Heterogeneity’s ruses: the neglected role of between-individual variability in longitudinal studies of COPD exacerbations

ABSTRACT

Studying the causal and temporal association between past and future exacerbations in COPD is an active area of research. Standard survival analysis techniques often used in such studies typically produce results that pertain to the overall population, whereas the greatest interest is in the study of associations within individuals. A factor that can lead to profound discrepancies between population-level and individual-level survival patterns is the between-individual heterogeneity in the rate of exacerbations. We briefly review two studies that, while reporting valid results for the overall population, drew conclusions at the individual level that could not be supported by the observations. We caution on the distinction between population and individual-level associations in survival analysis, and recommend accounting for heterogeneity in future studies.

There is great interest in studying the impact of exacerbations on the course of COPD. Such studies often rely on survival analysis of longitudinal data. Standard survival analysis techniques produce results that pertain to the population, whereas the real interest is in within-individual associations. A crucial issue in this context is the heterogeneity in the exacerbation rate across individuals. Estimates of hazard function from survival analysis are particularly associated with surprisingly conflicting and potentially misleading patterns when heterogeneity is not taken into account. Figure 1 provides an illustrative example.

We are concerned that the conventional wisdom about the role of exacerbations in the course of COPD might have been confounded by such phenomena. We illustrate this by replicating analyses from two previous studies using a simulated ‘stylised cohort’, in which there is no within-individual associations between exacerbations, but there is between-individual heterogeneity in exacerbation rates. Details of methods and additional results are provided in online supplementary material.

Figure 2A is the hazard function and median between exacerbation times after successive exacerbations from Suissa et al.3 Based on this and similar results, the authors stated ‘occurrence of every new exacerbation requiring hospitalisation worsens the course of the disease and increases the risk of a subsequent exacerbation’, and made recommendations, such as ‘delaying the second severe exacerbation as a target of COPD management’. However, as seen in figure 2B, similar patterns can be generated by repeating the analysis in the stylised cohort, where such interpretations do not hold due to a lack of causal associations among exacerbations.

Similarly, Hurst et al estimated the population hazard function for time-to-next-exacerbation.3 The decreasing hazard was interpreted as an increased risk of exacerbation in the period after the previous one. They concluded that exacerbations are not random events but cluster together in time, a finding that they believed ‘has important implications for the targeting of preventative interventions’. Nevertheless, heterogeneity per se can generate decreasing population hazard through the mechanism explained in figure 1, also observed in the stylised cohort (see online supplementary material), even in the absence of temporal clustering of exacerbations within individuals.

A key aspect of both studies is that the estimated hazard functions belong to the population but were interpreted at the individual level. These interpretations are not necessarily incorrect; however, given the chosen analytical framework, it is impossible to discern to what extent the observed results were because of within-individual associations or between-individual heterogeneity. This distinction is of paramount importance, as the existence of within-individual associations or between-individual heterogeneity can change priorities, for example, by shifting the attention from prevention of COPD to the prevention of exacerbations.

Our intent is not to provide solutions to enable within-individual inference in this particular context. Generally, a class of survival analysis called frailty models,4 or recurrent-event models that allow comparison of hazard within the same person,5 might hold some promise. We invite the respiratory research community to harness the power of such techniques towards better understanding the role of exacerbations in the natural history of COPD.
Acknowledgements The authors would like to thank Dr Mahyar Etminan, University of British Columbia, for his helpful comments. The title of this work is inspired by a related and seminal work by Vaupel and Yashin: Heterogeneity’s ruses: some surprising effects of selection on population dynamics. Am Stat 1985;39:176–85.

Contributors MS conceived the idea. MS and MF elaborated on the features to be discussed, and on the overall design of the simulations. MS performed the simulations and wrote the first drafts. Both authors revised the draft and agreed on the final version.

Competing interests None.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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