

Personalised medicine for multiple outcomes : methods and application Rüten-Budde, A.J.

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Stellingen

behorende bij het proefschrift

Personalised medicine for multiple outcomes: methods and

application

van Anja Juana Rüten-Budde

- 1. In a multicenter study with two competing outcomes it is useful to model a correlation between the hospital-level frailties for the two events (Chapter 2).
- 2. The AUC of a time-dependent binary marker can be estimated using transition probabilities of the illness-death model (Chapter 3).
- 3. A multi-state model for soft tissue sarcoma models gives more insight into the evolution of the disease compared to single endpoint models (Chapter 4).
- 4. The PERSARC model provides reliable prediction of post-operative overall survival and the probability of local recurrence for patients with primary high-grade extremity soft tissue sarcoma (Chapter 5).
- 5. Hospital ranking is a difficult and delicate task that can be approached using Empirical Bayes estimates (Normand et al. Journal of the American Statistical Association (1997)).
- 6. The area under the time-specific ROC curves, plotted as a function of time characterizes temporal changes in predictive accuracy (Heagerty and Zheng, Biometrics (2005)).

- 7. A clinical prediction model needs to be validated before it can be used in clinical practice (Collins et al. Annals of Internal Medicine (2015)).
- 8. For Markov models, prediction probabilities can be computed from Aalen and Johansen's estimator and their standard errors are available. For semi-Markov models, a simulation-based approach can be used to obtain standard errors for prediction probabilities (Fiocco et al. Statistics in Medicine (2008)).
- 9. Modelling covariate effects on the subdistribution hazard compared to the cause-specific hazard is more intuitive and easily explained to nonstatisticians (Fine and Gray, Journal of the American Statistical Association (1999).
- 10. The best clinical models come from a good collaboration between statistician and clinician.
- 11. Statistical methods in clinical articles should be explained so that the audience can understand them properly.