

## Applied Survival Analysis

### Solutions to Lab 6: Model Selection in Survival Analysis

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#### **Step 1:**

(a)

<i>Predictor</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>s.e.</i>	<i>p-value</i>	<i>HR</i>
agecat	0.366	0.093	<0.001	1.443
sex	0.236	0.145	0.104	1.266
cd4	-0.012	0.002	<0.001	0.988
karnof	-0.045	0.005	<0.001	0.956
ivdrug	0.102	0.122	0.403	1.108
antiret	-0.214	0.099	0.030	0.808
rif	-0.087	0.107	0.417	0.916
clari	-0.115	0.108	0.285	0.891

No, according to the Wald test below for the combined effect of therapy.

```
. test rif clari

( 1) rif = 0
( 2) clari = 0

      chi2( 2) =      1.26
    Prob > chi2 =     0.5338
```

#### **Step 2:**

(i)

```
stcox agecat sex cd4 karnof antiret

      failure _d:  dthstat
      analysis time _t:  dthtime

Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -3393.2516
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -3320.1521
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -3318.3667
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -3318.3627
Refining estimates:
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -3318.3627

Cox regression -- Breslow method for ties

No. of subjects =      1175          Number of obs   =      1175
No. of failures =       514
Time at risk    =     619081
Log likelihood  =   -3318.3627          LR chi2(5)      =     149.78
                                          Prob > chi2    =     0.0000
```

<i>_t</i>	<i>_d</i>	<i>Haz. Ratio</i>	<i>Std. Err.</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>P&gt; z </i>	<i>[95% Conf. Interval]</i>	
agecat		1.420866	.1334364	3.740	0.000	1.181993	1.708013
sex		1.369403	.2001345	2.151	0.031	1.028326	1.823611
cd4		.9895408	.001542	-6.747	0.000	.9865232	.9925676
karnof		.9626493	.0049101	-7.463	0.000	.9530736	.9723211
antiret		.7926794	.0786474	-2.342	0.019	.652595	.9628339

#### **Step 3:**

(b) No!

### Step 4:

(c)

```
sw stcox (agecat sex cd4 karnof antiret ) agsex agcd4 agkar aganti sexcd4  
sexkar sexanti cd4kar cd4anti karanti , pr(0.10) lockterm1
```

```
begin with full model  
p = 0.6678 >= 0.1000 removing sexkar  
p = 0.6824 >= 0.1000 removing cd4anti  
p = 0.6198 >= 0.1000 removing agkar  
p = 0.4497 >= 0.1000 removing sexcd4  
p = 0.4415 >= 0.1000 removing agsex  
p = 0.4253 >= 0.1000 removing aganti  
p = 0.3833 >= 0.1000 removing agcd4  
p = 0.1945 >= 0.1000 removing cd4kar
```

```
Cox regression -- Breslow method for ties  
Entry time 0
```

```
Number of obs = 1177  
LR chi2(7) = 157.92  
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000  
Pseudo R2 = 0.0233
```

```
Log likelihood = -3314.2937
```

dthtime   dthstat	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
agecat	.3437417	.0940113	3.656	0.000	.1594829	.5280005
sex	.8843465	.2824466	3.131	0.002	.3307613	1.437932
cd4	-.0105746	.0015664	-6.751	0.000	-.0136447	-.0075045
karnof	-.0536794	.0090049	-5.961	0.000	-.0713287	-.0360302
antiret	-2.025895	.91396	-2.217	0.027	-3.817224	-.2345663
karanti	.0219047	.0107868	2.031	0.042	.0007629	.0430465
sexanti	-.7179042	.3291002	-2.181	0.029	-1.362929	-.0728797

(d)

Model	Covariates	-2logL	q	AIC
Step 2 (i)	agecat,karnof,sex, cd4,antiret	6636.7	5	6651.7
Step 2 (ii)	(same as above)			
Step 3	(same as above)			
Step 4	Step3 +karnof*antiret,sex*antiret	6628.6	7	6649.6
Step 5	agecat,karnof, cd4	6645.6	3	6654.6
Step 6 (i)	agecat,karnof,sex, cd4cat, antiret	6654.0	5	6669.0
Step 6 (ii)	age, karnof, sex, cd4, antiret	6633.4	5	6648.4

According to AIC criterion the best model is the model in Step 6 (ii), the one with the smallest AIC .