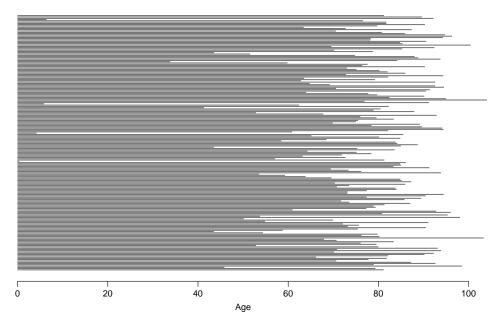
# Median survival and mean survival

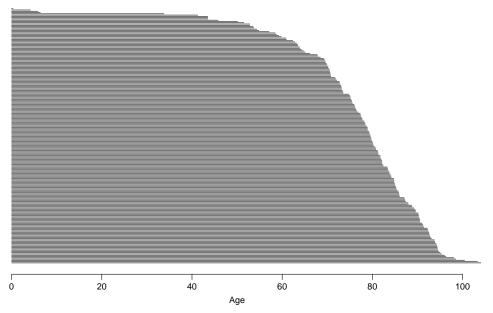
**Bendix Carstensen** Steno Diabetes Center Gentofte, Denmark http://BendixCarstensen.com

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### **Expected life time**

- ► Take, say 200, persons
- ► follow till all are dead
- compute the mean age at death (life time)
- that is the life expectancy (at birth)
- ....so let's do it and see how it works



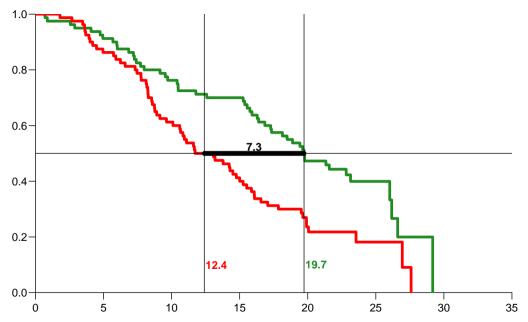


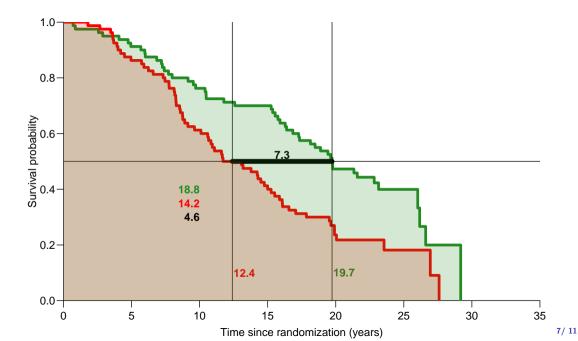
### Expected life time and years lost

- ERL (Expected Residual Lifetime): Area under the survival curve
- YLL (Years of Life Lost) (to diabetes): ERL<sub>pop</sub> - ERL<sub>DM</sub>
- difference between areas under the survival curves
- $\blacktriangleright$   $\Rightarrow$  area **between** the curves
- ▶ ...all the way till all are dead

### Years gained by treatment

- The same as years lost
- ... just compared the other way round
- between treated and placebo (reference treatment)
- difference in
  mean (expected) lifetime
- but why not instead use differences in median survival time ?

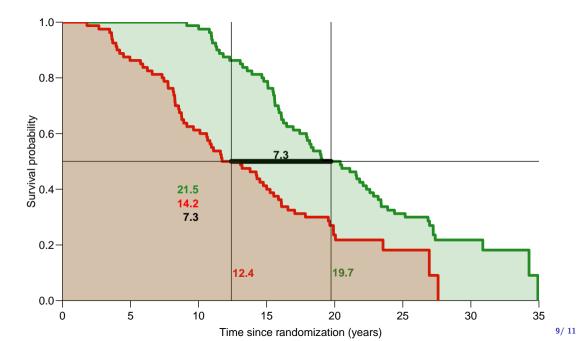




#### Years gained by treatment

- The difference in median survival is (much) larger than the differences in mean survival time.
- One instance where the differences in median and the mean difference equal is if
- survival curves are parallel
- Unlikely scenario
  - effectivey claims the same life prolongation for all
- Unlikely because:

 $median(diff) \neq diff(median)$ 



## Years gained: median vs mean

• Unlikely that differences in mean and median equal:

 $median(diff) \neq diff(median)$ 

- Note that the l.h.s. requires contrafactuals
- namely the knowledge of each person's life length both treated and un-treated.
- ▶ What can be (*i.e.* is normally) computed is diff(median)
- ... but quite many persons will perceive it as median(diff)
- No such problems with the mean, because:

mean(diff) = diff(mean)

#### Conclusion:

It is preferable to use the mean difference in lifetimes

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