

Package: straweib (via r-universe)

August 23, 2024

Type Package

Title Stratified Weibull Regression Model

Version 1.1

Date 2019-11-17

Author Xiangdong Gu and Raji Balasubramanian

Maintainer Xiangdong Gu <ustcgxd@gmail.com>

Description The main function is `icweib()`, which fits a stratified Weibull proportional hazards model for left censored, right censored, interval censored, and non-censored survival data. We parameterize the Weibull regression model so that it allows a stratum-specific baseline hazard function, but where the effects of other covariates are assumed to be constant across strata. Please refer to Xiangdong Gu, David Shapiro, Michael D. Hughes and Raji Balasubramanian (2014) <[doi:10.32614/RJ-2014-003](https://doi.org/10.32614/RJ-2014-003)> for more details.

License GPL (>= 2)

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Repository <https://xiangdonggu.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/xiangdonggu/straweib>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 54d3d0d19fff52335831511495244649ad6a3cad

Contents

HRatio	2
hyper	3
icweib	4
plot.icweib	6
print.icweib	7
simdata	8
tooth24	9

HRatio	<i>Estimate hazard ratio between two subjects</i>
--------	---

Description

This function estimates the hazard ratio between two subjects at given times, along with the associated 95% confidence interval.

Usage

```
HRatio(x, times, NumStra, NumZ = NULL, DemStra, DemZ = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	results from the model fit returned by the <code>icweib</code> function.
times	the vector of times at which the hazard ratio is estimated.
NumStra	the strata of the subject in the numerator. If the model is unstratified, then set it to be the constant that is used for <i>strata</i> argument in <i>icweib</i> function, e.g. "ALL".
NumZ	the vector of values of the explanatory variables for the subject in the numerator. The order and length should match the estimated coefficients as shown in <code>x\$coef</code> . The default is NULL, corresponding to all 0 or baseline.
DemStra	the strata of the subject in the denominator. If the model is unstratified, then set it to be the constant that is used for <i>strata</i> argument in <i>icweib</i> function, e.g. "ALL".
DemZ	the vector of values of the explanatory variables for the subject in the denominator. The order and length should match the estimated coefficients as shown in <code>x\$coef</code> . The default is NULL, corresponding to all 0 or baseline.

Details

The hazard ratio between two subjects is obtained from the maximum likelihood estimates from the stratified Weibull regression model, along with the corresponding 95% confidence interval.

Value

A data frame of estimated hazard ratios and confidence intervals for two subjects at each time point is returned.

See Also

[icweib](#), [plot](#)

Examples

```
data(tooth24)
fit <- icweib(L = left, R = right, data = tooth24,
             strata = dmf, covariates = ~sex)
HRatio(fit, times = 1:7, NumStra = 0, NumZ=0, DemStra = 1, DemZ=0)
```

hyper

*Treatment of hypernephroma data***Description**

This dataset contains survival times for 36 patients with malignant tumour in the kidney. Some of the patients received nephrectomy. See Example 3.4 and example 5.9 of the Collett (2003) for more details. The event time in this example is right censored.

Usage

```
hyper
```

Format

A data frame with 36 observations on the following 4 variables:

nephrectomy indicator on whether or not the patient had received a nephrectomy

age age group at the time of diagnosis. 1 = <60, 2 = 60-70, 3 = >70.

time observed time.

status status of the observed time. 0 = censored, 1 = event.

Details

The data uses time and status to represent the observed survival time. To fit into the icweib function, left and right endpoints of censoring interval need to be derived (see examples).

References

Collett, D. (2003). *Modelling Survival Data in Medical Research, Second Edition*, Texts in statistical science. Taylor & Francis.

Examples

```
data(hyper)
## Derive left and right endpoints from time and status
hyper$left <- hyper$time
hyper$right <- ifelse(hyper$status==1, hyper$time, Inf)
```

icweib

*Fit stratified Weibull regression model***Description**

This function fits a stratified Weibull regression model using maximum likelihood estimation. The function can incorporate right, left, interval censored outcomes in addition to fully observed (i.e. uncensored) time to event data. (see details).

Usage

```
icweib(L, R, data, strata = "ALL", covariates = NULL)
```

Arguments

L	left endpoint of censoring interval. To indicate left censoring, set L=0.
R	right endpoint of censoring interval. To indicate right censoring, set R=Inf.
data	dataset
strata	variable for stratification. Set it to a character or numeric constant for unstratified model.
covariates	a formula to specify explanatory variables in the proportional hazards model. The input is a right hand formula object, such as $\sim x_1 + x_2$. The default is NULL, corresponding to the no covariate case.

Details

As in the stratified Cox proportional hazards model (Collett (2003)), this model allows a baseline hazard function that is stratum-specific. However, the model assumes that the regression coefficients for all other explanatory variables (excluding the stratum indicator) are constant across strata. Assuming a Weibull distribution for the random variable corresponding to the time to event in conjunction with the Cox proportional hazards model, the survival function can be expressed as $S(t | Z) = \exp(-\lambda \exp(\beta * Z) * t^\gamma)$, where Z denotes the vector of covariates, γ denotes the shape parameter and λ the scale parameter. To allow stratum-specific baseline hazard functions, we generalize the model given above by expressing the survival function as $S(t | Z, \text{Stratum}=i) = \exp(-\lambda_i \exp(\beta * Z) * t^{\gamma_i})$, where i denotes the stratum, Z denotes the vector of covariates, γ_i and λ_i denote the shape and scale parameters for stratum i , respectively. In particular, the model assumes that the coefficients for explanatory covariates Z (denoted by β) are the same for all strata i .

In the likelihood optimization, $u_i = \log(\lambda_i)$ and $v_i = \log(\gamma_i)$ are used as parameters to remove the parameters' range constriction. The likelihood function is optimized using `optim()` function. The maximum likelihood estimates are used to estimate baseline hazard ratios between two subjects (see [HRatio](#)), and survival function (see [plot.icweib](#)).

This function can accommodate different types of censored time-to-event outcomes: left censoring, right censoring, interval censoring, and non-censoring (event), by appropriately setting L and R ,

L	R	INTERPRETATION
a	b	interval censoring, [a, b]
0	b	left censoring, [0, b]
a	Inf	right censoring, [a, Inf]
a	a	no censoring, event time = a

Value

This function returns an object with class *icweib*. The items in the object are,

loglik	log-likelihood functions of the full, reduced, and null models. Reduced model refers to the model that all shape parameters are same. Null model refers to the model that there is no covariate in the model.
coef	results for estimated coefficients for explanatory variables.
weib	estimated Weibull shape and scale parameters for each stratum.
stratatest	results of likelihood ratio test and Wald test corresponding to the null hypothesis that all the strata specific shape parameters are equal.
cov	covariance matrix of the parameters
ns	information of different counts
delete	observation numbers in the data that are deleted due to inappropriate input.
maxT	maximum observed time in the data
q	returned object from the <i>optim</i> function for the full model.

References

Collett, D. (2003). *Modelling Survival Data in Medical Research, Second Edition*, Texts in statistical science. Taylor & Francis.

See Also

[HRatio](#), [plot.icweib](#)

Examples

```
## Analyze tooth data
data(tooth24) ## load data
## Stratified on dmf, and sex as explanatory variable
fit <- icweib(L = left, R = right, data = tooth24, strata = dmf, covariates = ~sex)

## Analyze hypernephroma data
data(hyper)

## Derive left and right endpoints from time and status
hyper$left <- hyper$time
hyper$right <- ifelse(hyper$status==1, hyper$time, Inf)
```

```
## Stratified on nephrectomy, and age group as explanatory variable
fit1 <- icweib(L = left, R = right, data = hyper, strata = nephrectomy, covariates = ~factor(age))
```

plot.icweib	<i>Plot estimated survival function</i>
-------------	---

Description

This function plots the estimated survival function along with associated pointwise 95% confidence intervals corresponding to the input strata and values of explanatory variables.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'icweib'
plot(x, strata = NULL, Z = NULL, tRange = NULL,
     tEst = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	output returned by icweib function.
strata	the vector of strata for which the survival function is estimated and plotted. The default is NULL, corresponding to all strata.
Z	the vector of values of explanatory variables for which the survival function is estimated and plotted. The order and length should match the estimated coefficients as shown in x\$coef. The default is NULL, corresponding to all 0 or baseline.
tRange	the range of time to plot. It should be in the format of c(t1, t2), which means that the range of time is t1 to t2. The default is NULL, corresponding to 0 to maximum observed time in the data.
tEst	the vector of times at which the survival function along with associated pointwise 95% confidence interval is estimated and output. The default is NULL, which means no estimated survival function is output.
...	arguments of <code>plot</code> function except <i>col</i> and <i>lty</i> . For example, the axis labels and title of the plot can be specified.

Details

The survival function and associated pointwise 95% confidence intervals are estimated for input values of time and covariates.

Value

If tEst is specified, then a dataframe of estimated survival function along with 95% confidence interval is returned.

See Also[icweib plot](#)**Examples**

```
data(tooth24)
fit <- icweib(L = left, R = right, data = tooth24, strata = dmf, covariates = ~sex)
surv <- plot(fit, Z = 1, tRange = c(1, 7), tEst=1:7, xlab = "Time", ylab = "Survival Function",
             main = "Estimated survival function for sex = 1 (girls)")
```

`print.icweib`*Print icweib object*

Description

This function prints the summary of the fitting results from icweib.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'icweib'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	output returned by icweib function.
<code>digits</code>	digits to print.
<code>...</code>	other arguments to be passed from print function.

Examples

```
data(tooth24)
fit <- icweib(L = left, R = right, data = tooth24, strata = dmf, covariates = ~sex)
fit
```

`simdata`*Simulated data with mixed types of events*

Description

This simulated data contains event times that are left censored, right censored, interval censored, or non-censored (observed event). The data is generated from a stratified Weibull distribution model in which each stratum is assumed to have an independent stratum-specific shape parameter. In addition, the regression coefficients corresponding to the vector of explanatory variables excluding the stratum indicator are assumed to be constant across strata.

Usage

```
simdata
```

Format

A data frame with 298 observations on the following 6 variables:

ID subject id

strata strata

cov1 a continuous covariate

cov2 a continuous covariate

left left endpoint of censoring interval

right right endpoint of censoring interval

References

see [icweib](#) for details on how to set L and R for different types of events.

Examples

```
data(simdata)
```

`tooth24`*Tooth data*

Description

This data set contains data from the Signal Tandmobiel study, which is described in the paper by Gomez G and others (2009). The time to event is interval censored.

Usage`tooth24`**Format**

A data frame with 4386 observations on the following 5 variables:

`id` child id

`left` left endpoint of censoring interval.

`right` right endpoint of censoring interval.

`sex` child's gender. 0 = boy, 1 = girl.

`dmf` status of primary predecessor of the tooth. 0 = sound, 1 = decayed or missing due to caries or filled

Source

http://grass.upc.edu/software/tooth24/copy_of_tooth24-data-set/view

References

G. Gomez, M. Calle, R. Oller, and K. Langohr (2009). Tutorial on methods for interval-censored data and their implementation in R. *Statistical Modeling* 9(4), 259

Examples`data(tooth24)`

Index

* datasets

- hyper, 3
- simdata, 8
- tooth24, 9

HRatio, 2, 4, 5
hyper, 3

icweib, 2, 4, 7, 8

plot, 2, 6, 7
plot.icweib, 4, 5, 6
print.icweib, 7

simdata, 8

tooth24, 9