

Models In Epidemiology And Biostatistics
Gordon Hilton Fick

Examples From "Biostatistical Methods in Epidemiology"
by Stephen Newman

Receptor Level And Breast Cancer
[adapted from Newman (2001, p 98 p 126)]

" The data for this example were kindly provided by the Northern Alberta Breast Cancer Registry. This is a population - based registry that collects information on all cases of breast cancer treated in the northern half of the province of Alberta, Canada. After initial treatment, patients are reviewed on an annual basis, or more frequently if necessary. When an annual follow-up appointment is missed, an attempt is made to obtain current information on the patient by corresponding with the patient and the treating physicians. When this fails, a search is made of provincial and national vital statistics records to determine if the patient has died and, if so, of what cause. Due to the intensive methods that are used to ensure follow-up of registrants, it is reasonable to assume that patients who are not known to have died are still alive. The cohort for this example was assembled by selecting a random sample of 199 female breast cancer patients who registered during 1985. Entry into the cohort was restricted to women with either stage I, II, or III disease, thereby excluding cases of disseminated cancer (stage IV). It has been well documented that breast cancer mortality increases as stage of disease becomes more advanced. Another predictor of survival from breast cancer is the amount of estrogen receptor that is present in breast tissue. Published reports show that patients with higher levels of estrogen receptor generally have a better prognosis. Receptor level is measured on a continuous scale, but for the present analysis this variable has been dichotomized into low and high levels using a conventional cutoff value. For this example the maximum length of follow-up was taken to be 5 years and the endpoint was defined to be death from breast cancer. Of the 199 subjects in the cohort, seven died of a cause other than breast cancer. These individuals were dropped from the analysis, leaving a cohort of 192 subjects. Summarily dropping subjects in this manner is methodologically incorrect, but for purposes of illustration this issue will be ignored. Methods for analyzing cohort data when there are losses to follow-up are presented in later chapters " [Newman 2001].

```
. use newman_rl_bc.dta

. lab list
sl:
    1 I
    2 II
    3 III
al:
    0 dead
    1 alive
rl:
    0 Low
    1 High

. table alive rlr stage
```

```
-----+-----
              |      Stage and Receptor level
              |  ---- I  ---  --- II  ---  --- III  ---
Survival |  Low  High    Low  High    Low  High
-----+-----
```

dead	2	5	9	17	12	9
alive	10	50	13	57	2	6

. logit dead rlevel##i.stage

Logistic regression	Number of obs	=	192
	LR chi2(5)	=	42.62
	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log likelihood = -92.764362	Pseudo R2	=	0.1868

	dead	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
1.rlevel		.6931472	.9055385	0.77	0.444	-1.081676 2.46797
stage						
II		1.092747	.5443964	2.01	0.045	.0257499 2.159744
III		2.70805	.7055337	3.84	0.000	1.32523 4.090871
rlevel#stage						
1#II		.148966	1.041346	0.14	0.886	-1.892035 2.189967
1#III		.6931472	1.296577	0.53	0.593	-1.848096 3.234391
_cons		-2.302585	.4690416	-4.91	0.000	-3.22189 -1.38328

. est stor A

. logit dead rlevel i.stage

Logistic regression	Number of obs	=	192
	LR chi2(3)	=	42.27
	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log likelihood = -92.939847	Pseudo R2	=	0.1853

	dead	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
rlevel		.9195114	.3954014	2.33	0.020	.1445389 1.694484
stage						
II		1.134549	.4657931	2.44	0.015	.2216116 2.047487
III		2.935924	.5856131	5.01	0.000	1.788143 4.083704
_cons		-2.366915	.4200155	-5.64	0.000	-3.190131 -1.5437

. est stor B

. logit dead rlevel

Logistic regression	Number of obs	=	192
	LR chi2(1)	=	11.68
	Prob > chi2	=	0.0006
Log likelihood = -108.23407	Pseudo R2	=	0.0512

	dead	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
rlevel		1.210019	.3529673	3.43	0.001	.5182159 1.901822
_cons		-1.293401	.2027501	-6.38	0.000	-1.690784 -.8960176

. est stor C

```
. lrtest A B
```

```
Likelihood-ratio test                    LR chi2(2) =      0.35
(Assumption: B nested in A)              Prob > chi2 =      0.8391
```

```
. lrtest B C
```

```
Likelihood-ratio test                    LR chi2(2) =     30.59
(Assumption: C nested in B)              Prob > chi2 =      0.0000
```

As there are some small cells, we will include some exact logistic models to check Model B.

Note that exlogistic does not accept factor variables.

```
. gen st2 = (stage ==2)
```

```
. gen st3 = (stage ==3)
```

```
. exlogistic dead rlevel, condvar(st2 st3) test(prob) coef nolog
```

```
Exact logistic regression
                                     Number of obs =      192
-----+-----
      dead |      Coef.      Prob.      Pr<=Prob.      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      rlevel |   .9031172   .011566      0.0232      .0565615      1.744268
-----+-----
```

```
. exlogistic dead st2, condvar(rlevel st3) test(prob) coef nolog
```

```
Exact logistic regression
                                     Number of obs =      192
-----+-----
      dead |      Coef.      Prob.      Pr<=Prob.      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      st2 |   1.120976   .0065697      0.0152      .163657      2.202553
-----+-----
```

```
. exlogistic dead st3, condvar(rlevel st2) test(prob) coef nolog
```

```
Exact logistic regression
                                     Number of obs =      192
-----+-----
      dead |      Coef.      Prob.      Pr<=Prob.      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      st3 |   2.865383   7.29e-08      0.0000      1.645816      4.221508
-----+-----
```

Death and Tolbutamide

[adapted from Newman (2001, p 66)]

The University Group Diabetes Program (1970) was a study that was quite controversial when first published. The UGDP study was a randomized controlled trial comparing tolbutamide (a blood sugar-lowering drug) to placebo in patients with diabetes. Long-standing diabetes can cause cardiovascular complications, and this increases the risk of such potentially fatal conditions as myocardial infarction (heart attack), stroke, and renal failure. Tolbutamide helps to normalize blood sugar and would therefore be expected to reduce mortality in diabetic patients. Data from the UGDP study was stratified by age at enrollment, with death from all causes as the study endpoint.

This data is in `newman_surv_tolb.dta`

Newman suggests there is RD confounding. RR and OR results are less clear. No evidence of modification with any measure. See below.

```
> strat(death, drug, age)
              drug exposed not exposed
age death
0  cases              8           5
   controls          98          115
1  cases              22          16
   controls          76          69
```

```
age 0
      exposed not exposed odds est
cases    8.0000000  5.0000000 1.6000000
controls 98.0000000 115.0000000 0.8521739
risk est 0.0754717  0.04166667      NA
```

```
age 1
      exposed not exposed odds est
cases    22.0000000 16.0000000 1.375000
controls 76.0000000 69.0000000 1.101449
risk est 0.2244898  0.1882353      NA
```

```
Stratified analysis for OR by age
      OR est    lower    upper    p-value
age 0      1.8723  0.52037  7.5212  0.39192
age 1      1.2468  0.57233  2.7647  0.58737
crude      1.5091  0.80138  2.8873  0.18126
adjusted   1.4031  0.76252  2.5820  0.27505
OR Homogeneity test, chi-squared 1 df = 0.34 , p-value = 0.5570604
```

```
Stratified analysis for RR by age
      RR est    lower    upper    p-value
age 0      1.8113  0.61120  5.3679  0.39192
age 1      1.1926  0.67127  2.1188  0.58737
crude      1.4356  0.85102  2.4216  0.18126
adjusted   1.3256  0.79791  2.2021  0.27505
RR Homogeneity test, chi-squared 1 df = 0.45 , p-value = 0.5036593
```

```
Stratified analysis for RD by age
      RD est    lower    upper    p-value
age 0      0.033805 -0.027895 0.095505  0.39192
age 1      0.036255 -0.080920 0.153429  0.58737
crude      0.044620 -0.019294 0.108533  0.18126
adjusted   0.034900 -0.027628 0.097428  0.27505
RD Homogeneity test, chi-squared 1 df = 0 , p-value = 0.966885
```

Myocardial Infarction and OC

[adapted from Newman]

```
. use newman_MI_OC.dta
. table nmi noc strata
```

MI	strata and OC													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Case		1	2	5	11	8	1	13	1	32	8	53	3	20
Control	38	281	35	221	22	112	12	318	15	249	8	125	2	155

MI	strata and OC			
	8	9	10	11
	Y	N	Y	N
Case		42	3	31
Control	1	96	2	50

```
. tab strata,gen(st)
```

strata	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	320	16.19	16.19
2	263	13.31	29.50
3	153	7.74	37.25
4	344	17.41	54.66
5	297	15.03	69.69
6	194	9.82	79.50
7	180	9.11	88.61
8	139	7.03	95.65
9	86	4.35	100.00
Total	1,976	100.00	

```
. exlogistic mi oc,condvar(st2 st3 st4 st5 st6 st7 st8 st9) nolog coef test(prob)
```

Exact logistic regression

Number of obs = 1976

mi	Coef.	Prob.	Pr<=Prob.	[95% Conf. Interval]
oc	1.029089	.0000659	0.0001	.4841107 1.559759

```
. logit mi oc i.strata
```

Logistic regression

Number of obs = 1,976

LR chi2(9) = 270.32

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Log likelihood = -583.6447

Pseudo R2 = 0.1880

mi	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
oc	1.035944	.2584133	4.01	0.000	.5294633 1.542425
strata					
2	2.139551	1.073126	1.99	0.046	.0362628 4.242839
3	3.71001	1.032558	3.59	0.000	1.686234 5.733786

4		2.737486	1.039655	2.63	0.008	.6997996	4.775172
5		3.800612	1.019936	3.73	0.000	1.801575	5.79965
6		5.084603	1.01507	5.01	0.000	3.095103	7.074103
7		3.998539	1.028263	3.89	0.000	1.983181	6.013896
8		5.114426	1.021144	5.01	0.000	3.11302	7.115832
9		5.473006	1.027787	5.33	0.000	3.45858	7.487432
_cons		-5.959912	1.004416	-5.93	0.000	-7.928531	-3.991294

Two 2x2 Tables : 'Hypothetical' Examples From Newman Chapter Two

2.2(a) is ct1 2.2(f) is ct7

There are illustrations of various forms of OR/RR modification and OR/RR confounding. strat could be used to show RD forms

```
. use newman_2_2.dta
```

```
. cc D E [fw=ct1], by(F)
```

	F	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight
	0	3.5	1.872804	6.567155	6 (exact)
	1	3.5	2.266193	5.4132	12 (exact)
Crude		3.5	2.461396	4.980692	(exact)
M-H combined		3.5	2.495869	4.90811	

Test of homogeneity (M-H) chi2(1) = 0.00 Pr>chi2 = 1.0000

Test that combined OR = 1:

Mantel-Haenszel chi2(1) = 54.36
Pr>chi2 = 0.0000

```
. cs D E [fw=ct1], by(F)
```

F	RR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight
-----+-----				
0	1.75	1.332997	2.297455	20
1	1.75	1.443616	2.121409	40
-----+-----				
Crude	1.75	1.495513	2.047793	
M-H combined	1.75	1.495513	2.047793	

Test of homogeneity (M-H) chi2(1) = 0.000 Pr>chi2 = 1.0000

```
. cc D E [fw=ct2], by(F)
```

F	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight
0	3.5	1.872804	6.567155	6 (exact)
1	6	3.751301	9.643365	8 (exact)
Crude	4.928571	3.410608	7.135158	(exact)
M-H combined	4.928571	3.459339	7.021808	

Test of homogeneity (M-H) chi2(1) = 2.06 Pr>chi2 = 0.1517

Test that combined OR = 1:

Mantel-Haenszel chi2(1) = 82.88
Pr>chi2 = 0.0000

```
. cs D E [fw=ct2], by(F)
```

F	RR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight
0	1.75	1.332997	2.297455	20
1	2	1.664974	2.40244	40
Crude	1.916667	1.646392	2.23131	
M-H combined	1.916667	1.646392	2.23131	

Test of homogeneity (M-H) $\chi^2(1) = 0.636$ $Pr>\chi^2 = 0.4251$

. cc D E [fw=ct3], by(F)

F	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight
0	3.5	2.036928	6.062955	8 (exact)
1	6	3.417617	10.54801	5.333333 (exact)
Crude	4.928571	3.410608	7.135158	(exact)
M-H combined	4.5	3.113227	6.504505	

Test of homogeneity (M-H) $\chi^2(1) = 2.06$ $Pr>\chi^2 = 0.1514$

Test that combined OR = 1:

Mantel-Haenszel $\chi^2(1) = 68.95$
 $Pr>\chi^2 = 0.0000$

. cs D E [fw=ct3], by(F)

F	RR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight
0	1.75	1.414588	2.164942	26.66667
1	2	1.557839	2.567659	26.66667
Crude	1.916667	1.646392	2.23131	
M-H combined	1.875	1.589871	2.211264	

Test of homogeneity (M-H) $\chi^2(1) = 0.660$ $Pr>\chi^2 = 0.4165$

. cc D E [fw=ct4], by(F)

F	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight
0	6	2.671724	14.38874	3 (exact)
1	6	3.410538	10.86564	6 (exact)
Crude	3.596154	2.516361	5.145841	(exact)
M-H combined	6	3.855339	9.337701	

Test of homogeneity (M-H) $\chi^2(1) = 0.00$ $Pr>\chi^2 = 1.0000$

Test that combined OR = 1:

Mantel-Haenszel $\chi^2(1) = 71.76$
 $Pr>\chi^2 = 0.0000$

. cs D E [fw=ct4], by(F)

F	RR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight
0	1.5	1.261892	1.783036	30
1	4	2.55285	6.267506	10
Crude	2.125	1.718801	2.627194	
M-H combined	2.125	1.759657	2.566197	

Test of homogeneity (M-H) $\chi^2(1) = 23.219$ $Pr>\chi^2 = 0.0000$

. cc D E [fw=ct5], by(F)

F	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight	
0	6	2.874738	13.65971	4	(exact)
1	1.588235	.7145961	3.807349	5.666667	(exact)
Crude	.8717949	.6216959	1.222378		(exact)
M-H combined	3.413793	2.053635	5.674807		
Test of homogeneity (M-H) chi2(1) = 6.31 Pr>chi2 = 0.0120					

Test that combined OR = 1:

Mantel-Haenszel chi2(1) = 25.00
Pr>chi2 = 0.0000

. cs D E [fw=ct5], by(F)

F	RR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight	
0	1.5	1.316269	1.709378	40	
1	1.5	.7643306	2.943752	6.666667	
Crude	.9230769	.7636443	1.115796		
M-H combined	1.5	1.294012	1.738778		
Test of homogeneity (M-H) chi2(1) = 0.000 Pr>chi2 = 1.0000					

. cc D E [fw=ct6], by(F)

F	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight	
0	2.333333	1.378717	3.943053	10	(exact)
1	6	3.51979	10.59745	7.2	(exact)
Crude	3.559524	2.557155	4.976222		(exact)
M-H combined	3.868217	2.730159	5.48067		
Test of homogeneity (M-H) chi2(1) = 6.78 Pr>chi2 = 0.0092					

Test that combined OR = 1:

Mantel-Haenszel chi2(1) = 61.19
Pr>chi2 = 0.0000

. cs D E [fw=ct6], by(F)

F	RR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight	
0	1.4	1.128055	1.737504	33.33333	
1	4	2.580629	6.200039	12	
Crude	2.228571	1.785376	2.781785		
M-H combined	2.088235	1.69844	2.567489		
Test of homogeneity (M-H) chi2(1) = 21.616 Pr>chi2 = 0.0000					

. cc D E [fw=ct7], by(F)

F	OR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight	
0	2.333333	1.378717	3.943053	10	(exact)
1	6	3.51979	10.59745	7.2	(exact)
2	5.444444	3.237062	9.237116	6.75	(exact)
Crude	3.361111	2.619619	4.314823		(exact)
M-H combined	4.312457	3.24303	5.734539		

 Test of homogeneity (M-H) chi2(2) = 8.34 Pr>chi2 = 0.0155

Test that combined OR = 1:
 Mantel-Haenszel chi2(1) = 108.85
 Pr>chi2 = 0.0000

. cs D E [fw=ct7], by(F)

	F	RR	[95% Conf. Interval]		M-H Weight
	0	1.4	1.128055	1.737504	33.33333
	1	4	2.580629	6.200039	12
	2	2.333333	1.881421	2.893794	22.5

	Crude	2.0625	1.773177	2.39903	
	M-H combined	2.169533	1.859165	2.531714	

 Test of homogeneity (M-H) chi2(2) = 23.726 Pr>chi2 = 0.0000