

STRATOS TG8 PAPER 2

REGRESSION TECHNIQUES FOR
CENSORED FAILURE TIMES DATA

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REGRESSION FOR CENSORED FAILURE TIME DATA

PURPOSE

To review and compare approaches for regression analysis involving censored failure time data

RATIONALE

Raising awareness of the *full spectrum of modeling options* available for censored data will:

- *encourage critical thinking* about modeling assumptions and interpretation of covariate effects
- help practitioners select modeling approaches facilitating inferences of interest (e.g. causal)

We will also *review software for model fitting and diagnostics*

INTRODUCTION

In the introduction we will discuss the various goals of regression modeling with censored data which may be

- a. to gain scientific insights into failure time processes
- b. to study associations
- c. causal inference
- d. prediction

Much work has been carried out for uncensored data for meeting these objectives

- We focus primarily on settings where emphasis is on interpretation, so the *approximate “validity”* of models is key
- initial focus is on *fixed covariates*
- We comment on causal inference, prediction and time-dependent covariates in latter sections

HAZARD BASED MODELS

$$\lambda(t | X_i) = \lambda_0(t) \exp(X_i' \beta) \quad \text{COX (1972)}$$

$$\lambda(t | X_i) = \bar{X}_i' \alpha(t) \quad \text{where } \bar{X}_i = (1, X_i')' \quad \text{AALEN (1989)}$$

$$\lambda(t | X_i) = \bar{X}_i' \alpha(t) \exp(X_i' \beta) \quad \text{SCHEIKE AND ZHANG (2003)}$$

TRANSFORMATION MODELS

FINE ET AL. (1998)

$$S(t | X) = P(T \geq t | X) = \exp(-\Lambda(t | X)) \quad \text{where } \Lambda(t | X) = \int_0^t \lambda(s | X) ds$$

$$g(S(t | X)) = \alpha_0(t) + X' \beta$$

$$g(u) = \log(-\log u) \quad \text{proportional hazards}$$

$$g(u) = \log(u/(1-u)) \quad \text{proportional odds}$$

ACCELERATED FAILURE TIME MODELS

LIN ET AL. (1998)

$$S(t | X) = S_0(t \cdot g(X; \beta))$$

REGRESSION BASED ON PSEUDO-VALUES

ANDERSEN AND PERME (2010)

RESTRICTED MEAN SURVIVAL TIME REGRESSION

ZUCKER (1998)

QUANTILE REGRESSION

PENG (2021)

Let $Q(\tau | Z)$ satisfy $P(\log T \leq Q(\tau | Z) | Z = z)$

Specify

$$Q(\tau | Z) = Z' \beta$$

MODEL DIAGNOSTICS

- Assessing whether the right class of model (e.g. PH/AFT/additive) is used
- Checking the functional form of covariate effects within a given class

RESIDUALS

- adaptations of linear regression diagnostics
- hazard-based residuals
- Schoenfeld residuals
- Martingale residuals

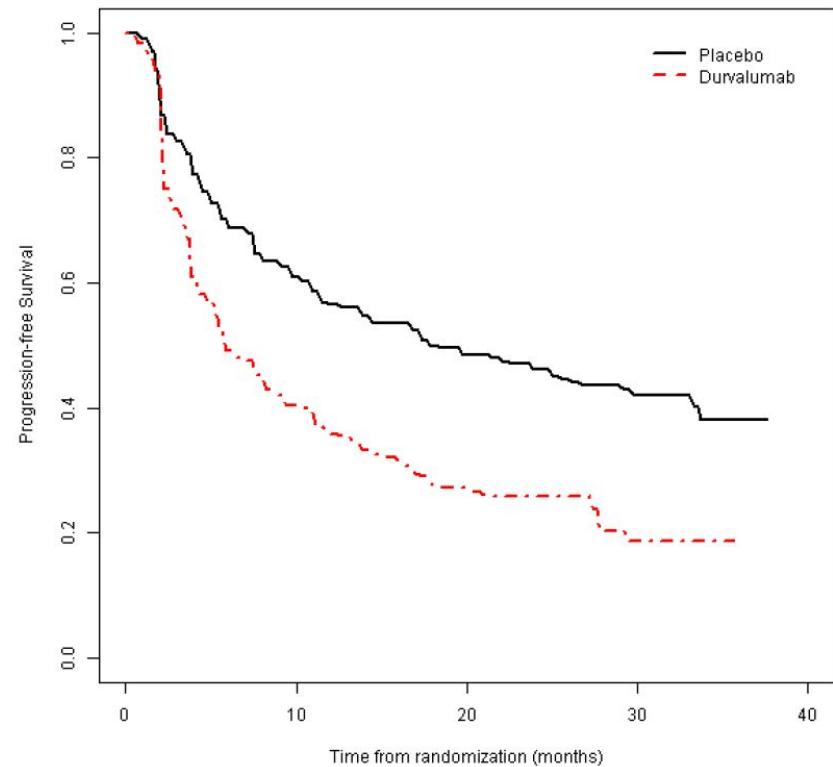
EFFECT OF DURVULUMAB IN STAGE II NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER

Stage III non-small-cell lung cancer patients were randomized after standard chemotherapy

473 patients assigned to durvalumab

237 patients assigned to placebo

Kaplan-Meier estimates of progression-free survival rates by randomized arm in the overall study population



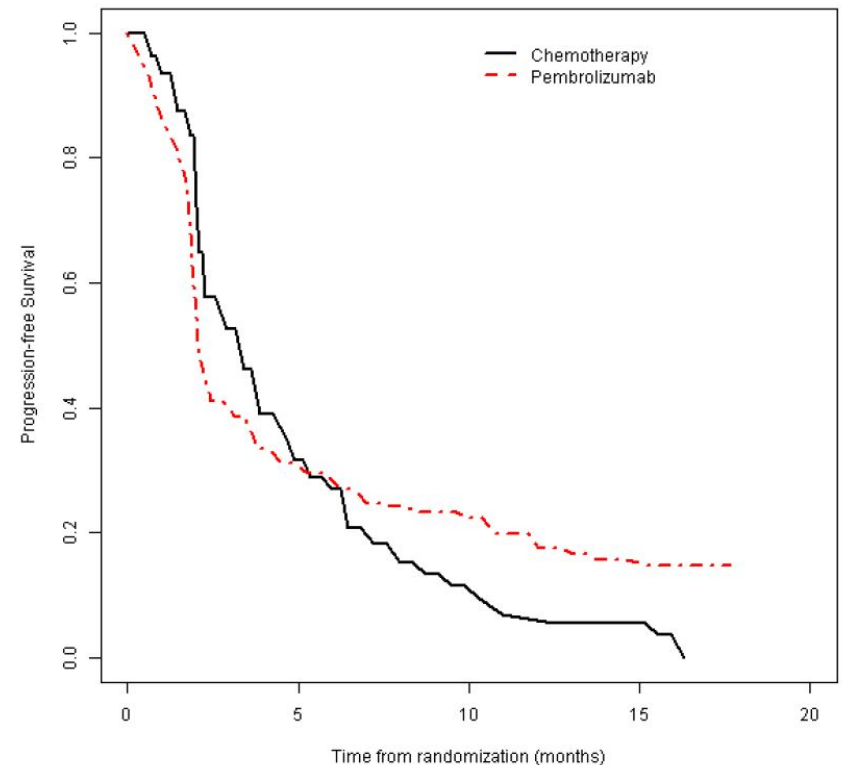
ANTONIA SJ, VILLEGAS A, DANIEL D, ET AL. (2017). DURVALUMAB AFTER CHEMORADIOTHERAPY IN STAGE III NON-SMALL-CELL LUNG CANCER. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **377**(20): 1919–1929.

EFFECT OF PEMBROLIZUMAB IN ADVANCED UROTHELIAL CARCINOMA

A total of 542 patients with advanced urothelial cancer were randomized to receive

- pembrolizumab ($n = 270$)
- investigator's choice of chemotherapy ($n = 272$)

Kaplan-Meier estimates for the co-primary endpoint in the overall study population



BELLMUNT J, DE WIT R, VAUGHN DJ, ET AL. (2017). PEMBROLIZUMAB AS SECOND-LINE THERAPY FOR ADVANCED UROTHELIAL CARCINOMA. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **376**(11): 1015–1026.

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT ISSUES

VARIABLE SELECTION

Delayed entry (discuss in the context of fixed covariates)

Dealing with time-dependent covariates

Prediction

Collapsibility and causal inference

Competing risks

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