

Supplemental Materials

Coding and interpretation of regression methods with both left and right censoring.

Contents:

1. Hazard Ratios and Acceleration Factors
2. Interpretation from SAS output
3. SAS code to implement left and right censoring

1. Hazard Ratios and Acceleration Factors

Distribution	Possible interpretation	
	Hazard Ratio	Acceleration Factor
Weibull	•	•
Log-normal		•
Log-logistic		•

Depending on the distribution specified, the regression methods can be interpreted as a hazard ratio or as an acceleration factor.

Acceleration Factor (AF) = $\exp(\beta)$

Hazard Ratio (HR) = $\exp(-\beta/\sigma)$

where β is the parameter estimate and σ the scale estimate.

2. Interpretation from SAS output

An example from SAS output is below.

Analysis of Maximum Likelihood Parameter Estimates								
Parameter		DF	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Limits		Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq
Intercept		1	5.4854	0.1497	5.1920	5.7788	1342.97	<.0001
Occupation	Other	1	-0.1347	0.1251	-0.3798	0.1104	1.16	0.2814
Occupation	Housewife	0	0.0000	.	.	.	.	.
Farmland	No	1	0.2615	0.1345	-0.0020	0.5251	3.78	0.0518
Farmland	Yes	0	0.0000	.	.	.	.	.
Antenatal	0-1	1	0.9839	0.1679	0.6549	1.3130	34.34	<.0001
Antenatal	2-3	1	0.3597	0.1427	0.0800	0.6394	6.35	0.0117
Antenatal	4	0	0.0000	.	.	.	.	.
Distance	<30 min	1	0.2034	0.1475	-0.0857	0.4924	1.90	0.1679
Distance	≥60 min	1	-0.2304	0.1523	-0.5290	0.0682	2.29	0.1304
Distance	30-59 min	0	0.0000	.	.	.	.	.
Scale		1	1.0571	0.0662	0.9351	1.1951		
Weibull Shape		1	0.9460	0.0592	0.8368	1.0694		

For the parameter associated with 0-1 antenatal care visits (compared to 4 antenatal care visits), the following interpretations are possible with a Weibull distribution:

Acceleration Factor (AF) = $\exp(\beta) = \exp(0.9839) = 2.67$

Compared to children whose mothers had 4 or more antenatal care visits, children whose mothers had only 0-1 antenatal care visits had an expected time to vaccination that was 2.67 times as long.

Hazard Ratio (HR) = $\exp(-\beta/\sigma) = \exp(-0.9839/1.0571) = 0.39$

For numbers <1, this is often interpreted by subtracting from 1 (e.g., $1 - 0.39 = 61\%$).

Compared to children whose mothers had 4 or more antenatal care visits, children whose mothers had only 0-1 antenatal care visits were 61% less likely to be vaccinated at any age.

3. SAS code to implement left and right censoring

The code below corresponds to an analysis of pentavalent dose 3 (see main text Table 2).

```
data dates;
set dates;

/**specify the following variables**/
intdt= /**this is the date of data collection**/
gbirthd= /**this is the date of birth**/
gpenta3d= /**this is the date of pentavalent dose 3 vaccination**/
penta3= /**this variable =1 if the child received pentavalent dose 3
(regardless of date or not)**/

if gpenta3d=. then do;
  penta3days=.;
end;
else do;
  penta3days=gpenta3d-gbirthd;
end;

if gpenta3d ne . then do;
  penta3lcens=0;
  penta3rcens=0;
end;
else if penta3=1 then do;
  penta3rcens=0;
  penta3lcens=1;
end;
else if penta3 ne 1 then do;
  penta3rcens=1;
  penta3lcens=0;
end;

if penta3lcens=0 and penta3rcens=0 then do;
  penta3hi=penta3days;
```

```
penta3lo=penta3days;  
end;  
else if penta3lcens=1 then do;  
penta3hi=agedays;  
penta3lo=.;  
end;  
else if penta3rcens=1 then do;  
penta3hi=.;  
penta3lo=agedays;  
end;  
run;
```

```
proc lifereg data=dates;  
class /**insert categorical predictor variables here, as appropriate**/  
model (penta3lo, penta3hi) = /**insert categorical and continuous predictor  
variables here, as appropriate**/  
/ dist=Weibull ; /* or dist=LNormal (lognormal) or dist=LLogistic  
(log-logistic) or dist=Gamma */  
run; quit;
```