

Package ‘dstat2x2xk’

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Type Package

Title Demonstrated Insensitivity to Bias in 2x2xK Contingency Tables

Version 0.2.0

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Description For an observational study with binary treatment, binary outcome and K strata, implements a d-statistic that uses those strata most insensitive to unmeasured bias in treatment assignment.<doi:10.1093/biomet/asaa032> The package has one function, dstat2x2xk.

License GPL-2

Encoding UTF-8

Imports stats, BiasedUrn

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Details

The DESCRIPTION file:

```
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LazyData:     true
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Index of help topics:

```
dstat2x2xk      Sensitivity Analysis in 2x2xK Tables with
                  Demonstrated Insensitivity to Unmeasured Bias
dstat2x2xk-package Demonstrated Insensitivity to Bias in 2x2xK
                  Contingency Tables
```

There is one function, `dstat2x2xk`, intended to increase design sensitivity when analyzing a 2x2xk table, treatment x binary outcome x strata, from an observational study. See Rosenbaum (2022).

Author(s)

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References

Rosenbaum, P. R. (2020) <doi:10.1093/biomet/asaa032> A conditional test with demonstrated insensitivity to unmeasured bias in matched observational studies. *Biometrika*, 107(4): 827–840.

Rosenbaum, P. R. (2022) A Mantel-Haenszel-Birch statistic with demonstrated insensitivity to unmeasured bias in observational studies. Manuscript.

Examples

```
cataract<-c(33,8,356,65,23,6,222,35,
            139,19,477,82,114,30,451,45,
            76,33,210,23,99,26,282,27,
            172,121,133,25,364,165,237,32)

cataract<-array(cataract,c(2,2,8))
dimnames(cataract)<-list(light=c("less","more"),
                          status=c("case","referent"),
                          str=c("M20-44","F20-44","M45-64","F45-64","M65-74","F65-74","M75+","F75+"))
```

```
)
cataract2<-cataract[,2:1,]

dstat2x2xk(cataract2,gamma=2.365,kappa=1)
```

dstat2x2xk	<i>Sensitivity Analysis in 2x2xK Tables with Demonstrated Insensitivity to Unmeasured Bias</i>
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Description

The function `dstat2x2xk` performs a sensitivity analysis for an observational study that produced a 2x2xk contingency table recording binary treatment x binary outcome x k strata defined by covariates. The d-statistic uses only those strata that demonstrate a degree of insensitivity to unmeasured biases in treatment assignment.

Usage

```
dstat2x2xk(tab, gamma = 1, kappa = NULL, lambda = NULL, rnd = 2, warn = TRUE)
```

Arguments

tab	A 2x2xK contingency table, with K greater than or equal to two. That is, tab is a 3-dimensional array of nonnegative integers, with dimensions 2, 2 and K.
gamma	Sensitivity parameter. A number greater than or equal to 1.
kappa	An optional parameter. The d-statistic truncates the extended hypergeometric distribution at kappa times its expectation. A sensible value of kappa is kappa = 1. An error will result if both kappa and lambda are not NULL; give a value to either kappa or lambda, not both. If lambda and kappa are both NULL, then the result is a sensitivity analysis using the Mantel-Haenszel-Birch test.
lambda	An optional parameter. The d-statistic truncates the extended hypergeometric distribution at its lambda quantile. Sensible values of lambda are lambda = 0.25 for the lower quartile or lambda = .5 for the median. A cautious value of lambda is lambda = 0.10. An error will result if both kappa and lambda are not NULL; give a value to either kappa or lambda, not both. If lambda and kappa are both NULL, then the result is a sensitivity analysis using the Mantel-Haenszel-Birch test. Values of kappa strictly greater than 1 are not recommended: they will generate a warning.
rnd	Certain output is rounded to rnd digits for attractive display.
warn	If one of the 2x2 subtables is degenerate – if its conditional distribution given its margins has only one support point – then that subtable is removed before the analysis begins. If warn=TRUE, then a harmless but informative warning is displayed when one or more subtables is removed.

Details

There are $(2^K)-1$ nontrivial subtables of a $2 \times 2 \times K$ table, and the d-statistic considers them all, searching for the subtable least sensitive to unmeasured bias, paying a limited price for multiple testing.

The method is described in Rosenbaum (2022). A related method for continuous responses in matched pairs is described in Rosenbaum (2020) and is implemented in package [dstat](#). Adaptation between 2 Mantel-Haenszel statistics, rather than $(2^K)-1$ statistics, is discussed in Rosenbaum and Small (2017) and implemented in [adaptmh](#).

Value

tstat	Value of the test statistic. See below.
pval	Upper bound on the on-sided P-value testing the null hypothesis of no treatment effect in the presence of a bias in treatment assignment of magnitude at most gamma.
detail	A dataframe showing detailed results, stratum by stratum. If the strata have dimnames, then the rows of detail are labeled with this names. Column n11 is the observed count in the 11 upper left corner cell of a 2×2 subtable of the $2 \times 2 \times K$ table. Column E(n11) is the null expectation of n11 in the upper bounding extended hypergeometric distribution with parameter gamma. Column cut is the lower truncation point for n11, and column use is 1 if $n11 \geq cut$; otherwise use=0. The test statistic, tstat, is the sum of n11 for strata with use=1, and columns E(n11 use=1) and var(n11 use=1) give moments of its conditional distribution given that it is used. Column OR is simply the sample odds ratio for a 2×2 subtable. In the notation of Rosenbaum (2022), the column labeled cut is t_s and the column labeled use is A_s .

Note

The concept of a d-statistic is introduced in Rosenbaum (2020) for matched pairs with continuous responses, and this version of a d-statistic is implemented in the package "dstat". Rosenbaum (2022) extends the idea to contingency tables, and dstat2x2xk implements this extension.

Author(s)

Paul R. Rosenbaum

References

- Birch, M. W. (1964) <doi:10.1111/j.2517-6161.1964.tb00564.x> The detection of partial association, I: the 2×2 case. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Methodological), 26(2), 313-324.
- Hiller, R., Giacometti, L., and Yuen, K. (1977) <doi:10.1093/oxfordjournals.aje.a112404> Sunlight and cataract: an epidemiologic investigation. American Journal of Epidemiology, 105(5), 450-459.
- Mantel, N., and Haenszel, W. (1959) <doi:10.1093/jnci/22.4.719> Statistical aspects of the analysis of data from retrospective studies of disease." Journal of the National Cancer Institute 22(4): 719-748.

Rosenbaum, P. R. and Small, D. S. (2015) <doi:10.1111/biom.12591> An adaptive Mantel-Haenszel test for sensitivity analysis in observational studies. *Biometrics* 73, no. 2 (2017): 422-430.

Rosenbaum, P. R. (2020) <doi:10.1093/biomet/asaa032> A conditional test with demonstrated insensitivity to unmeasured bias in matched observational studies. *Biometrika*, 107(4): 827-840.

Rosenbaum, P. R. (2022) A Mantel-Haenszel-Birch statistic with demonstrated insensitivity to unmeasured bias in observational studies. Manuscript.

Examples

```
# Data from Hiller et al. (1977)

cataract<-c(33,8,356,65,23,6,222,35,
            139,19,477,82,114,30,451,45,
            76,33,210,23,99,26,282,27,
            172,121,133,25,364,165,237,32)

cataract<-array(cataract,c(2,2,8))
dimnames(cataract)<-list(light=c("less","more"),
                        status=c("case","referent"),
                        str=c("M20-44","F20-44","M45-64","F45-64",
                             "M65-74","F65-74","M75+","F75+"))
)
cataract2<-cataract[,2:1,]

# The following example compares the d-statistic and the usual
# Mantel-Haenszel-Birch exact statistic.
# With kappa=1, the d-statistic truncates at the expectation
# of the null distribution, eliminating three strata.
# With kappa=0, the d-statistic does no truncation and
# equals the Mantel-Haenszel-Birch exact statistic.
# The d-statistic reports greater insensitivity to unmeasured bias in
# this example.

# Truncation at the expectation
dstat2x2xk(cataract2,gamma=2.365,kappa=1)

# Truncation at the lower quartile and median
dstat2x2xk(cataract2,gamma=2.49,lambda=.25)
dstat2x2xk(cataract2,gamma=2.50,lambda=.25)

# No truncation = exact, usual Mantel-Haenszel-Birch (MHB) test
dstat2x2xk(cataract2,gamma=2.365,kappa=0)
# The same usual untruncated MHB answer is
# produced by the mh() function in package sensitivity2x2xk
# mh(cataract2,Gamma=2.365)
```

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