

# Solutions for Session 10

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02/01/2024

```
. do solution.do

. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r8/leukemia, clear
(Leukemia Remission Study)

. stset weeks, fail(relapse)
      failure event: relapse != 0 & relapse < .
obs. time interval: (0, weeks]
exit on or before: failure
```

---

```
42 total observations
0 exclusions
```

---

```
42 observations remaining, representing
30 failures in single-record/single-failure data
541 total analysis time at risk and under observation
      at risk from t = 0
earliest observed entry t = 0
last observed exit t = 35
```

```
. sts list if treatment1 == 1
      failure _d: relapse
analysis time _t: weeks
```

Time	Beg. Total	Fail	Net Lost	Survivor Function	Std. Error	[95% Conf. Int.]	
6	21	3	1	0.8571	0.0764	0.6197	0.9516
7	17	1	0	0.8067	0.0869	0.5631	0.9228
9	16	0	1	0.8067	0.0869	0.5631	0.9228
10	15	1	1	0.7529	0.0963	0.5032	0.8894
11	13	0	1	0.7529	0.0963	0.5032	0.8894
13	12	1	0	0.6902	0.1068	0.4316	0.8491
16	11	1	0	0.6275	0.1141	0.3675	0.8049
17	10	0	1	0.6275	0.1141	0.3675	0.8049
19	9	0	1	0.6275	0.1141	0.3675	0.8049
20	8	0	1	0.6275	0.1141	0.3675	0.8049
22	7	1	0	0.5378	0.1282	0.2678	0.7468
23	6	1	0	0.4482	0.1346	0.1881	0.6801
25	5	0	1	0.4482	0.1346	0.1881	0.6801
32	4	0	2	0.4482	0.1346	0.1881	0.6801
34	2	0	1	0.4482	0.1346	0.1881	0.6801
35	1	0	1	0.4482	0.1346	0.1881	0.6801

---

1.2 At 23 weeks, the survivor function drops from 0.54 to 0.45  
 1.3 Total in the Net Lost column is 12

```
. sts list if treatment1 == 0
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
```

Time	Beg. Total	Fail	Net Lost	Survivor Function	Std. Error	[95% Conf. Int.]	
1	21	2	0	0.9048	0.0641	0.6700	0.9753
2	19	2	0	0.8095	0.0857	0.5689	0.9239
3	17	1	0	0.7619	0.0929	0.5194	0.8933
4	16	2	0	0.6667	0.1029	0.4254	0.8250
5	14	2	0	0.5714	0.1080	0.3380	0.7492
8	12	4	0	0.3810	0.1060	0.1831	0.5778
11	8	2	0	0.2857	0.0986	0.1166	0.4818
12	6	2	0	0.1905	0.0857	0.0595	0.3774
15	4	1	0	0.1429	0.0764	0.0357	0.3212
17	3	1	0	0.0952	0.0641	0.0163	0.2612
22	2	1	0	0.0476	0.0465	0.0033	0.1970
23	1	1	0	0.0000	.	.	.

1.4 8 weeks

1.5 None

1.6 Median survival before relapse is better on Drug A (23 weeks) than standard treatment (8weeks)

```
. sts graph, by(treatment1)
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
```

```
. graph export graph1.eps replace
(file graph1.eps written in EPS format)
```

1.7 Yes, survival appears to be better on Drug A

```
. sts graph, by(treatment1) yline(0.5)
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
```

```
. graph export graph2.eps replace
(file graph2.eps written in EPS format)
```

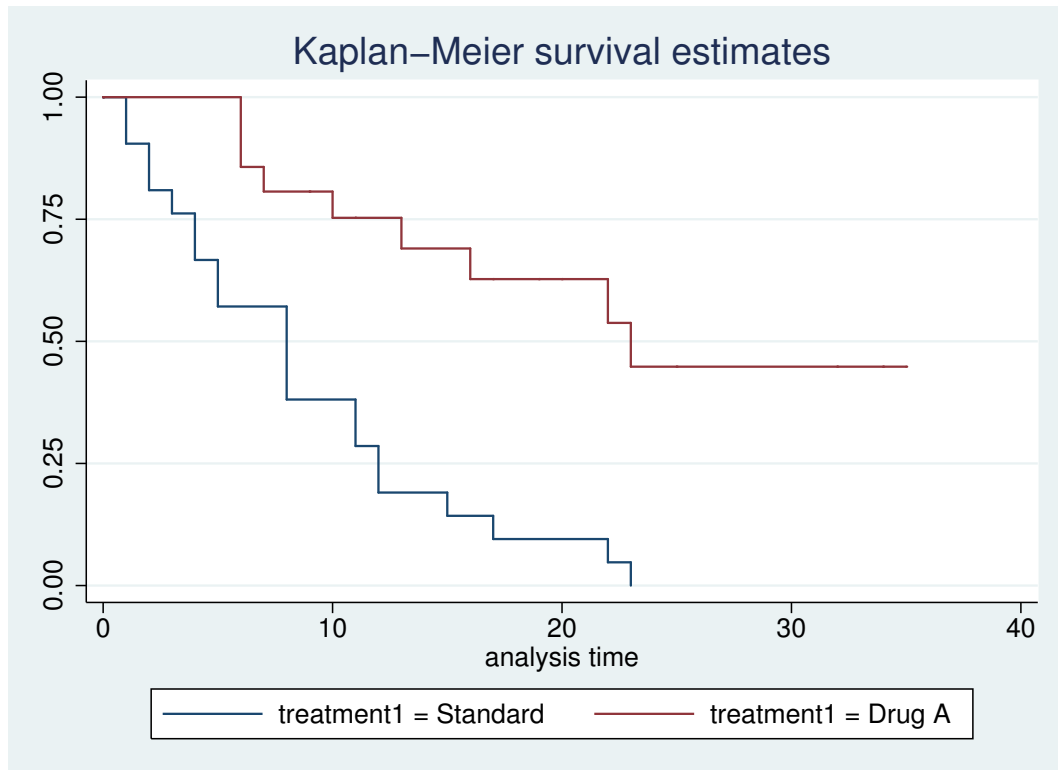


Figure 1: . sts graph, by(treatment1)

```
. sts graph, by(treatment1) yline(0.5) lost
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
```

```
. graph export graph3.eps replace
(file graph3.eps written in EPS format)
```

*1.9 12 on Drug A, 0 on standard treatment, as before*

```
. sts graph, by(treatment1) yline(0.5) lost gwood
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
```

```
. graph export graph4.eps replace
(file graph4.eps written in EPS format)
```

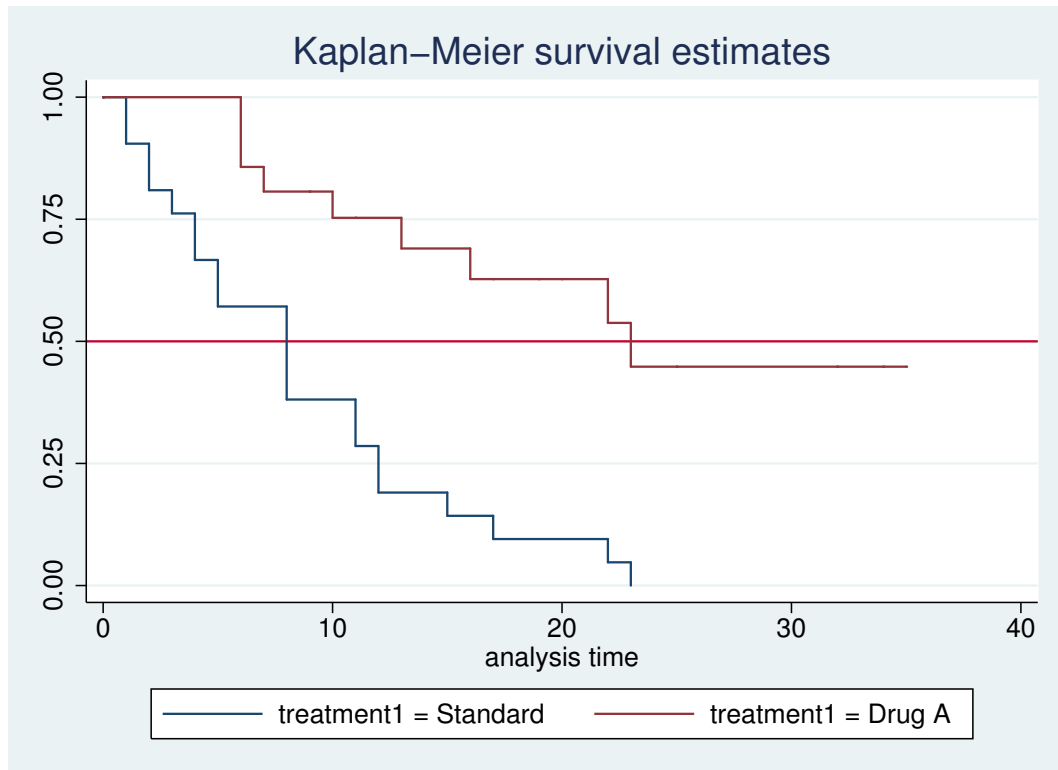


Figure 2: `. sts graph, by(treatment1) yline(0.5)`

*1.10 Confidence bands get wider since they are based on smaller numbers*

```
. sts test treatment1
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks

Log-rank test for equality of survivor functions
```

treatment1	Events observed	Events expected
Standard	21	10.75
Drug A	9	19.25
Total	30	30.00

```

      chi2(1) = 16.79
      Pr>chi2 = 0.0000

```

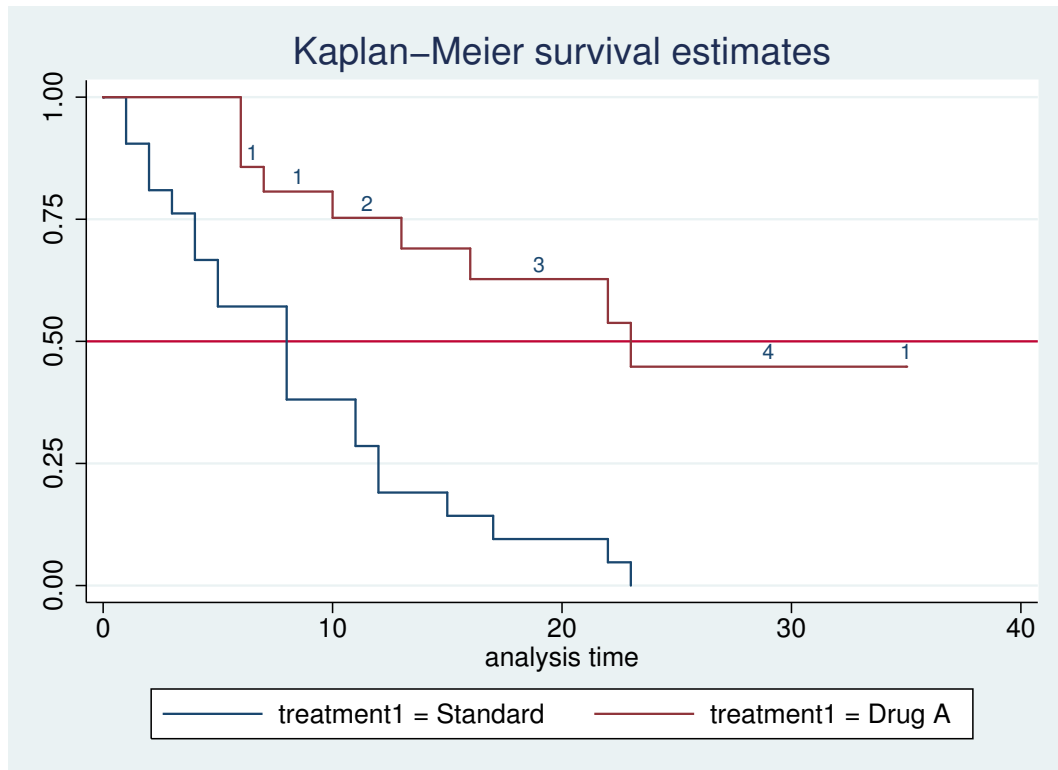


Figure 3: . sts graph, by(treatment1) yline(0.5) lost

1.11 Yes, there are far fewer relapses on Drug A than expected

```
. sts test treatment1, wilcoxon
      failure_d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
```

Wilcoxon (Breslow) test for equality of survivor functions

treatment1	Events observed	Events expected	Sum of ranks
Standard	21	10.75	271
Drug A	9	19.25	-271
Total	30	30.00	0

chi2(1) = 13.46  
Pr>chi2 = 0.0002

1.12 Yes, the results are very similar

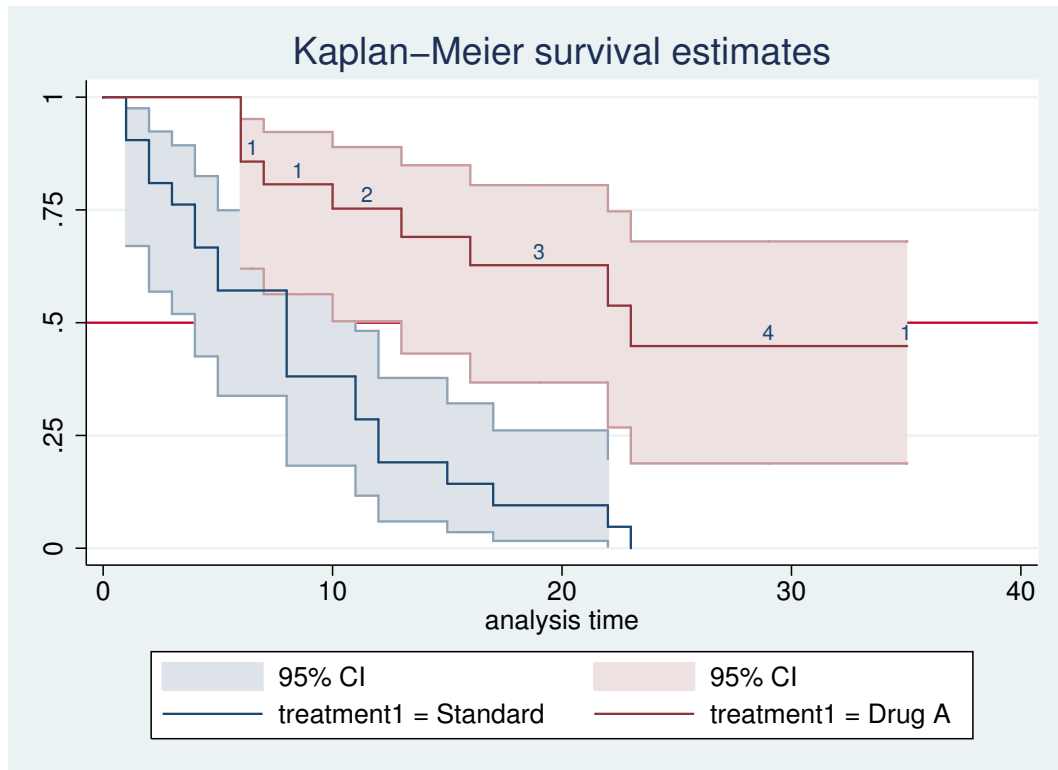


Figure 4: . sts graph, by(treatment1) yline(0.5) lost gwood

```
. sts graph, by(wbc3cat)
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks

. graph export graph5.eps replace
(file graph5.eps written in EPS format)
```

*2.1 Yes, survival is best in the Normal group and worst in the High group*

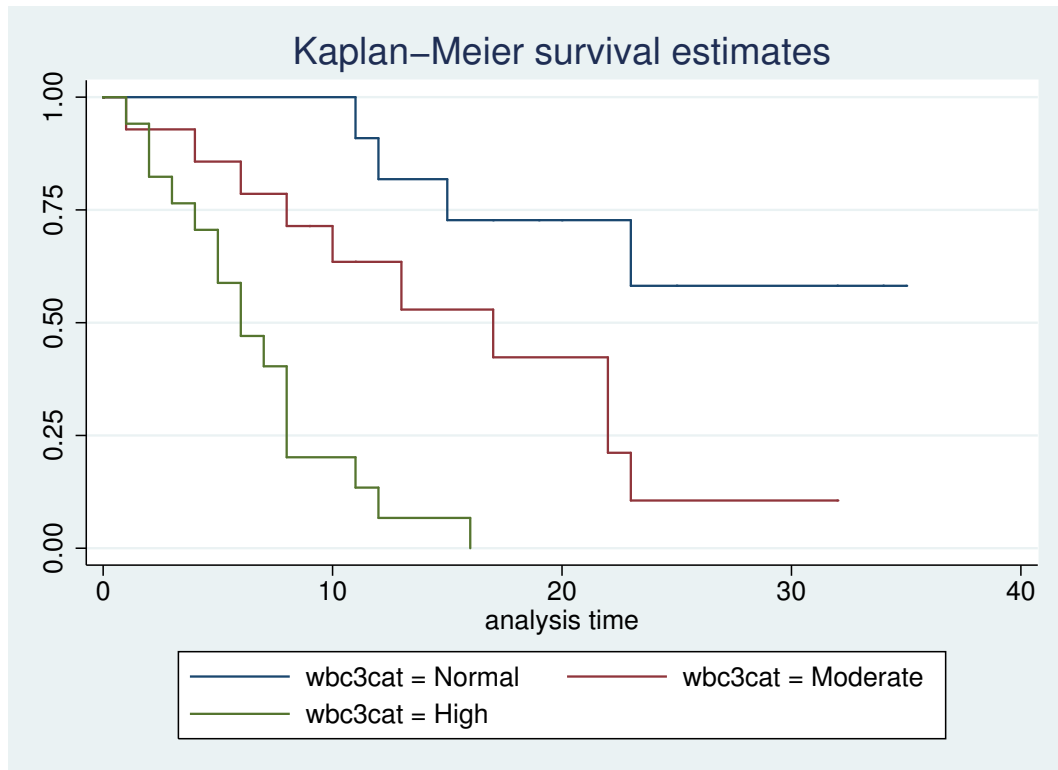


Figure 5: . sts graph, by(wbc3cat)

```
. tab wbc3cat treatment1, co
```

Key	
<i>frequency</i>	
<i>column percentage</i>	

White Blood Cell Count	Treatment I		Total
	Standard	Drug A	
Normal	4 19.05	7 33.33	11 26.19
Moderate	5 23.81	9 42.86	14 33.33
High	12 57.14	5 23.81	17 40.48
Total	21 100.00	21 100.00	42 100.00

2.2 No, there are more in the High category on standard treatment than Drug A  
 2.3 Survival would be worse in the standard treatment arm

```
. stcox treatment1
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -93.98505
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -86.385606
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -86.379623
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -86.379622
Refining estimates:
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -86.379622
Cox regression -- Breslow method for ties
No. of subjects =          42          Number of obs =          42
No. of failures =          30
Time at risk   =          541
Log likelihood = -86.379622          LR chi2(1)   =          15.21
                                          Prob > chi2   =          0.0001
```

_t	Haz. Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
treatment1	.2210887	.0905501	-3.68	0.000	.0990706 .4933877

2.4 HR = 0.22, 95% CI = 0.10, 0.49



```

. stcox treatment1 i.wbc3cat
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -93.98505
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -78.027142
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -77.480851
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -77.476906
Refining estimates:
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -77.476905
Cox regression -- Breslow method for ties
No. of subjects =          42          Number of obs =          42
No. of failures =          30
Time at risk   =          541
Log likelihood = -77.476905          LR chi2(3) =          33.02
                                          Prob > chi2 =          0.0000

```

_t	Haz. Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
treatment1	.2834551	.1229874	-2.91	0.004	.1211042 .6634517
wbc3cat					
Moderate	3.637825	2.201306	2.13	0.033	1.111134 11.91015
High	10.92214	7.088783	3.68	0.000	3.06093 38.97284

2.5 HR = 0.28, 95% CI = 0.12, 0.66

2.6 The beneficial effect of Drug A was exaggerated by the difference in white blood cell counts between the groups

```

. stcoxkm, by(treatment1)
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks

. graph export graph6.eps replace
(file graph6.eps written in EPS format)

```

2.7 Yes

```

. stcoxkm, by(wbc3cat)
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks

. graph export graph7.eps replace
(file graph7.eps written in EPS format)

```

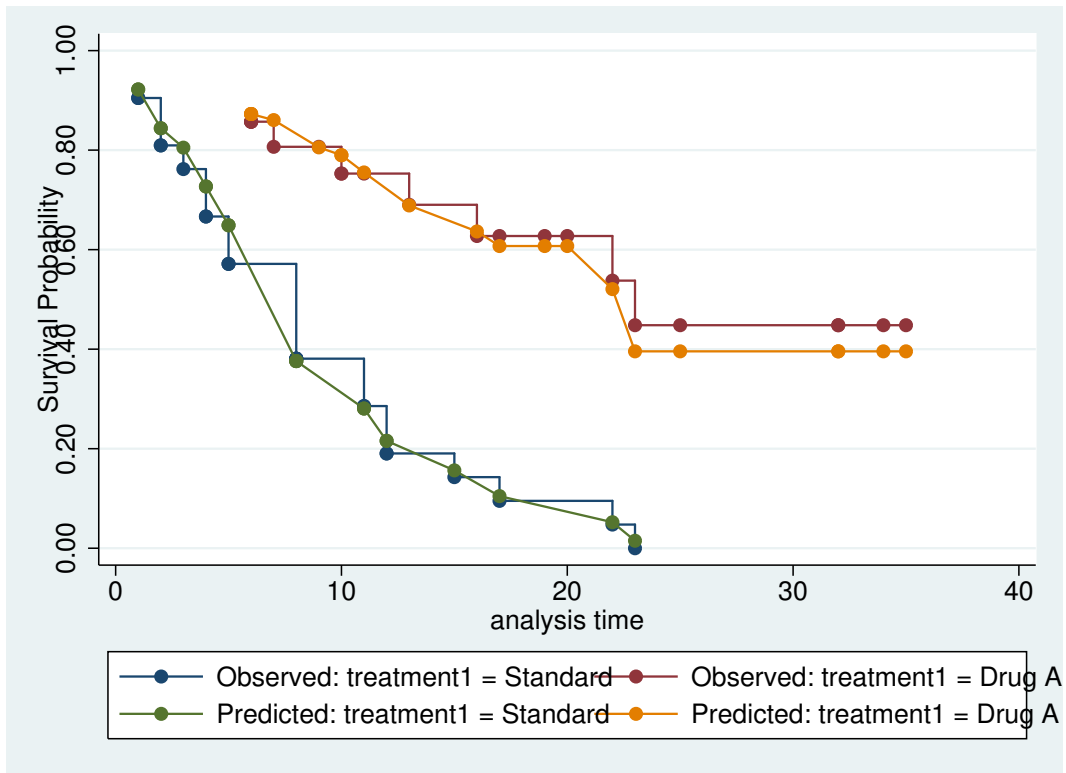


Figure 6: . stcoxkm, by(treatment1)

2.8 Yes

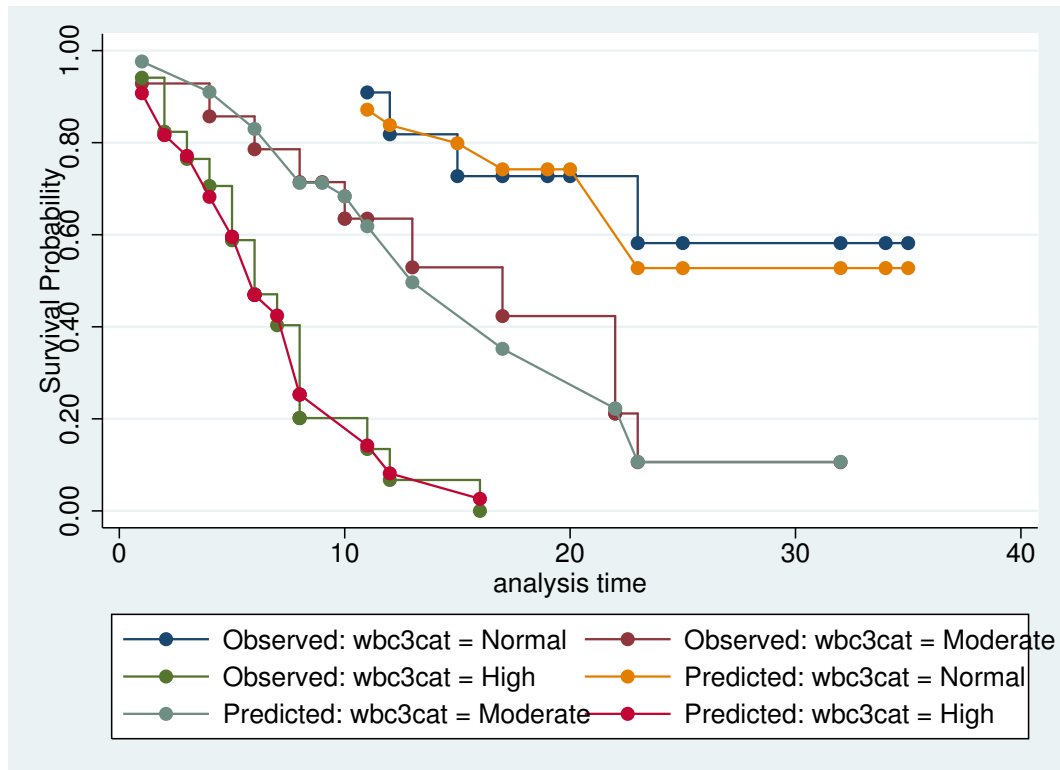


Figure 7: . stcoxkm, by(wbc3cat)

```
. stcox treatment1 i.wbc3cat
      failure_d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -93.98505
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -78.027142
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -77.480851
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -77.476906
Refining estimates:
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -77.476905
Cox regression -- Breslow method for ties
No. of subjects =          42          Number of obs   =          42
No. of failures =          30
Time at risk    =          541
Log likelihood  = -77.476905          LR chi2(3)      =          33.02
                                          Prob > chi2    =          0.0000
```

	_t	Haz. Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
treatment1		.2834551	.1229874	-2.91	0.004	.1211042 .6634517
wbc3cat						
Moderate		3.637825	2.201306	2.13	0.033	1.111134 11.91015
High		10.92214	7.088783	3.68	0.000	3.06093 38.97284

```
. estat phtest
      Test of proportional-hazards assumption
      Time: Time
```

	chi2	df	Prob>chi2
global test	0.33	3	0.9551

2.9 Yes

```
. estat phtest, detail
      Test of proportional-hazards assumption
      Time: Time
```

	rho	chi2	df	Prob>chi2
treatment1	-0.07019	0.15	1	0.6948
1b.wbc3cat	.	.	1	.
2.wbc3cat	-0.03223	0.03	1	0.8650
3.wbc3cat	0.01682	0.01	1	0.9237
global test		0.33	3	0.9551

2.10 No, the PH assumption holds for all three variables

```
. sts graph, by(treatment2)
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks

. graph export graph8.eps replace
(file graph8.eps written in EPS format)
```

3.1 Survival on drug B is worse than standard treatment for the first 10 weeks  
3.2 After 10 weeks, survival is better on Drug B than standard treatment

```
. stcoxkm, by(treatment2)
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
```

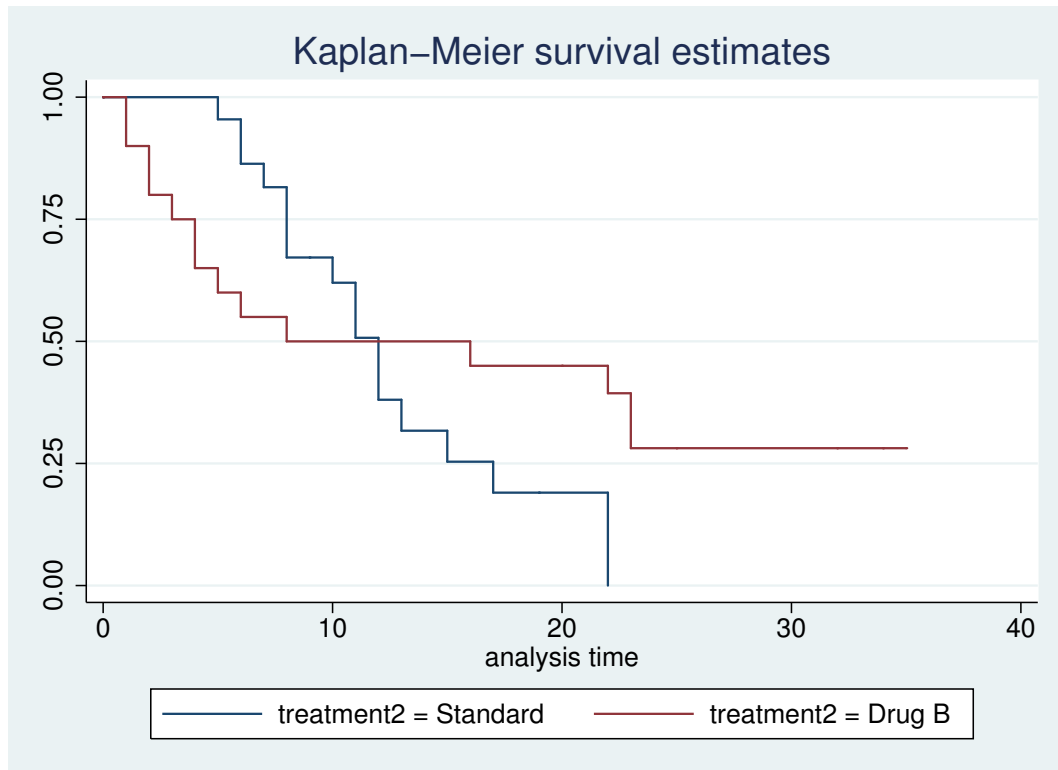


Figure 8: . sts graph, by(treatment2)

```
. graph export graph9.eps replace
(file graph9.eps written in EPS format)
```

3.3 The observed curves cross, the predicted curves do not

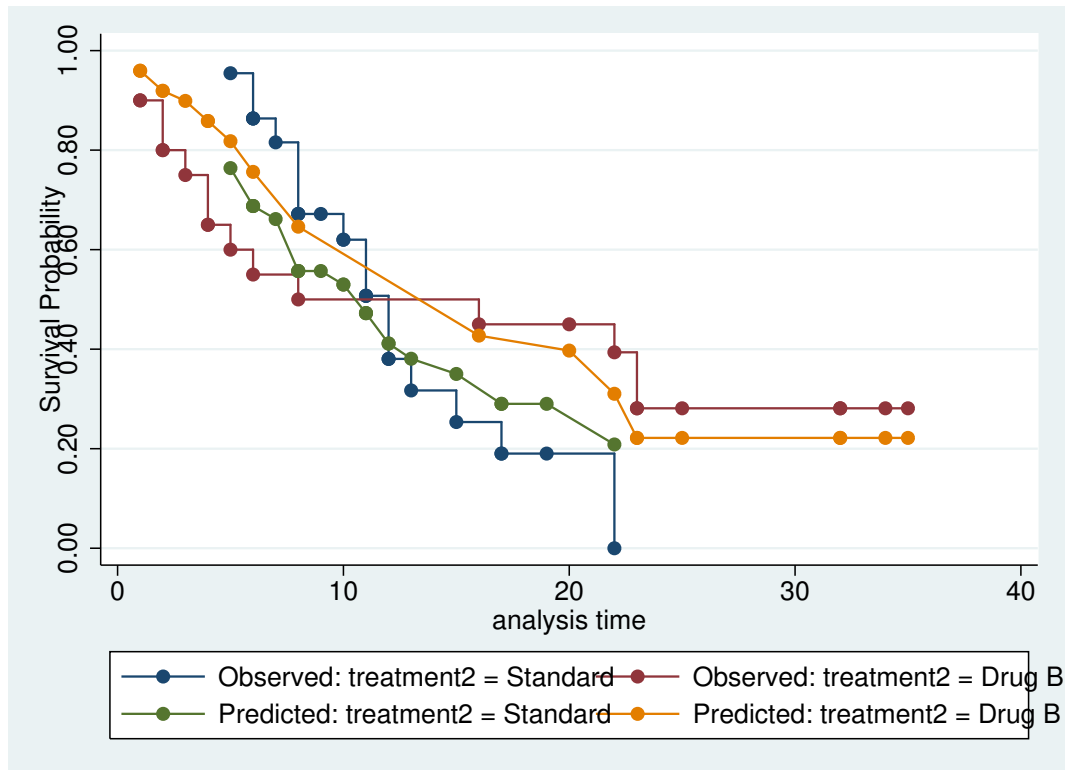


Figure 9: . stcoxkm, by(treatment2)

```

. stcox treatment2 i.wbc3cat
      failure_d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -93.98505
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -82.714241
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -82.027782
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -82.019054
Iteration 4:  log likelihood = -82.019053
Refining estimates:
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -82.019053
Cox regression -- Breslow method for ties
No. of subjects =      42                Number of obs   =      42
No. of failures =      30
Time at risk    =     541
Log likelihood  = -82.019053                LR chi2(3)      =     23.93
                                                Prob > chi2     =     0.0000

```

_t	Haz. Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
treatment2	.8483777	.3469054	-0.40	0.688	.3806529 1.890816
wbc3cat					
Moderate	3.409628	2.050784	2.04	0.041	1.048905 11.08353
High	14.0562	8.873693	4.19	0.000	4.078529 48.44314

3.4 No, the HR is 0.85, but this reduction is not statistically significant

```
. stcox treatment2 i.wbc3cat
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -93.98505
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -82.714241
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -82.027782
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -82.019054
Iteration 4:  log likelihood = -82.019053
Refining estimates:
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -82.019053
Cox regression -- Breslow method for ties
No. of subjects =          42          Number of obs =          42
No. of failures =          30
Time at risk   =          541
Log likelihood = -82.019053          LR chi2(3) =          23.93
                                      Prob > chi2 =          0.0000
```

_t	Haz. Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
treatment2	.8483777	.3469054	-0.40	0.688	.3806529	1.890816
wbc3cat						
Moderate	3.409628	2.050784	2.04	0.041	1.048905	11.08353
High	14.0562	8.873693	4.19	0.000	4.078529	48.44314

```
. estat phtest
      Test of proportional-hazards assumption
      Time: Time
```

	chi2	df	Prob>chi2
global test	10.24	3	0.0166

3.5 No: the test shows a significant departure from proportional hazards

```
. estat phtest, detail
```

```
Test of proportional-hazards assumption
```

```
Time: Time
```

	rho	chi2	df	Prob>chi2
treatment2	-0.51672	10.19	1	0.0014
1b.wbc3cat	.	.	1	.
2.wbc3cat	-0.09860	0.29	1	0.5903
3.wbc3cat	-0.03559	0.04	1	0.8448
global test		10.24	3	0.0166

3.6 Only the treatment variable does not satisfy the PH assumption

```
. sts list
```

```
failure _d: relapse
```

```
analysis time _t: weeks
```

Time	Beg. Total	Fail	Net Lost	Survivor Function	Std. Error	[95% Conf. Int.]	
1	42	2	0	0.9524	0.0329	0.8227	0.9879
2	40	2	0	0.9048	0.0453	0.7658	0.9631
3	38	1	0	0.8810	0.0500	0.7373	0.9486
4	37	2	0	0.8333	0.0575	0.6819	0.9168
5	35	2	0	0.7857	0.0633	0.6286	0.8822
6	33	3	1	0.7143	0.0697	0.5521	0.8265
7	29	1	0	0.6897	0.0715	0.5262	0.8065
8	28	4	0	0.5911	0.0764	0.4269	0.7228
9	24	0	1	0.5911	0.0764	0.4269	0.7228
10	23	1	1	0.5654	0.0773	0.4017	0.7002
11	21	2	1	0.5116	0.0788	0.3495	0.6523
12	18	2	0	0.4547	0.0796	0.2958	0.6006
13	16	1	0	0.4263	0.0795	0.2700	0.5739
15	15	1	0	0.3979	0.0791	0.2449	0.5468
16	14	1	0	0.3695	0.0784	0.2204	0.5191
17	13	1	1	0.3411	0.0774	0.1966	0.4909
19	11	0	1	0.3411	0.0774	0.1966	0.4909
20	10	0	1	0.3411	0.0774	0.1966	0.4909
22	9	2	0	0.2653	0.0765	0.1311	0.4204
23	7	2	0	0.1895	0.0710	0.0753	0.3431
25	5	0	1	0.1895	0.0710	0.0753	0.3431
32	4	0	2	0.1895	0.0710	0.0753	0.3431
34	2	0	1	0.1895	0.0710	0.0753	0.3431
35	1	0	1	0.1895	0.0710	0.0753	0.3431

```
. gen id = _n
```



```
. stset weeks, fail(relapse) id(id)
      id: id
      failure event: relapse != 0 & relapse < .
obs. time interval: (weeks[_n-1], weeks]
exit on or before: failure
```

---

```
42 total observations
0 exclusions
```

---

```
42 observations remaining, representing
42 subjects
30 failures in single-failure-per-subject data
541 total analysis time at risk and under observation
      at risk from t = 0
      earliest observed entry t = 0
      last observed exit t = 35
```

```
. stsplot split_time, at(10)
(21 observations (episodes) created)
```

```
. sts list
```

```
      failure _d: relapse
analysis time _t: weeks
      id: id
```

Time	Beg. Total	Fail	Net Lost	Survivor Function	Std. Error	[95% Conf. Int.]	
1	42	2	0	0.9524	0.0329	0.8227	0.9879
2	40	2	0	0.9048	0.0453	0.7658	0.9631
3	38	1	0	0.8810	0.0500	0.7373	0.9486
4	37	2	0	0.8333	0.0575	0.6819	0.9168
5	35	2	0	0.7857	0.0633	0.6286	0.8822
6	33	3	1	0.7143	0.0697	0.5521	0.8265
7	29	1	0	0.6897	0.0715	0.5262	0.8065
8	28	4	0	0.5911	0.0764	0.4269	0.7228
9	24	0	1	0.5911	0.0764	0.4269	0.7228
10	23	1	1	0.5654	0.0773	0.4017	0.7002
11	21	2	1	0.5116	0.0788	0.3495	0.6523
12	18	2	0	0.4547	0.0796	0.2958	0.6006
13	16	1	0	0.4263	0.0795	0.2700	0.5739
15	15	1	0	0.3979	0.0791	0.2449	0.5468
16	14	1	0	0.3695	0.0784	0.2204	0.5191
17	13	1	1	0.3411	0.0774	0.1966	0.4909
19	11	0	1	0.3411	0.0774	0.1966	0.4909
20	10	0	1	0.3411	0.0774	0.1966	0.4909
22	9	2	0	0.2653	0.0765	0.1311	0.4204
23	7	2	0	0.1895	0.0710	0.0753	0.3431
25	5	0	1	0.1895	0.0710	0.0753	0.3431
32	4	0	2	0.1895	0.0710	0.0753	0.3431
34	2	0	1	0.1895	0.0710	0.0753	0.3431
35	1	0	1	0.1895	0.0710	0.0753	0.3431

3.10 Yes

```
. list id weeks relapse split_time _t0 _t in 1/45
```

	id	weeks	relapse	split_~e	_t0	_t
1.	1	1	1:yes	0	0	1
2.	2	1	1:yes	0	0	1
3.	3	2	1:yes	0	0	2
4.	4	2	1:yes	0	0	2
5.	5	3	1:yes	0	0	3
6.	6	4	1:yes	0	0	4
7.	7	4	1:yes	0	0	4
8.	8	5	1:yes	0	0	5
9.	9	5	1:yes	0	0	5
10.	10	6	1:yes	0	0	6
11.	11	6	0:no	0	0	6
12.	12	6	1:yes	0	0	6
13.	13	6	1:yes	0	0	6
14.	14	7	1:yes	0	0	7
15.	15	8	1:yes	0	0	8
16.	16	8	1:yes	0	0	8
17.	17	8	1:yes	0	0	8
18.	18	8	1:yes	0	0	8
19.	19	9	0:no	0	0	9
20.	20	10	1:yes	0	0	10
21.	21	10	0:no	0	0	10
22.	22	10	.	0	0	10
23.	22	11	1:yes	10	10	11
24.	23	10	.	0	0	10
25.	23	11	0:no	10	10	11
26.	24	10	.	0	0	10
27.	24	11	1:yes	10	10	11
28.	25	10	.	0	0	10
29.	25	12	1:yes	10	10	12
30.	26	10	.	0	0	10
31.	26	12	1:yes	10	10	12
32.	27	10	.	0	0	10
33.	27	13	1:yes	10	10	13
34.	28	10	.	0	0	10
35.	28	15	1:yes	10	10	15
36.	29	10	.	0	0	10
37.	29	16	1:yes	10	10	16
38.	30	10	.	0	0	10
39.	30	17	1:yes	10	10	17
40.	31	10	.	0	0	10
41.	31	17	0:no	10	10	17
42.	32	10	.	0	0	10
43.	32	19	0:no	10	10	19
44.	33	10	.	0	0	10
45.	33	20	0:no	10	10	20

```
. gen t1 = treatment2 * (split_time == 0)
```

```

. gen t2 = treatment2 * (split_time == 10)

. stcox t1 t2 i.wbc3cat
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
      id: id
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -93.98505
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -76.779578
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -76.392334
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -76.389699
Iteration 4:  log likelihood = -76.389699
Refining estimates:
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -76.389699
Cox regression -- Breslow method for ties
No. of subjects =          42          Number of obs =          63
No. of failures =          30
Time at risk    =          541
Log likelihood = -76.389699          LR chi2(4) =          35.19
                                          Prob > chi2 =          0.0000

```

_t	Haz. Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
t1	2.134668	1.02538	1.58	0.114	.832643	5.472702
t2	.1139286	.0943624	-2.62	0.009	.0224707	.577628
wbc3cat						
Moderate	3.053347	1.8602	1.83	0.067	.9251154	10.07758
High	14.31174	9.109685	4.18	0.000	4.110428	49.8308

3.13 HR for the first 10 weeks == 2.13 (95% CI = 0.83, 5.47)  
3.14 HR for after 10 weeks = 0.11 (95% CI = 0.02, 0.58)  
3.15 Yes: risk was elevated at first, then reduced

```

. stcox t1 t2 i.wbc3cat
      failure _d: relapse
      analysis time _t: weeks
      id: id
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -93.98505
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -76.779578
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -76.392334
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -76.389699
Iteration 4:  log likelihood = -76.389699
Refining estimates:
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -76.389699
Cox regression -- Breslow method for ties
No. of subjects =          42          Number of obs =          63
No. of failures =          30
Time at risk   =          541
Log likelihood = -76.389699          LR chi2(4) =          35.19
                                          Prob > chi2 =          0.0000

```

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```

. estat phtest
      Test of proportional-hazards assumption
      Time: Time

```

	chi2	df	Prob>chi2
global test	1.84	4	0.7651

3.16 Yes, the model is now appropriate

```

. estat phtest, det
      Test of proportional-hazards assumption
      Time: Time

```

	rho	chi2	df	Prob>chi2
t1	-0.20497	1.09	1	0.2971
t2	0.07906	0.16	1	0.6907
1b.wbc3cat	.	.	1	.
2.wbc3cat	-0.11753	0.40	1	0.5261
3.wbc3cat	-0.02192	0.01	1	0.9044
global test		1.84	4	0.7651

*3.17 None of the variables depart from the PH assumption  
end of do-file*