

The STROBE statement Amendment proposals

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DCRC, Banff,
March 2011

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STrengthening the **R**eporting of
OBservational studies in **E**pidemiology [1, 2]

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- ▶ Particular issues arise in analysing data from follow-up based on registers:
 - ▶ Person follow-up in continuous time (all dates known)
 - ▶ Person exposure in continuous time.
- ▶ . . . as opposed to detailed clinical data collected at visits to clinics/doctors.

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- ▶ Implies that we should look at follow-up in small pieces
 - in the limit at every single time of follow up.

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 - ▶ Model construction
 - ▶ Parameter interpretation

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- ▶ **STROBE:** Already a note on informative loss to follow-up.
“State clearly if persons are excluded from follow-up prior to death or end of follow-up.”

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- ▶ Unrelated to data and data availability
- ▶ An ideal specification of relevant determinants

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 - ▶ Single day as analytical unit is hardly feasible.
 - ▶ **STROBE**: “State the aims of covariate definition (exposure) independent of the data available, preferably based on a biological / clinical hypothesis”

Model specification

- ▶ Definition of covariates in a model induces a way to look at the determinants of the disease process:

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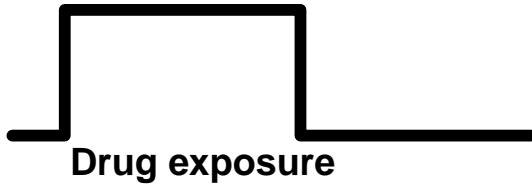
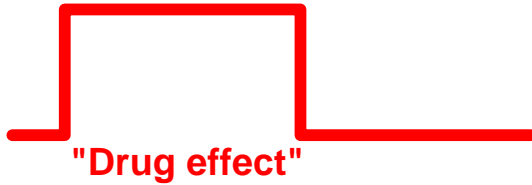
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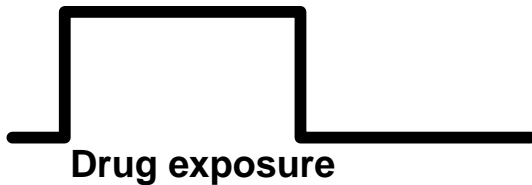
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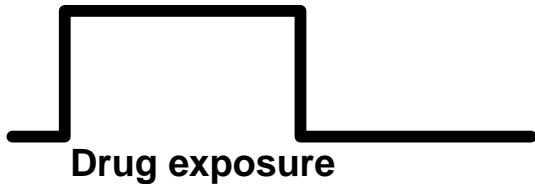
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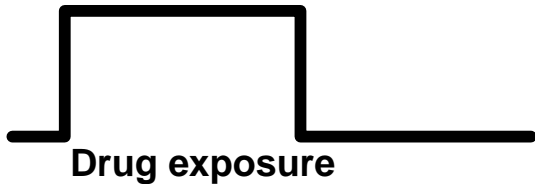
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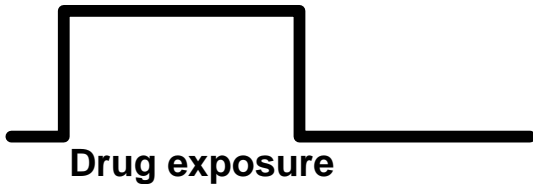
- ▶ Definition of covariates in a model induces a way to look at the determinants of the disease process:
- ▶ Include only indicator of current use of drug A in the model:
 - ▶ Risk of outcome increases immediately at drug start
 - ▶ Risk decreases to precisely the previous level at drug cessation

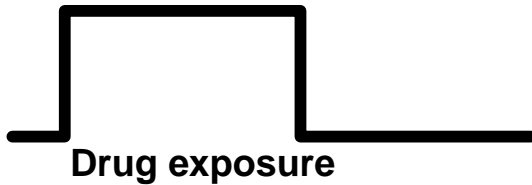


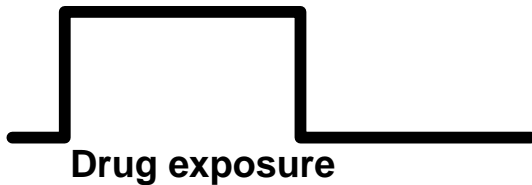


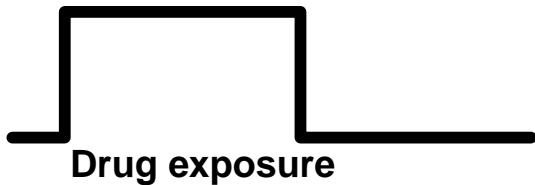


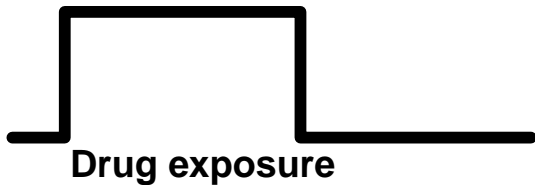












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- ▶ **STROBE:** “Explain precisely how the anticipated temporal relationship between drug exposure and effect is modeled.”
- ▶ We assumed that initiation of XX caused an immediate increase in rates of cancer which remained constant, and only were present for the duration of drug exposure.

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- ▶ A single covariate (duration *e.g.*) may be modeled using more parameters.
- ▶ Drug exposure in a data base is not only (an approximate) measurement of drug exposure, but also of processes around it — indication effects.

Parameter interpretation

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- ▶ Sometimes average rates for a certain joint distribution of covariates is given:
- ▶ Rates controlled for. . .

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- ▶ If **rates** are shown, we must specify **all** covariates.
- ▶ Sometimes average rates for a certain joint distribution of covariates is given:
- ▶ **Rates controlled for...** is most often really **Rates in a population with a covariate distribution as our study population...**

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- ▶ If only **contrasts** (differences or ratios) are shown:
- ▶ The effect of a covariate assuming that all other are fixed.

So what is relevant for STROBE?

- ▶ Data base (why are data actually recorded in the first place)
- ▶ Data accuracy (exact date of purchase, date of cancer diagnosis only by month, . . .)
- ▶ Data rounding (drug exposure only computed every 3 or 6 months)
- ▶ Covariate definition at each point of follow-up
- ▶ Model assumptions about effects

Proposals for STROBE?

- ▶ “State clearly if persons are excluded from follow-up prior to death or end of follow-up.”
- ▶ “State the aims of covariate definition (exposure) independent of the data available, preferably based on a biological / clinical hypothesis”
- ▶ “Explain precisely how the anticipated temporal relationship between drug exposure and effect is modeled.”
- ▶ “If absolute quantities (rates, risk, . . .) are given, state the covariate values (or distribution of such) for which these are computed.”

References



J. P. Vandembroucke, E. von Elm, D. G. Altman, P. C. Goetzsche, C. D. Mulrow, S. J. Pocock, C. Poole, J. J. Schlesselman, and M. Egger.
Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE): explanation and elaboration.
PLoS Med., 4:e297, Oct 2007.



E. von Elm, D. G. Altman, M. Egger, S. J. Pocock, P. C. Goetzsche, and J. P. Vandembroucke.
The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) statement: guidelines for reporting observational studies.
PLoS Med., 4:e296, Oct 2007.