

Models In Epidemiology And Biostatistics  
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Crohn's Disease Example  
[adapted by S. Coward]

Patients with Crohn's Disease

Treatment : [treat] 0 - mesalamine, 1 - budesonide

Outcome : [remis] 0 - flare, 1- remission

[flare] 0 - remission, 1- flare

Strata : [strata] 0 - ileal, 1- colonic

data in cde.dta

Let  $p_{ij} = P(\text{remission} \mid \text{treat}=i \text{ and strata}=j)$  and  $p_i = P(\text{remission} \mid \text{treat}=i)$

```
. table flare treat strata, row
```

flare	strata and treat			
	ileal		colon	
	mesa	buda	mesa	buda
no	50	10	90	400
yes	450	190	15	600
Total	500	200	105	1,000

```
. table treat strata, c(mean remis) col
```

treat	strata		
	ileal	colon	Total
mesa	.1	.8571429	.231405
buda	.05	.4	.3416667

So the two crude estimates are  $\hat{p}_0 = 0.231405$  and  $\hat{p}_1 = 0.3416667$  suggesting that budasonide has a higher remission rate estimate than mesalamine.

But when one stratifies on disease location, we see stratum specific estimates of :

$\hat{p}_{00} = 0.1$  and  $\hat{p}_{10} = 0.05$  for ileal and  $\hat{p}_{01} = 0.8571429$  and  $\hat{p}_{11} = 0.4$  for colonic.

For both disease locations, mesalamine has a higher remission rate estimate than budasonide.

It is instructive to identify all of these numbers in the counterplot below. Consider some comparisons based on the counterfactual approach.

Stata can be used to carry out a stratified analysis based on the odds ratio. The stratum specific odds ratio estimates can be computed 'by hand' as can the 'crude' odds ratio estimate. Sometimes, we might elect to reverse code 'treat'. Try it out.

You can create the corresponding counterplot here and then identify 'real' and counterfactual again.

```
. cc remis treat, by(strata)
```

strata	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight
ileal	.4736842	.2098533	.9711358	13.57143 (exact)
colon	.1111111	.0589522	.1969478	48.86878 (exact)

```

-----+-----
      Crude | 1.723779      1.371666  2.172145      (exact)
M-H combined | .1899167      .1230803  .2930471
-----+-----
Test of homogeneity (M-H)      chi2(1) = 10.06  Pr>chi2 = 0.0015

      Test that combined OR = 1:
      Mantel-Haenszel chi2(1) = 73.77
      Pr>chi2 = 0.0000

```

Similar 'hand' calculations can be done for the remission rate ratio [ aka HR ] and then identifications with the counterplot.

```
. cs remis treat,by(strata)
```

```

      strata |      RR      [95% Conf. Interval]      M-H Weight
-----+-----
      ileal |      .5      .2587227      .9662854      14.28571
      colon | .4666667      .418515      .5203583      81.44796
-----+-----
      Crude | 1.476488      1.251781      1.741532
M-H combined | .4716408      .4112987      .5408357
-----+-----
Test of homogeneity (M-H)      chi2(1) = 0.067  Pr>chi2 = 0.7964

```

...and for the flare rate ratio [aka RR]

```
. cs flare treat,by(strata)
```

```

      strata |      RR      [95% Conf. Interval]      M-H Weight
-----+-----
      ileal | 1.055556      1.010946      1.102134      128.5714
      colon |      4.2      2.62174      6.728355      13.57466
-----+-----
      Crude | .8565412      .8068415      .9093023
M-H combined | 1.355844      1.243643      1.478167
-----+-----
Test of homogeneity (M-H)      chi2(1) = 151.247  Pr>chi2 = 0.0000

```

```
. counterplot flare treat strata,outcome(success)
```

