

```

. use gastric
. stset survtime, failure(died==1) id(id)

      Id: id
failure event:  died == 1
obs. time interval:  (survtime[_n-1], survtime)
exit on or before:  failure

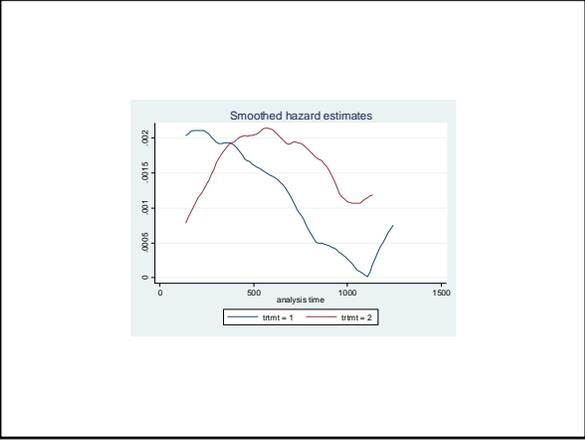
-----+-----
95 total obs.
0 exclusions

-----+-----
95 obs. remaining, representing
95 subjects
78 failures in single failure-per-subject data
50268 total analysis time at risk, at risk from t = 0
earliest observed entry t = 0
last observed exit t = 1519

. sts graph , by(trtmt) haz

      failure _d:  died == 1
analysis time _t:  survtime
      Id:  id

```



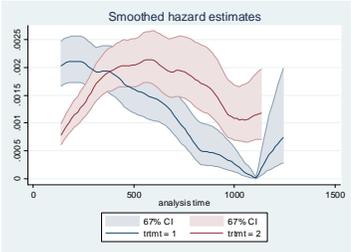
```

. sts graph , by(trtmt) haz ci level(67)

      failure _d:  died == 1
analysis time _t:  survtime
      Id:  id

. // looks like a challenge to analyze

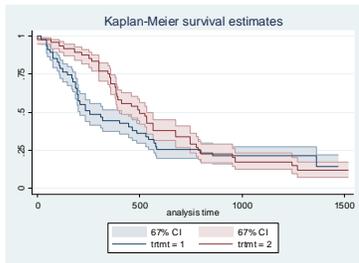
```



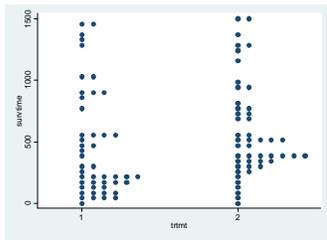
```
. sts graph, by(trtmt) cl level(67)
```

```
failure_d: died = 1  
analysis_time_t: survtime  
id: id
```

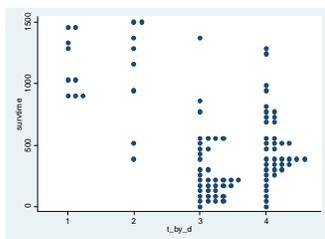
```
.. // useful, but perhaps a bit misleading
```



```
.. // one of my favorite Stata commands  
. dotplot survtime, over(trtmt)
```



```
. gen t_by_d = 2*died + trtmt  
. dotplot survtime, over(t_by_d)
```



```

. stcox trtm
      failure _d: died == 1
      analysis time _t: survtime
      id: id
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -303.0211
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -302.55251
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -302.55245
Refining estimates:
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -302.55245

Cox regression -- Breslow method for ties

No. of subjects = 95          Number of obs = 95
No. of failures = 78
Time at risk = 50268          LR chi2(1) = 0.94
Log likelihood = -302.55245    Prob > chi2 = 0.3330

      _t | Haz. Ratio | Std. Err. | z | P>|z| | [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----+-----+---+-----+-----
      trtm | .8020821 | .1823661 | -0.97 | 0.332 | .5136705 | 1.252429

. // not surprising trtm is not significant

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. // following is useful, but not entirely so
. stcox trtm, tvc(trtm) texp(log(survtime/500)) nohr
      failure _d: died == 1
      analysis time _t: survtime
      id: id
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -303.0211
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -299.79677
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -299.66794
Iteration 3: log likelihood = -299.6673
Iteration 4: log likelihood = -299.6673
Refining estimates:
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -299.6673

Cox regression -- Breslow method for ties

No. of subjects = 95          Number of obs = 95
No. of failures = 78
Time at risk = 50268          LR chi2(2) = 6.71
Log likelihood = -299.6673    Prob > chi2 = 0.0350

      _t | Coef. | Std. Err. | z | P>|z| | [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----+-----+---+-----+-----
      main
      trtm | .1037478 | .271751 | 0.38 | 0.703 | -.4288543 | .6363899
      tvc
      trtm | .6039861 | .2813794 | 2.15 | 0.032 | .0524926 | 1.15548

Note: variables in tvc equation interacted with log(survtime/500)

```

```

. estimates store haz_trend
. stcox, estimate
      failure _d: died == 1
      analysis time _t: survtime
      id: id
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -303.0211
Refining estimates:
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -303.0211

Cox regression -- Breslow method for ties

No. of subjects = 95          Number of obs = 95
No. of failures = 78
Time at risk = 50268          LR chi2(0) = 0.00
Log likelihood = -303.0211    Prob > chi2 = .

      _t | Haz. Ratio | Std. Err. | z | P>|z| | [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----+-----+---+-----+-----

. lrtest haz_trend
(. does not contain matrix e(V); rank = 0 assumed)

Likelihood-ratio test          LR chi2(2) = 6.71
(Assumption: _nested in haz_trend) Prob > chi2 = 0.0350

```
