

NAG Toolbox

nag_surviv_kaplanmeier (g12aa)

1 Purpose

nag_surviv_kaplanmeier (g12aa) computes the Kaplan–Meier, (or product-limit), estimates of survival probabilities for a sample of failure times.

2 Syntax

```
[nd, tp, p, psig, ifail] = nag_surviv_kaplanmeier(t, ic, freq, ifreq, 'n', n)
[nd, tp, p, psig, ifail] = g12aa(t, ic, freq, ifreq, 'n', n)
```

3 Description

A survivor function, $S(t)$, is the probability of surviving to at least time t with $S(t) = 1 - F(t)$, where $F(t)$ is the cumulative distribution function of the failure times. The Kaplan–Meier or product limit estimator provides an estimate of $S(t)$, $\hat{S}(t)$, from sample of failure times which may be progressively right-censored.

Let $t_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n_d$, be the ordered distinct failure times for the sample of observed failure/censored times, and let the number of observations in the sample that have not failed by time t_i be n_i . If a failure and a loss (censored observation) occur at the same time t_i , then the failure is treated as if it had occurred slightly before time t_i and the loss as if it had occurred slightly after t_i .

The Kaplan–Meier estimate of the survival probabilities is a step function which in the interval t_i to t_{i+1} is given by

$$\hat{S}(t) = \prod_{j=1}^i \left(\frac{n_j - d_j}{n_j} \right),$$

where d_j is the number of failures occurring at time t_j .

nag_surviv_kaplanmeier (g12aa) computes the Kaplan–Meier estimates and the corresponding estimates of the variances, $\hat{\text{var}}(\hat{S}(t))$, using Greenwood's formula,

$$\hat{\text{var}}(\hat{S}(t)) = \hat{S}(t)^2 \sum_{j=1}^i \frac{d_j}{n_j(n_j - d_j)}.$$

4 References

Gross A J and Clark V A (1975) *Survival Distributions: Reliability Applications in the Biomedical Sciences* Wiley

Kalbfleisch J D and Prentice R L (1980) *The Statistical Analysis of Failure Time Data* Wiley

5 Parameters

5.1 Compulsory Input Parameters

1: **t(n)** – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array

The failure and censored times; these need not be ordered.

- 2: **ic(n)** – INTEGER array
ic(i) contains the censoring code of the i th observation, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$.
ic(i) = 0
The i th observation is a failure time.
ic(i) = 1
The i th observation is right-censored.
Constraint: **ic(i) = 0** or 1, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$.
- 3: **freq** – CHARACTER(1)
Indicates whether frequencies are provided for each time point.
freq = 'F'
Frequencies are provided for each failure and censored time.
freq = 'S'
The failure and censored times are considered as single observations, i.e., a frequency of 1 is assumed.
Constraint: **freq = 'F'** or 'S'.
- 4: **ifreq(:)** – INTEGER array
The dimension of the array **ifreq** must be at least **n** if **freq = 'F'** and at least 1 if **freq = 'S'**
If **freq = 'F'**, **ifreq(i)** must contain the frequency of the i th observation.
If **ifreq = 'S'**, a frequency of 1 is assumed and **ifreq** is not referenced.
Constraint: if **freq = 'F'**, **ifreq(i) ≥ 0**, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \mathbf{n}$.

5.2 Optional Input Parameters

- 1: **n** – INTEGER
Default: the dimension of the arrays **ic**, **t**. (An error is raised if these dimensions are not equal.)
The number of failure and censored times given in **t**.
Constraint: **n ≥ 2**.

5.3 Output Parameters

- 1: **nd** – INTEGER
The number of distinct failure times, n_d .
- 2: **tp(n)** – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array
tp(i) contains the i th ordered distinct failure time, t_i , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_d$.
- 3: **p(n)** – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array
p(i) contains the Kaplan–Meier estimate of the survival probability, $\hat{S}(t)$, for time **tp(i)**, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_d$.
- 4: **psig(n)** – REAL (KIND=nag_wp) array
psig(i) contains an estimate of the standard deviation of **p(i)**, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_d$.
- 5: **ifail** – INTEGER
ifail = 0 unless the function detects an error (see Section 5).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

Errors or warnings detected by the function:

ifail = 1

On entry, $n < 2$.

ifail = 2

On entry, **freq** \neq 'F' or 'S'.

ifail = 3

On entry, $ic(i) \neq 0$ or 1, for some $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

ifail = 4

On entry, **freq** = 'F' and $ifreq(i) < 0$, for some $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

ifail = -99

An unexpected error has been triggered by this routine. Please contact NAG.

ifail = -399

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.

ifail = -999

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

7 Accuracy

The computations are believed to be stable.

8 Further Comments

If there are no censored observations, $\hat{S}(t)$ reduces to the ordinary binomial estimate of the probability of survival at time t .

9 Example

The remission times for a set of 21 leukaemia patients at 18 distinct time points are read in and the Kaplan–Meier estimate computed and printed. For further details see page 242 of Gross and Clark (1975).

9.1 Program Text

```
function g12aa_example

fprintf('g12aa example results\n\n');

t = [      6;  6;  7;  9; 10; 10; 11; 13; 16;
      17; 19; 20; 22; 23; 25; 32; 34; 35];
ic = [nag_int(1); 0; 0; 1; 0; 1; 1; 0; 0;
      1; 1; 1; 0; 0; 1; 1; 1; 1];

freq = 'Frequencies';
ifreq = ones(numel(t),1,nag_int_name);
ifreq(2) = 3;
ifreq(16) = 2;

% Calculate Kaplan-Meier statistic
```

```

[nd, tp, p, psig, ifail] = g12aa( ...
                                t, ic, freq, ifreq);

% Display the results
fprintf(' Time      Survival      Standard\n');
fprintf('          probability  deviation\n\n');
fprintf('%6.1f%10.3f%12.3f\n', [tp(1:nd) p(1:nd) psig(1:nd)]');

fig1 = figure;
stp = [0; tp(1:nd)];
sp = [1; p(1:nd)];
stairs(stp,sp);
xlabel('Time');
ylabel('Survival probability');
title('Kaplan Meier plot');
legend('Off');
axis([0 tp(nd)+1 0 1.1]);

```

9.2 Program Results

g12aa example results

Time	Survival probability	Standard deviation
6.0	0.857	0.076
7.0	0.807	0.087
10.0	0.753	0.096
13.0	0.690	0.107
16.0	0.627	0.114
22.0	0.538	0.128
23.0	0.448	0.135

