POZVÁNKA

na přednášku v rámci

Semináře z aplikované statistiky

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na téma

Model proporcionálního rizika s opožděným vstupem

Abstrakt

One of the primary goals of analysis of time scale in medicine is the estimation of treatment effects based on observational studies. These studies are often based on incomplete observations and it requires special techniques for analysing. Base methods often used are survival analysis. Methods of survival analysis (e.g., Cox proportional hazards model) require that the event time be measured with respect to some origin time. The choice of origin time is substantively important because it implies that the risk of the event varies as a function of time since that origin. Ideally, the origin time is the same as the time at which observations begin, on the other hand, observations do not begin until some time after the origin time. These late entries are treated as left truncated data in the statistical literature. However, in actual situations, it may be possible that subjects with either extremely high, or extremely low risk enter the study after the time origin. There are three tests that are commonly used to test the hypothesis that a covariate has no effect. These are Wald test, the score test and the likelihood ratio test. The aim of our contribution is discussing accuracy of p-value of these tests in proportional hazards model.

K účasti jsou srdečně zváni všichni učitelé, vědečtí pracovníci a studenti, kteří mají zájem o danou problematiku.

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