

# STAT 222 Week 8

## Survival Analysis mixed effects (aka "frailty")

```

> install.packages("coxme")
> library(coxme)
Loading required package: survival splines bdsmatrix nlme Matrix lattice
> data(eortc)
results of a breast cancer trial undertaken by the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer.
There are 37 enrolling centers with enrollments ranging from 21 to 247 subjects. We start by fitting a simple
model with a random intercept per center. efit2
> dim(eortc)
[1] 2323    4
> head(eortc)
   y uncens center trt
2 506.1603     1      1   1
3 294.3800     1      1   1
4 383.9152     1      1   0
5 2441.8338     0      1   0
6 2442.2923     0      1   0
7 312.3571     1      1   1
> attach(eortc)  centers have diff efficacy
> table(uncens, center)
   center
uncens 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
  0 15 38 11 53 42 14 53 9 12 10 18 156 13 34 12 10 81 7 10 6 9 16 8 14 24
  1 48 48 23 51 74 21 67 14 44 20 24 91 26 18 22 16 102 27 11 29 21 19 33 39 67
> table(uncens) #uncens 0=alive, 1=dead
uncens
  0     1
  860 1463
> efit1 <- coxph(Surv(y, uncens) ~ trt, eortc) basic
Random effects are specified in the formula by a parenthesised expression which contains a
vertical bar separating effects on the left from grouping variables on the right. In the case above
we read it as an intercept (effect) per center (group).
> efit2 <- coxme(Surv(y, uncens) ~ trt + (1|center), eortc) coxme model
> fixed.effects(efit2)
   trt treatment effect
0.7086127
> print(efit2)
Cox mixed-effects model fit by maximum likelihood
Data: eortc
events, n = 1463, 2323
Iterations= 9 49
NULL Integrated Fitted
Log-likelihood -10638.71 -10520.65 -10478.84

          Chisq df p      AIC      BIC
Integrated loglik 236.11 2.00 0 232.11 221.53
Penalized loglik 319.74 28.69 0 262.37 110.67

Model: Surv(y, uncens) ~ trt + (1 | center)
Fixed coefficients
  coef exp(coef)  se(coef)    z p
trt 0.7086127 2.031171 0.06424398 11.03 0

Random effects
Group Variable Std Dev Variance
center Intercept 0.3292140 0.1083818
> summary(efit1)
Call:
coxph(formula = Surv(y, uncens) ~ trt, data = eortc)
n = 2323, number of events = 1463
  coef exp(coef) se(coef)    z Pr(>|z|)
trt 0.61826 1.85570 0.06343 9.747 <2e-16 ***
---
  exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
trt 1.856 0.5389 1.639 2.101

Concordance= 0.563 (se = 0.006 )
Rsquare= 0.044 (max possible= 1 )
Likelihood ratio test= 105.7 on 1 df, p=0
Wald test      = 95.01 on 1 df, p=0
Score (logrank) test = 98.04 on 1 df, p=0

```

## COXME

coxme    coxph  
2.03 vs 1.86

big variability over centers    ranch on  
✓ CVCSC

## Cox regression

Compare models (back)  
236 vs 105

# Stat 222 Week 8 p. 2

After integrating out the random effects, the log partial likelihood for the mixed effects model is 236.1. As a test of the random effects, we would normally compare this to efit1, the fit with no random effects which has a log partial likelihood of 105.7. The estimated standard deviation between centers of .33 is fairly substantial (more on this below). The difference is > 100 on one degree of freedom, which is highly significant

The random effects  $b_j$  for each center  $j$  are in the risk score, a value of .33 for instance (one standard deviation above the mean) corresponds to a relative risk of  $\exp(.33) = 1.39$ , an almost 40% higher risk of death for subjects at that center

```
> stem(exp(ranef(efit2)[[1]]))
The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the left of the |
  4 | 44
  6 | 42447
  8 | 679015556888
 10 | 12458966
 12 | 45670
 14 | 159
 16 | 27
```

```
> max(exp(ranef(efit2)[[1]])) [1] 1.768246
```

To look at random treatment effects within center we can add a nested effect

```
> efit3 <- coxme(Surv(y, uncens) ~ trt + (1 | center/trt), eortc)
> efit3
```

Cox mixed-effects model fit by maximum likelihood

```
Data: eortc
events, n = 1463, 2323
Iterations= 10 54
NULL Integrated Fitted
Log-likelihood -10638.71 -10517.57 -10464.38
```

	Chisq	df	p	AIC	BIC
Integrated loglik	242.28	3.00	0	236.28	220.42
Penalized loglik	348.67	39.26	0	270.16	62.56

Model: Surv(y, uncens) ~ trt + (1 | center/trt)

Fixed coefficients

	coef	exp(coef)	se(coef)	z	p
trt	0.7420388	2.100213	0.08270483	8.97	0

Random effects

Group	Variable	Std Dev	Variance
<u>center/trt</u>	(Intercept)	0.20451052	0.04182455
<u>center</u>	(Intercept)	0.26273062	0.06902738

This shows a further improvement in fit, but by much smaller amount.

```
> anova(efit2, efit3)
Analysis of Deviance Table
Cox model: response is Surv(y, uncens)
Model 1: ~trt + (1 | center)
Model 2: ~trt + (1 | center/trt) # a '3-level' model
  loglik  Chisq Df P(>|Chi|)
1 -10521
2 -10518 6.1727  1  0.01297 *
---
```

```
> #Also in vignette 4 The Minnesota Breast Cancer Family Study
Source: Mixed Effects Cox Models Terry Therneau Mayo Clinic May 15, 2012
```

Further examples of coxme (compared with frailtyHL) in  
frailtyHL: A Package for Fitting Frailty Models with H-likelihood  
by Il Do Ha, Maengseok Noh and Youngjo Lee  
The R Journal Vol. 4/2, December 2012

Compare  
coxme  
coxph

variability  
over centers

coxme  
extended  
“3-level”  
model

compare coxme  
models

shown in  
lecture

```

> install.packages("coxme")
> library(coxme)
Loading required package: survival splines bdsmatrix nlme Matrix lattice
> data(eortc)
results of a breast cancer trial undertaken by the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer.
There are 37 enrolling centers with enrollments ranging from 21 to 247 subjects. We start by fitting a simple
model with a random intercept per center.
> dim(eortc)
[1] 2323      4
> head(eortc)
   y uncens center trt
2 506.1603      1      1  1
3 294.3800      1      1  1
4 383.9152      1      1  0
5 2441.8338      0      1  0
6 2442.2923      0      1  0
7 312.3571      1      1  1
> attach(eortc)
> table(uncens, center)
    center
uncens  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
      0 15 38 11 53 42 14 53  9 12 10 18 156 13 34 12 10 81  7 10  6  9 16  8 14 24
      1 48 48 23 51 74 21 67 14 44 20 24 91 26 18 22 16 102 27 11 29 21 19 33 39 67
    center
uncens 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37
      0 10 14 13 45 16  7  6 20  7 36  5  6
      1 27 52 48 110 27 25 19 52 45 49 37 17
> table(uncens) #uncens 0=alive, 1=dead
uncens
  0   1
860 1463
> efit1 <- coxph(Surv(y, uncens) ~ trt, eortc)
Random effects are specified in the formula by a parenthesised expression which contains a vertical
bar separating effects on the left from grouping variables on the right. we read it as an
intercept (effect) per center (group).
> efit2 <- coxme(Surv(y, uncens) ~ trt + (1|center), eortc)
> fixed.effects(efit2)
    trt
0.7086127
> print(efit2)
Cox mixed-effects model fit by maximum likelihood
Data: eortc
events, n = 1463, 2323
Iterations= 9 49
NULL Integrated Fitted
Log-likelihood -10638.71 -10520.65 -10478.84

          Chisq     df p     AIC     BIC
Integrated loglik 236.11 2.00 0 232.11 221.53
Penalized loglik 319.74 28.69 0 262.37 110.67

Model: Surv(y, uncens) ~ trt + (1 | center)
Fixed coefficients
  coef exp(coef)  se(coef)     z p
trt 0.7086127 2.031171 0.06424398 11.03 0

Random effects
Group Variable Std Dev Variance
center Intercept 0.3292140 0.1083818
> summary(efit1)
Call:
coxph(formula = Surv(y, uncens) ~ trt, data = eortc)
n= 2323, number of events= 1463
  coef exp(coef)  se(coef)     z Pr(>|z|)
trt 0.61826 1.85570 0.06343 9.747 <2e-16 ***
---
  exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
trt     1.856      0.5389     1.639      2.101

Concordance= 0.563 (se = 0.006 )
Rsquare= 0.044 (max possible= 1 )
Likelihood ratio test= 105.7 on 1 df,  p=0
Wald test            = 95.01 on 1 df,  p=0
Score (logrank) test = 98.04 on 1 df,  p=0

```

After integrating out the random effects, the log partial likelihood for the mixed effects model is 236.1. As a test of the random effects, we would normally compare this to efit1, the fit with no random effects which has a log partial likelihood of 105.7. The estimated standard deviation between centers of .33 is fairly substantial (more on this below). The difference is > 100 on one degree of freedom, which is highly significant

---

The random effects bj for each center j are in the risk score, a value of .33 for instance (one standard deviation above the mean) corresponds to a relative risk of  $\exp(.33) = 1.39$ , an almost 40% higher risk of death for subjects at that center

```
> stem(exp(ranef(efit2)[[1]]))  
The decimal point is 1 digit(s) to the left of the |  
 4 | 44  
 6 | 42447  
 8 | 679015556888  
10 | 12458966  
12 | 45670  
14 | 159  
16 | 27  
> max(exp(ranef(efit2)[[1]])) [1] 1.768246
```

To look at random treatment effects within center we can add a nested effect

```
> efit3 <- coxme(Surv(y, uncens) ~ trt + (1 | center/trt), eortc)  
> efit3  
Cox mixed-effects model fit by maximum likelihood  
Data: eortc  
events, n = 1463, 2323  
Iterations= 10 54  
NULL Integrated Fitted  
Log-likelihood -10638.71 -10517.57 -10464.38  
  
Chisq df p AIC BIC  
Integrated loglik 242.28 3.00 0 236.28 220.42  
Penalized loglik 348.67 39.26 0 270.16 62.56  
  
Model: Surv(y, uncens) ~ trt + (1 | center/trt)  
Fixed coefficients  
coef exp(coef) se(coef) z p  
trt 0.7420388 2.100213 0.08270483 8.97 0
```

Random effects  
Group Variable Std Dev Variance  
center/trt (Intercept) 0.20451052 0.04182455  
center (Intercept) 0.26273062 0.06902738

This shows a further improvement in fit, but by much smaller amount.

```
> anova(efit2, efit3)  
Analysis of Deviance Table  
Cox model: response is Surv(y, uncens)  
Model 1: ~trt + (1 | center)  
Model 2: ~trt + (1 | center/trt) # a '3-level' model  
loglik Chisq Df P(>|Chi|)  
1 -10521  
2 -10518 6.1727 1 0.01297 *  
---
```

```
> #Also in vignette 4 The Minnesota Breast Cancer Family Study  
Source: Mixed Effects Cox Models Terry Therneau Mayo Clinic May 15, 2012
```