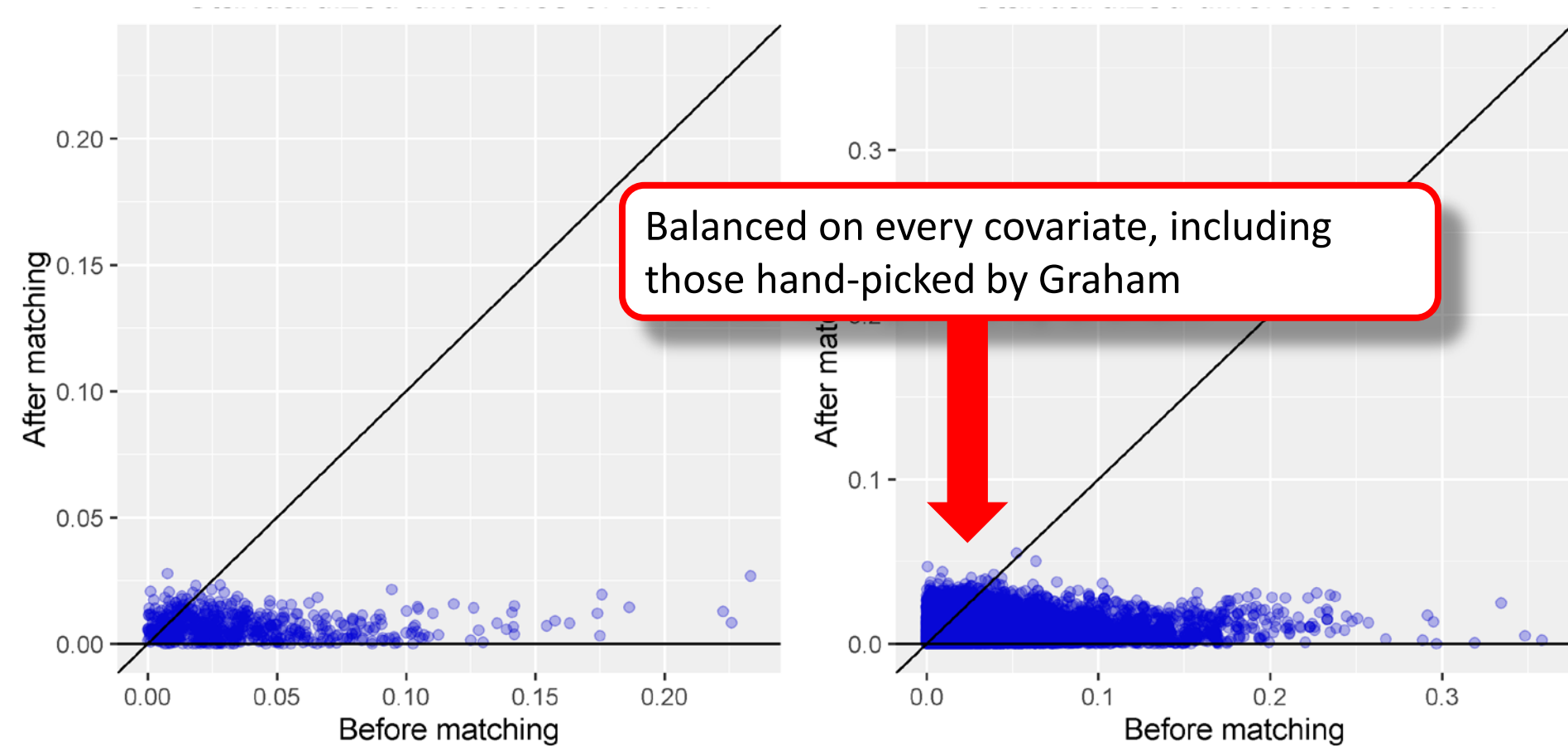
Fewer people left after matching



Effect on balance

Using hand-picked covariates

Using all covariates

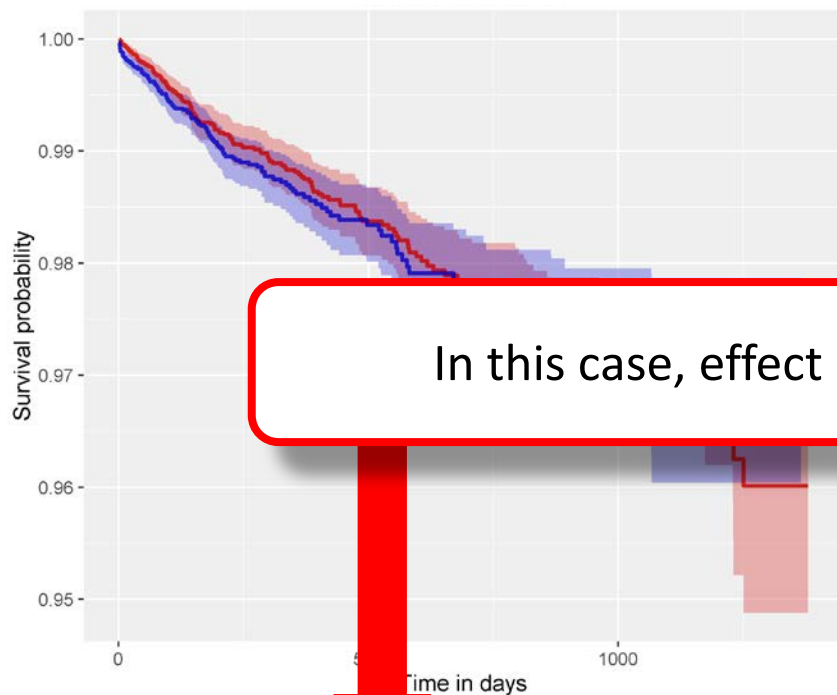




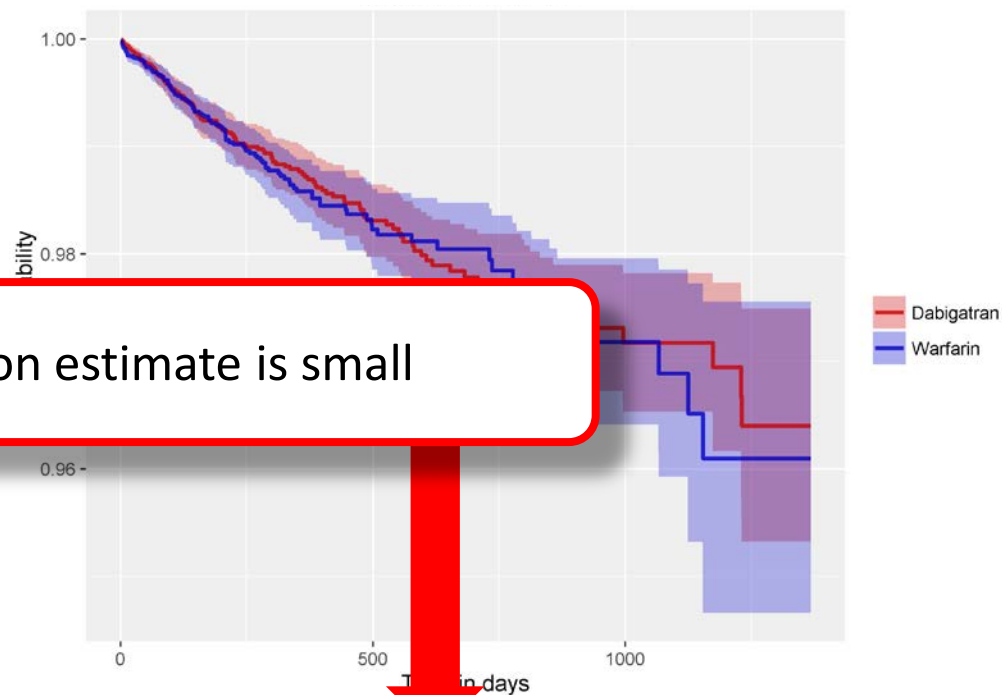
Effect on hazard ratio

Using hand-picked covariates

Using all covariates



HR = 0.90 (0.72 – 1.12)



HR = 0.95 (0.75 - 1.21)

In this case, effect on estimate is small



Conclusions

- OHDSI tools can replicate the Graham study
- Diagnostics are an important part of both design and execution
 - Show impact of adjustments: lots of imbalance before matching
 - Lot of attrition: how generalizable are our results?
- Hand picking covariates is not recommended
- Including negative controls is recommended