RACE 616 Advance Statistical Analysis in Medical Research

## Survival Analysis

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## Part II

## Sample size estimation for time to event outcome

## Sample size estimation

## Test for difference

$\mathrm{H}_{0}:$ Median $_{1}=$ Median $_{2}=$ Median $_{3}=\ldots$ Median $_{\mathrm{k}}$ $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}:$ Median $_{1} \neq$ Median $_{2} \neq$ Median $_{3} \neq \ldots$ Median $_{\mathrm{k}}$ Or

$$
\mathrm{H}_{0}: \mathrm{HR1}_{1}=\mathrm{HR}_{2}=\mathrm{HR}_{3}=\ldots \mathrm{HR}_{\mathrm{k}=} 1
$$

$\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}: \mathrm{HR} 1_{1} \neq \mathrm{HR}_{2} \neq \mathrm{HR}_{3} \neq \ldots \mathrm{HR}_{\mathrm{k}} \neq 1$

## Requirement of basic information

- Median survival/disease-free time for
- Control (reference) group
- Treatment group/s that investigator needs to detect OR
- Hazard ratio/s that investigator needs to detect
- Possible loss to follow-up rate in that setting
- Setting alpha, beta, ratio


## Software

- PS can perform only 2 groups
- STATA can perform 2-6 groups
- artsurv (via artmenu)
- Ex1. As for AIDS defining illness, suppose that investigators wish to conduct the study with 5 -year period. The recruitment period is $\sim 1$ year and the follow-up time ranges from 4-5 years. The primary outcome of interest is time to death. The research question is whether median survival time between PCP and Tbc groups are different. Previous study provided information that median survival time of PCP was $\sim 24$ months. How large a sample size should investigator expect to enrol to detect difference at least 6 months.


## Set

- alpha $=0.05$
- Beta $=0.8$
- Ratio 1:1
- Median
- Tbc ~ 18
$-\mathrm{HR}=$ Median(Tb)/ Median(PCP) $=0.75$
- Numbers of period $=5$
- Time unit = 1 year
- Patient recruitment period (Accrual time) $=1$ year

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## Median survival time



## Base on HR



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## More than 2 groups

- Additional one more group is interested, i.e., Cryptococal meningitis group. Median survival time of this group is at least $\sim 8$ months shorter than PCP group. The incidence of Crypto is $\sim 2$ times higher than the PCP.
- Artsurv in STATA


## artmenu on Panel 1

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## Panel 2 group 1



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## Panel 2 group 2



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## Panel 2 group 3



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## Panel 3



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ART - ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES FOR TRIALS
A sample size program by Abdel Babiker, Patrick Royston \& Friederike Barthel, MRC Clinical Trials Unit, London NW1 2DA, UK.

| Type of trial | Superiority - time-to-event outcome |
| :---: | :---: |
| Statistical test assumed | Unweighted logrank test (local) |
| Number of groups | 3 |
| Allocation ratio | Equal group sizes |
| Global test |  |
| Total number of periods | 6 |
| Length of each period | One year |
| Baseline median survival time | 2 years |
| Survival probs per period (group 1) | 0.7070 .5000 .3540 .2500 .1770 .125 |
| Survival probs per period (group 2) | 0.6310 .3980 .2510 .1580 .1000 .063 |
| Survival probs per period (group 3) | 0.5950 .3540 .2100 .1250 .0740 .044 |
| Number of recruitment periods | 1 |
| Number of follow-up periods | 5 |
| Method of accrual | Uniform |
| Recruitment period-weights | 100000 |
| Hazard ratios as entered (groups 1,2,3) | 1, 1.33, 1.5 |
| Alpha | 0.050 (two-sided) |
| Power (designed) | 0.800 |
| Total sample size (calculated) | 377 |
| Expected total number of events | 341 |



ART - ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES FOR TRIALS (version 1.0.7, 19 October 2009)

A sample size program by Abdel Babiker, Patrick Royston \& Friederike Barthel, MRC Clinical Trials Unit, London NW1 2DA, UK.

| Type of trial | Superiority - time-to-event outcome |
| :---: | :---: |
| Statistical test assumed | Unweighted logrank test (local) |
| Number of groups | 3 |
| Allocation ratio | 1.00:3.00:1.00 |
| Global test |  |
| Total number of periods | 6 |
| Length of each period | One year |
| Baseline median survival time | 2 years |
| Survival probs per period (group 1) | 0.7070 .5000 .3540 .2500 .1770 .125 |
| Survival probs per period (group 2) | 0.6310 .3980 .2510 .1580 .1000 .063 |
| Survival probs per period (group 3) | 0.5950 .3540 .2100 .1250 .0740 .044 |
| Number of recruitment periods | 1 |
| Number of follow-up periods | 5 |
| Method of accrual | Uniform |
| Recruitment period-weights | 100000 |
| Hazard ratios as entered (groups 1,2,3) | 1, 1.33, 1.5 |
| Alpha | 0.050 (two-sided) |
| Power (designed) | 0.800 |
| Total sample size (calculated) | 608 |
| Expected total number of events | 553 |

## Allocation ratio 1:2:2



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version 1.0.7, 19 October 2009)
------------------------------------------------------A MRC Clinical Trials Unit, London NW1 2DA, UK.

Type of trial
Statistical test assumed
Number of groups
Allocation ratio
Global test
Total number of periods
Length of each period
Baseline median survival time Survival probs per period (group 1) Survival probs per period (group 2) Survival probs per period (group 3) Number of recruitment periods Number of follow-up periods Method of accrual Recruitment period-weights

Hazard ratios as entered (groups 1,2,3)
Alpha
Power (designed)

Total sample size (calculated) Expected total number of events

Superiority - time-to-event outcome Unweighted logrank test (local) 3
1.00:2.00:2.00

6
One year

2 years
$0.7070 .500 \quad 0.354 \quad 0.250 \quad 0.1770 .125$ $0.6310 .398 \quad 0.2510 .158 \quad 0.100 \quad 0.063$ 0.5950 .3540 .2100 .1250 .0740 .044 1
1
Uniform
100000

1, 1.33, 1.5
0.050 (two-sided)
0.800

499
457

## Group 1,2,3: loss to FU



## Group 2

## [日B Stata/MP 12.0-[Results] <br> R

Command

| Review Filler commands here $\mathbf{4 \times}$ | E ART - ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES FOR TRIALS - Survival outcomes |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0301 .009 \\ & 1.3301 .330 \end{aligned}$ |
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|  |  |  |  |
| \# Command _rc a | Panel 1 Panel 2 Panel 3 Advanced options |  |  |
| 13 disp 804/3 | Choose teatment group: | Loss to follow.up |  |
| 14 artsurv, method() nperiod(6... | Choose teatment group: Group 1 | Enter cumulative distribution |  |
| 15 artsurv, method() nperiod(6... | Gioun ${ }^{\text {G/ }}$ | Group 2 .1$\square$ |  |
| 16 artsurv, method() nperiod(6... |  |  |  |
| 17 artsurv, method() nperiod(6... |  | Group 2 ब |  |
| 18 artsurv, method() nperiod(6... |  |  |  |
| 19 help artsurve | Wihtrawal from allocated treatment |  |  |
| 20 help artsurv | Enter cumulative distribution | At the end of period(s) |  |
| 21 artsurv, method()) nperiod(6... | Group 2 | Group 2 |  |
| Variables $\quad \mathbf{T} \boldsymbol{\#} \times$ |  |  |  |
| 4 Fiter varibles here | Enter post-withdrawal hazard ratios, or larget groups on cross-over | © Specify target group on cross-over |  |
| Variable Label |  |  |  |
| There are no items to show. | Group 2 | O Specity hazard ratios postwithdrawal |  |
|  | (3) (1) 娄 | OK Cancel Submit |  |
|  | * Rounded to next uhole number | of events above the exact expecte | number |

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## Group 3

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Command


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ART - ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES FOR TRIALS
(version 1.0.7, 19 October 2009)
A sample size program by Abdel Babiker, Patrick Royston \& Friederike Barthel, MRC Clinical Trials Unit, London NW1 2DA, UK.

| Type of trial | Superiority - time-to-event outcome |
| :---: | :---: |
| Statistical test assumed | Unweighted logrank test (local) |
| Number of groups | 3 |
| Allocation ratio | 1.00:2.00:2.00 |
| Global test |  |
| Total number of periods | 6 |
| Length of each period | One year |
| Baseline median survival time | 2 years |
| Survival probs per period (group 1) | $\begin{array}{llllll}0.707 & 0.500 & 0.354 & 0.250 & 0.177 & 0.125\end{array}$ |
| Survival probs per period (group 2) | $0.6310 .398 \quad 0.2510 .158 \quad 0.1000 .063$ |
| Survival probs per period (group 3) | $\begin{array}{lllllll}0.595 & 0.354 & 0.210 & 0.1250 .074 & 0.044\end{array}$ |
| Number of recruitment periods | 1 |
| Number of follow-up periods | 5 |
| Method of accrual | Uniform |
| Recruitment period-weights | 100000 |
| Hazard ratios as entered (groups 1, | 1, 1.33, 1.5 |
| Hazard ratios per period (group 1) | 1.0001 .0001 .0001 .0001 .0001 .000 |
| Hazard ratios per period (group 2) | $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}1.330 & 1.330 & 1.330 & 1.330 & 1.330 & 1.330\end{array}$ |
| Hazard ratios per period (group 3) | 1.5001 .5001 .5001 .5001 .5001 .500 |
| Alpha | 0.050 (two-sided) |
| Power (designed) | 0.800 |
| Total sample size (calculated) | 515 |
| Expected total number of events | 458 |

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Values given below apply to each group at the end of the trial

Unadjusted event probs (groups 1,2,3) 0.875, 0.937, 0.956
Unadjusted loss to follow-up probs Unadjusted cross-over probabilities
$0.100,0.100,0.100$
$0.000,0.000,0.000$
*Expected numbers of events per group Expected proportions with event
Expected proportions lost to follow-up Expected proportions with cross-over

85, 185, 189
$0.823,0.893,0.916$
$0.042,0.034,0.031$
$0.000,0.000,0.000$

* Rounded to next whole number of events above the exact expected number

Exercise 2. Investigators would like to conduct a randomised control trial which aim to assess recovery rates between treatments (i.e., Prednisolone and Acyclovir plus Prednisolone) in Bell's palsy patients. The primary outcome of interest is time since receiving treatment to disease recovery, which is defined as House-Brackman score $\leq 2$. Since Acyclovir is more expensive than Prednisolone, investigators thus set a ratio of 2:1 for Prednisolone versus Acyclovir. Previous studies reported that median time to disease recovery was $\sim 4-6$ months for Prednisolone group. Adding Acyclovir should be able to shorten the median recovery time and it will be clinically significant if the median time to recovery can be only~ 3-4 months. How large is the sample size if the study period is 12 months \& recruitment period is 6 months?

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- Alpha $=0.05$
- Beta $=0.2$
- Ratio 2:1
- Median(Pred) $=6$ months
- PS: longer median time will yield larger sample size
- Median(Acy) $=3$ months
- $H R=6 / 3=2$


## Panel 1



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## Panel 2 group 1



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## Panel 2 group 2



## Panel 3



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sample size program by Abdel Babiker, Patrick Royston \& Friederike Barthel MRC Clinical Trials Unit, London NW1 2DA, UK.

| Type of trial | Superiority - time-to-event outcome |
| :---: | :---: |
| Statistical test assumed | Unweighted logrank test (local) |
| Number of groups | 2 |
| Allocation ratio | 1.00:2.00 |
| Total number of periods | 12 |
| Length of each period | One month |
| Baseline median survival time | 6 months |
| Survival probs per period (group 1) | $\begin{array}{cccccc} 0.891 & 0.794 & 0.707 & 0.630 & 0.561 & 0.500 \\ 0.445 & 0.397 & 0.354 & 0.315 & 0.281 & 0.250 \end{array}$ |
| Survival probs per period (group 2) | $\begin{array}{cccccc} 0.794 & 0.630 & 0.500 & 0.397 & 0.315 & 0.250 \\ 0.198 & 0.157 & 0.125 & 0.099 & 0.079 & 0.062 \end{array}$ |
| Number of recruitment periods | 6 |
| Number of follow-up periods | 6 |
| Method of accrual | Uniform |
| Recruitment period-weights | 11111100000 |
| Hazard ratios as entered (groups 1,2) | 1, 2 |
| Hazard ratios per period (group 1) | 1.0001 .0001 .0001 .0001 .0001 .000 1.0001 .0001 .0001 .0001 .0001 .000 |
| Hazard ratios per period (group 2) | $\begin{array}{cccccc} 2.000 & 2.000 & 2.000 & 2.000 & 2.000 & 2.000 \\ 2.000 & 2.000 & 2.000 & 2.000 & 2.000 & 2.000 \end{array}$ |
| Alpha | 0.050 (two-sided) |
| Power (designed) | 0.800 |
| Total sample size (calculated) | 103 |
| Expected total number of events | 82 |

## Advance option: lost FU 10\% group 1

```
[if Stata/MP 12.0-[Results
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```




## Group 2



Values given below apply to each group at the end of the trial
Unadjusted event probs (groups 1,2) 0.750, 0.938

Unadjusted loss to follow-up probs 0.100, 0.10 Unadjusted cross-over probabilities 0.000, 0.000
*Expected numbers of events per group Expected proportions with event 23, 61 Expected proportions lost to follow-up 0.619, 0.842 Expected proportions with cross-over $0.047,0.032$

* Rounded to next whole number of events above the exact expected number

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