



Problem 1

Part1 :

The rate of stroke-associated mortality is:

$$1 - e^{-(x)} = \frac{36.2}{100,000}$$

$$x = -\ln\left(1 - \frac{36.2}{100,000}\right) = 0.0003620655$$

The rate of non-stroke associated mortality is:

$$1 - e^{-(x)} = \frac{18}{1,000} - \frac{36.2}{100,000}$$

$$x = -\ln\left(1 - \left(\frac{18}{1,000} - \frac{36.2}{100,000}\right)\right) = 0.0177954$$

$$\lambda_3 = 0.0178, \lambda_7 = 0.0178$$

Part2:

The annual rate of stroke event is:

$$1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} = \frac{15}{1,000}$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\ln\left(1 - \frac{15}{1,000}\right) = 0.01511364$$

Part3:

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} = 0.9, \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} = 0.1$$

The annual rate of transition from “Well” to “Stroke” is:

$$\lambda_1 = 0.9 * 0.01511364 = 0.01360228 \approx 0.0136$$

The annual rate of transition from “Well” to “Stroke Death” is:

$$\lambda_2 = 0.1 * 0.01511364 = 0.00151136 \approx 0.0015$$

Part4:

The annual rate of recurrent stroke events is:

$$-\ln(1 - 0.17)/5 = 0.03726592$$

Part5:

$$\frac{\lambda_4}{\lambda_4 + \lambda_6} =$$

The annual rate of transition from “Post-stroke” to “Stroke” is:

$$\lambda_4 = 0.8 \times 0.0298$$

The annual rate of transition from “Post-stroke” to “Stroke Death” is:

$$\lambda_6 = 0.2 \times 0.0298$$

Part6:

The annual rate of transition from “Stroke” to “Post-stroke” is:

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_5} = 7/30$$

The Markov model using anticoagulation:

	Stroke	Post-Stroke	Stroke Death	Non-Stroke Death
Well	136	0	0.0015	0.0178
Stroke	0	52.14	0	0
Post-S	298	0	0.0075	0.0178
Stroke	0	0	0	0
Non-S	0	0	0	0

Problem

Part1 :

The rate of transition from “Well” to “Stroke” is:

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda_1} = \frac{1}{0.0136} = 73.53$$

The rate of transition from “Well” to “Stroke Death” is:

$$= -e^{-(x)} = -\ln\left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{1,000} - \frac{1}{100,000}\right) * 1.05\right) = 0.01869354$$

$$\lambda_3 = 0.0187, \lambda_7 = 0.0187$$

Part2:

The annual rate of stroke event is:

$$1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} = \frac{15}{1,000}$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\ln\left(1 - \frac{15}{1,000}\right) = 0.01511364$$

Part3:

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} = 0.9, \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} = 0.1$$

The annual rate of transition from “Well” to “Stoke” is:

$$\lambda_1 = 0.9 * 0.01511364 = 0.01360228 \approx 0.0136$$

The annual rate of transition from “Well” to “Stroke Death” is:

$$\lambda_2 = 0.1 * 0.01511364 = 0.00151136 \approx 0.0015$$

Part4:

The annual rate of recurrent stroke event

$$\lambda_4 = (1-0.17)/5 = 0.03726592$$

Part5:

$$\frac{\lambda_4}{\lambda_4 + \lambda_6} = 0.8, \frac{\lambda_6}{\lambda_4 + \lambda_6} = 0.2$$

The annual transition rates from state “Post-stroke” to “Stroke” is:

$$\lambda_4 = 0.8 * 0.03726592 * 0.75 = 0.02235955 \approx 0.0224$$

The annual transition rates from state “Post-stroke” to “Stroke Death” is:

$$\lambda_6 = 0.2 * 0.03726592 = 0.007453184 \approx 0.0075$$

Part6:

The annual rate of transition from “Stroke” to “Post-stroke” is:

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_5} = 7/365 * 1 = 0.01917808, \lambda_5 = 52.14$$

The Matrix of transition rate with anticoagulation

	Well	Stroke	Post-Stroke	Stroke Death	Non-Stroke Death
Well	0	0.0136	0	0.0015	0.0187
Stroke	0	0	52.14	0	0
Post-Stroke	0	0.0224	0	0.0075	0.0187
Stroke Death	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Stroke Death	0	0	0	0	0