

PROGNOSIS IN CHILDREN WITH OTITIS MEDIA WITH EFFUSION

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The public health significance of this study is to provide researchers and clinicians interested in the study and treatment of Otitis Media with effusion (OME) with a better understanding of the associations between covariates and antibiotic treatment with the resolution of OME, which in turn will inform the decision-to-treat process. In a secondary analysis of the data from a series of three efficacy trials, we focus on the roles of laterality (unilateral vs. bilateral disease) and sidedness (right vs. left ear) as prognostic factors. The D&A trial compared the efficacy of decongestant and antihistamine (D/A) to placebo, the ABI trial was similar but compared amoxicillin (with and without to D/A) to placebo, and the ABII trial compared the efficacy of 2 promising antibiotics to amoxicillin. Each trial assessed subjects for OME at baseline, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks.

The prevalence of OME at each time point was described by laterality and sidedness. McNemar's test showed no evidence that left and right ears differ with respect to prevalence rates at 2 or 4 weeks (OR = 1.106 and OR = 0.858, respectively). Transition matrices of changes in OME status from 0 to 2 weeks and 2 to 4 weeks described the dependence of prior effusion status on a subject's current OME status. Multinomial regression was used to assess baseline covariates associated with prevalence and transitions of effusion status at each time point. We identified statistically significant prognostic factors of OME, including duration of effusion. Our analyses showed no differences in either prevalence of OME or in transitions of effusion status

attributable to sidedness. A Chi Square Goodness-of-Fit test at each timepoint rejected the hypothesis of independence, $p < 0.001$. An ear-level GEE analysis demonstrated that effusion status of a contralateral ear was a significant predictor of effusion in the other ear (OR = 1.44, $p < 0.001$). There was no significant effect of sidedness ($p = 0.86$) and bilateral disease does not resolve at the rate predicted by unilateral resolution. This reanalysis using correlated data methods augments the initial findings by further examining sidedness and documenting transitions over time.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Otitis media (OM) is one of the most common childhood infections, the second most common diagnosis made by pediatricians at sick patient visits, and the leading cause of physician visits by children; costs in the United States alone are estimated to be 3 to 5 billion dollars annually (Rovers, 2004). In light of the fact that antibiotics and surgery have only moderate efficacy for OM and because antibiotics present an associated risk that may outweigh the potential benefit, management of OM, in general, remains controversial (Glasziou, 2002).

Otitis media with effusion (OME) is particularly difficult in terms of the questions regarding the decision to treat because it represents a stage of OM that is different than acute otitis media (AOM), one absent the signs, symptoms, and some of the associated threats of an acute infection (Daly, 1999). OME also is characterized by a high rate of spontaneous recovery. Because of increasing antibiotic resistance and the call for judicious use of antibiotics, antibiotics are not recommended for routine treatment of OME. In actuality only the most severe manifestations of OME need to be treated. However, due to the convoluted nature of the disease, prediction of the onset and resolution of the disease have proven difficult over the years. Despite the general interest of the scientific community and advances in all areas of the study of OM, evidenced by the increasing number of publications listed on PubMed (from 250 in 1967 to 740 in 2005), much of the disease's etiology and pathogenesis remains uncertain (Rovers, 2004). An

investigation of the influence of specific covariates may contribute to a better overall understanding of OME, which, in turn, could inform the decision-making process.

1.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1.1.1 The Nature of OME

OM is a multi-factorial disease that has stages of severity and variant viral and bacteriological intensity over time (Tran, 2005). Due to the absence of many of the more obvious symptoms of AOM, which make it easier to define clearly and observe an outcome of interest, future investigations into OME may need to take better care to account of the stages of disease, its clinical course, and, most importantly for our purposes, the context under which the various manifestations occur, i.e. the variables that relate to a particular expression of the disease and that may influence outcome.

1.1.2 Prognostic Factors and OME

Several covariates have been found to be statistically significant predictors of outcome in efficacy trials of pharmacological treatments for OME. Mandel et al., over the course of the three studies that provide the data for the present investigation, showed varying degrees of efficacy of the treatments under study. Laterality of OME (unilateral versus bilateral) was the most significant predictor of resolution of effusion, with bilateral cases taking longer to resolve.

1.1.3 Laterality

Because laterality of disease is commonly acknowledged to be related to disease severity, it is one of the most important prognostic variables to consider in the diagnosis and proper management of OME. Bilaterality, in particular, has been reported to be one of the most important risk factors in chronic OME and has been understood to reflect a “more difficult disease process than a unilateral one” (Jero, 1997a). Some clinical investigators believe that bilateral and unilateral cases of OME represent different manifestations of the disease, i.e. whether the disease is systemic, or, contrarily, whether specific local factors of individual ears, such as Eustacian tube dysfunction, contribute independently to the development of the condition in a child (van Heerbeek, 2003). By contrast, even if a bilateral ear were the same, biologically, as a unilateral ear and had the same probability of becoming effusion-free, we would expect a child with bilateral disease to have a lesser chance of becoming effusion-free in a specified time interval simply because there are two affected ears. Laterality is a controversial topic in the study of OME.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE ORIGINAL STUDIES

The data are taken from a series of efficacy studies conducted at the Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh between July 1, 1978 and December 31, 1987. Infants and children from seven months to 12 years of age with suspected OME were referred to the studies from the ambulatory care center of the hospital and from private practices throughout the surrounding community.

1.2.1 Decongestant and Antihistamine (D & A) Trial (Cantekin et al., 1983)

Six hundred eleven children were enrolled in the study, which took place between July 1, 1978 and June 30, 1981. Five hundred fifty-three children (91%) completed the study. Of the 553 subjects, 393 (71%) had bilateral OME at entry; the remaining 160 (29%) had unilateral disease (10 of these 160 had to be excluded at the 4-week follow-up because one ear could not be checked satisfactorily). The investigators compared the efficacy of a 4-week course of an oral decongestant-antihistamine (D/A) combination with that of a placebo.

Children were evaluated at 2 weeks and again at 4 weeks for the presence or absence of middle-ear effusion (MEE). MEE is commonly the endpoint of interest in studies of OME, since its presence is often associated with the inflammation of the middle ear indicative of the disease.

The study concluded that the standard D/A treatment was not efficacious relative to placebo. The p-values were 0.74 for subjects with unilateral disease at entry and 0.67 for subjects who had bilateral disease at entry. When treatment and placebo groups were compared in regard to the proportions who had bilateral, unilateral, or no effusion at the 4-week endpoint, no statistically significant difference was observed for either the unilateral or bilateral groups ($p = 0.51$ and $p = 0.38$, respectively). Comparisons made within each treatment group showed that those children who had unilateral effusion at entry were twice as likely to become effusion-free as those who had entered with bilateral effusion (30 of 80 [37.5%] compared to 36 of 195 [18.5%] for the placebo group and 27 of 80 [33.8%] compared to 41 of 198 [10.3%] for the D/A treatment group; $p < 0.001$) and those children who had had bilateral effusion at entry were three times as likely to have experienced bilateral effusion at 4 weeks (32 of 160 [20%] compared to 247 of 393 [62.9%] unilateral children).

Subject characteristics such as age, previous use of antimicrobials, duration of effusion, sex, race, socioeconomic status, season at entry, upper-respiratory-tract infection, history of middle-ear disease, diagnosed allergy, and adenoid size were balanced over all treatment groups. None of these variables appeared to diminish the efficacy of the drug relative to that of the placebo. No interactions between treatments and the stratification variables (age, previous use of antimicrobials, and duration of effusion) were identified when the data were analyzed using logistic regression. In addition to laterality, duration of effusion and prior history of OM appeared to be related to effusion at the 4-week timepoint ($p < 0.05$), as did a time-dependent covariate, upper-respiratory-tract infection ($p < 0.01$). Of the subjects with unilateral disease at entry, the proportion who were effusion-free at 4 weeks was twice that of subjects who had had bilateral disease at entry (57 of 160 [35.6%] and 77 of 393 [19.6%]).

1.2.2 Antibiotic (AB) I Trial (Mandel et al., 1987)

Five hundred eighteen children with OME, of whom 148 were unilateral and 326 were bilateral, were enrolled in the study between July 1, 1981 and October 30, 1984. The investigators compared the efficacy of a 2-week course of amoxicillin, with and without a 4-week course of an oral D/A combination, with that of placebo (two separate placebo groups, one for antibiotic and one for D/A).

Children were evaluated at 2-week and 4-week endpoints for the presence or absence of MEE. Of the 488 children who entered the study, 94% were evaluated at the 2-week timepoint, 4-week timepoint, or both. The rate of resolution of MEE of the 474 children who were observed at the 4-week endpoint was twice as high in those treated with amoxicillin, either with or without the D/A, compared to those who received the placebo (50 of 158 [31.7%] in

amoxicillin and D/A; 46 of 160 [28.8%] in amoxicillin/placebo; and 22 of 156 [14.1%] in placebo/placebo, $p < 0.001$). Outcomes were consistently better in children who received amoxicillin. The investigators concluded that amoxicillin treatment increased the likelihood of resolution of MEE to some extent.

Subject characteristics such as age, previous use of antimicrobials, duration of effusion at entry, sex, race, laterality of MEE, season at entry, upper-respiratory-tract infection, history of middle-ear disease, allergy diagnosed, and socioeconomic status appeared balanced over the treatment groups. No statistically significant interaction between the treatment and any of these variables was identified using logistic regression methods. Among both the amoxicillin-treated subjects and placebo-treated subjects, resolution was more likely in those who entered the study with unilateral effusion, those who had had effusion for eight weeks or less, and those without an upper-respiratory-tract infection at the 4-week timepoint. As in the D & A trial, laterality of disease was the strongest prognostic variable ($p < 0.001$). Subjects with unilateral effusion at entry were nearly twice as likely to have no effusion at 4 weeks as those who had entered the study with bilateral effusion.

1.2.3 AB II Trial (Mandel *et al.*, 1991)

Three hundred thirty-one children were enrolled in the study, of whom 85 (26%) were unilateral and 246 (74%) were bilateral, between July 1, 1984 and December 31, 1987. Three hundred fourteen (95%) children were evaluated at the 2-week timepoint and 310 (94%) were evaluated at the 4-week timepoint. The investigators were interested in whether either erythromycin-sulfisoxazole (E-S) or cefaclor, both “second-line” antibiotics, would have greater short-term efficacy than that found for amoxicillin in the original AB trial.

The trial was terminated early due to an interim analysis conducted after half of the estimated number of children required for the trial had reached both the 2-week and 4-week timepoints. At that time, the two treatments hypothesized to be more efficacious than amoxicillin were actually less so, as indicated by the study's primary outcome measure of the proportions of children who were effusion-free at the 2-week and 4-week endpoints. It was determined that the likelihood of detecting "true" differences between the treatments in the direction hypothesized *a priori* was not sufficient to continue subject accrual. Though not the original intent of the trial, the researchers regarded the results of the amoxicillin versus placebo comparisons of the present study a valuable continuation of the data gathered in the previous AB trial. Amoxicillin continued to show promise in terms of its efficacy relative to placebo.

Subject characteristics such as age, sex, race, previous middle-ear disease, laterality, duration of effusion, speech-recognition threshold (SRT) in worse ear, season at entry, upper-respiratory-tract infection, allergy diagnosed, parent with history of ear disease, and occupation of primary wage earner were included in logistic models to ascertain their association with prognosis and whether statistical interaction with treatment was evident. In no case were the results of the analysis of primary endpoints of the trial substantially altered by adjustment for any of these variables. The percentages of subjects who were effusion-free at both the 2-week and 4-week timepoints were lower in children with bilateral effusion, in those with SRT greater than or equal to 25 dB HL in at least one ear at entry (compared to those who had SRT < 25 dB HL bilaterally), and in females. Interaction between sex and SRT may explain the poorer outcome in females.

Table 1 summarizes the number of evaluated subjects at baseline, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks by study, laterality, and treatment group in these three trials. In most subgroups, at least 90% of the subjects were followed at the 2 week and 4 week timepoints.

Table 1. Number of Subjects by Study, Laterality, and Treatment

Study	Treatment	Laterality of OME at entry	Baseline	2 Week Observed		4 Week Observed		
				N	%	N	%	
D & A	Placebo (N=302)	Unilateral R	40	36	90	38	95	
		Unilateral L	43	39	91	39	91	
		Bilateral	219	202	92	197	90	
	D&A (N=306)	Unilateral R	39	36	92	35	90	
		Unilateral L	52	45	87	43	83	
		Bilateral	215	206	96	199	93	
AB I	Amoxicillin (N=167)	Unilateral R	26	24	92	24	92	
		Unilateral L	31	29	94	29	94	
		Bilateral	110	104	95	106	96	
	Placebo (N=169)	Unilateral R	23	22	96	22	96	
		Unilateral L	19	17	89	18	95	
		Bilateral	127	111	87	113	89	
	Amox / D&A (N=174)	Unilateral R	30	25	83	24	80	
		Unilateral L	27	24	89	24	89	
		Bilateral	117	110	94	107	91	
	AB II	Amoxicillin (N=82)	Unilateral R	8	7	88	7	88
			Unilateral L	12	11	92	10	83
			Bilateral	62	60	97	59	95
Placebo (N=81)		Unilateral R	12	12	100	11	92	
		Unilateral L	8	8	100	8	100	
		Bilateral	61	58	95	56	92	
E-S (N=84)		Unilateral R	14	12	86	11	79	
		Unilateral L	9	8	89	8	89	
		Bilateral	61	60	98	61	100	
Cefaclor (N=83)		Unilateral R	10	9	90	10	100	
		Unilateral L	11	9	82	9	82	
		Bilateral	62	59	95	59	95	

1.3 STUDY DESIGNS

All studies were approved by the Human Rights Committee of the Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh and written informed consent was obtained for all subjects. In each of these three studies, a careful preliminary examination, which included a standardized history for each

subject and the findings of a standardized ear, nose, and throat examination, including a detailed description of observations on pneumatic otoscopy, was conducted after subjects met specific eligibility requirements. Subjects were deemed ineligible if they had any of the following:

D & A Trial: congenital craniofacial malformations; Down's syndrome; systemic illnesses such as asthma, cystic fibrosis, or diabetes mellitus; a history of tonsillectomy, adenoidectomy, or tympanostomy-tube insertion; a structural middle-ear abnormality such as tympanic-membrane perforation or adhesive OM; a sensorineural hearing loss or a conductive loss not attributable to the middle-ear effusion; severe upper-airway obstruction; acute suppurative otitis media; purulent rhinitis; acute or chronic sinusitis; or a history of having received sympathomimetic amines or antihistamines during the preceding 30 days.

AB I Trial: same as the D & A trial but also history of hypersensitivity to any form of penicillin.

AB II Trial: same as the AB I trial but also hypersensitivity to erythromycin, sulfonamides or cephalosporins.

Subjects who met the selection criteria were stratified according to age (7 to 23 months, 2 to 5 years, or 6 to 12 years), duration of effusion (less than 4 weeks, 4 to 8 weeks, or more than 8 weeks), and whether or not an antimicrobial drug had been used for OM in the preceding 60 days in the D & A Trial; according to age (7 to 23 months, 2 to 5 years, or 6 to 12 years), duration of effusion (less than 4 weeks, 4 to 8 weeks, or more than 8 weeks), and whether an antimicrobial drug had been administered during the preceding two months for the OM present at entry in the AB I Trial; and according to duration of MEE (less than 4 weeks, 4 to 8 weeks, or more than 8 weeks) and laterality of MEE (unilateral or bilateral) in the AB II Trial. Subjects were then randomly assigned to treatment groups (D/A or Placebo in the D & A trial; Amoxicillin/Placebo,

Amoxicillin/D/A, or Placebo/Placebo in the AB I trial; and Erythromycin-Sulfisoxazole, Cefaclor, Amoxicillin, or Placebo in the AB II trial). Antibiotic or its placebo was administered for 2 weeks; D/A or its placebo was administered for 4 weeks. All subjects were to be followed over a 4-week period, which consisted of two follow-up visits (one at the end of 2 weeks and the other at the end of 4 weeks). All medication was dispensed in a double-blind fashion and all observations at follow-up visits were made by blinded observers. The primary outcome measure in each trial was the prevalence of MEE, as determined by an algorithm combining otoscopy and tympanometry, 2 and 4 weeks after entry.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

We postulate that covariates, laterality in particular, have a strong association with outcome based upon the literature and the results of the original series of efficacy trials. Specifically, these analyses address the question whether the bilateral condition is simply a more intense case of unilateral disease or, alternatively, whether bilateral disease represents a novel condition to each ear of the individual child (Johnson, 1997). If the latter case is true, it is possible that the ears of the individual are biologically different and provide varying environments within which OME is allowed to thrive to greater or lesser degrees. To address these and other related questions, the following aims shall be addressed:

- (1) a) Assess whether the prevalence of effusion is similar in right ears and left ears at each time point, and b) the extent to which prevalence in right ears and left ears is associated

with other baseline covariates such as age, duration of effusion, treatment arm and gender.

- (2) a) Describe the transitions in laterality status of effusion at 2 weeks and 4 weeks, and b) assess the extent to which the transitions in effusion status are associated with other baseline covariates such as age, duration of effusion, treatment arm and gender.
- (3) Assess whether the outcomes of left ears and right ears are independent by analyzing the responses of contralateral ears at each timepoint.

We expect that these analyses will demonstrate that laterality is a risk factor, confirming the findings of many previous studies. However, our question of interest, one we believe has not been asked before, is whether a bilateral ear represents a tougher disease. By “tougher disease,” we mean that bilateral disease may represent an increased influence, or more complex interaction, of local factors not observed in the unilateral condition. The novel aspect of this investigation is to gain insight as to whether this occurrence relates simply to the fact that there are two ears that must be “cured” before the child is considered effusion-free or whether there are biological differences between bilaterally and unilaterally involved ears.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW OF STATISTICAL METHODS

2.1 CORRELATED DATA

The original studies were randomized, double-blinded, and placebo-controlled efficacy trials involving infants and children ages seven months to 12 years who had OME. The trials measured the association between treatment and outcome using odds ratios, and by comparing the proportions of subjects without effusion at each timepoint using chi square statistics. Subject characteristics that could influence outcome, such as age, race, sex, laterality, duration of effusion and season of the year, were balanced over treatment groups and were tested for their association with outcome using logistic regression. In order to investigate higher-order interactions and to control for confounders, analyses of children at 2 and 4 weeks also were conducted using logistic regression.

One shortcoming of the original trials was that both the longitudinal nature of the data and correlation between ears was not addressed in the analysis. It is reasonable to assume that the repeated measures of individual subjects are likely to be correlated and, thus, in this investigation we will account for the correlation in the data from baseline over the time points of 2 and 4 weeks. One option would be to use generalized estimating equations (GEEs) at the subject level; however, due to two levels of correlation, one between ears of the individual subject and the other between time points, the correlation matrix structure is difficult to define.

We will define a composite outcome variable and use transition matrices to describe the data, and model the transition probabilities in left and right ears in subjects with unilateral or bilateral manifestations of disease at entry.

2.2 TRANSITION MODELS

Transitional models can be used to model a discrete-time stochastic process. If there are countable states, at each time point the system may have changed states from the previous time point or the system may have stayed in the same state. The changes of state are called transitions. For example, if a state set includes (No Effusion, Unilateral Right, Unilateral Left, Bilateral or Missing), a child may be a bilateral case at baseline and change into a unilateral right case at 2 weeks. Let Y_{it} be the state of i th subject at time t ($t = 0, 2$ and 4 weeks) and $\mathbf{Y}_i = (Y_{i1}, Y_{i2}, \dots, Y_{in})'$ be the complete observation vector of the i th subject. The process \mathbf{Y}_i is a Markov chain if given the present state, the future and past states are independent. Formally,

$$P(Y_{i(t+1)} = y \mid Y_{it}, \dots, Y_{i1}) = P(Y_{i(t+1)} = y \mid Y_{it})$$

A Markov chain of order q where q is finite satisfies

$$P(Y_{i(t+1)} = y \mid Y_{it}, \dots, Y_{i1}) = P(Y_{i(t+1)} = y \mid Y_{it}, \dots, Y_{i(t-q)})$$

Denote \mathbf{X}_{it} as a vector of covariates for the i th subject at time t and $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ as the associated vector of regression coefficients. Let the set of states be $\{a_0, a_1, \dots, a_K\}$. Define $\mathbf{H}_{it} = (Y_{i(t-1)}, Y_{i(t-2)}, \dots, Y_{i(t-q)}, X_{i(t-1)}, X_{i(t-2)}, \dots, X_{i(t-q)})$, the history of i th subject at visit t . The

conditional transition probabilities $P(Y_{it} = a_k | Y_{i(t-1)}, \dots, Y_{i(t-q)})$ are parameterized by the time series model proposed by Zeger and Qaqish (1988),

$$\log P(Y_{it} = a_k | \mathbf{H}_{it}) = \mathbf{X}'_{it} \boldsymbol{\beta} + \sum_{l=1}^q \theta_l f_l(\mathbf{H}_{it}),$$

where f_l are functions of the past q outcomes and θ_l is the coefficient corresponding to f_l . A special case would be when $f_l(\mathbf{H}_{it}) = y_{i(t-l)}$ and the model is the time series of order q ,

$$\log P(Y_{it} = a_k | \mathbf{H}_{it}) = \mathbf{X}'_{it} \boldsymbol{\beta} + \sum_{l=1}^q \theta_l y_{i(t-l)}.$$

Additionally, when $q=1$, this model reduces to the first-order Markov model

$$\log P(Y_{it} = a_k | \mathbf{H}_{it}) = \mathbf{X}'_{it} \boldsymbol{\beta} + \theta y_{i(t-1)}.$$

Namely, the log of the probability of current state Y_{it} is a linear function of covariate \mathbf{X}_{it} and the previous state $Y_{i(t-1)}$. Denote $P_{lm} = P(Y_{it} = l | Y_{i(t-1)} = m)$. The likelihood

$$L(\mathbf{Y}_1, \mathbf{Y}_2, \dots, \mathbf{Y}_n) = \sum_{i=1} \left[Y_{i1} \log P_1 + \sum_{t=2} P_{lm}(t)^{I(Y_{i(t-1)}=l)I(Y_{it}=m)} \right]$$

will be maximized to obtain the estimates of the β s and θ s.

2.3 MULTINOMIAL REGRESSION

Multinomial regression of a K -level outcome can be considered as simultaneously estimating $(K-1)$ generalized binary logits for chosen comparison groups. Other comparisons can be computed from the current model. For example, with five nominal outcomes {Unilateral Right, Unilateral

Left, Bilateral, No Effusion, Missing}, if “No Effusion” is chosen as the baseline level, the model will be constructed based on

$$\begin{aligned} \log\left\{\frac{\Pr(\text{Unilateral Right} | x)}{\Pr(\text{No Effusion} | x)}\right\} &= \beta_{0,\text{Unilateral Right|NoEffusion}} + \beta_{1,\text{Unilateral Right|NoEffusion}} \cdot x \\ \log\left\{\frac{\Pr(\text{Unilateral Left} | x)}{\Pr(\text{No Effusion} | x)}\right\} &= \beta_{0,\text{Unilateral Left|NoEffusion}} + \beta_{1,\text{Unilateral Left|NoEffusion}} \cdot x \\ \log\left\{\frac{\Pr(\text{Bilateral} | x)}{\Pr(\text{No Effusion} | x)}\right\} &= \beta_{0,\text{Bilateral|NoEffusion}} + \beta_{1,\text{Bilateral|NoEffusion}} \cdot x \\ \log\left\{\frac{\Pr(\text{Missing} | x)}{\Pr(\text{No Effusion} | x)}\right\} &= \beta_{0,\text{Missing|NoEffusion}} + \beta_{1,\text{Missing|NoEffusion}} \cdot x, \end{aligned}$$

where β_0 is the intercept and β_1 is the slope. For each equation there is a unique intercept and slope. The comparison between other levels is a linear combination of the above formula, for example

$$\begin{aligned} \log\left\{\frac{\Pr(\text{Bilateral} | x)}{\Pr(\text{Unilateral Right} | x)}\right\} &= (\beta_{0,\text{Missing|NoEffusion}} - \beta_{0,\text{Unilateral Right|NoEffusion}}) \\ &+ (\beta_{1,\text{Missing|NoEffusion}} - \beta_{1,\text{Unilateral Right|NoEffusion}}) \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

In STATA, this model is implemented by the function `mlogit`.

2.4 GENERALIZED ESTIMATING EQUATIONS

The GEE approach was introduced by Liang and Zeger (Liang and Zeger, 1986). It allows regression modeling of longitudinal data by specifying only the mean and variance of the outcome variables and a “working” correlation structure. GEE is defined as the solution of the estimating equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^n d(\mathbf{X}_i; \boldsymbol{\beta}) c(\mathbf{X}_i; \boldsymbol{\alpha})^{-1} \{\mathbf{Y}_i - \boldsymbol{\mu}_i\} = 0,$$

where \mathbf{X}_i is the vector of independent variables for subject i , $\boldsymbol{\mu}_i = h(\mathbf{X}_i; \boldsymbol{\beta})$ is the estimated mean of observation \mathbf{Y}_i , and h is a link function. The $T \times T$ matrix $\mathbf{c}(\mathbf{X}_i; \boldsymbol{\alpha})$ is the “working” parametric model for the covariance matrix $\text{var}(\mathbf{Y}_i | \mathbf{X}_i)$. It is chosen by the investigator. The $p \times T$ matrix $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{X}_i; \boldsymbol{\beta})$ is a fixed function of \mathbf{X}_i and $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ with $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{X}_i; \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \{\partial h(\mathbf{X}_i; \boldsymbol{\beta}) / \partial \boldsymbol{\beta}\}$.

The important feature of GEE is that under mild regularity conditions, GEE has a solution that is consistent for estimating $\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$ and asymptotically normal, regardless of the misspecification of the working correlation matrix. A robust sandwich-type estimator can be adopted to obtain a consistent estimate of the variance even when the working correlation matrix is mis-specified (Huber, 1967; White, 1982).

3.0 METHODS

3.1 DATA STRUCTURE

These data provide information on laterality at each time point as well as the effusion status of individual ears of the subject. A subject-level predictor is unilateral or bilateral status. Using the information on individual ears, the unilateral group can be split into left and right categories to assess differences in prevalence related to sidedness. A new variable, category of effusion, will be created to assess whether left ears and right ears in unilateral left, unilateral right, and bilateral ears behave differently over time.

The data are in “wide” format and will need to be converted into “long” form to assess the transition probabilities of effusion at 2 weeks and 4 weeks used to address objective 2). The first 4 records will be checked to make sure that the data were restructured correctly and all variables involved in the conversion are properly displayed. In addition to unilateral-right ears, unilateral-left ears and bilateral ears, missing observations at the ear-level and ears that become effusion-free at 2 weeks can be tracked over time. Category of effusion will be a 5-level variable. The previous category of effusion (lag1) will link present effusion status with prior effusion status from 0 to 2 weeks and 2 to 4 weeks.

To address aim 3) the data will be kept in long form. At each timepoint 2 records will be created, one for each ear. For example, subject 1 at baseline has separate records for the left and

right ears. A variable denoting the effusion status of each contralateral ear also is created. Data will be sorted by subject, time point, and ear. For a record of left-ear status, contralateral ear status is defined as the status of the right ear in the same subject at a specified time. Likewise, for a record of right-ear status, contralateral ear status is defined as the status of the left ear in the same subject at a specified time.

3.2 DATA INVESTIGATION AND CODE CHECKING

Measures to ensure data security and to verify code include basic checks of whether the numbers of subjects in each trial match those used for the original analyses. Replications of a few of the findings of the original trials, particularly those related to effusion status at each time point, will provide reassurance that further analyses are based on accurate data. Counts will be tabulated to assess whether the distributions of individual variables were similar for each of the 3 original trials. Frequency tables will be created for baseline demographics and prognostic factors by study. The frequency of the outcome of subject-level effusion at each time point, by study and treatment, will be checked against the results of the original studies. Redundant variables will be removed.

Variable `xoccup` will be created to reduce the original 8-level parental occupation variable to only 4 levels: combining executive, small business and skilled occupations into one group; clerical and semiskilled occupations into a second group; welfare, unemployed, or other occupations into a third group; and unknown occupations into the fourth group. Treatment effects across the 3 trials will be compared to determine whether some treatments can be combined. The variable subject effusion, denoted `sbjom`, refers to a subject who has OME,

coded as 1 when subject has effusion in at least one ear, or coded as 0 when the subject does not have effusion at all, at a specified timepoint. The laterality the disease is not indicated by the variable sbjom. The variables ome1r1, ome1l1, and so forth do not specify laterality of disease; instead, each specifies the condition of an ear at a specified timepoint. The variables to be included in this analysis are defined in Table 2.

Table 2. List of Variables

variable name	storage type	display format	variable label
durgp	byte	%8.0g	Duration of OME at entry
season	byte	%8.0g	Season at entry
ome1r1	byte	%11.0g	OME (R ear) at entry visit
ome1l1	byte	%11.0g	OME (L ear) at entry visit
sbjom11	byte	%11.0g	OME (subject) entry visit
ome1r2	byte	%11.0g	OME (R ear) at 2 wk visit
ome1l2	byte	%11.0g	OME (L ear) at 2 wk visit
sbjom12	byte	%11.0g	OME (subject) at 2 wk visit
ome1r4	byte	%11.0g	OME (R ear) at 4 wk visit
ome1l4	byte	%11.0g	OME (L ear) at 4 wk visit
sbjom14	byte	%11.0g	OME (subject) at 4 wk visit
rtrt	byte	%11.0g	Treatment
study	byte	%8.0g	Study
gender	byte	%8.0g	Gender
xlat	byte	%10.0g	Laterality of OME at entry
xrace	byte	%8.0g	Race
xpreab	byte	%11.0g	Antimicrobials rec'd in past 8 weeks
xage	byte	%8.0g	Age at entry
xhxdx	byte	%10.0g	History of ear disease
xuri1	byte	%8.0g	Upper respiratory infection at entry
xhear	byte	%8.0g	Average hearing (SRT/SAT) at entry
id	int	%8.0g	ID
xoccup	float	%21.0g	Occupation of primary wage earner

In total, 1448 subjects from the 3 trials were included in this study. Overall, 7.25% (105 of 1448) of outcome variables were missed at the 2-week endpoint and 8.36% (121 of 1448) were missed at the 4-week endpoint. We feel this is a relatively low number of missing observations and therefore no missing data analysis is planned other than to include “missing” as a separate category in the analysis. A check of missing observations revealed that only 4

subjects at the 2 week time point and only 5 subjects at the 4 week time point had a missing observation for one ear and were treated as completely missing.

3.3 DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

3.3.1 Aim 1

A table will be constructed to show prevalence of effusion at baseline, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks. Frequencies will be calculated for each laterality group as well as for subgroups of unilateral subjects who experienced either variant of unilateral disease, right-ear effusion or left-ear effusion. These descriptives will be shown overall, and separately for each treatment arm.

3.3.2 Aim 2

Transition matrices will be constructed to provide a description of the data over time. The progress of individual ears of subjects will be tracked from 0 to 2 weeks and from 2 to 4 weeks. The 3X5 transition matrix created for the baseline to 2-week time period will assign all subjects to unilateral right, unilateral left, or bilateral effusion groups at baseline, as all subjects coming into the study had some type of effusion and could not have had a missing outcome. At two weeks it was possible for subjects to experience no effusion or be missing in addition to having effusion in right or left ear only or in both ears. A 5X5 transition matrix will summarize transitions from the 2 to 4 week time points

3.3.3 Aim 3

The baseline to 2-week transition matrix will summarize the conditional probabilities of effusion at the 2-week timepoint. The 2 to 4-week matrix will summarize the corresponding conditional probabilities for the 4-week timepoint. The dependence of subjects' current effusion status on prior status can be viewed using this method; this information cannot be discerned from prevalence measures.

3.4 STATISTICAL MODELING

In preliminary analyses, we will assess whether some of the treatment arms from the 3 studies can be combined in the present analysis. Using data on the ear-level, a GEE analysis will be conducted with outcome OME and covariates including treatment and week. The working covariance structure is assumed to be exchangeable. A robust estimate of standard error will be used. Non-significant treatments will be combined with placebo. Among the treatments found to be significantly different from placebo, pair-wise comparisons will be conducted to check whether any can be grouped together.

3.4.1 Aim 1

McNemar's test will be used to assess whether there are differences in prevalence associated with unilateral-right and unilateral-left manifestations of OME at 2 weeks and 4 weeks. A 2×2 table of left versus right ear will summarize the data for the matched pairs at each timepoint.

The test focuses on discordant pairs and each ear is expected to have the same probability of OME under the null hypothesis. The null hypothesis of prevalence unilateral-right = prevalence unilateral-left, which is to say similar numbers of discordant pairs occur in both off-diagonal cells, will be rejected if $p < 0.05$. Separate tests will be conducted at 2 weeks and 4 weeks.

Multinomial regression will be used to assess baseline covariates associated with prevalence at each time point. Category of effusion will be regressed on prognostic variables and baseline demographic characteristics of interest. Selection will begin with the inclusion of all variables in the model. Those variables without a p-value of less than 0.20 will be dropped and the remaining variables will be regressed successively at the $\alpha = 0.10$ level until only statistically significant covariates remain. Once a final model is obtained, Wald tests comparing the unilateral-left and unilateral-right ears will be conducted at the $\alpha = 0.05$ level for each of the statistically significant covariates to assess whether prevalence differs by sidedness of OME.

3.4.2 Aim 2

The variable, category of effusion at previous time point, in addition to the other covariates of interest, will be regressed on current category of effusion using multinomial regression to assess status of effusion over time. Selection will begin with all variables found to have had a statistically significant association on prevalence at baseline, 2 weeks, or 4 weeks. Category of effusion will be regressed on covariates in the data set at the $\alpha = 0.20$. Model selection will continue until a final model contains only variables significant at $\alpha = 0.10$. Variables like age, if not found significant at $\alpha = 0.10$, may be included in our final model if deemed to have biological importance. For example, we choose, a priori, to look more carefully at the variables season of entry, upper respiratory tract infection, or duration of effusion, in addition to

age, as involvement of the Eustacian tube may be a confounder on laterality and MEE. Once we have identified the most statistically significant covariates, our aim is to describe associations between levels of these variables and effusion in unilaterally and bilaterally affected children.

3.4.3 Aim 3

Under an assumption of independence, the proportion of bilateral children who become effusion-free in both ears is expected to approximately equal the multiplied proportions of those who had resolution in one ear only. By separating the bilateral subjects into 3 categories (no ears resolved, unilateral, and both ears resolved) and doubling the total to account for all ears in the subsample, expected frequencies in each of the above 3 categories can be calculated by summing the number of ears experiencing effusion and dividing by total number of ears. For example, if at 2 weeks 149 subjects are effusion-free, 84 subjects have right-ear effusion, 75 subjects have left-ear effusion, and 660 subjects have bilateral effusion, the total number of ears is 1936, among which 1479 have effusion, then $P_t = 1479/1936 = .764$. If, then, the marginal probability of effusion in all ears is (P_t) , then the expected probabilities of bilateral effusion, unilateral effusion, and no effusion are P_t^2 , $2P_t(1-P_t)$, and $(1-P_t)^2$, respectively. A chi-squared goodness of fit test, with alpha set at 0.05, will then be conducted to assess whether the data matched what we expected under the null hypothesis of independence,

$$\sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E} \sim \chi^2(1)$$

A rejection of this hypothesis, in a manner where fewer bilateral children than expected were effusion-free, may indicate more severe disease in bilateral ears. This process yields a time-specific measure of independence between ears at the 2-week and 4 week time points. This

approach assumes no difference between the probabilities of effusion by sidedness, although it could be adapted to account for such differences.

Modeling of contralateral ears of the entire sample using GEE on the ear-level will quantify the extent of dependence one ear has relative to the effusion status of the other within each subject. The outcome is OME and covariates include sidedness, contralateral ear status, and categorical variables for time. The working covariance structure is assumed to be exchangeable. A robust estimate of standard error is used.

Table 3. Contralateral Ear Status Data Structure

id	week	ear	OME	cs
1	0	Right	Effusion	Effusion
1	0	Left	Effusion	Effusion
1	2	Right	Effusion	No Effusion
1	2	Left	No Effusion	Effusion
1	4	Right	Effusion	Effusion
1	4	Left	Effusion	Effusion
2	0	Right	Effusion	Effusion
2	0	Left	Effusion	Effusion
2	2	Right	.	.
2	2	Left	.	.
2	4	Right	.	.
2	4	Left	.	.
4	0	Right	Effusion	No Effusion
4	0	Left	No Effusion	Effusion
4	2	Right	No Effusion	Effusion
4	2	Left	Effusion	No Effusion
4	4	Right	No Effusion	No Effusion
4	4	Left	No Effusion	No Effusion

4.0 RESULTS

Table 4 shows the results of the preliminary GEE analysis of the prevalence of effusion by treatment group over time, which justified a combining of treatments. Based on efficacy of the various treatments, the 6 treatments were combined into 2 groups by combining E-S, D/A, and Placebo (coded as “0”) and by combining Amoxicillin, Amoxicillin and D/A, and Cefaclor (coded as “1”). D/A and E-S were not statistically significantly different from placebo. Amoxicillin, Amoxicillin and D/A, and Cefaclor all were significant in reducing effusion. Pair-wise comparisons shown below the table show that these 3 effective treatments are not significantly different from one another.

Table 4. Estimated Log Odds of Effusion by Treatment and Time

	Log Odds	Semi-robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
D/A	-0.138	0.108	-1.28	0.199	-0.350	0.073
Amoxicillin	-0.528	0.109	-4.83	0.001	-0.743	-0.314
Amoxicillin/D/A	-0.507	0.128	-3.96	0.001	-0.757	-0.256
E-S	-0.221	0.180	-1.23	0.219	-0.573	0.132
Cefaclor	-0.403	0.181	-2.22	0.026	-0.757	-0.048
Week 2	-1.066	0.056	-19.05	0.001	-1.176	-0.957
Week 4	-1.320	0.058	-22.8	0.001	-1.434	-1.207
_cons	2.027	0.076	26.77	0.001	1.879	2.176

- Test for Amoxicillin=Amoxicillin/D&A, $\chi^2(1) = 0.02$, Prob > $\chi^2 = 0.878$;
- Test for Amoxicillin=Cefaclor, $\chi^2(1) = 0.44$, Prob > $\chi^2 = 0.506$

4.1 BASELINE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS IN THE COMBINED STUDY POPULATION

There were 1034 bilateral subjects, 202 unilateral-right subjects, and 212 unilateral-left subjects at baseline (Table 5). Baseline characteristics were similar for unilateral-right and unilateral-left subjects. Bilateral subjects were generally similar to subjects with unilateral OME except for having relatively more subjects with longer durations of effusion and/or upper-respiratory tract infections at baseline.

Table 5. Baseline Demographics by Laterality of OME at Study Entry

%	Unilateral Right (N=202)	Unilateral Left (N=212)	Bilateral (N=1034)
Overall	14.64	13.95	71.41
Study			
D & A	44.8	39.1	42.0
AB I	36.3	39.1	34.2
AB II	18.9	21.8	23.8
Treatment			
Placebo/D&A/E-S	63.4	61.8	66.0
Amoxicillin/Amox D&A/Cefaclor	36.6	38.2	34.0
Gender			
Female	40.6	37.6	40.4
Male	59.4	62.4	59.6
Race			
White	73.1	71.3	75.1
Black	25.9	27.7	24.3
Unknown	0.9	1.0	0.6
Age at entry			
>=2yrs	69.3	66.3	70.5
< 2yrs	30.7	33.7	29.5
Occupation of primary wage earner			
Exec/Sm.bus/Skld	45.3	37.1	38.1
Clerical/Semiskld	17.0	20.3	22.5
Welfare/Unempld/Other	33.5	39.1	37.4
Unknown	4.2	3.5	1.9
Duration of OME at entry			
0-3 wks	18.4	22.8	14.5
4-8 wks	19.8	20.3	14.1
> 8 wks	33.5	25.7	35.7
Unknown	28.3	31.2	35.7
Antimicrobials received in past 8 wks			
No Ab received	28.8	32.2	38.7
Ab received	71.2	67.3	61.3
Unknown	0.0	0.5	0.0
History of ear disease			
No history	11.8	9.4	14.5
History	88.2	90.1	85.2
Unknown	0.0	0.5	0.3
Season at entry			
Winter	35.8	33.7	36.8
Spring	28.8	28.2	29.8
Summer	14.2	16.3	12.6
Fall	21.2	21.8	20.9
Upper respiratory infection at entry			
(-) URI	70.3	69.8	61.7
(+) URI	16.0	20.3	27.7
Unknown	13.7	9.9	10.6

4.2 PREVALENCE OF EFFUSION BY LATERALITY OVER TIME

Table 6 shows the prevalence of effusion at baseline, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks. Effusion is summarized on laterality defined at the subject level. Subjects who had unilateral disease in right ears and left ears at baseline were almost equally likely to have no effusion at 2 weeks, 24.3% (49 of 202) and 26.4% (56 of 212), respectively (Odds Ratio [OR] = 1.14, $p = 0.56$). Of 414 subjects who had unilateral effusion at baseline, 25.1% had effusion in the right ear and 22.7% had left ear effusion at 2 weeks. Right ears with effusion at baseline were slightly more likely than left ears to remain unilateral and have effusion in the same ear at the first follow-up visit, 49% (99 of 202) and 42% (89 of 212), respectively. Each group of unilateral subjects had very few instances of disease moving ear to ear, i.e. as the originally affected ear became effusion free the contralateral ear rarely developed effusion at the 2-week timepoint. These subjects (only 2.5% of 202 in those entering with unilateral effusion in the right ear alone and 2.4% of 212 in those entering with effusion exclusively in the left ear) ceased to have effusion in the originally affected ear but experienced an incident case of unilateral disease in the contralateral ear.

Table 6. Prevalence of Effusion by Timepoint and Laterality (N = 1448 subjects)

Timepoint	Baseline OME	N	No Effusion	Unilateral Right	Unilateral Left	Bilateral	Missing
Baseline	Total	1448	---	14.0	14.6	71.4	---
2 week	Bilateral	1034	14.4	8.1	7.3	63.8	6.4
	Unilateral	414	25.4	25.1	22.7	16.7	10.1
	R only	202	24.3	49.0	2.5	14.9	9.4
	L only	212	26.4	2.4	42.0	18.4	10.9
4 week	Bilateral	1034	19.1	8.3	8.8	56.1	7.7
	Unilateral	414	33.6	17.4	20.3	18.1	10.6
	R only	202	35.2	33.2	3.5	18.3	9.9
	L only	212	32.1	2.4	36.3	17.9	11.3

Subjects with unilateral disease in right ears and left ears at baseline were about equally likely to have no effusion at 4 weeks, 35.2% (71 of 202) and 32.1% (68 of 212). Of 414 subjects who had unilateral effusion at baseline, 17.4% had effusion in the right ear and 20.3% had left ear effusion at 4 weeks. At 4 weeks, unilateral effusion remained in left ears slightly more often than in right ears, 36.3% (74 of 202) and 33.2% (71 of 212), respectively. Once again, incidence of effusion in the contralateral ear is quite uncommon in those subjects whose originally affected ear had become free of effusion (2.4% of the 202 subjects with unilateral effusion in the right ear at baseline and 3.5% of the 212 subjects entering with unilateral effusion in the left ear at baseline).

McNemar tests were conducted 2 weeks and 4 weeks to confirm that there were not left-right differences between ears, which could have accounted for differing rates of effusion among unilateral effusion groups in the original trials. Among unilateral subjects, the numbers who had effusion in the right ear (104) and in the left ear (94) were not significantly different at 2 weeks, (OR = 1.106; 95% CI [0.829, 1.478]). At 4 weeks, the numbers of subjects with unilateral-right effusion (72) and unilateral-left effusion (84) were not significantly different, (OR = 0.858; 95% CI [0.617, 1.188]). These odds ratios are the ratios of unilateral left over unilateral right.

Prevalence of effusion was described by treatment arm in Table 7. McNemar tests also were carried out by treatment arm at 2 and 4 weeks. In the Placebo/D/A/E-S treatment arm, the OR = 1.25 for unilateral-left relative to unilateral-right and the 95% CI is (0.889, 1.765). The Amoxicillin/Amox. and D/A/Cefaclor arm had OR = 0.65 for unilateral-left relative to unilateral-right and the 95% CI is (0.297, 1.373). These results showed no significant difference in prevalence of effusion either between right and left ears in either treatment arm.

Table 7. Prevalence of Effusion by Timepoint, Laterality, and Treatment**a) Placebo/D/A/E-S**

Timepoint	Baseline OME	N	No Effusion	Unilateral Right	Unilateral Left	Bilateral	Missing
Baseline	Total	942	---	13.6	13.9	72.5	---
2 week	Bilateral	683	10.4	6.7	7.8	68.1	7.0
	Unilateral	259	20.5	28.6	22.8	18.5	9.7
	R only	128	21.1	53.9	2.3	14.8	7.8
	L only	131	19.9	3.8	42.8	22.1	11.4
4 week	Bilateral	683	16.5	8.6	7.5	58.7	8.6
	Unilateral	259	30.9	18.9	19.7	20.5	10.0
	R only	128	32.0	37.5	1.6	20.3	8.6
	L only	131	29.8	0.8	37.4	20.6	11.5

b) Amoxicillin/Amoxicillin and D/A/Cefaclor

Timepoint	Baseline OME	N	No Effusion	Unilateral Right	Unilateral Left	Bilateral	Missing
Baseline	Total	506	---	14.6	16.0	69.4	---
2 week	Bilateral	351	22.2	10.8	6.3	55.6	5.1
	Unilateral	155	33.6	19.4	22.6	13.5	11.0
	R only	74	29.7	40.5	2.7	14.9	12.2
	L only	81	37.0	0.0	40.7	12.4	9.9
4 week	Bilateral	351	23.9	7.7	11.4	51.0	6.0
	Unilateral	155	38.1	14.8	21.3	14.2	11.6
	R only	74	40.5	25.7	6.8	14.9	12.2
	L only	81	35.8	4.9	34.6	13.6	11.1

Separate multinomial logistic models were run at baseline, 2 weeks, and 4 weeks to identify covariates associated with increased prevalence of effusion. Unilateral effusion in the right ear was the reference category for the analyses of baseline effusion (Table 8). At baseline, duration of effusion and upper-respiratory tract infection were significant predictors of category of effusion. Subjects who had upper-respiratory infection at entry had an increased relative risk (RR) compared to subjects who had unilateral-right effusion disease (RR = 1.62, $p = 0.012$). Likewise, subjects who had longer (>8 weeks) or unknown duration of effusion at entry were more likely to have bilateral effusion. There were no significant predictors that distinguished between left-ear and right-ear unilateral effusion at baseline ($p > 0.24$ for each).

Table 8. Predictors of OME at Baseline Based on Multinomial Logistic Regression Model

	Log RR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95%Conf. Interval]	
Left Effusion						
Upper-respiratory tract inf.	-0.239	0.261	-0.91	0.361	-0.750	0.273
Duration group						
4-8 weeks	0.219	0.332	0.66	0.510	-0.432	0.869
> 8 weeks	0.350	0.304	1.15	0.250	-0.246	0.945
unknown	0.135	0.299	0.45	0.652	-0.451	0.721
_cons	-0.131	0.240	-0.55	0.586	-0.601	0.340
Bilateral						
Upper-respiratory tract inf.	0.484	0.193	2.51	0.012	0.105	0.862
Duration						
4-8 weeks	0.066	0.262	0.25	0.801	-0.448	0.580
> 8 weeks	0.736	0.237	3.11	0.002	0.272	1.201
unknown	0.606	0.229	2.64	0.008	0.157	1.055
_cons	1.050	0.187	5.62	0.001	0.684	1.416
(cat1==R Effusion is reference outcome)						

Chi square test with df = 6 Duration of Effusion P = 0.002

Chi square test with df = 2 Upper-respiratory tract infection P < 0.001

The multinomial model for effusion status at 2 weeks is summarized in Table 9. “No Effusion” is the reference category for this model. The significant predictors of 2-week prevalence are treatment, male gender, occupation of primary wage-earner, upper-respiratory tract infection at baseline, and duration of effusion. The overall test statistics for these variables are summarized in the Table 9 footnote. Treatment significantly reduces the relative risk of effusion in unilateral-right, unilateral-left and bilateral groups (RR = 0.55, RR = 0.54, RR = 0.42; respectively). Subjects who had longer (>8 weeks), or unknown duration of effusion had significantly increased relative risk of having bilateral effusion at 2 weeks (RR = 2.90 and RR = 1.82, respectively).

Missing effusion status at 2 weeks was less common in male subjects and in those who received the treatment. Subjects whose primary wage-earner category was not executive/small

business/skilled were more likely to be missing at 2 weeks ($P = 0.045$ and $P = 0.001$ for Clerical/Semiskilled and Welfare/Unemployed/Other groups, respectively). Duration of effusion longer than 8 weeks or unknown was much more common for subjects with missing effusion status at 2 weeks.

Table 9. Predictors of OME at 2 Weeks Based on a Multinomial Logistic Regression Model

	Log RR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95%Conf. Interval]	
Right Effusion						
Treatment Amox/Amox D&A/Cefaclor	-0.603	0.206	-2.92	0.003	-1.007	-0.199
Gender Male	-0.091	0.210	-0.44	0.662	-0.503	0.319
Occupation Clerical/semiskilled Welfare/Unemployed /other unknown	-0.488 0.218 0.514	0.281 0.231 0.943	-1.74 0.94 0.55	0.083 0.346 0.585	-1.040 -0.235 -1.333	0.063 0.670 2.362
Upper-respiratory tract inf.	0.029	0.232	0.13	0.899	-0.426	0.485
Duration Group 4-8 weeks Duration > 8 weeks unknown	0.673 0.805 0.298	0.333 0.303 0.295	2.02 2.66 1.01	0.044 0.008 0.314	0.019 0.212 -0.281	1.326 1.398 0.877
_cons	-0.420	0.314	-1.34	0.181	-1.034	0.195
Left Effusion						
Treatment Amox/Amox D&A/Cefaclor	-0.621	0.217	-2.87	0.004	-1.046	-0.197
Gender Male	-0.288	0.218	-1.32	0.186	-0.714	0.139
Occupation Clerical/semiskilled Welfare/Unemployed /other unknown	-0.510 0.271 0.299	0.300 0.241 1.027	-1.7 1.12 0.29	0.089 0.261 0.771	-1.100 -0.201 -1.714	0.078 0.742 2.313
Upper-respiratory tract inf.	-0.447	0.265	-1.69	0.09	-0.965	0.071
Duration Group 4-8 weeks Duration > 8 weeks unknown	0.573 0.602 0.260	0.348 0.318 0.304	1.65 1.90 0.86	0.099 0.058 0.392	-0.108 -0.021 -0.335	1.255 1.224 0.855
_cons	-0.273	0.320	-0.85	0.394	-0.899	0.354

Table 9 continued

	Log RR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95%Conf. Interval]	
Bilateral						
Treatment Amox/Amox D&A/Cefaclor	-0.871	0.158	-5.51	0.001	-1.181	-0.562
Gender Male	-0.083	0.162	-0.51	0.607	-0.401	0.234
Occupation Clerical/semiskilled Welfare/Unemployed /other	0.002	0.200	0.01	0.993	-0.391	0.395
unknown	0.262	0.183	1.43	0.153	-0.097	0.621
unknown	-0.521	0.900	-0.58	0.562	-2.286	1.243
Upper-respiratory tract inf.	0.295	0.178	1.66	0.096	-0.053	0.643
Duration Group 4-8 weeks	0.326	0.263	1.24	0.216	-0.190	0.842
Duration > 8 weeks	1.066	0.229	4.65	0.001	0.616	1.515
unknown	0.596	0.217	2.75	0.006	0.171	1.022
_cons	0.671	0.239	2.81	0.005	0.202	1.139
Missing						
Treatment Amox/Amox D&A/Cefaclor	-0.815	0.254	-3.2	0.001	-1.314	-0.317
Gender Male	-0.770	0.248	-3.1	0.002	-1.257	-0.284
Occupation Clerical/semiskilled Welfare/Unemployed /other	0.680	0.338	2.01	0.045	0.016	1.343
unknown	1.064	0.305	3.49	0.001	0.466	1.663
unknown	1.205	1.057	1.14	0.255	-0.868	3.277
Upper-respiratory tract inf.	-0.004	0.280	-0.02	0.987	-0.554	0.545
Duration Group 4-8 weeks	0.525	0.473	1.11	0.267	-0.401	1.451
Duration > 8 weeks	1.355	0.398	3.4	0.001	0.574	2.136
unknown	0.890	0.388	2.29	0.022	0.129	1.650
_cons	-1.552	0.429	-3.62	0.001	-2.393	-0.711
(cat1==No Effusion is the reference outcome)						

Chi square test with df = 4	Treatment	P < 0.001
Chi square test with df = 4	Gender	P = 0.019
Chi square test with df = 12	Occupation	P = 0.014
Chi square test with df = 4	Upper-respiratory infection	P = 0.016
Chi square test with df = 12	Duration of effusion	P < 0.001

The multinomial model for effusion status at 4 weeks is summarized in Table 10. The reference category is “No Effusion.” Subjects who participated in the AB II trial had a decreased

relative risk (RR = 0.53) of unilateral effusion in the right ear at 4 weeks, $p = 0.052$. Subjects who received Amoxicillin or Cefaclor treatment had a decreased relative risk of unilateral effusion in the right ear at 4 weeks (RR = 0.57) and a decreased relative risk of bilateral effusion at 4 weeks, $p = 0.001$ (RR = 0.48). Subjects with longer duration of effusion (>8 weeks) had an increased relative risk of unilateral effusion in the left ear or bilateral effusion at 4 weeks (RR = 1.95 and RR = 2.46, respectively). Subjects who had unknown duration of effusion prior to entry had an increased relative risk of bilateral effusion at the 4-week timepoint (RR = 1.58). The relative risk of bilateral effusion at 4 weeks was decreased for those who entered during the summer months (RR = 0.38).

Table 10. Predictors of OME at 4 Weeks Based on a Multinomial Logistic Regression Model

	Log RR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95%Conf. Interval]	
Right Effusion						
Study						
AB I	0.320	0.290	1.110	0.269	-0.247	0.888
AB II	-0.634	0.326	-1.950	0.052	-1.272	0.004
Treatment						
Amox/Amox D&A/Cefaclor	-0.565	0.280	-2.020	0.043	-1.114	-0.017
Gender						
Male	-0.053	0.202	-0.260	0.792	-0.450	0.343
Previous use of antibiotics	0.032	0.226	0.140	0.886	-0.411	0.475
Duration Group						
4-8 weeks	0.324	0.315	1.030	0.304	-0.294	0.942
Duration > 8 weeks	0.491	0.295	1.670	0.096	-0.087	1.069
unknown	0.104	0.301	0.350	0.729	-0.485	0.693
Season						
Spring	0.053	0.242	0.220	0.826	-0.421	0.528
Summer	-0.246	0.297	-0.830	0.408	-0.829	0.337
Fall	-0.075	0.283	-0.260	0.792	-0.629	0.480
_cons	-0.731	0.358	-2.040	0.042	-1.433	-0.028
Left Effusion						
Study						
AB I	0.368	0.288	1.280	0.202	-0.197	0.934
AB II	0.146	0.286	0.510	0.610	-0.414	0.706
Treatment						
Amox/Amox D&A/Cefaclor	-0.275	0.256	-1.070	0.283	-0.776	0.227
Gender						
Male	0.005	0.196	0.020	0.981	-0.380	0.390
Previous use of antibiotics	0.334	0.223	1.500	0.134	-0.103	0.771
Duration Group						
4-8 weeks	-0.356	0.333	-1.070	0.285	-1.009	0.297
Duration > 8 weeks	0.670	0.272	2.460	0.014	0.137	1.204
unknown	0.130	0.282	0.460	0.644	-0.423	0.683
Season						
Spring	0.022	0.235	0.090	0.927	-0.439	0.482
Summer	-0.106	0.282	-0.380	0.707	-0.658	0.447
Fall	0.040	0.275	0.150	0.885	-0.500	0.580
_cons	-1.133	0.353	-3.210	0.001	-1.825	-0.441

Table 10 continued

	Log RR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95%Conf. Interval]	
Bilateral						
Study						
AB I	0.401	0.211	1.900	0.058	-0.013	0.815
AB II	0.184	0.207	0.890	0.375	-0.222	0.590
Treatment						
Amox/Amox D&A/Cefaclor	-0.730	0.192	-3.810	0.001	-1.105	-0.354
Gender						
Male	-0.225	0.142	-1.580	0.114	-0.503	0.054
Previous use of antibiotics	-0.038	0.159	-0.240	0.812	-0.349	0.273
Duration Group						
4-8 weeks	0.093	0.232	0.400	0.689	-0.363	0.549
Duration > 8 weeks	0.900	0.209	4.320	0.001	0.491	1.309
unknown	0.456	0.206	2.210	0.027	0.052	0.861
Season						
Spring	-0.318	0.172	-1.850	0.064	-0.655	0.019
Summer	-0.975	0.220	-4.420	0.001	-1.407	-0.543
Fall	0.068	0.193	0.350	0.724	-0.310	0.446
_cons	0.670	0.250	2.680	0.007	0.180	1.160
Missing						
Study						
AB I	0.261	0.319	0.820	0.414	-0.364	0.886
AB II	-0.252	0.330	-0.760	0.445	-0.898	0.395
Treatment						
Amox/Amox D&A/Cefaclor	-0.532	0.303	-1.750	0.080	-1.126	0.063
Gender						
Male	-0.751	0.215	-3.490	0.000	-1.174	-0.329
Previous use of antibiotics	-0.444	0.238	-1.870	0.062	-0.910	0.022
Duration Group						
4-8 weeks	-0.058	0.395	-0.150	0.882	-0.833	0.716
Duration > 8 weeks	0.768	0.328	2.340	0.019	0.125	1.410
unknown	0.315	0.330	0.960	0.339	-0.331	0.961
Season						
Spring	-0.046	0.265	-0.170	0.863	-0.566	0.475
Summer	-0.292	0.321	-0.910	0.362	-0.921	0.337
Fall	-0.099	0.309	-0.320	0.749	-0.705	0.507
_cons	-0.417	0.379	-1.100	0.272	-1.160	0.326
(cat1==No Effusion is reference outcome)						

Chi square test with df = 8	Study	P = 0.057
Chi square test with df = 4	Treatment	P = 0.003
Chi square test with df = 4	Gender	P = 0.006
Chi square test with df = 4	Previous use of antibiotic	P = 0.078
Chi square test with df = 12	Duration of effusion	P = 0.001
Chi square test with df = 12	Season	P = 0.002

4.3 TRANSITION IN LATERALITY STATUS

Figure 1 shows the transition probabilities at 2 and 4 weeks for subjects with unilateral disease at baseline. To the outer extreme of the figure is baseline status of effusion and working toward the center of the figure is the conditional probability of first transition in effusion status at 2 weeks, followed by the conditional probability of effusion at the 4-week timepoint. There are 5 outcomes possible at 2-weeks upon which the 4-week effusion status is conditioned. The transitions in effusion status at 2 and 4 weeks were not possible using measures of prevalence. For example, prevalence in right ears and left ears at 2 weeks have, thus far, not reflected the particular changes in effusion status, i.e., unilateral cases that got better or worse and bilateral cases that improved.

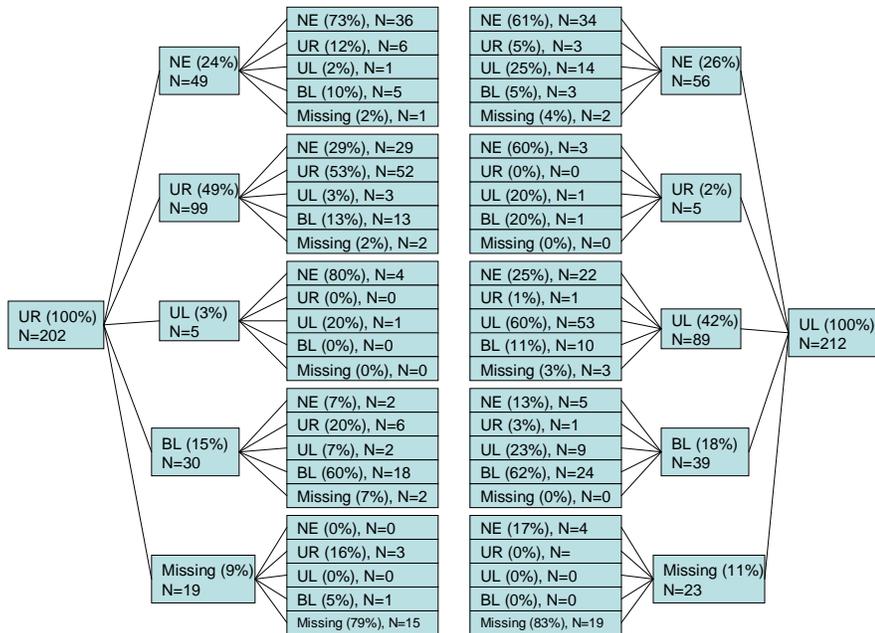


Figure 1. Transition Probabilities at 2 and 4 Weeks in Subjects with Unilateral OME at Baseline

(BL=bilateral; UR=unilateral right; UL=unilateral left)

The rates of unilateral cases becoming effusion-free from 2 to 4 weeks were similar to those from 0 to 2 weeks. Those subjects who continued to experience effusion at 2 weeks in the same ear that had been diagnosed at baseline became effusion free at the 4 week timepoint at nearly the same rate as those who had become effusion-free from baseline to the 2-week timepoint (22 of 89 [24.7%] at the 4 week timepoint in those who had left-ear effusion at baseline and 29 of 99 [29.3%] at the 4 week timepoint in those who had right-ear effusion at baseline). In accordance with the prevalence descriptives, effusion was found rarely in the contralateral ear if the originally affected ear had become free of effusion. In the few instances of effusion in the contralateral ear only at 2 weeks, the majority became effusion free at 4 weeks (4 of 5 subjects who had right-ear effusion at baseline and 3 of 5 subjects who had left-ear effusion at baseline).

There are other similar patterns in left and right ears in the 2 to 4-week transition in laterality status. The majority of unilateral ears that were effusion free at 2 weeks (49 subjects who had unilateral right OME and 56 subjects who had unilateral left OME) tend to remain effusion free at 4 weeks (73% and 61%, respectively). Those subjects who were effusion free at 2 weeks and experienced effusion again at 4 weeks were much more likely to have effusion in the ear in which effusion had been present at baseline.

Rates of subjects with unilateral involvement whose effusion status got worse were nearly the same for left and right ears at 2 weeks, 30 of 202 (14.9%) who had unilateral-right effusion at entry and 39 of 212 (18.4%) who had unilateral-left effusion at entry. These subjects were less likely to become effusion-free at 4 weeks than to remain bilateral. Additionally, for those unilateral subjects who experienced a worsening of effusion status at 2 weeks, bilateral effusion was nearly as persistent as in those who had entered the study with bilateral effusion

(Fig. 2). Overall, just over 25.4% of unilateral subjects (105 of 414) were effusion-free at 2 weeks.

Among bilateral cases (Figure 2), 15% experienced cure in only one ear, and 14% had no effusion at 2 weeks. Those subjects experiencing an “improvement” of bilateral disease (i.e. experiencing the disease localized to one ear only) included 8% with right-ear effusion and 7% with left-ear effusion. There is no evidence that left and right ears behave differently when afflicted with unilateral or bilateral disease.

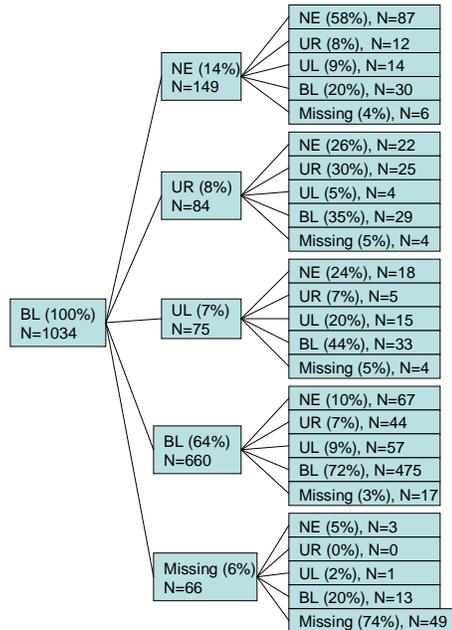


Figure 2. Transition Probabilities at 2 and 4 Weeks in Subjects with Bilateral OME at Baseline

(BL=bilateral; UR=unilateral right; UL=unilateral left)

Of the 149 subjects who were effusion-free at 2 weeks, 87 (58%) remained effusion-free at 4 weeks. Resistance to improvement at 2 weeks in those who entered with bilateral OME was not unlike that of unilateral subjects whose condition worsened at 2 weeks when observed at the 4-week timepoint. Those who entered with bilateral effusion experienced improvement at a

similarly balanced rate (84 of 1034 and 75 of 1034, respectively). Of the bilateral cases who were effusion free in one ear only at the first follow-up, nearly 25% were completely effusion-free at the end of the study—roughly the same cure rate as unilateral subjects from baseline to 2 weeks.

Of the 660 subjects that had bilateral effusion at 2 weeks, 475 (72%) still had bilateral effusion at 4 weeks. Eight percent of the 660 bilateral children had their condition improve to unilateral right and 7% had their condition improve to unilateral left. Of the 149 subjects that were effusion-free at 2 weeks, 12 had right-ear effusion and 14 had left-ear effusion at 4 weeks. Thirty subjects of the 149 (20%) who had been effusion-free at 2 weeks had bilateral effusion at 4 weeks. Of the 197 subjects who were effusion-free at the study's conclusion, less than half (87) had been effusion-free at 2 weeks (22 had right ear effusion, 18 had left ear effusion, and 67 had bilateral effusion).

Modeling of the transitions was done using multinomial logistic regression. “No Effusion” is the reference category for this model. As seen in Table 11, the significant predictors of 2-week transitions of effusion status are previous effusion status, treatment, male gender, occupation of primary wage-earner, and duration of effusion. At 2 weeks, subjects who were unilateral-right at baseline were much more likely to remain unilateral-right (RR = 24.8), subjects who were bilateral at baseline were much more likely to remain bilateral (RR = 6.3), and subjects who were unilateral-left at baseline were much more likely to remain unilateral-left (RR = 1.0, compared to RR = 0.07 for unilateral-right and RR = 0.32 for bilateral; $p < 0.001$ for each). Treatment with Amoxicillin or Cefaclor reduced the RR of unilateral-right, unilateral-left, and bilateral OME at 2-weeks ($p < 0.011$ for each; RR = 0.58, RR = 0.49 and RR = 0.40,

respectively). Overall, duration of effusion longer than 4 weeks prior to entry was associated with increased RR of both unilateral and bilateral effusion.

Table 11. Significant Predictors of OME for Baseline to 2 Week Transitions in Effusion Status

	Log RR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95%Conf. Interval]	
Right Effusion						
Effusion at baseline						
Unilateral-right	3.209	0.504	6.36	0.001	2.221	4.198
Bilateral effusion	1.877	0.490	3.83	0.001	0.917	2.837
Treatment						
Amox/Amox						
D&A/Cefaclor	-0.539	0.211	-2.55	0.011	-0.953	-0.125
Gender						
Male	-0.205	0.211	-0.97	0.331	-0.619	0.209
Occupation						
Clerical/semiskilled	-0.463	0.284	-1.63	0.103	-1.019	0.093
Welfare/unemployed						
/other	0.134	0.234	0.57	0.566	-0.325	0.594
unknown	0.936	0.745	1.26	0.209	-0.523	2.396
Duration Group						
4-8 weeks	0.751	0.339	2.22	0.027	0.087	1.416
Duration > 8 weeks	1.065	0.308	3.46	0.001	0.461	1.668
unknown	0.491	0.300	1.64	0.102	-0.097	1.079
_cons	-2.685	0.549	-4.89	0.001	-3.762	-1.608
Left Effusion						
Effusion at baseline						
Unilateral-right	-2.733	0.504	-5.42	0.001	-3.721	-1.745
Bilateral effusion	-1.153	0.228	-5.05	0.001	-1.601	-0.706
Treatment						
Amox/Amox						
D&A/Cefaclor	-0.718	0.217	-3.32	0.001	-1.143	-0.294
Gender						
Male	-0.304	0.213	-1.43	0.152	-0.721	0.112
Occupation						
Clerical/semiskilled	-0.291	0.292	-1	0.32	-0.863	0.282
Welfare/unemployed						
/other	0.311	0.239	1.3	0.193	-0.158	0.779
unknown	0.927	0.747	1.24	0.215	-0.537	2.391
Duration Group						
4-8 weeks	0.397	0.342	1.16	0.245	-0.272	1.067
Duration > 8 weeks	0.524	0.308	1.7	0.088	-0.079	1.127
unknown	0.330	0.297	1.11	0.266	-0.252	0.912
_cons	0.551	0.330	1.67	0.095	-0.097	1.198

Table 11 continued

	Log RR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95%Conf. Interval]	
Bilateral						
Effusion at baseline						
Unilateral-right	-0.086	0.320	-0.27	0.789	-0.712	0.541
Bilateral effusion	1.842	0.234	7.86	0.001	1.383	2.301
Treatment						
Amox/Amox						
D&A/Cefaclor	-0.923	0.158	-5.84	0.001	-1.233	-0.614
Gender						
Male	-0.035	0.160	-0.22	0.825	-0.349	0.279
Occupation						
Clerical/semiskilled	-0.026	0.201	-0.13	0.896	-0.420	0.367
Welfare/unemployed						
/other	0.167	0.181	0.92	0.356	-0.188	0.522
unknown	0.590	0.677	0.87	0.384	-0.738	1.918
Duration Group						
4-8 weeks	0.477	0.260	1.84	0.066	-0.032	0.985
Duration > 8 weeks	0.983	0.227	4.33	0.001	0.538	1.429
unknown	0.501	0.217	2.31	0.021	0.077	0.926
_cons	-0.579	0.301	-1.92	0.055	-1.170	0.011
Missing						
Effusion at baseline						
Unilateral-right	-0.065	0.381	-0.17	0.864	-0.811	0.681
Bilateral effusion	-0.067	0.300	-0.22	0.822	-0.656	0.521
Treatment						
Amox/Amox						
D&A/Cefaclor	-0.807	0.247	-3.27	0.001	-1.291	-0.324
Gender						
Male	-0.727	0.237	-3.06	0.002	-1.192	-0.261
Occupation						
Clerical/semiskilled	0.739	0.329	2.24	0.025	0.094	1.384
Welfare/unemployed						
/other	1.140	0.292	3.9	0.001	0.567	1.713
unknown	1.312	0.863	1.52	0.128	-0.379	3.004
Duration Group						
4-8 weeks	0.535	0.453	1.18	0.237	-0.352	1.423
Duration > 8 weeks	1.425	0.381	3.74	0.001	0.679	2.171
unknown	0.930	0.375	2.48	0.013	0.196	1.664
_cons	-1.617	0.456	-3.55	0.001	-2.511	-0.724

(cat1==No Effusion is the reference outcome)

0-2 weeks

Chi Square with df = 8

Previous category of effusion

P < 0.001

Chi Square with df = 4

Treatment

P < 0.001

Chi Square with df = 4

Gender

P = 0.013

Chi Square with df = 12

Occupation

P = 0.014

Chi Square with df = 12

Duration of effusion

P = 0.003

The comparable multinomial model for the 2-week to 4-week transition is summarized in Table 12. Unilateral-right and unilateral-left subjects at 2 weeks were more likely to have effusion in the same ear at 4 weeks than in the contralateral ear, $p = 0.001$. Unilateral-right and unilateral-left subjects at 2 weeks had similar probabilities of bilateral effusion at 4 weeks. Bilateral subjects at 2 weeks were most likely to remain bilateral at 4 weeks ($RR = 29.31$). Subjects in the AB II trial had a decreased relative risk ($RR = 0.41$) of unilateral-right effusion at 4 weeks, $p = 0.004$. Males had a decreased probability of bilateral effusion at 4 weeks, $p = 0.05$. Subjects who entered the study in the spring or summer months had a reduced probability of bilateral effusion compared to subjects who entered during the winter, $p = 0.013$ and $p = 0.001$, respectively.

Table 12. Significant Predictors of OME for 2 to 4 Week Transitions in Effusion Status

	Log RR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95%Conf. Interval]	
Right Effusion						
Effusion at 2 weeks						
Unilateral Right	2.369	0.299	7.93	0.001	1.783	2.954
Unilateral Left	-0.005	0.498	-0.01	0.991	-0.982	0.971
Bilateral	1.593	0.302	5.27	0.001	1.000	2.186
Missing	1.071	0.733	1.46	0.144	-0.365	2.506
Study						
AB I	0.079	0.235	0.34	0.737	-0.382	0.539
AB II	-0.901	0.314	-2.87	0.004	-1.516	-0.285
Age	-0.301	0.237	-1.27	0.204	-0.766	0.163
Gender						
Male	-0.054	0.218	-0.25	0.805	-0.481	0.373
Previous use of antibiotics	0.147	0.242	0.61	0.543	-0.328	0.622
Duration Group						
4-8 weeks	0.086	0.339	0.25	0.800	-0.578	0.750
Duration > 8 weeks	0.146	0.318	0.46	0.647	-0.478	0.769
unknown	-0.148	0.325	-0.46	0.649	-0.786	0.490
Season						
Spring	0.013	0.260	0.05	0.961	-0.497	0.523
Summer	-0.219	0.317	-0.69	0.490	-0.839	0.402
Fall	-0.219	0.303	-0.72	0.470	-0.813	0.375
_cons	-1.761	0.434	-4.06	0.001	-2.611	-0.911

Table 12 continued

	Log RR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95%Conf. Interval]	
Left Effusion						
Effusion at 2 weeks						
Unilateral Right	-0.186	0.434	-0.43	0.668	-1.038	0.665
Unilateral Left	2.262	0.289	7.82	0.001	1.695	2.829
Bilateral	1.637	0.270	6.06	0.001	1.108	2.167
Missing	-0.308	1.092	-0.28	0.778	-2.448	1.833
Study						
AB I	0.488	0.237	2.06	0.039	0.024	0.953
AB II	0.235	0.265	0.89	0.376	-0.285	0.754
Age	-0.198	0.227	-0.87	0.382	-0.643	0.246
Gender						
Male	0.055	0.210	0.26	0.792	-0.356	0.467
Previous use of antibiotics	0.367	0.236	1.55	0.121	-0.097	0.830
Duration Group						
4-8 weeks	-0.575	0.357	-1.61	0.107	-1.275	0.124
Duration > 8 weeks	0.481	0.295	1.63	0.103	-0.096	1.058
unknown	-0.061	0.303	-0.2	0.840	-0.655	0.533
Season						
Spring	-0.103	0.252	-0.41	0.682	-0.597	0.390
Summer	-0.233	0.302	-0.77	0.442	-0.825	0.360
Fall	-0.094	0.292	-0.32	0.748	-0.665	0.478
_cons	-2.149	0.424	-5.07	0.001	-2.980	-1.318
Bilateral						
Effusion at 2 weeks						
Unilateral Right	1.194	0.279	4.28	0.001	0.647	1.741
Unilateral Left	1.449	0.288	5.04	0.001	0.885	2.013
Bilateral	3.378	0.227	14.9	0.001	2.934	3.822
Missing	2.021	0.504	4.01	0.001	1.033	3.009
Study						
AB I	0.282	0.187	1.5	0.132	-0.085	0.649
AB II	0.118	0.211	0.56	0.575	-0.295	0.531
Age	0.087	0.178	0.49	0.622	-0.261	0.435
Gender						
Male	-0.324	0.165	-1.96	0.050	-0.647	-0.001
Previous use of antibiotics	-0.089	0.184	-0.48	0.628	-0.449	0.271
Duration Group						
4-8 weeks	-0.101	0.273	-0.37	0.710	-0.636	0.433
Duration > 8 weeks	0.519	0.245	2.12	0.034	0.040	0.999
unknown	0.162	0.244	0.66	0.507	-0.316	0.641
Season						
Spring	-0.497	0.200	-2.48	0.013	-0.888	-0.105
Summer	-0.990	0.254	-3.9	0.001	-1.488	-0.493
Fall	-0.087	0.222	-0.39	0.695	-0.523	0.349
_cons	-1.230	0.338	-3.64	0.001	-1.891	-0.568

Table 12 continued

	Log RR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95%Conf. Interval]	
Missing						
Effusion at 2 weeks						
Unilateral Right	0.592	0.558	1.06	0.289	-0.501	1.685
Unilateral Left	0.929	0.542	1.71	0.086	-0.133	1.992
Bilateral	1.461	0.438	3.33	0.001	0.602	2.320
Missing	5.266	0.532	9.89	0.001	4.223	6.310
Study						
AB I	-0.203	0.330	-0.61	0.539	-0.849	0.443
AB II	-0.305	0.395	-0.77	0.441	-1.080	0.470
Age	0.295	0.308	0.96	0.338	-0.309	0.899
Gender						
Male	-0.615	0.287	-2.14	0.032	-1.178	-0.053
Previous use of antibiotics	-0.666	0.327	-2.04	0.042	-1.307	-0.025
Duration Group						
4-8 weeks	-0.308	0.511	-0.6	0.547	-1.309	0.694
Duration > 8 weeks	0.132	0.438	0.3	0.763	-0.727	0.991
unknown	-0.203	0.443	-0.46	0.647	-1.071	0.665
Season						
Spring	-0.240	0.358	-0.67	0.503	-0.942	0.462
Summer	-0.311	0.435	-0.72	0.474	-1.164	0.541
Fall	-0.113	0.401	-0.28	0.777	-0.898	0.672
_cons	-1.817	0.584	-3.11	0.002	-2.962	-0.672

(cat1==No Effusion is reference outcome)

2-4 weeks

Chi square test with df = 16	Previous category of effusion	P < 0.001
Chi square test with df = 8	Study	P = 0.018
Chi square test with df = 4	Gender	P = 0.061
Chi square test with df = 4	Previous use of antibiotic	P = 0.043
Chi square test with df = 12	Season	P = 0.018

4.4 CONTRALATERAL EAR

Table 13 summarizes the observed and expected numbers of subjects who experienced each of the 3 possible outcomes (neither ear clear, unilateral effusion, or both ears clear) at 2 and 4 weeks. The expected counts are derived under the assumption that effusion resolves independently in each ear. Subjects who had one ear or both missing were excluded. The Chi

Square Goodness-of-Fit test used to test our null hypothesis of statistical independence of left and right ears at each timepoint. We reject the null hypothesis of statistical independence at both 2 and 4 weeks in (a) bilateral subjects and (b) all subjects, $p < 0.001$ for both.

Table 13. Observed Versus Expected Counts of Bilateral Subjects Experiencing 1 of 3 Possible Outcomes at Timepoint

a) Bilateral subjects only

	2 weeks			4 weeks		
	Expected Probability	Expected Number of Subjects	Observed Number of Subjects	Expected Probability	Expected Number of Subjects	Observed Number of Subjects
Neither ear clear	0.584	565	660	0.491	468	580
Unilateral	0.361	349	159	0.210	200	177
Both ears clear	0.056	54	149	0.090	85	197

2-Week
 ChiSquare = 287.2
 P < 0.0001

4-Week
 ChiSquare = 174.7
 P < 0.0001

b) All subjects

	2 weeks			4 weeks		
	Expected probability	Expected subjects	Observed Number of subjects	Expected probability	Expected subjects	Observed Number of subjects
Neither ear clear	0.393	526	729	0.385	510	655
Unilateral	0.468	627	357	0.236	312	333
Both ears clear	0.139	187	254	0.144	191	336

2-Week
 ChiSquare = 218.6
 P < 0.0001

4-Week
 ChiSquare = 153.6
 P < 0.0001

Table 14 summarizes the GEE modeling of the prevalence of effusion in each ear at 2 and 4 weeks, using the concurrent effusion status of the other ear as a predictor. Effusion status of a contralateral ear is a significant predictor of effusion in the other ear (OR = 1.44, $p < 0.001$). There is no significant effect of sidedness ($p = 0.86$). Overall, the prevalence of effusion is decreasing over time, OR = .37 for 2 weeks and OR = .29 at 4 weeks, compared to baseline. The estimated intraclass correlation coefficient is $\alpha = 0.19$.

Table 14. GEE Model for Contralateral Ear

Predictor	Log Odds	Semi-robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Status of contralateral ear	0.367	0.097	3.78	0.001	0.177	0.558
2 week	-1.002	0.046	-21.59	0.001	-1.093	-0.911
4 week	-1.238	0.047	-26.09	0.001	-1.331	-1.145
Ear						
Left vs. Right	0.011	0.063	0.18	0.860	-0.112	0.134
_cons	1.501	0.117	12.87	0.001	1.273	1.730

In summary, we have no evidence that prevalence of MEE differs by sidedness of disease at any timepoint. Our investigation of baseline covariates revealed that longer duration of effusion is associated with increased risk of bilateral effusion rather than unilateral effusion. Laterality is an important prognostic factor.

Transitions in effusion status provided information about the within subject changes over time. There was no evidence that transition status of subjects were significantly different based on the sidedness of disease. Baseline covariates were similarly associated with effusion both left and right ears. The previous state of disease has a strong association to the present state of disease. Bilateral OME takes longer to resolve than unilateral OME. At 2 weeks, the rate of no effusion in subjects who had had unilateral OME at baseline was nearly double that of subjects who had entered with bilateral OME (25.4% compared to 14.0%, respectively). Similarly, at 4

weeks, subjects who had entered the study with unilateral OME and continued to experience unilateral effusion at 2 weeks were substantially more likely to have no effusion 4 weeks than subjects who had entered with bilateral disease and continued to experience effusion at 2 weeks (29.3% compared to 10.0%, respectively).

The descriptive analysis also offered an indication of the level of dependence between the ears of each subject. A test of independence was rejected and it was concluded that the outcomes of the two ears are highly dependent. Finally, a GEE model at the ear level revealed that the effusion status of one ear is dependent on the status of the contralateral ear, with an OR of effusion of 1.44 when the contralateral ear has effusion at the same timepoint).

5.0 DISCUSSION

This investigation looked at 3 separate but related clinical trials in aggregate. The D&A trial compared the efficacy of a standard treatment (D/A) to placebo and found no evidence that treatment was effective. The ABI trial was similar to the D&A trial in design but compared an antibiotic (amoxicillin) with and without D/A to placebo and found that the antibiotic was effective at least in the short term in treating OME; D/A had no effect. The ABII compared the efficacy of 2 promising antibiotics to amoxicillin but found no evidence that either was better at treating OME than amoxicillin. We aggregated the various treatments used in these trials into two groups, based upon the effect each had on the outcome of OME. We designated the group of effective medications (amoxicillin, amoxicillin/D/A, and cefaclor) as the treatment and the remaining medications (D/A, E-S, and placebo) as the baseline group.

Our focus on left-right differences associated with prognosis was novel and this analysis has provided considerably more evidence that the bilateral ear represents a much tougher condition than unilateral disease in either ear. We found no evidence that sidedness is a statistically significant prognostic factor in children with OME at any timepoint of the study, either overall or within treatment groups. A high level of dependence between ears was first indicated by the transitions in effusion status. Current effusion status in unilateral subjects is highly dependent upon the effusion status of the originally affected ear. Generally, unilateral disease does not pass from ear to ear without an overall worsening of the subject's condition i.e.,

the subject begins to experience bilateral effusion. In bilateral subjects, improvement to unilateral effusion occurred at similar rates in right and left ears at each timepoint.

The multinomial regression equations provided a way to quantify the role of covariates in unilateral or bilateral expressions of disease. Upper-respiratory tract infection was found to have a pronounced association with bilateral status of effusion at baseline. Duration of effusion prior to entry seems to have been one of the most important covariates on prognosis; however, assignment of subjects to each duration category in the original trials was highly subjective. One would expect that, if OME had a standard course over time, disease would become less severe during the 4-week study; however, subjects who entered with longer duration were more likely to continue experiencing effusion or, in the case of subjects who entered with unilateral effusion, may experience a worsening of their condition. Longer duration of effusion upon entry is associated with increased relative risk of bilateral effusion compared to unilateral disease.

Prevalence offers a cross-sectional description of the data at each timepoint, but it is difficult to assess the behavior of disease over time. Transitional models offer a within subject description of disease. Effusion status of the individual subject is tracked over time and prior status is linked to current effusion status. Transitions allow one to assess the factors related to disease development and resolution. Transitions are better at identifying when a treatment effect took place. In our study, treatment was included in the 4-week prevalence model to account for possibly delayed benefits of medications that were administered for only 2 weeks.

This study detected that certain antibiotics are effective in treating OME, in contrast to many other that have concluded that antibiotics are not effective. Moreover, this study detected a beneficial effect associated with Cefaclor, which is not a finding of the original AB II trial. Our reanalysis reaffirms the importance of variables like laterality and duration of effusion on

prognosis. Our reanalysis using correlated data methods augments the initial findings by further examining sidedness and documenting transitions over time.

A possible limitation of this investigation is that it was a secondary data analysis on an existing dataset. The original trials were not intended to address our specific questions. The first study had a significant number of missing observations in upper-respiratory tract infection status at entry. Because URI proved to be an important baseline covariate, those missing subjects may be important. There may be measurement error in the ascertainment of effusion status, as a subjective criterion (otoscopy) was used as part of the determination of outcome. For example, those subjects found to be effusion-free at 2 weeks and later began experiencing effusion in the ear initially involved may have been due to misclassification, i.e., effusion was present but escaped detection at 2 weeks. Finally, treatments that were not effective were combined with the placebo groups; however, the placebo groups of the 3 original trials were found to be dissimilar.

In conclusion, this investigation has reaffirmed the importance of certain antibiotic treatments and baseline covariates, like laterality and duration of effusion. We used McNemar's test to address aim 1) and found no evidence that left and right ears differ with respect to prevalence rates at 2 or 4 weeks (OR = 1.106 and OR = 0.858, respectively). Similarly, non-significant odds ratios were found when we accounted for treatment arms. For aim 2), transition matrices suggested that OME is a continuous disease process dependent on the subject's previous state. Transitions in outcome of effusion in left and right ears at each timepoint seemed relatively similar in unilateral and bilateral groups. Multinomial regression was used for each of the first 2 objectives to assess baseline covariates associated with prevalence and transitions of effusion status at each time point. We identified statistically significant prognostic factors of OME, including duration of effusion. After model selection, the tests conducted failed to show

any discrepancies in prevalence of OME or in transitions of effusion status attributable to differences in left and right ears. Finally, to address aim 3), we conducted a Chi Square Goodness-Of-Fit test for the data at each timepoint and rejected our stated hypothesis of independence, $p < 0.001$. An ear-level GEE quantified the extent of dependence one ear has relative to the effusion status of the other within each subject. Effusion status of a contralateral ear was found to be a significant predictor of effusion in the other ear (OR = 1.44, $p < 0.001$). There was no significant effect of sidedness ($p = 0.86$) and bilateral disease does not resolve at the rate predicted by unilateral resolution.

APPENDIX A

DATA STRUCTURE

```
insheet using "G:\ab4.csv", comma
(38 vars, 1448 obs)

. g xoccup=occup

. replace xoccup=1 if occup==2 | occup==3
(389 real changes made)
. replace xoccup=2 if occup==4 | occup==5
(310 real changes made)
. replace xoccup=3 if occup==6 | occup==7 | occup==8
(537 real changes made)
. replace xoccup=9 if occup==0
(35 real changes made)
. label variable study "Study"
. label variable rtrt "Treatment"
. label variable gender "Gender"
. label variable xrace "Race"
. label variable xage "Age @ entry"
. label variable durgrp "Duration of OME @ entry"
. label variable xpreab "Antimicrobials rec'd in past 8 wks"
. label variable xhxdx "History of ear disease"
. label variable season "Season @ entry"
. label variable xuril "Upper respiratory infection @ entry"
. label variable xoccup "Occupation of primary wage earner"
. label variable xlat "Laterality of OME at entry"
. label variable sbjom11 "OME at entry visit"
. label variable sbjom12 "OME (subject) at 2 wk visit"
. label variable sbjom14 "OME (subject) at 4 wk visit"
. label variable omelr1 "OME (R ear) at entry visit"
. label variable omell1 "OME (L ear) at entry visit"
. label variable omelr2 "OME (R ear) at 2 wk visit"
. label variable omell2 "OME (L ear) at 2 wk visit"
. label variable omelr4 "OME (R ear) at 4 wk visit"
. label variable omell4 "OME (L ear) at 4 wk visit"
. label variable xhear "Avg hearing (SRT/SAT) @ entry"
. label variable id "ID"
```

```

. label define wssffm 1 "Winter" 2 "Spring" 3 "Summer" 4 "Fall"
. label define occfm 1 "Exec/Sm.bus/Skld" 2 "Clerical/Semiskld" 3
"Welfare/Unempld/Other" ///
> 0 "Unknown" 9 "Unknown"
. drop preab xagegrp race hxdx xlater uril srtrl srtll satl rsatl rsrtrl
rsrtll ///
> avgsrtl hearl attrib_all_la~e occup
. replace rtrt=0 if rtrt==2\
(552 real changes made)
. label define studyfm 1 "D & A" 2 "AB I" 3 "AB II"
. label define meefm 1 "Effusion " 0 "No Effusion"
. label define aomfm 1 "AOM" 0 "No AOM"
. label define agefm 1 "< 2yrs" 0 ">=2yrs"
. label define dur2fm 1 "0-3 wks" 2 "4-8 wks" 3 "> 8 wks" 4 "Unknown"
. label define sexfm 1 "Male" 0 "Female"
. label define latfm 1 "Bilateral" 0 "Unilateral" 9 "Unknown"
. label define racefm 1 "Black" 0 "White"
. label define hxdxfm 1 "History" 0 "No history"
. label define preabfm 1 "Ab rec'd" 0 "No Ab rec'd"
. label define urifm 1 "(+) URI" 0 "(-) URI "
. label define rtrtfm 0 "Placebo" 1 "Amoxicillin" 3 "Amox/D&A" 4 "D&A"
///
> 7 "E-S" 8 "Cefaclor"
. label define hrfm 1 "GE 25db" 0 "LT 25db" 9 "Unknown"
. label values sbjom11 meefm
. label values sbjom12 meefm
. label values sbjom14 meefm
. label values omelr1 meefm
. label values omelr2 meefm
. label values omelr4 meefm
. label values omell1 meefm
. label values omell2 meefm
. label values omell4 meefm
. label values gender sexfm
. label values xrace racefm
. label values xage agefm
. label values season wssffm
. label values xpreab preabfm
. label values xoccup occfm
. label values study studyfm
. label values xhdx hxdxfm
. label values xuril urifm
. label values xlat latfm
. label values xhear hrfm
. label values durgrp dur2fm
. label values rtrt rtrtfm
. describe
Contains data
obs: 1,448
vars: 23
size: 44,888 (95.7% of memory free)

```

```

-----
--
variable name      storage  display  value
                  type    format   label    variable label
-----
--

```

durgrp	byte	%8.0g	dur2fm	Duration of OME @ entry
season	byte	%8.0g	wssffm	Season @ entry
omelr1	byte	%11.0g	meefm	OME (R ear) at entry visit
omell1	byte	%11.0g	meefm	OME (L ear) at entry visit
sbjom1	byte	%11.0g	meefm	OME at entry visit
omelr2	byte	%11.0g	meefm	OME (R ear) at 2 wk visit
omell2	byte	%11.0g	meefm	OME (L ear) at 2 wk visit
sbjom2	byte	%11.0g	meefm	OME (subject) at 2 wk visit
omelr4	byte	%11.0g	meefm	OME (R ear) at 4 wk visit
omell4	byte	%11.0g	meefm	OME (L ear) at 4 wk visit
sbjom4	byte	%11.0g	meefm	OME (subject) at 4 wk visit
rtrt	byte	%11.0g	rtrtfm	Treatment
study	byte	%8.0g	studyfm	Study
gender	byte	%8.0g	sexfm	Gender
xlat	byte	%10.0g	latfm	Laterality of OME at entry
xrace	byte	%8.0g	racefm	Race
xpreab	byte	%11.0g	preabfm	Antimicrobials rec'd in past 8 wks
xage	byte	%8.0g	agefm	Age @ entry
xhxdx	byte	%10.0g	hxdxfm	History of ear disease
xuril	byte	%8.0g	urifm	Upper respiratory infection @ entry
xhear	byte	%8.0g	hrfm	Avg hearing (SRT/SAT) @ entry
id	int	%8.0g		ID
xoccup	float	%21.0g	occfm	Occupation of primary wage earner

--

Sorted by:

Note: dataset has changed since last saved
 . reshape long omelr omell sbjom1, i(id) j(week)
 (note: j = 1 2 4)

Data	wide	->	long
Number of obs.	1448	->	4344
Number of variables	25	->	20
j variable (3 values)		->	week
xij variables:			
	omelr1 omelr2 omelr4	->	omelr
	omell1 omell2 omell4	->	omell
	sbjom1 sbjom2 sbjom4	->	sbjom1

 . replace week=0 if week==1
 (1448 real changes made)
 . label variable omelr "OME (R ear)"
 . label variable omell "OME (L ear)"
 . label variable sbjom1 "OME"
 . label variable week "Week"
 . g cat1=0
 . replace cat1=1 if (omelr==1 & omell==0)
 (548 real changes made)
 . replace cat1=2 if (omelr==0 & omell==1)
 (556 real changes made)
 . replace cat1=3 if (omelr==1 & omell==1)
 (2418 real changes made)
 . replace cat1=4 if (omelr==. | omell==.)

```

(232 real changes made)
. g catlp=cat1[_n-1] if week !=0
(1448 missing values generated)
. g catlp2=cat1[_n-2] if week==4
(2896 missing values generated)
. g catl1=cat1[_n+1] if week<4
(1448 missing values generated)
. label variable cat1 "OME at subject level"
. label define catlab2 0 "No Effusion" 1 "R Effusion" 2 "L Effusion"
3"Bilateral" 4 "Missing"
. label values cat1 catlab2
. label values catlp catlab2
. label values catlp2 catlab2
. label variable catlp "Lag1"
. label variable catlp2 "Lag2"
. label variable catl1 "Lead 1"
. describe
Contains data
  obs:          4,344
  vars:           24
  size:         217,200 (79.3% of memory free)

```

```

-----
--

```

variable name	storage type	display format	value label	variable label
id	int	%8.0g		ID
week	byte	%9.0g		Week
durgrp	byte	%8.0g	dur2fm	Duration of OME @ entry
season	byte	%8.0g	wssffm	Season @ entry
ome1r	byte	%11.0g	meefm	OME (R ear)
ome1l	byte	%11.0g	meefm	OME (L ear)
sbjom1	byte	%11.0g	meefm	OME
rtrt	byte	%11.0g	rtrtfm	Treatment
study	byte	%8.0g	studyfm	Study
gender	byte	%8.0g	sexfm	Gender
xlat	byte	%10.0g	latfm	Laterality of OME at entry
xrace	byte	%8.0g	racefm	Race
xpreab	byte	%11.0g	preabfm	Antimicrobials rec'd in past 8 wks
xage	byte	%8.0g	agefm	Age @ entry
xhxdx	byte	%10.0g	hxdxfm	History of ear disease
xuril	byte	%8.0g	urifm	Upper respiratory infection @ entry
xhear	byte	%8.0g	hrfm	Avg hearing (SRT/SAT) @ entry
xoccup	float	%21.0g	occfm	Occupation of primary wage earner
trt	float	%24.0g	trt2fm	Treatment
xlat2	float	%12.0g	xlatfm2	
cat1	float	%11.0g	catlab2	OME at subject level
catlp	float	%11.0g	catlab2	Lag1
catlp2	float	%11.0g	catlab2	Lag2
catl1	float	%9.0g		Lead 1

```

-----
--

```

Sorted by: id

```

Note: dataset has changed since last saved
. g omele1=omelr
(227 missing values generated)

. g omele2=omell
(228 missing values generated)

. save "G:\ab4", replace
. reshape long omele, i(id week) j(ear)
(note: j = 1 2)

```

```

Data                                wide  ->  long
-----
Number of obs.                      4344  ->  8688
Number of variables                   26   ->   26
j variable (2 values)                ->  ear
xij variables:
                                omele1 omele2  ->  omele
-----

```

```

. list id week omele ear omelr omell in 1/12
. label variable omele "OME of ear"
. label variable ear "Ear"
. label define earlab 1 "Right" 2 "Left"
. label value omele meefm
. label value ear earlab

```

```

. * Confirm treatment
. iis id

. tis week

```

```

. xi:xtgee omele i.rtrt i.week, family(binomial) corr(exch) robust
i.rtrt          _Irtrt_0-8          (naturally coded; _Irtrt_0 omitted)
i.week          _Iweek_0-4          (naturally coded; _Iweek_0 omitted)

```

```

Iteration 1: tolerance = .04508525
Iteration 2: tolerance = .00035624
Iteration 3: tolerance = .00002386
Iteration 4: tolerance = 5.003e-07

```

```

GEE population-averaged model
Group variable:          id          Number of obs      =      8233
Link:                   logit        Number of groups   =      1448
Family:                 binomial      Obs per group: min    2
Correlation:           exchangeable   avg=                 5.7
                                                max                   6
Scale parameter:       1              Wald chi2(7)        =      560.15
                                                Prob > chi2          =      0.0000

```

Std. Err. adjusted for clustering on id)

```

-----
           |           Semi-robust
           |           Coef.   Std. Err.   z   P>|z|   [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
_ Irtrt_1 |   - .528186   .1093753   -4.83   0.000   - .7425576   - .3138143
_ Irtrt_3 |   - .5068431   .127868   -3.96   0.000   - .7574598   - .2562264
_ Irtrt_4 |   - .1383911   .1077881   -1.28   0.199   - .3496518   .0728696

```

_Irtrt_7		-.22091	.1798446	-1.23	0.219	-.5733989	.1315789
_Irtrt_8		-.4025645	.1809581	-2.22	0.026	.7572358	-.0478932
_Iweek_2		-1.066218	.0559656	-19.05	0.000	-1.175909	-.9565273
_Iweek_4		-1.320223	.057906	-22.80	0.000	1.433717	-1.20673
_cons		2.027485	.0757413	26.77	0.000	1.879035	2.175935

```
. test _Irtrt_1=_Irtrt_3
```

```
( 1)  _Irtrt_1 - _Irtrt_3 = 0
```

```
      chi2( 1) =    0.02
      Prob > chi2 =    0.8775
```

```
. test _Irtrt_8=_Irtrt_1
```

```
( 1)  - _Irtrt_1 + _Irtrt_8 = 0
```

```
      chi2( 1) =    0.44
      Prob > chi2 =    0.5055
```

```
. g trt=rtrt
```

```
. replace trt=1 if rtrt==3
(1044 real changes made)
```

```
. replace trt=1 if rtrt==8
(498 real changes made)
```

```
. replace trt=0 if rtrt==4 | rtrt==7
(2340 real changes made)
```

```
.
. label variable trt "combined treatment"
```

```
. label define trtlab 0 "placebo/D&A/E-S" 1 "amoxicillin/amoxicillin and
D&A/Cefaclor"
. label value trt trtlab
. save "G:\ab4treatment", replace
file G:\ab4treatment.dta saved
```

APPENDIX B

CODE FOR DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS AND MODELING

B.1 DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

```
. use "G:\ab4"  
. g trt=rtrt  
. replace trt=1 if rtrt==3  
(1044 real changes made)  
. replace trt=1 if rtrt==8  
(498 real changes made)  
. replace trt=0 if rtrt==4 | rtrt==7  
(2340 real changes made)  
. label variable trt "combined treatment"  
  
. label define trtlab 0 "placebo/D&A/E-S" 1 "amoxicillin/amoxicillin and  
D&A/Cefaclor"  
. label value trt trtlab  
. iis id  
. tis week  
. *Prevalence table  
. tab cat1 if week==0
```

OME at subject level	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
R Effusion	202	13.95	13.95
L Effusion	212	14.64	28.59
Bilateral	1,034	71.41	100.00
Total	1,448	100.00	

```
. sort xlat xlat2  
. by xlat: tab week cat1, row
```

```
-----  
-> xlat = Unilateral
```

```

+-----+
| Key   |
+-----+
|       |
| frequency |
| row percentage |
+-----+

```

Week	OME at subject level					Total
	No Effusi	R Effusio	L Effusio	Bilateral	Missing	
0	0	202	212	0	0	414
	0.00	48.79	51.21	0.00	0.00	100.00
2	105	104	94	69	42	414
	25.36	25.12	22.71	16.67	10.14	100.00
4	139	72	84	75	44	414
	33.57	17.39	20.29	18.12	10.63	100.00
Total	244	378	390	144	86	1,242
	19.65	30.43	31.40	11.59	6.92	100.00

-----> xlat = Bilateral

```

+-----+
| Key   |
+-----+
|       |
| frequency |
| row percentage |
+-----+

```

Week	OME at subject level					Total
	No Effusi	R Effusio	L Effusio	Bilateral	Missing	
0	0	0	0	1,034	0	1,034
	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
2	149	84	75	660	66	1,034
	14.41	8.12	7.25	63.83	6.38	100.00
4	197	86	91	580	80	1,034
	19.05	8.32	8.80	56.09	7.74	100.00
Total	346	170	166	2,274	146	3,102
	11.15	5.48	5.35	73.31	4.71	100.00

```

. sort xlat2
. by xlat2: tab week cat1 if xlat==0, row

```

-----> xlat2 = Unilateral R

```

+-----+
| Key   |
+-----+
|       |
| frequency |
| row percentage |
+-----+

```

+-----+

Week	OME at subject level					Total
	No Effusi	R Effusio	L Effusio	Bilateral	Missing	
0	0 0.00	202 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	202 100.00
2	49 24.26	99 49.01	5 2.48	30 14.85	19 9.41	202 100.00
4	71 35.15	67 33.17	7 3.47	37 18.32	20 9.90	202 100.00
Total	120 19.80	368 60.73	12 1.98	67 11.06	39 6.44	606 100.00

-> xlat2 = Unilateral L

Key
frequency
row percentage

Week	OME at subject level					Total
	No Effusi	R Effusio	L Effusio	Bilateral	Missing	
0	0 0.00	0 0.00	212 100.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	212 100.00
2	56 26.42	5 2.36	89 41.98	39 18.40	23 10.85	212 100.00
4	68 32.08	5 2.36	77 36.32	38 17.92	24 11.32	212 100.00
Total	124 19.50	10 1.57	378 59.43	77 12.11	47 7.39	636 100.00

-> xlat2 = Bilateral
no observations

. sort trt xlat

. by trt: tab cat1 if week==0

-> trt = placebo/D&A/E-S

OME at subject level	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
----------------------	-------	---------	------

R Effusion	128	13.59	13.59
L Effusion	131	13.91	27.49
Bilateral	683	72.51	100.00
Total	942	100.00	

-> trt = amoxicillin/amoxicillin and D&A/Cefaclor

OME at subject level	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
R Effusion	74	14.62	14.62
L Effusion	81	16.01	30.63
Bilateral	351	69.37	100.00
Total	506	100.00	

. by trt xlat: tab week cat1, row

-----> trt = placebo/D&A/E-S, xlat = Unilateral

Key
frequency
row percentage

Week	OME at subject level				Missing	Total
	No Effusi	R Effusio	L Effusio	Bilateral		
0	0 0.00	128 49.42	131 50.58	0 0.00	0 0.00	259 100.00
2	53 20.46	74 28.57	59 22.78	48 18.53	25 9.65	259 100.00
4	80 30.89	49 18.92	51 19.69	53 20.46	26 10.04	259 100.00
Total	133 17.12	251 32.30	241 31.02	101 13.00	51 6.56	777 100.00

-----> trt = placebo/D&A/E-S, xlat = Bilateral

Key
frequency
row percentage

```

+-----+

```

Week	OME at subject level					Missing	Total
	No Effusi	R Effusio	L Effusio	Bilateral			
0	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	683 100.00	0 0.00	683 100.00	
2	71 10.40	46 6.73	53 7.76	465 68.08	48 7.03	683 100.00	
4	113 16.54	59 8.64	51 7.47	401 58.71	59 8.64	683 100.00	
Total	184 8.98	105 5.12	104 5.08	1,549 75.60	107 5.22	2,049 100.00	

```

-----> trt = amoxicillin/amoxicillin and D&A/Cefaclor, xlat = Unilateral

```

```

+-----+
| Key |
+-----+
| frequency |
| row percentage |
+-----+

```

Week	OME at subject level					Missing	Total
	No Effusi	R Effusio	L Effusio	Bilateral			
0	0 0.00	74 47.74	81 52.26	0 0.00	0 0.00	155 100.00	
2	52 33.55	30 19.35	35 22.58	21 13.55	17 10.97	155 100.00	
4	59 38.06	23 14.84	33 21.29	22 14.19	18 11.61	155 100.00	
Total	111 23.87	127 27.31	149 32.04	43 9.25	35 7.53	465 100.00	

```

-> trt = amoxicillin/amoxicillin and D&A/Cefaclor, xlat = Bilateral

```

```

+-----+
| Key |
+-----+
| frequency |
| row percentage |
+-----+

```

Week	OME at subject level					Missing	Total
	No Effusi	R Effusio	L Effusio	Bilateral			
0	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	351 100.00	0 0.00	351 100.00	

2	78	38	22	195	18	351
	22.22	10.83	6.27	55.56	5.13	100.00
4	84	27	40	179	21	351
	23.93	7.69	11.40	51.00	5.98	100.00
Total	162	65	62	725	39	1,053
	15.38	6.17	5.89	68.85	3.70	100.00

. sort trt xlat2

. by trt xlat2: tab week cat1 if xlat==0, row

 -> trt = placebo/D&A/E-S, xlat2 = Unilateral R

Key
frequency
row percentage

Week	OME at subject level					Missing	Total
	No Effusi	R Effusio	L Effusio	Bilateral			
0	0	128	0	0	0	128	
	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	
2	27	69	3	19	10	128	
	21.09	53.91	2.34	14.84	7.81	100.00	
4	41	48	2	26	11	128	
	32.03	37.50	1.56	20.31	8.59	100.00	
Total	68	245	5	45	21	384	
	17.71	63.80	1.30	11.72	5.47	100.00	

-----> trt = placebo/D&A/E-S, xlat2 = Unilateral L

Key
frequency
row percentage

Week	OME at subject level					Missing	Total
	No Effusi	R Effusio	L Effusio	Bilateral			
0	0	0	131	0	0	131	
	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	
2	26	5	56	29	15	131	

	19.85	3.82	42.75	22.14	11.45	100.00
4	39	1	49	27	15	131
	29.77	0.76	37.40	20.61	11.45	100.00
Total	65	6	236	56	30	393
	16.54	1.53	60.05	14.25	7.63	100.00

-> trt = placebo/D&A/E-S, xlat2 = Bilateral
no observations

-> trt = amoxicillin/amoxicillin and D&A/Cefaclor, xlat2 = Unilateral R

Key
frequency
row percentage

Week	OME at subject level					Missing	Total
	No Effusi	R Effusio	L Effusio	Bilateral			
0	0	74	0	0	0	74	
	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	
2	22	30	2	11	9	74	
	29.73	40.54	2.70	14.86	12.16	100.00	
4	30	19	5	11	9	74	
	40.54	25.68	6.76	14.86	12.16	100.00	
Total	52	123	7	22	18	222	
	23.42	55.41	3.15	9.91	8.11	100.00	

-> trt = amoxicillin/amoxicillin and D&A/Cefaclor, xlat2 = Unilateral L

Key
frequency
row percentage

Week	OME at subject level				Missing	Total
	No Effusi	R Effusio	L Effusio	Bilateral		
0	0	0	81	0	0	81
	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
2	30	0	33	10	8	81
	37.04	0.00	40.74	12.35	9.88	100.00
4	29	4	28	11	9	81
	35.80	4.94	34.57	13.58	11.11	100.00

Total	59	4	142	21	17	243
	24.28	1.65	58.44	8.64	7.00	100.00

-> trt = amoxicillin/amoxicillin and D&A/Cefaclor, xlat2 = Bilateral
 no observations

.
 . * McNemar's test for UL vs. UR by laterality groups
 . mcc omelr omell if week==2 & xlat==0

Cases	Controls		Total
	Exposed	Unexposed	
Exposed	69	104	173
Unexposed	94	105	199
Total	163	209	372

McNemar's chi2(1) = 0.51 Prob > chi2 = 0.4773
 Exact McNemar significance probability = 0.5225

Proportion with factor

Cases	.4650538		
Controls	.438172	[95% Conf. Interval]	
difference	.0268817	-.0498936	.103657
ratio	1.06135	.9006011	1.25079
rel. diff.	.0478469	-.0809151	.1766089
odds ratio	1.106383	.8289819	1.478253 (exact)

. mcc omelr omell if week==4 & xlat==0

Cases	Controls		Total
	Exposed	Unexposed	
Exposed	75	72	147
Unexposed	84	139	223
Total	159	211	370

McNemar's chi2(1) = 0.92 Prob > chi2 = 0.3367
 Exact McNemar significance probability = 0.3785

Proportion with factor

Cases	.3972973		
Controls	.4297297	[95% Conf. Interval]	
difference	-.0324324	-.1012146	.0363497
ratio	.9245283	.7877343	1.085077
rel. diff.	-.056872	-.1761442	.0624001
odds ratio	.8571429	.6168404	1.188452 (exact)

```
. mcc omelr omell if week==2 & xlat==1
```

Cases	Controls		Total
	Exposed	Unexposed	
Exposed	660	84	744
Unexposed	75	149	224
Total	735	233	968

```
McNemar's chi2(1) = 0.51 Prob > chi2 = 0.4754
Exact McNemar significance probability = 0.5259
```

```
Proportion with factor
```

Cases	.768595			
Controls	.7592975	[95% Conf. Interval]		
difference	.0092975	-.01726	.0358551	
ratio	1.012245	.978974	1.046647	
rel. diff.	.0386266	-.0653742	.1426274	
odds ratio	1.12	.8105131	1.550102	(exact)

```
. mcc omelr omell if week==4 & xlat==1
```

Cases	Controls		Total
	Exposed	Unexposed	
Exposed	580	86	666
Unexposed	91	197	288
Total	671	283	954

```
McNemar's chi2(1) = 0.14 Prob > chi2 = 0.7070
Exact McNemar significance probability = 0.7638
```

```
Proportion with factor
```

Cases	.6981132			
Controls	.7033543	[95% Conf. Interval]		
difference	-.0052411	-.0336202	.023138	
ratio	.9925484	.954578	1.032029	
rel. diff.	-.0176678	-.1106183	.0752826	
odds ratio	.9450549	.6955118	1.283234	(exact)

```
. mcc omelr omell if week==2 & trt==0 & xlat==0
```

Cases	Controls		Total
	Exposed	Unexposed	
Exposed	48	74	122
Unexposed	59	53	112
Total	107	127	234

McNemar's chi2(1) = 1.69 Prob > chi2 = 0.1934
 Exact McNemar significance probability = 0.2246

Proportion with factor

Cases	.5213675			
Controls	.457265	[95% Conf. Interval]		
	-----	-----		
difference	.0641026	-.0364169	.164622	
ratio	1.140187	.9355298	1.389615	
rel. diff.	.1181102	-.0490286	.2852491	
odds ratio	1.254237	.8788323	1.796893	(exact)

. mcc omelr omell if week==2 & trt==1 & xlat==0

Cases	Controls		Total
	Exposed	Unexposed	
Exposed	21	30	51
Unexposed	35	52	87
Total	56	82	138

McNemar's chi2(1) = 0.38 Prob > chi2 = 0.5351
 Exact McNemar significance probability = 0.6201

Proportion with factor

Cases	.3695652			
Controls	.4057971	[95% Conf. Interval]		
	-----	-----		
difference	-.0362319	-.1578239	.0853601	
ratio	.9107143	.6775929	1.22404	
rel. diff.	-.0609756	-.2594679	.1375167	
odds ratio	.8571429	.5083432	1.437092	(exact)

. mcc omelr omell if week==4 & trt==0 & xlat==0

Cases	Controls		Total
	Exposed	Unexposed	
Exposed	53	49	102
Unexposed	51	80	131
Total	104	129	233

McNemar's chi2(1) = 0.04 Prob > chi2 = 0.8415
 Exact McNemar significance probability = 0.9204

Proportion with factor

Cases	.4377682			
Controls	.4463519	[95% Conf. Interval]		
	-----	-----		
difference	-.0085837	-.0969869	.0798196	
ratio	.9807692	.8108154	1.186347	
rel. diff.	-.0155039	-.1686123	.1376046	

odds ratio .9607843 .6357086 1.450762 (exact)

. mcc omelr omell if week==4 & trt==1 & xlat==0

Cases	Controls		Total
	Exposed	Unexposed	
Exposed	22	23	45
Unexposed	33	59	92
Total	55	82	137

McNemar's chi2(1) = 1.79 Prob > chi2 = 0.1814
 Exact McNemar significance probability = 0.2288

Proportion with factor

Cases	.3284672			
Controls	.4014599	[95% Conf. Interval]		
difference	-.0729927	-.1866506	.0406652	
ratio	.8181818	.6092729	1.098722	
rel. diff.	-.1219512	-.3114102	.0675078	
odds ratio	.6969697	.3907655	1.223384	(exact)

. * transition matrix
 . xttrans cat1 if week<4, freq

OME at subject level	OME at subject level					Total
	0	1	2	3	4	
1	49 24.26	99 49.01	5 2.48	30 14.85	19 9.41	202 100.00
2	56 26.42	5 2.36	89 41.98	39 18.40	23 10.85	212 100.00
3	149 14.41	84 8.12	75 7.25	660 63.83	66 6.38	1,034 100.00
Total	254 17.54	188 12.98	169 11.67	729 50.35	108 7.46	1,448 00.00

. xttrans cat1 if week>0, freq

OME at subject level	OME at subject level					Total
	0	1	2	3	4	
0	157 61.81	21 8.27	29 11.42	38 14.96	9 3.54	254 00.00
1	54 28.72	77 40.96	8 4.26	43 22.87	6 3.19	188 100.00

2	44	6	69	43	7	169
	26.04	3.55	40.83	25.44	4.14	100.00
3	74	51	68	517	19	729
	10.15	7.00	9.33	70.92	2.61	100.00
4	7	3	1	14	83	108
	6.48	2.78	0.93	12.96	76.85	100.00
Total	336	158	175	655	124	1,448
	23.20	10.91	12.09	45.23	8.56	100.00

. sort xlat2

. by xlat2: xttrans cat1 if week>0, freq

-> xlat2 = Unilateral R

OME at subject level	OME at subject level					Total
	0	1	2	3	4	
0	36	6	1	5	1	49
	73.47	12.24	2.04	10.20	2.04	100.00
1	29	52	3	13	2	99
	29.29	52.53	3.03	13.13	2.02	100.00
2	4	0	1	0	0	5
	80.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
3	2	6	2	18	2	30
	6.67	20.00	6.67	60.00	6.67	100.00
4	0	3	0	1	15	19
	0.00	15.79	0.00	5.26	78.95	100.00
Total	71	67	7	37	20	202
	35.15	33.17	3.47	18.32	9.90	100.00

-> xlat2 = Unilateral L

OME at subject level	OME at subject level					Total
	0	1	2	3	4	
0	34	3	14	3	2	56
	60.71	5.36	25.00	5.36	3.57	100.00
1	3	0	1	1	0	5
	60.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	100.00
2	22	1	53	10	3	89
	24.72	1.12	59.55	11.24	3.37	100.00

3	5	1	9	24	0	39
	12.82	2.56	23.08	61.54	0.00	100.00
4	4	0	0	0	19	23
	17.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.61	100.00
Total	68	5	77	38	24	212
	32.08	2.36	36.32	17.92	11.32	100.00

-> xlat2 = Bilateral

OME at subject level	OME at subject level					Total
	0	1	2	3	4	
0	87	12	14	30	6	149
	58.39	8.05	9.40	20.13	4.03	100.00
1	22	25	4	29	4	84
	26.19	29.76	4.76	34.52	4.76	100.00
2	18	5	15	33	4	75
	24.00	6.67	20.00	44.00	5.33	100.00
3	67	44	57	475	17	660
	10.15	6.67	8.64	71.97	2.58	100.00
4	3	0	1	13	49	66
	4.55	0.00	1.52	19.70	74.24	100.00
Total	197	86	91	580	80	1,034
	19.05	8.32	8.80	56.09	7.74	100.00

B.2 MODELING

```
. * Baseline
. xi: mlogit cat1 i.study i.trt xage gender xrace i.xoccup xpreab xuril
i.durgrp xhxdx i.season if week==0, baseoutcome(1)
i.study      _Istudy_1-3      (naturally coded; _Istudy_1 omitted)
i.trt        _Itrt_0-1        (naturally coded; _Itrt_0 omitted)
i.xoccup     _Ixoccup_1-9     (naturally coded; _Ixoccup_1 omitted)
i.durgrp     _Idurgrp_1-4     (naturally coded; _Idurgrp_1 omitted)
i.season     _Iseason_1-4     (naturally coded; _Iseason_1 omitted)
```

```
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1010.9842
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -981.12635
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -980.34357
Iteration 3: log likelihood = -980.34207
Iteration 4: log likelihood = -980.34207
```

Multinomial logistic regression

Number of obs = 1278
 LR chi2(36) = 61.28
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0054
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0303

Log likelihood = -980.34207

cat1	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	

L Effusion						
_Istudy_2	-.3266058	.3173157	-1.03	0.303	-.9485332 .2953217	
_Istudy_3	-.4199986	.3357981	-1.25	0.211	-1.078151 .2381536	
_Itrt_1	.3094779	.2800395	1.11	0.269	-.2393895 .8583453	
xage	-.0417201	.2341626	-0.18	0.859	-.5006703 .4172301	
gender	-.0734806	.2197366	-0.33	0.738	-.5041564 .3571953	
xrace	.065982	.2589511	0.25	0.799	-.4415528 .5735168	
_Ixoccup_2	-.2479343	.2936802	-0.84	0.399	-.8235369 .3276684	
_Ixoccup_3	-.2878265	.2540586	-1.13	0.257	-.7857723 .2101193	
_Ixoccup_9	.4099274	.8976054	0.46	0.648	-1.349347 2.169202	
xpreab	.2124063	.2624547	0.81	0.418	-.3019955 .7268081	
xuril	-.3136263	.266827	-1.18	0.240	-.8365976 .2093449	
_Idurgrp_2	.1530066	.3398378	0.45	0.653	-.5130632 .8190764	
_Idurgrp_3	.2940532	.3127314	0.94	0.347	-.3188891 .9069956	
_Idurgrp_4	.1922431	.3194989	0.60	0.547	-.4339632 .8184494	
xhxdx	.0133962	.3886291	0.03	0.973	-.7483028 .7750951	
_Iseason_2	-.113553	.259654	-0.44	0.662	-.6224655 .3953596	
_Iseason_3	-.2747156	.3242709	-0.85	0.397	-.9102749 .3608438	
_Iseason_4	-.0763674	.3159946	-0.24	0.809	-.6957053 .5429706	
_cons	.1213716	.5007615	0.24	0.808	-.8601028 1.102846	

Bilateral						
_Istudy_2	-.1295532	.2408803	-0.54	0.591	-.60167 .3425635	
_Istudy_3	.0833641	.2530736	0.33	0.742	-.4126511 .5793793	
_Itrt_1	-.0439525	.2107678	-0.21	0.835	-.4570498 .3691448	
xage	-.0867264	.1830157	-0.47	0.636	-.4454306 .2719779	
gender	-.1142711	.1714972	-0.67	0.505	-.4503994 .2218572	
xrace	-.0899433	.2032854	-0.44	0.658	-.4883752 .3084887	
_Ixoccup_2	.1143291	.2264667	0.50	0.614	-.3295376 .5581957	
_Ixoccup_3	-.0025196	.1994098	-0.01	0.990	-.3933556 .3883163	
_Ixoccup_9	-.706426	.8508732	-0.83	0.406	-2.374107 .9612547	
xpreab	-.1178181	.2005835	-0.59	0.557	-.5109545 .2753183	
xuril	.438241	.1967711	2.23	0.026	.0525767 .8239053	
_Idurgrp_2	.0785698	.2696718	0.29	0.771	-.4499772 .6071167	
_Idurgrp_3	.7412059	.2439157	3.04	0.002	.2631399 1.219272	
_Idurgrp_4	.5591364	.2452774	2.28	0.023	.0784014 1.039871	
xhxdx	-.3111074	.2929866	-1.06	0.288	-.8853507 .2631358	
_Iseason_2	-.0286123	.2036574	-0.14	0.888	-.4277735 .370549	
_Iseason_3	-.3849488	.2520488	-1.53	0.127	-.8789554 .1090578	
_Iseason_4	.048414	.2447397	0.20	0.843	-.431267 .528095	
_cons	1.639332	.3836166	4.27	0.000	.8874568 2.391206	

(cat1==R Effusion is the base outcome)

. testparm _Istudy*

```

( 1) [L Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
( 2) [Bilateral]_Istudy_2 = 0
( 3) [L Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
( 4) [Bilateral]_Istudy_3 = 0

      chi2( 4) =      4.56
Prob > chi2 =      0.3360

. testparm _Itrt*

( 1) [L Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 2) [Bilateral]_Itrt_1 = 0

      chi2( 2) =      2.49
Prob > chi2 =      0.2880

. testparm xage

( 1) [L Effusion]xage = 0
( 2) [Bilateral]xage = 0

      chi2( 2) =      0.25
Prob > chi2 =      0.8829

. testparm gender

( 1) [L Effusion]gender = 0
( 2) [Bilateral]gender = 0

      chi2( 2) =      0.46
Prob > chi2 =      0.7951

. testparm xrace

( 1) [L Effusion]xrace = 0
( 2) [Bilateral]xrace = 0

      chi2( 2) =      0.67
Prob > chi2 =      0.7137

. testparm _Ixoccup*

( 1) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 2) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 3) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 4) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 5) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
( 6) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_9 = 0

      chi2( 6) =      7.12
Prob > chi2 =      0.3098

. testparm xpreab

( 1) [L Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 2) [Bilateral]xpreab = 0

```

```

        chi2( 2) =    2.70
        Prob > chi2 =    0.2589

. testparm xuril

( 1)  [L Effusion]xuril = 0
( 2)  [Bilateral]xuril = 0

        chi2( 2) =   15.71
        Prob > chi2 =    0.0004

. testparm _Idurgrp*

( 1)  [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 2)  [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 3)  [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 4)  [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 5)  [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
( 6)  [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_4 = 0

        chi2( 6) =   16.35
        Prob > chi2 =    0.0120

. testparm xhx dx

( 1)  [L Effusion]xhx dx = 0
( 2)  [Bilateral]xhx dx = 0

        chi2( 2) =    2.01
        Prob > chi2 =    0.3667

. testparm _Iseason*

( 1)  [L Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 2)  [Bilateral]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 3)  [L Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 4)  [Bilateral]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 5)  [L Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
( 6)  [Bilateral]_Iseason_4 = 0

        chi2( 6) =    3.37
        Prob > chi2 =    0.7618

.
. xi: mlogit cat1 xuril i.durgrp if week==0, baseoutcome(1)
i.durgrp          _Idurgrp_1-4          (naturally coded; _Idurgrp_1 omitted)

Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -1021.1356
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -1003.4503
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -1003.2452
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -1003.2451

Multinomial logistic regression          Number of obs   =    1289
                                          LR chi2(8)      =    35.78
                                          Prob > chi2     =    0.0000
Log likelihood = -1003.2451              Pseudo R2      =    0.0175

```

cat1	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	

-						
L Effusion						
xuril	-.2384627	.2610409	-0.91	0.361	-.7500934	.273168
_Idurgrp_2	.218595	.3320431	0.66	0.510	-.4321976	.8693876
_Idurgrp_3	.3496523	.3038706	1.15	0.250	-.2459232	.9452278
_Idurgrp_4	.1349241	.2988336	0.45	0.652	-.450779	.7206273
_cons	-.1308602	.2400394	-0.55	0.586	-.6013287	.3396083

Bilateral						
xuril	.4838889	.1930911	2.51	0.012	.1054372	.8623406
_Idurgrp_2	.0662502	.262331	0.25	0.801	-.4479091	.5804094
_Idurgrp_3	.7363836	.2368323	3.11	0.002	.2722008	1.200566
_Idurgrp_4	.6058358	.2292334	2.64	0.008	.1565467	1.055125
_cons	1.05003	.1867319	5.62	0.000	.6840426	1.416018

(cat1=R Effusion is the base outcome)

. testparm xuril

(1) [L Effusion]xuril = 0
(2) [Bilateral]xuril = 0

chi2(2) = 16.64
Prob > chi2 = 0.0002

. testparm _Idurgrp*

(1) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
(2) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
(3) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
(4) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
(5) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(6) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_4 = 0

chi2(6) = 20.50
Prob > chi2 = 0.0023

. mlogit, rrr

Multinomial logistic regression	Number of obs	=	1289
	LR chi2(8)	=	35.78
	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log likelihood = -1003.2451	Pseudo R2	=	0.0175

cat1	RRR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	

L Effusion						
xuril	.7878381	.205658	-0.91	0.361	.4723224	1.314121
_Idurgrp_2	1.244327	.4131703	0.66	0.510	.6490811	2.38545
_Idurgrp_3	1.418574	.4310631	1.15	0.250	.7819823	2.5734

_Idurgrp_4		1.14445	.3420001	0.45	0.652	.6371316	2.055722

Bilateral							
xuril		1.622371	.3132656	2.51	0.012	1.111196	2.368698
_Idurgrp_2		1.068494	.2802991	0.25	0.801	.6389627	1.78677
_Idurgrp_3		2.088369	.4945934	3.11	0.002	1.312851	3.321998
_Idurgrp_4		1.832783	.4201352	2.64	0.008	1.169465	2.872334

(cat1==R Effusion is the base outcome)

. test ["L Effusion"]

(1) [L Effusion]xuril = 0
(2) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
(3) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
(4) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0

 chi2(4) = 2.30
 Prob > chi2 = 0.6809

. test ["Bilateral"]

(1) [Bilateral]xuril = 0
(2) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
(3) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
(4) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_4 = 0

 chi2(4) = 19.54
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0006

. test ["Bilateral"="L Effusion"]

(1) - [L Effusion]xuril + [Bilateral]xuril = 0
(2) - [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 + [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
(3) - [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 + [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
(4) - [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 + [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_4 = 0

 chi2(4) = 20.06
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0005

. * 2 week prevalance

```
. xi: mlogit cat1 i.study i.trt xage gender xrace i.xoccup xpreab xuril
i.durgrp xhxdx i.season if week==2, baseoutcome(0)
i.study      _Istudy_1-3      (naturally coded; _Istudy_1 omitted)
i.trt        _Itrt_0-1        (naturally coded; _Itrt_0 omitted)
i.xoccup     _Ixoccup_1-9     (naturally coded; _Ixoccup_1 omitted)
i.durgrp     _Idurgrp_1-4     (naturally coded; _Idurgrp_1 omitted)
i.season     _Iseason_1-4     (naturally coded; _Iseason_1 omitted)
```

```
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1746.2784
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -1677.9654
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -1676.1854
Iteration 3: log likelihood = -1676.1805
Iteration 4: log likelihood = -1676.1805
```

Multinomial logistic regression

Number of obs = 1278
 LR chi2(72) = 140.20
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0401

Log likelihood = -1676.1805

cat1	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
R Effusion						
_Istudy_2	-.2666786	.3168154	-0.84	0.400	-.8876255 .3542682	
_Istudy_3	-.3163391	.3268568	-0.97	0.333	-.9569667 .3242884	
_Itrt_1	-.3516485	.270001	-1.30	0.193	-.8808407 .1775438	
xage	-.1436523	.2305428	-0.62	0.533	-.595508 .3082034	
gender	-.1139956	.2131241	-0.53	0.593	-.5317111 .30372	
xrace	-.2134859	.2559894	-0.83	0.404	-.7152158 .2882441	
_Ixoccup_2	-.4677047	.2839918	-1.65	0.100	-1.024318 .088909	
_Ixoccup_3	.2615856	.2476344	1.06	0.291	-.2237689 .74694	
_Ixoccup_9	.4422744	.9494211	0.47	0.641	-1.418557 2.303105	
xpreab	-.2180859	.2472626	-0.88	0.378	-.7027116 .2665398	
xuril	.0202813	.2382512	0.09	0.932	-.4466824 .487245	
_Idurgrp_2	.7943135	.3453359	2.30	0.021	.1174677 1.471159	
_Idurgrp_3	.8910571	.3120621	2.86	0.004	.2794266 1.502688	
_Idurgrp_4	.201098	.3135255	0.64	0.521	-.4134008 .8155967	
xhxdx	-.4727423	.3442505	-1.37	0.170	-1.147461 .2019763	
_Iseason_2	.0701368	.2520713	0.28	0.781	-.4239138 .5641874	
_Iseason_3	.1949751	.3155931	0.62	0.537	-.4235761 .8135262	
_Iseason_4	.1714658	.3032769	0.57	0.572	-.4229461 .7658777	
_cons	.2211369	.4640584	0.48	0.634	-.6884009 1.130675	
L Effusion						
_Istudy_2	-.4086945	.3315987	-1.23	0.218	-1.058616 .2412269	
_Istudy_3	-.2562349	.3336171	-0.77	0.442	-.9101124 .3976426	
_Itrt_1	-.3701104	.2812888	-1.32	0.188	-.9214263 .1812055	
xage	-.0737871	.2389289	-0.31	0.757	-.5420792 .394505	
gender	-.2888404	.2200343	-1.31	0.189	-.7200997 .1424189	
xrace	-.1397552	.2658701	-0.53	0.599	-.660851 .3813407	
_Ixoccup_2	-.5060425	.3027308	-1.67	0.095	-1.099384 .0872989	
_Ixoccup_3	.3520906	.2568772	1.37	0.170	-.1513794 .8555605	
_Ixoccup_9	.2731664	1.034307	0.26	0.792	-1.754039 2.300371	
xpreab	-.0688955	.2599732	-0.27	0.791	-.5784335 .4406426	
xuril	-.4288336	.2683466	-1.60	0.110	-.9547832 .097116	
_Idurgrp_2	.6459045	.3551781	1.82	0.069	-.0502319 1.342041	
_Idurgrp_3	.642293	.3240168	1.98	0.047	.0072318 1.277354	
_Idurgrp_4	.2195487	.3198733	0.69	0.492	-.4073915 .8464889	
xhxdx	-.1655254	.3761734	-0.44	0.660	-.9028118 .5717609	
_Iseason_2	.1658084	.2641657	0.63	0.530	-.3519468 .6835636	
_Iseason_3	.3048027	.3272938	0.93	0.352	-.3366814 .9462868	
_Iseason_4	.3109944	.3169119	0.98	0.326	-.3101415 .9321303	
_cons	-.0787156	.494065	-0.16	0.873	-1.047065 .889634	
Bilateral						
_Istudy_2	-.192361	.2443104	-0.79	0.431	-.6712006 .2864787	
_Istudy_3	-.1579513	.249235	-0.63	0.526	-.6464428 .3305403	
_Itrt_1	-.7303797	.2017792	-3.62	0.000	-1.12586 -.3348997	
xage	-.1689183	.175218	-0.96	0.335	-.5123392 .1745026	
gender	-.0620549	.1642723	-0.38	0.706	-.3840228 .2599129	

xrace	-.1906943	.1974838	-0.97	0.334	-.5777553	.1963668
_Ixoccup_2	.0093937	.2024523	0.05	0.963	-.3874055	.4061928
_Ixoccup_3	.348516	.1956506	1.78	0.075	-.0349521	.7319841
_Ixoccup_9	-.8877551	.948797	-0.94	0.349	-2.747363	.9718528
xpreab	-.0247227	.1919914	-0.13	0.898	-.401019	.3515736
xuril	.2913974	.1811195	1.61	0.108	-.0635903	.6463851
_Idurgrp_2	.3659574	.2699976	1.36	0.175	-.1632281	.895143
_Idurgrp_3	1.081087	.2343069	4.61	0.000	.6218536	1.54032
_Idurgrp_4	.5429701	.2286121	2.38	0.018	.0948986	.9910416
xhxdx	-.2696527	.281476	-0.96	0.338	-.8213355	.28203
_Iseason_2	.0969818	.1910517	0.51	0.612	-.2774726	.4714363
_Iseason_3	-.2287067	.2534924	-0.90	0.367	-.7255427	.2681292
_Iseason_4	.2233055	.2320258	0.96	0.336	-.2314567	.6780678
_cons	1.024077	.3663569	2.80	0.005	.3060307	1.742123

Missing						
_Istudy_2	.1470763	.3625824	0.41	0.685	-.563572	.8577247
_Istudy_3	-.312565	.395095	-0.79	0.429	-1.086937	.4618069
_Itrt_1	-.8479389	.3212027	-2.64	0.008	-1.477485	-.2183932
xage	.076687	.2763242	0.28	0.781	-.4648986	.6182725
gender	-.7612529	.2538164	-3.00	0.003	-1.258724	-.2637818
xrace	-.025847	.2992943	-0.09	0.931	-.612453	.560759
_Ixoccup_2	.7147196	.3478763	2.05	0.040	.0328946	1.396545
_Ixoccup_3	1.06024	.3274765	3.24	0.001	.4183977	1.702082
_Ixoccup_9	1.281759	1.070631	1.20	0.231	-.8166396	3.380158
xpreab	-.2446252	.2978151	-0.82	0.411	-.8283322	.3390817
xuril	-.1142923	.2924275	-0.39	0.696	-.6874396	.4588551
_Idurgrp_2	.771939	.4920167	1.57	0.117	-.1923961	1.736274
_Idurgrp_3	1.530271	.4196545	3.65	0.000	.707763	2.352779
_Idurgrp_4	.9135816	.417099	2.19	0.029	.0960826	1.731081
xhxdx	-.3557718	.4058132	-0.88	0.381	-1.151151	.4396076
_Iseason_2	.1457251	.3007787	0.48	0.628	-.4437904	.7352405
_Iseason_3	-.0308465	.398575	-0.08	0.938	-.8120392	.7503462
_Iseason_4	.0279763	.3731991	0.07	0.940	-.7034805	.7594332
_cons	-1.245374	.5904962	-2.11	0.035	-2.402725	-.0880221

(cat1==No Effusion is the base outcome)

. testparm _Istudy*

- (1) [R Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (2) [L Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (3) [Bilateral]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (4) [Missing]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (5) [R Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (6) [L Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (7) [Bilateral]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (8) [Missing]_Istudy_3 = 0

chi2(8) = 4.80
 Prob > chi2 = 0.7791

. testparm _Itrt*

- (1) [R Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
- (2) [L Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0

```
( 3) [Bilateral]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Itrt_1 = 0

      chi2( 4) = 15.58
      Prob > chi2 = 0.0036
```

```
. testparm xage
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]xage = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xage = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xage = 0
( 4) [Missing]xage = 0

      chi2( 4) = 1.68
      Prob > chi2 = 0.7950
```

```
. testparm gender
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]gender = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]gender = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]gender = 0
( 4) [Missing]gender = 0

      chi2( 4) = 11.39
      Prob > chi2 = 0.0226
```

```
. testparm xrace
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]xrace = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xrace = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xrace = 0
( 4) [Missing]xrace = 0

      chi2( 4) = 1.30
      Prob > chi2 = 0.8608
```

```
. testparm _Ixoccup*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Ixoccup_9 = 0

      chi2(12) = 25.47
      Prob > chi2 = 0.0127
```

```
. testparm xpreab
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]xpreab = 0
```

```
( 2) [L Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xpreab = 0
( 4) [Missing]xpreab = 0

      chi2( 4) =      1.56
Prob > chi2 =      0.8163
```

```
. testparm xuril
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]xuril = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xuril = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xuril = 0
( 4) [Missing]xuril = 0

      chi2( 4) =     11.82
Prob > chi2 =      0.0187
```

```
. testparm _Idurgrp*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Idurgrp_4 = 0

      chi2( 12) =     37.32
Prob > chi2 =      0.0002
```

```
. testparm xhx dx
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]xhx dx = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xhx dx = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xhx dx = 0
( 4) [Missing]xhx dx = 0

      chi2( 4) =      2.10
Prob > chi2 =      0.7174
```

```
. testparm _Iseason*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
```


xuril	.2954098	.1775371	1.66	0.096	-.0525566	.6433761
_Idurgrp_2	.3260269	.2632685	1.24	0.216	-.1899698	.8420236
_Idurgrp_3	1.065826	.2293075	4.65	0.000	.6163913	1.51526
_Idurgrp_4	.5963474	.2169385	2.75	0.006	.1711557	1.021539
_cons	.6705327	.2388081	2.81	0.005	.2024774	1.138588

Missing						
_Itrt_1	-.8152927	.2544209	-3.20	0.001	-1.313948	-.3166369
gender	-.7702711	.2482571	-3.10	0.002	-1.256846	-.2836961
_Ixoccup_2	.6795027	.3383971	2.01	0.045	.0162565	1.342749
_Ixoccup_3	1.064437	.3052617	3.49	0.000	.4661347	1.662739
_Ixoccup_9	1.204511	1.057181	1.14	0.255	-.8675254	3.276547
xuril	-.00443	.280201	-0.02	0.987	-.5536138	.5447539
_Idurgrp_2	.5250913	.4725949	1.11	0.267	-.4011777	1.45136
_Idurgrp_3	1.354882	.3984125	3.40	0.001	.5740077	2.135756
_Idurgrp_4	.8898677	.3880606	2.29	0.022	.129283	1.650452
_cons	-1.552	.4290825	-3.62	0.000	-2.392987	-.711014

(cat1==No Effusion is the base outcome)

```
.
. testparm _Itrt*

( 1) [R Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Itrt_1 = 0

      chi2( 4) =    31.10
      Prob > chi2 =    0.0000
```

```
. testparm gender

( 1) [R Effusion]gender = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]gender = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]gender = 0
( 4) [Missing]gender = 0

      chi2( 4) =    11.80
      Prob > chi2 =    0.0189
```

```
. testparm _Ixoccup*

( 1) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Ixoccup_9 = 0

      chi2( 12) =    25.24
```


_Ixoccup_9	1.348692	1.385492	0.29	0.771	.1800885	10.10043
xuril	.6393864	.1688894	-1.69	0.090	.3809996	1.073006
_Idurgrp_2	1.774036	.6165485	1.65	0.099	.8977098	3.505816
_Idurgrp_3	1.825403	.5796776	1.90	0.058	.9796029	3.401477
_Idurgrp_4	1.297159	.393948	0.86	0.392	.7152914	2.35236

Bilateral						
_Itrt_1	.4184055	.0661241	-5.51	0.000	.3069552	.5703217
gender	.9199577	.1491794	-0.51	0.607	.6694805	1.264148
_Ixoccup_2	1.001864	.2008495	0.01	0.993	.6763376	1.484069
_Ixoccup_3	1.299463	.2380598	1.43	0.153	.9074545	1.860813
_Ixoccup_9	.5936682	.5343625	-0.58	0.562	.1017126	3.465077
xuril	1.343677	.2385525	1.66	0.096	.9488006	1.902894
_Idurgrp_2	1.385453	.364746	1.24	0.216	.8269841	2.321059
_Idurgrp_3	2.903236	.6657337	4.65	0.000	1.852232	4.550605
_Idurgrp_4	1.815475	.3938465	2.75	0.006	1.186676	2.777466

Missing						
_Itrt_1	.4425098	.1125837	-3.20	0.001	.2687568	.7285952
gender	.4628876	.1149151	-3.10	0.002	.2845501	.7529954
_Ixoccup_2	1.972896	.6676225	2.01	0.045	1.016389	3.829556
_Ixoccup_3	2.899205	.8850165	3.49	0.000	1.593822	5.273734
_Ixoccup_9	3.335126	3.525831	1.14	0.255	.4199896	26.48415
xuril	.9955798	.2789625	-0.02	0.987	.5748686	1.724184
_Idurgrp_2	1.690613	.7989752	1.11	0.267	.6695311	4.268918
_Idurgrp_3	3.876303	1.544367	3.40	0.001	1.775368	8.463442
_Idurgrp_4	2.434808	.9448528	2.29	0.022	1.138012	5.209336

(cat1==No Effusion is the base outcome)

```
. test ["R Effusion"="L Effusion"]
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Itrt_1 - [L Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 2) [R Effusion]gender - [L Effusion]gender = 0
( 3) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 - [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 4) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 - [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 - [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
( 6) [R Effusion]xuril - [L Effusion]xuril = 0
( 7) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 - [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 8) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 - [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 - [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
```

```
chi2( 9) = 4.43
Prob > chi2 = 0.8808
```

```
. * 4 week prevalence
```

```
. xi: mlogit cat1 i.study i.trt xage gender xrace i.xoccup xpreab xuril
i.durgrp xhxdx i.season if week==4, baseoutcome(0)
i.study      _Istudy_1-3      (naturally coded; _Istudy_1 omitted)
i.trt        _Itrt_0-1       (naturally coded; _Itrt_0 omitted)
i.xoccup     _Ixoccup_1-9    (naturally coded; _Ixoccup_1 omitted)
i.durgrp     _Idurgrp_1-4    (naturally coded; _Idurgrp_1 omitted)
i.season     _Iseason_1-4    (naturally coded; _Iseason_1 omitted)
```

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1798.418
 Iteration 1: log likelihood = -1719.6928
 Iteration 2: log likelihood = -1718.1626
 Iteration 3: log likelihood = -1718.1594
 Iteration 4: log likelihood = -1718.1594

Multinomial logistic regression

Number of obs = 1278
 LR chi2(72) = 160.52
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0446

Log likelihood = -1718.1594

cat1	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	95% Conf. Interval]	

R Effusion						
_Istudy_2	.1951617	.3062143	0.64	0.524	-.4050073	.7953307
_Istudy_3	-.7610933	.3413166	-2.23	0.026	-1.430062	-.092125
_Itrt_1	-.548281	.285136	-1.92	0.054	-1.107137	.0105753
xage	-.3068702	.2374475	-1.29	0.196	-.7722587	.1585183
gender	-.0812659	.2158054	-0.38	0.706	-.5042367	.3417049
xrace	-.258948	.2578933	-1.00	0.315	-.7644096	.2465136
_Ixoccup_2	-.3221918	.2827519	-1.14	0.255	-.8763754	.2319918
_Ixoccup_3	-.0364199	.2453153	-0.15	0.882	-.517229	.4443892
_Ixoccup_9	-1.106282	1.142828	-0.97	0.333	-3.346183	1.133619
xpreab	.0422876	.2464108	0.17	0.864	-.4406687	.5252439
xuril	-.010055	.2375433	-0.04	0.966	-.4756314	.4555213
_Idurgrp_2	.2053585	.3383606	0.61	0.544	-.4578161	.8685331
_Idurgrp_3	.5220581	.3147353	1.66	0.097	-.0948117	1.138928
_Idurgrp_4	-.096572	.3199535	-0.30	0.763	-.7236693	.5305253
xhxdx	-.2134335	.3258737	-0.65	0.512	-.8521343	.4252672
_Iseason_2	.0350658	.2493702	0.14	0.888	-.4536908	.5238224
_Iseason_3	-.2071401	.3144187	-0.66	0.510	-.8233893	.4091092
_Iseason_4	-.1318095	.3182243	-0.41	0.679	-.7555178	.4918987
_cons	-.0892839	.4557021	-0.20	0.845	-.9824436	.8038757

L Effusion						
_Istudy_2	.5560416	.3143087	1.77	0.077	-.0599922	1.172075
_Istudy_3	.3173566	.3154421	1.01	0.314	-.3008987	.9356118
_Itrt_1	-.3040333	.2597039	-1.17	0.242	-.8130436	.204977
xage	-.0607895	.2284526	-0.27	0.790	-.5085485	.3869694
gender	-.0516811	.2132771	-0.24	0.809	-.4696965	.3663343
xrace	-.1439865	.2610353	-0.55	0.581	-.6556064	.3676333
_Ixoccup_2	-.7213614	.2904292	-2.48	0.013	-1.290592	-.1521307
_Ixoccup_3	-.1382339	.2413278	-0.57	0.567	-.6112277	.33476
_Ixoccup_9	.0033671	.903775	0.00	0.997	-1.767999	1.774733
xpreab	.3128424	.248642	1.26	0.208	-.1744869	.8001717
xuril	-.062667	.2415703	-0.26	0.795	-.5361362	.4108021
_Idurgrp_2	-.5555795	.3712449	-1.50	0.135	-1.283206	.1720472
_Idurgrp_3	.6503567	.2973743	2.19	0.029	.0675138	1.2332
_Idurgrp_4	.0450227	.3071523	0.15	0.883	-.5569848	.6470303
xhxdx	.4720987	.4085883	1.16	0.248	-.3287196	1.272917
_Iseason_2	.0223646	.2473207	0.09	0.928	-.4623751	.5071043
_Iseason_3	-.1257183	.3055165	-0.41	0.681	-.7245196	.4730831
_Iseason_4	.0125948	.3150946	0.04	0.968	-.6049793	.6301689
_cons	-1.34485	.5226188	-2.57	0.010	-2.369164	-.3205355

Bilateral						

_Istudy_2	.4420491	.2250553	1.96	0.050	.0009489	.8831493
_Istudy_3	.2279728	.2238416	1.02	0.308	-.2107487	.6666943
_Itrt_1	-.7080764	.1938629	-3.65	0.000	-1.088041	-.3281121
xage	-.0233333	.1646464	-0.14	0.887	-.3460344	.2993677
gender	-.2605757	.1524461	-1.71	0.087	-.5593646	.0382132
xrace	-.0336177	.1818595	-0.18	0.853	-.3900558	.3228205
_Ixoccup_2	-.030945	.1928741	-0.16	0.873	-.4089714	.3470814
_Ixoccup_3	.0948915	.1796877	0.53	0.597	-.25729	.447073
_Ixoccup_9	-1.131758	.7893724	-1.43	0.152	-2.678899	.4153835
xpreab	.0106409	.176443	0.06	0.952	-.335181	.3564628
xuril	.2082541	.1679953	1.24	0.215	-.1210106	.5375188
_Idurgrp_2	-.0711794	.2513081	-0.28	0.777	-.5637343	.4213754
_Idurgrp_3	.9053314	.2264268	4.00	0.000	.4615429	1.34912
_Idurgrp_4	.3902808	.2208506	1.77	0.077	-.0425784	.8231399
xhxdx	-.0352536	.239992	-0.15	0.883	-.5056293	.4351222
_Iseason_2	-.3066437	.1786813	-1.72	0.086	-.6568527	.0435653
_Iseason_3	-.9662009	.2375143	-4.07	0.000	-1.43172	-.5006813
_Iseason_4	.1034584	.2140859	0.48	0.629	-.3161423	.523059
_cons	.6280943	.3334631	1.88	0.060	-.0254814	1.28167

Missing						
_Istudy_2	.2974053	.3398492	0.88	0.382	-.3686869	.9634975
_Istudy_3	-.1131057	.3563445	-0.32	0.751	-.8115281	.5853167
_Itrt_1	-.5899203	.3099201	-1.90	0.057	-1.197353	.0175119
xage	.2585245	.2540088	1.02	0.309	-.2393236	.7563725
gender	-.8576556	.2331468	-3.68	0.000	-1.314615	-.4006962
xrace	.2078907	.2726068	0.76	0.446	-.3264089	.7421903
_Ixoccup_2	.0476085	.3163709	0.15	0.880	-.5724671	.6676841
_Ixoccup_3	.263818	.284772	0.93	0.354	-.2943248	.8219608
_Ixoccup_9	.2434752	.9217532	0.26	0.792	-1.563128	2.050078
xpreab	-.5269033	.2702844	-1.95	0.051	-1.056651	.0028444
xuril	.0306737	.2625626	0.12	0.907	-.4839394	.5452869
_Idurgrp_2	.1197822	.4283175	0.28	0.780	-.7197047	.9592691
_Idurgrp_3	.9626344	.3669064	2.62	0.009	.243511	1.681758
_Idurgrp_4	.3822149	.3600921	1.06	0.288	-.3235527	1.087983
xhxdx	-.1571468	.3412917	-0.46	0.645	-.8260662	.5117727
_Iseason_2	-.0774872	.2809064	-0.28	0.783	-.6280537	.4730792
_Iseason_3	-.293638	.350196	-0.84	0.402	-.9800095	.3927335
_Iseason_4	.0055277	.3417465	0.02	0.987	-.6642831	.6753386
_cons	-.6194064	.4972471	-1.25	0.213	-1.593993	.3551799

(cat1=No Effusion is the base outcome)

. testparm _Istudy*

- (1) [R Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (2) [L Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (3) [Bilateral]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (4) [Missing]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (5) [R Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (6) [L Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (7) [Bilateral]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (8) [Missing]_Istudy_3 = 0

chi2(8) = 16.51
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0356

```
. testparm _Itrt*

( 1) [R Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Itrt_1 = 0

      chi2( 4) =    14.30
Prob > chi2 =    0.0064
```

```
. testparm xage

( 1) [R Effusion]xage = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xage = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xage = 0
( 4) [Missing]xage = 0

      chi2( 4) =     3.80
Prob > chi2 =    0.4338
```

```
. testparm gender

( 1) [R Effusion]gender = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]gender = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]gender = 0
( 4) [Missing]gender = 0

      chi2( 4) =    15.22
Prob > chi2 =    0.0043
```

```
. testparm xrace

( 1) [R Effusion]xrace = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xrace = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xrace = 0
( 4) [Missing]xrace = 0

      chi2( 4) =     2.52
Prob > chi2 =    0.6415
```

```
. testparm _Ixoccup*

( 1) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Ixoccup_9 = 0

      chi2(12) =    13.05
```

```

        Prob > chi2 =      0.3654

. testparm xpreab

( 1) [R Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xpreab = 0
( 4) [Missing]xpreab = 0

        chi2( 4) =      7.70
        Prob > chi2 =     0.1034

. testparm xuril

( 1) [R Effusion]xuril = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xuril = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xuril = 0
( 4) [Missing]xuril = 0

        chi2( 4) =      2.91
        Prob > chi2 =     0.5730

. testparm _Idurgrp*

( 1) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Idurgrp_4 = 0

        chi2( 12) =     34.12
        Prob > chi2 =     0.0006

. testparm xhxdx

( 1) [R Effusion]xhxdx = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xhxdx = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xhxdx = 0
( 4) [Missing]xhxdx = 0

        chi2( 4) =      2.67
        Prob > chi2 =     0.6142

. testparm _Iseason*

( 1) [R Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0

```

```

( 6) [L Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Iseason_4 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Iseason_4 = 0

```

```

      chi2( 12) =    26.60
    Prob > chi2 =    0.0088

```

```

. xi: mlogit cat1 i.study i.trt gender xpreab i.durgrp i.season if week==4,
baseoutcome(0)

```

```

i.study      _Istudy_1-3      (naturally coded; _Istudy_1 omitted)
i.trt        _Itrt_0-1        (naturally coded; _Itrt_0 omitted)
i.durgrp     _Idurgrp_1-4     (naturally coded; _Idurgrp_1 omitted)
i.season     _Iseason_1-4     (naturally coded; _Iseason_1 omitted)

```

```

Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -2033.5652
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -1970.776
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -1970.1764
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -1970.1761

```

```

Multinomial logistic regression              Number of obs   =    1447
                                             LR chi2(44)     =    126.78
                                             Prob > chi2     =    0.0000
Log likelihood = -1970.1761                 Pseudo R2      =    0.0312

```

cat1	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	

R Effusion						
_Istudy_2	.3204294	.2897053	1.11	0.269	-.2473826	.8882413
_Istudy_3	-.6339116	.3256641	-1.95	0.052	-1.272202	.0043784
_Itrt_1	-.5653623	.2799959	-2.02	0.043	-1.114144	-.0165804
gender	-.053475	.2024629	-0.26	0.792	-.450295	.343345
xpreab	.0324947	.2260265	0.14	0.886	-.4105092	.4754986
_Idurgrp_2	.3239877	.3153306	1.03	0.304	-.2940488	.9420243
_Idurgrp_3	.4911009	.2949424	1.67	0.096	-.0869755	1.069177
_Idurgrp_4	.1041938	.3005717	0.35	0.729	-.4849159	.6933035
_Iseason_2	.0533525	.2422445	0.22	0.826	-.421438	.528143
_Iseason_3	-.2461952	.2974723	-0.83	0.408	-.8292303	.3368398
_Iseason_4	-.0746118	.2829233	-0.26	0.792	-.6291313	.4799077
_cons	-.7305878	.3584198	-2.04	0.042	-1.433078	-.0280979

L Effusion						
_Istudy_2	.3682657	.2884373	1.28	0.202	-.1970609	.9335924
_Istudy_3	.1458801	.2856768	0.51	0.610	-.4140362	.7057963
_Itrt_1	-.274636	.2560479	-1.07	0.283	-.7764806	.2272086
gender	.0048001	.1964401	0.02	0.981	-.3802154	.3898157
xpreab	.3339904	.2230053	1.50	0.134	-.103092	.7710728
_Idurgrp_2	-.3561894	.3332918	-1.07	0.285	-1.009429	.2970505
_Idurgrp_3	.6704794	.2720631	2.46	0.014	.1372456	1.203713
_Idurgrp_4	.1303494	.2821896	0.46	0.644	-.4227321	.6834308
_Iseason_2	.0216623	.2348704	0.09	0.927	-.4386752	.4819999
_Iseason_3	-.1058932	.2818412	-0.38	0.707	-.6582917	.4465054

_Iseason_4	.0399995	.2754321	0.15	0.885	-.4998375	.5798365
_cons	-1.133116	.3532477	-3.21	0.001	-1.825469	-.4407632

Bilateral						
_Istudy_2	.4012663	.211297	1.90	0.058	-.0128681	.8154008
_Istudy_3	.1838344	.2070339	0.89	0.375	-.2219445	.5896133
_Itrt_1	-.7298874	.1915311	-3.81	0.000	-1.105282	-.3544933
gender	-.2246491	.1420977	-1.58	0.114	-.5031553	.0538572
xpreab	-.0377255	.158605	-0.24	0.812	-.3485855	.2731345
_Idurgrp_2	.0930868	.2324927	0.40	0.689	-.3625906	.5487641
_Idurgrp_3	.9000117	.2085019	4.32	0.000	.4913555	1.308668
_Idurgrp_4	.4564431	.2064398	2.21	0.027	.0518285	.8610576
_Iseason_2	-.3182565	.1718704	-1.85	0.064	-.6551164	.0186033
_Iseason_3	-.9746243	.2204031	-4.42	0.000	-1.406606	-.542642
_Iseason_4	.0681364	.192727	0.35	0.724	-.3096015	.4458743
_cons	.6700936	.250041	2.68	0.007	.1800222	1.160165

Missing						
_Istudy_2	.2606257	.318916	0.82	0.414	-.3644382	.8856897
_Istudy_3	-.2516273	.329679	-0.76	0.445	-.8977861	.3945316
_Itrt_1	-.5315543	.3031693	-1.75	0.080	-1.125755	.0626465
gender	-.7512688	.2154735	-3.49	0.000	-1.173589	-.3289484
xpreab	-.4438642	.237903	-1.87	0.062	-.9101454	.0224171
_Idurgrp_2	-.0584642	.3952548	-0.15	0.882	-.8331493	.716221
_Idurgrp_3	.7675294	.3279405	2.34	0.019	.1247778	1.410281
_Idurgrp_4	.3152641	.3295921	0.96	0.339	-.3307246	.9612528
_Iseason_2	-.0457499	.2654894	-0.17	0.863	-.5660996	.4745997
_Iseason_3	-.2922473	.3209323	-0.91	0.362	-.921263	.3367684
_Iseason_4	-.0990324	.3091151	-0.32	0.749	-.7048867	.506822
_cons	-.416881	.3791642	-1.10	0.272	-1.160029	.3262672

(cat1==No Effusion is the base outcome)

. testparm _Istudy*

- (1) [R Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (2) [L Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (3) [Bilateral]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (4) [Missing]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (5) [R Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (6) [L Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (7) [Bilateral]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (8) [Missing]_Istudy_3 = 0

chi2(8) = 15.12
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0569

. testparm _Itrt*

- (1) [R Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
- (2) [L Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
- (3) [Bilateral]_Itrt_1 = 0
- (4) [Missing]_Itrt_1 = 0

chi2(4) = 15.74
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0034

```
. testparm gender

( 1) [R Effusion]gender = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]gender = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]gender = 0
( 4) [Missing]gender = 0

      chi2( 4) =   14.47
Prob > chi2 =   0.0059
```

```
. testparm xpreab

( 1) [R Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xpreab = 0
( 4) [Missing]xpreab = 0

      chi2( 4) =    8.41
Prob > chi2 =   0.0776
```

```
. testparm _Idurgrp*

( 1) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Idurgrp_4 = 0

      chi2(12) =   32.63
Prob > chi2 =   0.0011
```

```
. testparm _Iseason*

( 1) [R Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Iseason_4 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Iseason_4 = 0

      chi2(12) =   31.61
Prob > chi2 =   0.0016
```

. mlogit, rrr

Multinomial logistic regression

Number of obs = 1447
 LR chi2(44) = 126.78
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0312

Log likelihood = -1970.1761

cat1	RRR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
R Effusion						
_Istudy_2	1.377719	.3991325	1.11	0.269	.7808419 2.430851	
_Istudy_3	.5305126	.1727689	-1.95	0.052	.280214 1.004388	
_Itrt_1	.5681543	.1590809	-2.02	0.043	.3281961 .9835563	
gender	.9479296	.1919206	-0.26	0.792	.6374401 1.409655	
xpreab	1.033028	.2334918	0.14	0.886	.6633124 1.608816	
_Idurgrp_2	1.38263	.4359856	1.03	0.304	.7452401 2.565169	
_Idurgrp_3	1.634114	.4819695	1.67	0.096	.9166995 2.912982	
_Idurgrp_4	1.109816	.3335791	0.35	0.729	.615749 2.000313	
_Iseason_2	1.054801	.2555198	0.22	0.826	.6561027 1.69578	
_Iseason_3	.7817696	.2325548	-0.83	0.408	.436385 1.400515	
_Iseason_4	.9281037	.2625822	-0.26	0.792	.5330547 1.615925	
L Effusion						
_Istudy_2	1.445226	.416857	1.28	0.202	.8211406 2.54363	
_Istudy_3	1.157057	.3305445	0.51	0.610	.660977 2.025459	
_Itrt_1	.7598486	.1945576	-1.07	0.283	.4600222 1.255092	
gender	1.004812	.1973853	0.02	0.981	.6837141 1.476709	
xpreab	1.39653	.3114336	1.50	0.134	.902044 2.162085	
_Idurgrp_2	.70034	.2334176	-1.07	0.285	.3644269 1.345883	
_Idurgrp_3	1.955174	.5319307	2.46	0.014	1.14711 3.332468	
_Idurgrp_4	1.139226	.3214778	0.46	0.644	.6552541 1.980661	
_Iseason_2	1.021899	.2400138	0.09	0.927	.6448902 1.61931	
_Iseason_3	.8995207	.253522	-0.38	0.707	.517735 1.562841	
_Iseason_4	1.04081	.2866725	0.15	0.885	.6066292 1.785746	
Bilateral						
_Istudy_2	1.493715	.3156175	1.90	0.058	.9872143 2.260081	
_Istudy_3	1.201817	.2488168	0.89	0.375	.8009598 1.803291	
_Itrt_1	.4819633	.092311	-3.81	0.000	.3311177 .7015288	
gender	.7987965	.1135071	-1.58	0.114	.6046199 1.055334	
xpreab	.9629772	.152733	-0.24	0.812	.7056855 1.314077	
_Idurgrp_2	1.097557	.255174	0.40	0.689	.6958713 1.731112	
_Idurgrp_3	2.459632	.5128378	4.32	0.000	1.63453 3.70124	
_Idurgrp_4	1.57845	.3258548	2.21	0.027	1.053195 2.365661	
_Iseason_2	.7274161	.1250213	-1.85	0.064	.5193816 1.018777	
_Iseason_3	.3773341	.0831656	-4.42	0.000	.2449732 .5812106	
_Iseason_4	1.070511	.2063164	0.35	0.724	.7337393 1.561855	
Missing						
_Istudy_2	1.297742	.4138707	0.82	0.414	.6945868 2.424656	
_Istudy_3	.7775345	.2563368	-0.76	0.445	.4074708 1.483689	
_Itrt_1	.5876908	.1781698	-1.75	0.080	.3244074 1.06465	
gender	.4717676	.1016534	-3.49	0.000	.309255 .7196801	
xpreab	.6415526	.1526273	-1.87	0.062	.4024657 1.02267	
_Idurgrp_2	.943212	.3728091	-0.15	0.882	.4346782 2.046684	

_Idurgrp_3	2.154437	.7065272	2.34	0.019	1.132897	4.097107
_Idurgrp_4	1.370621	.451746	0.96	0.339	.718403	2.614971
_Iseason_2	.9552808	.2536169	-0.17	0.863	.5677355	1.607371
_Iseason_3	.7465839	.2396029	-0.91	0.362	.398016	1.400415
_Iseason_4	.9057134	.2799697	-0.32	0.749	.4941645	1.660007

(cat1==No Effusion is the base outcome)

. test ["L Effusion"="R Effusion"]

- (1) - [R Effusion]_Istudy_2 + [L Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (2) - [R Effusion]_Istudy_3 + [L Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (3) - [R Effusion]_Itrt_1 + [L Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
- (4) - [R Effusion]gender + [L Effusion]gender = 0
- (5) - [R Effusion]xpreab + [L Effusion]xpreab = 0
- (6) - [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 + [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
- (7) - [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 + [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
- (8) - [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 + [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
- (9) - [R Effusion]_Iseason_2 + [L Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
- (10) - [R Effusion]_Iseason_3 + [L Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
- (11) - [R Effusion]_Iseason_4 + [L Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0

chi2(11) = 18.24
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0762

. * 0-2 week regression

```
. xi: mlogit cat1 i.cat1p i.study i.trt xage gender i.xoccup xpreab xuril
i.durgrp hxhdx i.season ///
> if week==2, baseoutcome(0)
i.cat1p          _Icat1p_0-4          (naturally coded; _Icat1p_0 omitted)
i.study          _Istudy_1-3          (naturally coded; _Istudy_1 omitted)
i.trt            _Itrt_0-1            (naturally coded; _Itrt_0 omitted)
i.xoccup         _Ixoccup_1-9         (naturally coded; _Ixoccup_1 omitted)
i.durgrp         _Idurgrp_1-4         (naturally coded; _Idurgrp_1 omitted)
i.season         _Iseason_1-4         (naturally coded; _Iseason_1 omitted)
```

note: _Icat1p_1 dropped due to collinearity

note: _Icat1p_4 dropped due to collinearity

```
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -1762.1827
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -1537.5732
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -1483.2296
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -1479.113
Iteration 4:  log likelihood = -1479.105
Iteration 5:  log likelihood = -1479.105
```

```
Multinomial logistic regression          Number of obs   =    1286
                                          LR chi2(76)     =    566.16
                                          Prob > chi2     =    0.0000
Log likelihood = -1479.105              Pseudo R2      =    0.1606
```

cat1	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
R Effusion					
_Icat1p_2	-3.091649	.5122849	-6.04	0.000	-4.095709 -2.08759
_Icat1p_3	-1.413134	.2446118	-5.78	0.000	-1.892564 -.9337038

_Istudy_2	-.3238264	.3326766	-0.97	0.330	-.9758606	.3282078
_Istudy_3	-.3476495	.3378664	-1.03	0.304	-1.009855	.3145564
_Itrt_1	-.28178	.2849347	-0.99	0.323	-.8402417	.2766817
xage	-.1869932	.2399912	-0.78	0.436	-.6573673	.283381
gender	-.1277665	.224583	-0.57	0.569	-.567941	.312408
_Ixoccup_2	-.5443306	.2998862	-1.82	0.070	-1.132097	.0434356
_Ixoccup_3	.0937043	.2496967	0.38	0.707	-.3956922	.5831008
_Ixoccup_9	.5783531	1.008537	0.57	0.566	-1.398343	2.555049
xpreab	-.2319092	.2607808	-0.89	0.374	-.7430303	.2792118
xuril	.0814888	.2499278	0.33	0.744	-.4083608	.5713384
_Idurgrp_2	.918852	.3667337	2.51	0.012	.2000672	1.637637
_Idurgrp_3	1.118998	.3346236	3.34	0.001	.4631482	1.774849
_Idurgrp_4	.3664098	.3335983	1.10	0.272	-.2874308	1.02025
xhxdx	-.5877235	.3589794	-1.64	0.102	-1.29131	.1158632
_Iseason_2	.0070403	.2665801	0.03	0.979	-.515447	.5295276
_Iseason_3	.0458532	.329758	0.14	0.889	-.6004606	.692167
_Iseason_4	.1655286	.3157119	0.52	0.600	-.4532555	.7843126
_cons	1.335876	.5123235	2.61	0.009	.3317398	2.340011

L Effusion						
_Icatlp_2	3.567228	.7498237	4.76	0.000	2.097601	5.036856
_Icatlp_3	2.362657	.7409887	3.19	0.001	.9103461	3.814968
_Istudy_2	-.2716505	.3462544	-0.78	0.433	-.9502967	.4069957
_Istudy_3	-.0615	.3477672	-0.18	0.860	-.7431112	.6201111
_Itrt_1	-.5048956	.2942708	-1.72	0.086	-1.081656	.0718646
xage	-.0571605	.2468351	-0.23	0.817	-.5409484	.4266273
gender	-.2887381	.229365	-1.26	0.208	-.7382852	.160809
_Ixoccup_2	-.4108015	.3153065	-1.30	0.193	-1.028791	.2071879
_Ixoccup_3	.39989	.2570329	1.56	0.120	-.1038852	.9036651
_Ixoccup_9	-.1100874	1.086169	-0.10	0.919	-2.23894	2.018765
xpreab	-.1446101	.2741305	-0.53	0.598	-.681896	.3926758
xuril	-.3643427	.2782302	-1.31	0.190	-.9096638	.1809784
_Idurgrp_2	.5431039	.3717434	1.46	0.144	-.1854997	1.271707
_Idurgrp_3	.5395238	.3397585	1.59	0.112	-.1263906	1.205438
_Idurgrp_4	.2058679	.3366821	0.61	0.541	-.4540169	.8657527
xhxdx	-.1642768	.3913225	-0.42	0.675	-.9312548	.6027012
_Iseason_2	.2096597	.2751864	0.76	0.446	-.3296957	.749015
_Iseason_3	.3460709	.3425005	1.01	0.312	-.3252178	1.01736
_Iseason_4	.2983292	.328818	0.91	0.364	-.3461423	.9428007
_cons	-2.782093	.8846482	-3.14	0.002	-4.515972	-1.048215

Bilateral						
_Icatlp_2	.0135859	.3430502	0.04	0.968	-.6587802	.6859519
_Icatlp_3	1.839287	.2682262	6.86	0.000	1.313573	2.365
_Istudy_2	-.1641133	.2518639	-0.65	0.515	-.6577576	.3295309
_Istudy_3	-.2085184	.2542674	-0.82	0.412	-.7068734	.2898365
_Itrt_1	-.7567701	.2088836	-3.62	0.000	-1.166174	-.3473658
xage	-.1785835	.1794015	-1.00	0.320	-.530204	.173037
gender	-.0035659	.1691146	-0.02	0.983	-.3350244	.3278925
_Ixoccup_2	-.0442819	.2100544	-0.21	0.833	-.4559809	.3674171
_Ixoccup_3	.224813	.1927345	1.17	0.243	-.1529397	.6025657
_Ixoccup_9	-.7798662	.987827	-0.79	0.430	-2.715971	1.156239
xpreab	.0677697	.1974441	0.34	0.731	-.3192137	.454753
xuril	.1206184	.1862066	0.65	0.517	-.2443398	.4855766
_Idurgrp_2	.2881116	.2808737	1.03	0.305	-.2623907	.8386139
_Idurgrp_3	.9207919	.2430027	3.79	0.000	.4445154	1.397068
_Idurgrp_4	.4271835	.2379389	1.80	0.073	-.0391681	.8935351

xhxdx	-.1791647	.286609	-0.63	0.532	-.740908	.3825785
_Iseason_2	.0761671	.1976465	0.39	0.700	-.3112128	.4635471
_Iseason_3	-.2677244	.2598567	-1.03	0.303	-.7770341	.2415854
_Iseason_4	.1715427	.2376294	0.72	0.470	-.2942025	.6372878
_cons	-.4057563	.4442725	-0.91	0.361	-1.276514	.4650018

Missing						
_Icatlp_2	-.0039921	.4023393	-0.01	0.992	-.7925627	.7845784
_Icatlp_3	-.1081183	.332719	-0.32	0.745	-.7602356	.543999
_Istudy_2	.1505917	.3623048	0.42	0.678	-.5595127	.8606961
_Istudy_3	-.2790215	.3876966	-0.72	0.472	-1.038893	.4808499
_Itrt_1	-.8217846	.3200116	-2.57	0.010	-1.448996	-.1945735
xage	.1446808	.2668658	0.54	0.588	-.3783664	.6677281
gender	-.782679	.2514989	-3.11	0.002	-1.275608	-.2897502
_Ixoccup_2	.7314016	.3433201	2.13	0.033	.0585066	1.404296
_Ixoccup_3	.9965457	.3114546	3.20	0.001	.386106	1.606985
_Ixoccup_9	1.207186	1.068909	1.13	0.259	-.8878361	3.302208
xpreab	-.2990878	.2964256	-1.01	0.313	-.8800714	.2818958
xuril	-.0609462	.286367	-0.21	0.831	-.6222151	.5003228
_Idurgrp_2	.6834427	.4822077	1.42	0.156	-.2616672	1.628552
_Idurgrp_3	1.481166	.4099627	3.61	0.000	.6776535	2.284678
_Idurgrp_4	.8638829	.4069985	2.12	0.034	.0661804	1.661585
xhxdx	-.3542509	.3994781	-0.89	0.375	-1.137214	.4287117
_Iseason_2	.1538368	.2989305	0.51	0.607	-.4320562	.7397297
_Iseason_3	.0011961	.3888124	0.00	0.998	-.7608623	.7632544
_Iseason_4	.0637964	.366671	0.17	0.862	-.6548654	.7824583
_cons	-1.114068	.6320335	-1.76	0.078	-2.352831	.124695

(cat1==No Effusion is the base outcome)

. testparm _Icatlp*

- (1) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_2 = 0
- (2) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_2 = 0
- (3) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_2 = 0
- (4) [Missing]_Icatlp_2 = 0
- (5) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_3 = 0
- (6) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_3 = 0
- (7) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_3 = 0
- (8) [Missing]_Icatlp_3 = 0

chi2(8) = 335.85
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

. testparm _Istudy*

- (1) [R Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (2) [L Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (3) [Bilateral]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (4) [Missing]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (5) [R Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (6) [L Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (7) [Bilateral]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (8) [Missing]_Istudy_3 = 0

chi2(8) = 4.46

```

        Prob > chi2 =      0.8130

. testparm _Itrt*

( 1) [R Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Itrt_1 = 0

        chi2( 4) =      15.15
        Prob > chi2 =      0.0044

. testparm xage

( 1) [R Effusion]xage = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xage = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xage = 0
( 4) [Missing]xage = 0

        chi2( 4) =      2.55
        Prob > chi2 =      0.6360

. testparm gender

( 1) [R Effusion]gender = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]gender = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]gender = 0
( 4) [Missing]gender = 0

        chi2( 4) =      13.15
        Prob > chi2 =      0.0106

. testparm _Ixoccup*

( 1) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Ixoccup_9 = 0

        chi2( 12) =      24.21
        Prob > chi2 =      0.0190

. testparm xpreab*

( 1) [R Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xpreab = 0
( 4) [Missing]xpreab = 0

```

```
chi2( 4) = 3.29
Prob > chi2 = 0.5110
```

```
. testparm xuril
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]xuril = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xuril = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xuril = 0
( 4) [Missing]xuril = 0
```

```
chi2( 4) = 3.84
Prob > chi2 = 0.4280
```

```
. testparm _Idurgrp*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
```

```
chi2( 12) = 30.51
Prob > chi2 = 0.0023
```

```
. testparm xhx dx
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]xhx dx = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xhx dx = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xhx dx = 0
( 4) [Missing]xhx dx = 0
```

```
chi2( 4) = 3.02
Prob > chi2 = 0.5537
```

```
. testparm _Iseason*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Iseason_4 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Iseason_4 = 0
```

```
chi2( 12) = 6.07
```

Prob > chi2 = 0.9125

```
. xi: mlogit cat1 i.cat1p i.trt gender i.xoccup i.durgrp if week==2,
baseoutcome(0)
i.cat1p      _Icat1p_0-4      (naturally coded; _Icat1p_0 omitted)
i.trt        _Itrt_0-1        (naturally coded; _Itrt_0 omitted)
i.xoccup     _Ixoccup_1-9     (naturally coded; _Ixoccup_1 omitted)
i.durgrp     _Idurgrp_1-4     (naturally coded; _Idurgrp_1 omitted)
```

note: _Icat1p_2 dropped due to collinearity
note: _Icat1p_4 dropped due to collinearity

```
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1969.5679
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -1733.3463
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -1674.3622
Iteration 3: log likelihood = -1669.2657
Iteration 4: log likelihood = -1669.2533
Iteration 5: log likelihood = -1669.2533
```

```
Multinomial logistic regression      Number of obs   =      1448
LR chi2(40)                          =      600.63
Prob > chi2                            =      0.0000
Log likelihood = -1669.2533          Pseudo R2       =      0.1525
```

cat1	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
R Effusion						
_Icat1p_1	3.209223	.5044244	6.36	0.000	2.22057	4.197877
_Icat1p_3	1.876855	.4897517	3.83	0.000	.9169594	2.836751
_Itrt_1	-.5389933	.211031	-2.55	0.011	-.9526064	-.1253802
gender	-.2051607	.2111177	-0.97	0.331	-.6189439	.2086224
_Ixoccup_2	-.4626786	.2837351	-1.63	0.103	-1.018789	.093432
_Ixoccup_3	.1344073	.2344131	0.57	0.566	-.3250339	.5938484
_Ixoccup_9	.9364645	.7446758	1.26	0.209	-.5230733	2.396002
_Idurgrp_2	.7511859	.3390763	2.22	0.027	.0866085	1.415763
_Idurgrp_3	1.064738	.3080126	3.46	0.001	.4610444	1.668432
_Idurgrp_4	.491136	.3001896	1.64	0.102	-.0972247	1.079497
_cons	-2.685066	.5494036	-4.89	0.000	-3.761877	-1.608255
L Effusion						
_Icat1p_1	-2.732991	.5038685	-5.42	0.000	-3.720556	-1.745427
_Icat1p_3	-1.15307	.2283029	-5.05	0.000	-1.600536	-.7056047
_Itrt_1	-.7180981	.216539	-3.32	0.001	-1.142507	-.2936895
gender	-.3043876	.2126122	-1.43	0.152	-.7210998	.1123246
_Ixoccup_2	-.2906234	.292072	-1.00	0.320	-.8630739	.2818272
_Ixoccup_3	.3105628	.2388346	1.30	0.193	-.1575443	.7786699
_Ixoccup_9	.9269062	.7467481	1.24	0.215	-.5366931	2.390506
_Idurgrp_2	.3974794	.3415447	1.16	0.245	-.2719359	1.066895
_Idurgrp_3	.523926	.3075754	1.70	0.088	-.0789108	1.126763
_Idurgrp_4	.3301976	.2969062	1.11	0.266	-.2517279	.912123
_cons	.5509157	.3303727	1.67	0.095	-.096603	1.198434
Bilateral						
_Icat1p_1	-.0856942	.3197428	-0.27	0.789	-.7123785	.5409901
_Icat1p_3	1.84193	.2342932	7.86	0.000	1.382724	2.301137
_Itrt_1	-.9233898	.1580113	-5.84	0.000	-1.233086	-.6136933

gender	-.0354319	.1602126	-0.22	0.825	-.3494428	.2785791
_Ixoccup_2	-.0263115	.2009141	-0.13	0.896	-.4200958	.3674729
_Ixoccup_3	.1669297	.180977	0.92	0.356	-.1877786	.5216381
_Ixoccup_9	.5900157	.677356	0.87	0.384	-.7375777	1.917609
_Idurgrp_2	.4765016	.2595987	1.84	0.066	-.0323025	.9853056
_Idurgrp_3	.9833777	.227147	4.33	0.000	.5381779	1.428578
_Idurgrp_4	.5013901	.216711	2.31	0.021	.0766443	.9261358
_cons	-.5793969	.3013995	-1.92	0.055	-1.170129	.0113352

Missing						
_Icatlp_1	-.0654157	.3806498	-0.17	0.864	-.8114756	.6806443
_Icatlp_3	-.0674927	.3003521	-0.22	0.822	-.656172	.5211865
_Itrt_1	-.8073753	.2467513	-3.27	0.001	-1.290999	-.3237516
gender	-.7267657	.2374155	-3.06	0.002	-1.192091	-.2614399
_Ixoccup_2	.7390479	.3293024	2.24	0.025	.0936271	1.384469
_Ixoccup_3	1.139851	.2922156	3.90	0.000	.5671193	1.712583
_Ixoccup_9	1.312396	.8628383	1.52	0.128	-.3787361	3.003528
_Idurgrp_2	.5352739	.4527959	1.18	0.237	-.3521898	1.422738
_Idurgrp_3	1.424968	.3806664	3.74	0.000	.6788761	2.171061
_Idurgrp_4	.9298691	.3746815	2.48	0.013	.1955069	1.664231
_cons	-1.617493	.4559075	-3.55	0.000	-2.511056	-.7239312

(cat1==No Effusion is the base outcome)

. testparm _Icatlp*

- (1) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_1 = 0
- (2) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_1 = 0
- (3) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_1 = 0
- (4) [Missing]_Icatlp_1 = 0
- (5) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_3 = 0
- (6) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_3 = 0
- (7) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_3 = 0
- (8) [Missing]_Icatlp_3 = 0

chi2(8) = 396.12
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

. testparm _Itrt*

- (1) [R Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
- (2) [L Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
- (3) [Bilateral]_Itrt_1 = 0
- (4) [Missing]_Itrt_1 = 0

chi2(4) = 35.45
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

. testparm gender

- (1) [R Effusion]gender = 0
- (2) [L Effusion]gender = 0
- (3) [Bilateral]gender = 0
- (4) [Missing]gender = 0

chi2(4) = 12.60

```
Prob > chi2 = 0.0134
```

```
. testparm _Ixoccup*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
```

```
chi2( 12) = 25.20
Prob > chi2 = 0.0139
```

```
. testparm _Idurgrp*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
```

```
chi2( 12) = 29.95
Prob > chi2 = 0.0028
```

```
. * 2-4 week regression
```

```
. xi: mlogit cat1 i.cat1p i.study i.trt xage gender i.xoccup xpreab xuril
i.durgrp xhxdx i.season ///
> if week==4, baseoutcome(0)
i.cat1p          _Icat1p_0-4          (naturally coded; _Icat1p_0 omitted)
i.study          _Istudy_1-3          (naturally coded; _Istudy_1 omitted)
i.trt            _Itrt_0-1            (naturally coded; _Itrt_0 omitted)
i.xoccup         _Ixoccup_1-9         (naturally coded; _Ixoccup_1 omitted)
i.durgrp         _Idurgrp_1-4         (naturally coded; _Idurgrp_1 omitted)
i.season         _Iseason_1-4         (naturally coded; _Iseason_1 omitted)
```

```
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -1814.5434
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -1500.9165
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -1421.1014
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -1369.3757
Iteration 4:  log likelihood = -1345.2005
Iteration 5:  log likelihood = -1343.7113
```

Iteration 6: log likelihood = -1343.4929
 Iteration 7: log likelihood = -1343.4813
 Iteration 8: log likelihood = -1343.4812
 Iteration 9: log likelihood = -1343.4812

Multinomial logistic regression

Number of obs = 1286
 LR chi2(84) = 942.12
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
 Pseudo R2 = 0.2596

Log likelihood = -1343.4812

cat1	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
R Effusion						
_Icatlp_1	2.288146	.3112502	7.35	0.000	1.678106 2.898185	
_Icatlp_2	-.1498757	.5395384	-0.28	0.781	-1.207351 .9076002	
_Icatlp_3	1.550533	.3162887	4.90	0.000	.9306185 2.170447	
_Icatlp_4	.987764	.7397527	1.34	0.182	-.4621248 2.437653	
_Istudy_2	.3225392	.3248918	0.99	0.321	-.3142371 .9593154	
_Istudy_3	-.7357696	.3608922	-2.04	0.041	-1.443105 -.028434	
_Itrt_1	-.5159671	.3047631	-1.69	0.090	-1.113292 .0813577	
xage	-.2899996	.2481513	-1.17	0.243	-.7763673 .1963681	
gender	-.057505	.2305678	-0.25	0.803	-.5094096 .3943996	
_Ixoccup_2	-.1979239	.304281	-0.65	0.515	-.7943037 .398456	
_Ixoccup_3	-.1369444	.2518787	-0.54	0.587	-.6306177 .3567288	
_Ixoccup_9	-1.315533	1.180781	-1.11	0.265	-3.629822 .9987563	
xpreab	.1587111	.2629193	0.60	0.546	-.3566013 .6740234	
xuril	-.1328421	.2531992	-0.52	0.600	-.6291035 .3634193	
_Idurgrp_2	.0620224	.3632875	0.17	0.864	-.650008 .7740528	
_Idurgrp_3	.2724687	.337183	0.81	0.419	-.3883978 .9333352	
_Idurgrp_4	-.1878812	.3419935	-0.55	0.583	-.8581761 .4824138	
xhxdx	-.14192	.344351	-0.41	0.680	-.8168355 .5329955	
_Iseason_2	.0132177	.2685544	0.05	0.961	-.5131392 .5395745	
_Iseason_3	-.2884107	.3323442	-0.87	0.385	-.9397935 .362972	
_Iseason_4	-.1311436	.3335596	-0.39	0.694	-.7849084 .5226213	
_cons	-1.366333	.5194085	-2.63	0.009	-2.384355 -.3483112	
L Effusion						
_Icatlp_1	-.0397517	.4459431	-0.09	0.929	-.9137841 .8342806	
_Icatlp_2	2.332793	.316346	7.37	0.000	1.712766 2.95282	
_Icatlp_3	1.745633	.2926938	5.96	0.000	1.171963 2.319302	
_Icatlp_4	-.1502465	1.098755	-0.14	0.891	-2.303767 2.003274	
_Istudy_2	.7214573	.3363497	2.14	0.032	.0622239 1.380691	
_Istudy_3	.4800981	.3318384	1.45	0.148	-.1702931 1.130489	
_Itrt_1	-.1436574	.2809098	-0.51	0.609	-.6942306 .4069157	
xage	-.0103309	.2407784	-0.04	0.966	-.4822479 .461586	
gender	.0338294	.2274263	0.15	0.882	-.4119181 .4795768	
_Ixoccup_2	-.6262258	.3064443	-2.04	0.041	-1.226846 -.0256061	
_Ixoccup_3	-.2698547	.2454375	-1.10	0.272	-.7509034 .211194	
_Ixoccup_9	.0738135	.9919642	0.07	0.941	-1.870401 2.018028	
xpreab	.3309318	.2635978	1.26	0.209	-.1857103 .8475739	
xuril	-.0415228	.2565192	-0.16	0.871	-.5442913 .4612456	
_Idurgrp_2	-.7128329	.3923623	-1.82	0.069	-1.481849 .0561832	
_Idurgrp_3	.4875304	.3199054	1.52	0.128	-.1394726 1.114533	
_Idurgrp_4	-.0658253	.3274445	-0.20	0.841	-.7076047 .5759541	
xhxdx	.510912	.4281914	1.19	0.233	-.3283276 1.350152	
_Iseason_2	-.1106914	.2659062	-0.42	0.677	-.631858 .4104753	

_Iseason_3	-.3062549	.3262167	-0.94	0.348	-.9456279	.3331182
_Iseason_4	-.0116153	.3301493	-0.04	0.972	-.658696	.6354653
_cons	-2.58981	.5837273	-4.44	0.000	-3.733895	-1.445726

Bilateral						
_Icatlp_1	1.047359	.2928496	3.58	0.000	.473384	1.621333
_Icatlp_2	1.40061	.3032023	4.62	0.000	.806344	1.994875
_Icatlp_3	3.280354	.2356332	13.92	0.000	2.818521	3.742186
_Icatlp_4	1.920825	.5115963	3.75	0.000	.9181145	2.923535
_Istudy_2	.6497764	.2588621	2.51	0.012	.1424159	1.157137
_Istudy_3	.4029986	.2562192	1.57	0.116	-.0991817	.9051789
_Itrt_1	-.4774405	.2258545	-2.11	0.035	-.9201073	-.0347737
xage	.1117674	.1881827	0.59	0.553	-.2570638	.4805986
gender	-.3372479	.1761128	-1.91	0.055	-.6824225	.0079268
_Ixoccup_2	-.0894852	.2276562	-0.39	0.694	-.5356831	.3567126
_Ixoccup_3	-.0062195	.1975066	-0.03	0.975	-.3933254	.3808864
_Ixoccup_9	-.7423434	.8800361	-0.84	0.399	-2.467183	.9824957
xpreab	-.0025114	.2025971	-0.01	0.990	-.3995944	.3945717
xuril	.0249182	.1939424	0.13	0.898	-.3552019	.4050383
_Idurgrp_2	-.2176496	.2937891	-0.74	0.459	-.7934655	.3581664
_Idurgrp_3	.5468629	.2621033	2.09	0.037	.0331499	1.060576
_Idurgrp_4	.1415532	.2570176	0.55	0.582	-.3621919	.6452984
xhxdx	.0393669	.2763091	0.14	0.887	-.5021889	.5809227
_Iseason_2	-.4765435	.2077472	-2.29	0.022	-.8837205	-.0693664
_Iseason_3	-1.094269	.2702837	-4.05	0.000	-1.624015	-.5645222
_Iseason_4	.0336318	.2471475	0.14	0.892	-.4507684	.518032
_cons	-1.22861	.4169334	-2.95	0.003	-2.045784	-.4114351

Missing						
_Icatlp_1	.6660998	.5782874	1.15	0.249	-.4673227	1.799522
_Icatlp_2	.9360831	.5870627	1.59	0.111	-.2145387	2.086705
_Icatlp_3	1.598806	.4657563	3.43	0.001	.6859404	2.511671
_Icatlp_4	5.298002	.5637875	9.40	0.000	4.192998	6.403005
_Istudy_2	-.0442759	.4497384	-0.10	0.922	-.925747	.8371952
_Istudy_3	-.1163372	.4700364	-0.25	0.805	-1.037592	.8049172
_Itrt_1	-.063007	.4065763	-0.15	0.877	-.8598818	.7338679
xage	.4354618	.3234858	1.35	0.178	-.1985588	1.069482
gender	-.7439679	.3024459	-2.46	0.014	-1.336751	-.1511848
_Ixoccup_2	-.615647	.4169964	-1.48	0.140	-1.432945	.201651
_Ixoccup_3	-.3661642	.356141	-1.03	0.304	-1.064188	.3318593
_Ixoccup_9	-.6209991	1.311372	-0.47	0.636	-3.191241	1.949242
xpreab	-.835165	.3588664	-2.33	0.020	-1.53853	-.1317997
xuril	.132896	.3423436	0.39	0.698	-.538085	.8038771
_Idurgrp_2	-.1085202	.5348923	-0.20	0.839	-1.15689	.9398494
_Idurgrp_3	.2593767	.467594	0.55	0.579	-.6570906	1.175844
_Idurgrp_4	-.2359329	.4634232	-0.51	0.611	-1.144226	.6723598
xhxdx	-.1698088	.4406823	-0.39	0.700	-1.03353	.6939126
_Iseason_2	-.223143	.3705197	-0.60	0.547	-.9493483	.5030623
_Iseason_3	-.2110105	.4507144	-0.47	0.640	-1.094394	.6723735
_Iseason_4	.0995606	.4338464	0.23	0.818	-.7507626	.9498839
_cons	-1.550166	.6998451	-2.22	0.027	-2.921837	-.1784945

(cat1==No Effusion is the base outcome)

. testparm _Icatlp*

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_1 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_1 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_1 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Icatlp_1 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_2 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_2 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_2 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Icatlp_2 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_3 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_3 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_3 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Icatlp_3 = 0
(13) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_4 = 0
(14) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_4 = 0
(15) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_4 = 0
(16) [Missing]_Icatlp_4 = 0
```

```
chi2( 16) = 668.34
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

```
. testparm _Istudy*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Istudy_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Istudy_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Istudy_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Istudy_3 = 0
```

```
chi2( 8) = 20.27
Prob > chi2 = 0.0094
```

```
. testparm _Itrt*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Itrt_1 = 0
```

```
chi2( 4) = 6.30
Prob > chi2 = 0.1779
```

```
. testparm xage
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]xage = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xage = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xage = 0
( 4) [Missing]xage = 0
```

```
chi2( 4) = 4.82
Prob > chi2 = 0.3064
```

```
. testparm gender
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]gender = 0
```

```
( 2) [L Effusion]gender = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]gender = 0
( 4) [Missing]gender = 0

      chi2( 4) =      9.67
Prob > chi2 =      0.0463
```

```
. testparm _Ixoccup*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Ixoccup_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Ixoccup_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Ixoccup_9 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Ixoccup_9 = 0

      chi2( 12) =      8.87
Prob > chi2 =      0.7140
```

```
. testparm xpreab*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xpreab = 0
( 4) [Missing]xpreab = 0

      chi2( 4) =      9.41
Prob > chi2 =      0.0516
```

```
. testparm xuril
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]xuril = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xuril = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xuril = 0
( 4) [Missing]xuril = 0

      chi2( 4) =      0.68
Prob > chi2 =      0.9536
```

```
. testparm _Idurgrp*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
```

```
(11) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
```

```
chi2( 12) = 18.36
Prob > chi2 = 0.1053
```

```
. testparm xhxdx
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]xhxdx = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xhxdx = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xhxdx = 0
( 4) [Missing]xhxdx = 0
```

```
chi2( 4) = 2.26
Prob > chi2 = 0.6873
```

```
. testparm _Iseason*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Iseason_4 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Iseason_4 = 0
```

```
chi2( 12) = 25.02
Prob > chi2 = 0.0147
```

```
.
. xi: mlogit cat1 i.catlp i.study i.trt gender xpreab i.durgrp i.season ///
> if week==4, baseoutcome(0)
i.catlp          _Icatlp_0-4      (naturally coded; _Icatlp_0 omitted)
i.study          _Istudy_1-3      (naturally coded; _Istudy_1 omitted)
i.trt            _Itrt_0-1        (naturally coded; _Itrt_0 omitted)
i.durgrp         _Idurgrp_1-4     (naturally coded; _Idurgrp_1 omitted)
i.season         _Iseason_1-4     (naturally coded; _Iseason_1 omitted)
```

```
Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -2033.5652
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -1689.4859
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -1592.7834
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -1548.6245
Iteration 4:  log likelihood = -1518.9505
Iteration 5:  log likelihood = -1515.0547
Iteration 6:  log likelihood = -1514.2083
Iteration 7:  log likelihood =   -1514.1
Iteration 8:  log likelihood = -1514.0966
Iteration 9:  log likelihood = -1514.0966
```

```
Multinomial logistic regression
```

```
Number of obs   =    1447
LR chi2(60)     =  1038.94
Prob > chi2     =    0.0000
```

Log likelihood = -1514.0966

Pseudo R2 = 0.2554

cat1	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
R Effusion						
_Icatlp_1	2.349943	.2990258	7.86	0.000	1.763863 2.936022	
_Icatlp_2	-.0332155	.4985454	-0.07	0.947	-1.010347 .9439156	
_Icatlp_3	1.561644	.3031183	5.15	0.000	.9675426 2.155744	
_Icatlp_4	1.026793	.7333825	1.40	0.161	-.4106103 2.464196	
_Istudy_2	.4078761	.3127889	1.30	0.192	-.2051789 1.020931	
_Istudy_3	-.6185018	.3458133	-1.79	0.074	-1.296283 .0592799	
_Itrt_1	-.4894066	.3019528	-1.62	0.105	-1.081223 .1024101	
gender	-.0678529	.2175112	-0.31	0.755	-.494167 .3584612	
xpreab	.1305204	.2418819	0.54	0.589	-.3435595 .6046003	
_Idurgrp_2	.1194865	.3391043	0.35	0.725	-.5451457 .7841187	
_Idurgrp_3	.2066771	.3170785	0.65	0.515	-.4147854 .8281397	
_Idurgrp_4	-.0711004	.3242195	-0.22	0.826	-.706559 .5643583	
_Iseason_2	.0212802	.2604504	0.08	0.935	-.4891933 .5317536	
_Iseason_3	-.2044459	.3172216	-0.64	0.519	-.8261889 .4172971	
_Iseason_4	-.2125607	.3029517	-0.70	0.483	-.8063351 .3812136	
_cons	-1.860587	.430654	-4.32	0.000	-2.704653 -1.01652	
L Effusion						
_Icatlp_1	-.187028	.4345216	-0.43	0.667	-1.038675 .6646187	
_Icatlp_2	2.258533	.2898187	7.79	0.000	1.690499 2.826567	
_Icatlp_3	1.638277	.2711368	6.04	0.000	1.106859 2.169696	
_Icatlp_4	-.3162962	1.0923	-0.29	0.772	-2.457165 1.824572	
_Istudy_2	.5692573	.310547	1.83	0.067	-.0394037 1.177918	
_Istudy_3	.3156129	.3028151	1.04	0.297	-.2778938 .9091195	
_Itrt_1	-.1140144	.276054	-0.41	0.680	-.6550702 .4270414	
gender	.0567206	.2100062	0.27	0.787	-.354884 .4683253	
xpreab	.3481582	.23551	1.48	0.139	-.113433 .8097493	
_Idurgrp_2	-.5483059	.3557557	-1.54	0.123	-1.245574 .1489625	
_Idurgrp_3	.5171038	.2925971	1.77	0.077	-.0563761 1.090584	
_Idurgrp_4	-.0168018	.3001382	-0.06	0.955	-.6050618 .5714583	
_Iseason_2	-.1207573	.2509226	-0.48	0.630	-.6125565 .371042	
_Iseason_3	-.2360193	.3020982	-0.78	0.435	-.8281209 .3560823	
_Iseason_4	-.0981538	.2914014	-0.34	0.736	-.6692901 .4729825	
_cons	-2.221479	.4187749	-5.30	0.000	-3.042263 -1.400695	
Bilateral						
_Icatlp_1	1.170552	.279826	4.18	0.000	.6221028 1.719001	
_Icatlp_2	1.423294	.2879054	4.94	0.000	.85901 1.987579	
_Icatlp_3	3.338708	.2270463	14.70	0.000	2.893705 3.78371	
_Icatlp_4	1.967681	.5058517	3.89	0.000	.9762296 2.959132	
_Istudy_2	.6058366	.2451726	2.47	0.013	.1253071 1.086366	
_Istudy_3	.3500485	.2400893	1.46	0.145	-.120518 .8206149	
_Itrt_1	-.4679239	.2235191	-2.09	0.036	-.9060132 -.0298345	
gender	-.3196497	.1648646	-1.94	0.053	-.6427785 .0034791	
xpreab	-.0585738	.18258	-0.32	0.748	-.416424 .2992764	
_Idurgrp_2	-.1055591	.2720952	-0.39	0.698	-.6388558 .4277376	
_Idurgrp_3	.5112517	.2430423	2.10	0.035	.0348976 .9876058	
_Idurgrp_4	.1528332	.2417044	0.63	0.527	-.3208988 .6265652	
_Iseason_2	-.4803751	.2002225	-2.40	0.016	-.872804 -.0879462	
_Iseason_3	-.9748663	.2538136	-3.84	0.000	-1.472332 -.4774007	
_Iseason_4	-.0917672	.2224969	-0.41	0.680	-.5278532 .3443188	

	_cons						
	-1.192402	.3317557	-3.59	0.000	-1.842631	-.5421725	

Missing							
_Icatlp_1	.5983444	.5577694	1.07	0.283	-.4948636	1.691552	
_Icatlp_2	.940097	.5417407	1.74	0.083	-.1216953	2.001889	
_Icatlp_3	1.456276	.4393617	3.31	0.001	.595143	2.317409	
_Icatlp_4	5.272293	.533648	9.88	0.000	4.226363	6.318224	
_Istudy_2	-.119238	.4301379	-0.28	0.782	-.9622928	.7238168	
_Istudy_3	-.2719842	.449607	-0.60	0.545	-1.153198	.6092293	
_Itrt_1	-.0821821	.4085096	-0.20	0.841	-.8828462	.718482	
gender	-.6177598	.2870602	-2.15	0.031	-1.180387	-.0551322	
xpreab	-.6239173	.3227849	-1.93	0.053	-1.256564	.0087295	
_Idurgrp_2	-.3608199	.5077002	-0.71	0.477	-1.355894	.6342541	
_Idurgrp_3	.0809435	.4320736	0.19	0.851	-.7659052	.9277923	
_Idurgrp_4	-.2591885	.4373931	-0.59	0.553	-1.116463	.5980863	
_Iseason_2	-.2341736	.3589195	-0.65	0.514	-.937643	.4692957	
_Iseason_3	-.2979656	.4332548	-0.69	0.492	-1.147129	.5511983	
_Iseason_4	-.1104768	.3993371	-0.28	0.782	-.8931632	.6722095	
_cons	-1.710224	.5685727	-3.01	0.003	-2.824606	-.5958422	

(cat1==No Effusion is the base outcome)

. testparm _Icatlp*

- (1) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_1 = 0
- (2) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_1 = 0
- (3) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_1 = 0
- (4) [Missing]_Icatlp_1 = 0
- (5) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_2 = 0
- (6) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_2 = 0
- (7) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_2 = 0
- (8) [Missing]_Icatlp_2 = 0
- (9) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_3 = 0
- (10) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_3 = 0
- (11) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_3 = 0
- (12) [Missing]_Icatlp_3 = 0
- (13) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_4 = 0
- (14) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_4 = 0
- (15) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_4 = 0
- (16) [Missing]_Icatlp_4 = 0

chi2(16) = 783.60
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

. testparm _Istudy*

- (1) [R Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (2) [L Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (3) [Bilateral]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (4) [Missing]_Istudy_2 = 0
- (5) [R Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (6) [L Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (7) [Bilateral]_Istudy_3 = 0
- (8) [Missing]_Istudy_3 = 0

chi2(8) = 18.57

```

        Prob > chi2 =      0.0173

. testparm _Itrt*

( 1) [R Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Itrt_1 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Itrt_1 = 0

        chi2( 4) =      6.10
        Prob > chi2 =    0.1921

. testparm gender

( 1) [R Effusion]gender = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]gender = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]gender = 0
( 4) [Missing]gender = 0

        chi2( 4) =      8.87
        Prob > chi2 =    0.0645

. testparm xpreab*

( 1) [R Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xpreab = 0
( 4) [Missing]xpreab = 0

        chi2( 4) =      8.54
        Prob > chi2 =    0.0737

. testparm _Idurgrp*

( 1) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Idurgrp_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Idurgrp_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Idurgrp_4 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Idurgrp_4 = 0

        chi2( 12) =    17.01
        Prob > chi2 =    0.1491

. testparm _Iseason*

( 1) [R Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0

```

```
( 6) [L Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Iseason_4 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Iseason_4 = 0
```

```
chi2( 12) = 23.30
Prob > chi2 = 0.0253
```

```
.xi: mlogit cat1 i.cat1p i.study xage gender xpreab i.durgrp i.season ///
> if week==4, baseoutcome(0)
i.cat1p          _Icat1p_0-4      (naturally coded; _Icat1p_0 omitted)
i.study          _Istudy_1-3      (naturally coded; _Istudy_1 omitted)
i.durgrp         _Idurgrp_1-4     (naturally coded; _Idurgrp_1 omitted)
i.season         _Iseason_1-4     (naturally coded; _Iseason_1 omitted)
```

```
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -2033.5652
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -1689.74
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -1593.1771
Iteration 3: log likelihood = -1549.5486
Iteration 4: log likelihood = -1519.4673
Iteration 5: log likelihood = -1515.4733
Iteration 6: log likelihood = -1514.6068
Iteration 7: log likelihood = -1514.4949
Iteration 8: log likelihood = -1514.4913
Iteration 9: log likelihood = -1514.4913
```

```
Multinomial logistic regression          Number of obs   =    1447
                                          LR chi2(60)    =   1038.15
                                          Prob > chi2    =    0.0000
Log likelihood = -1514.4913             Pseudo R2      =    0.2553
```

	cat1	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
R Effusion						
	_Icat1p_1	2.368623	.298807	7.93	0.000	1.782972 2.954274
	_Icat1p_2	-.0053832	.4984058	-0.01	0.991	-.9822407 .9714743
	_Icat1p_3	1.592778	.3024302	5.27	0.000	1.000025 2.18553
	_Icat1p_4	1.070592	.7325532	1.46	0.144	-.3651859 2.50637
	_Istudy_2	.0787384	.2348973	0.34	0.737	-.3816519 .5391287
	_Istudy_3	-.9005529	.3138897	-2.87	0.004	-1.515765 - .2853404
	xage	-.301118	.2370292	-1.27	0.204	-.7656868 .1634507
	gender	-.0539218	.2178761	-0.25	0.805	-.4809511 .3731075
	xpreab	.1472656	.2422429	0.61	0.543	-.3275217 .6220528
	_Idurgrp_2	.0860492	.3389239	0.25	0.800	-.5782295 .7503279
	_Idurgrp_3	.1456515	.3180196	0.46	0.647	-.4776554 .7689584
	_Idurgrp_4	-.1480511	.3253231	-0.46	0.649	-.7856727 .4895704
	_Iseason_2	.0128645	.2601749	0.05	0.961	-.4970689 .5227978
	_Iseason_3	-.2185165	.3168047	-0.69	0.490	-.8394424 .4024094
	_Iseason_4	-.2190234	.3028582	-0.72	0.470	-.8126145 .3745678
	_cons	-1.760977	.433575	-4.06	0.000	-2.610768 -.9111852
L Effusion						
	_Icat1p_1	-.1864645	.4343755	-0.43	0.668	-1.037825 .6648959

_Icatlp_2	2.261833	.2892583	7.82	0.000	1.694898	2.828769
_Icatlp_3	1.637469	.2703773	6.06	0.000	1.10754	2.167399
_Icatlp_4	-.3076539	1.092057	-0.28	0.778	-2.448046	1.832738
_Istudy_2	.4883885	.2368908	2.06	0.039	.0240911	.952686
_Istudy_3	.2347662	.2650381	0.89	0.376	-.2846989	.7542313
xage	-.1981233	.2267353	-0.87	0.382	-.6425163	.2462697
gender	.0552331	.2099052	0.26	0.792	-.3561735	.4666396
xpreab	.36658	.236305	1.55	0.121	-.0965692	.8297293
_Idurgrp_2	-.575457	.3569811	-1.61	0.107	-1.275127	.1242132
_Idurgrp_3	.4807646	.2945192	1.63	0.103	-.0964824	1.058012
_Idurgrp_4	-.0613362	.3031316	-0.20	0.840	-.6554632	.5327907
_Iseason_2	-.1032537	.2518917	-0.41	0.682	-.5969524	.3904449
_Iseason_3	-.2325702	.3024779	-0.77	0.442	-.8254159	.3602756
_Iseason_4	-.0938249	.2915356	-0.32	0.748	-.6652241	.4775744
_cons	-2.148777	.4239244	-5.07	0.000	-2.979653	-1.3179

Bilateral						
_Icatlp_1	1.193787	.2791339	4.28	0.000	.6466941	1.740879
_Icatlp_2	1.449235	.2877659	5.04	0.000	.8852247	2.013246
_Icatlp_3	3.378048	.2267198	14.90	0.000	2.933686	3.822411
_Icatlp_4	2.021219	.5042094	4.01	0.000	1.032987	3.009451
_Istudy_2	.2817901	.1872478	1.50	0.132	-.0852089	.6487891
_Istudy_3	.1180993	.2106875	0.56	0.575	-.2948405	.5310391
xage	.0874295	.177537	0.49	0.622	-.2605366	.4353955
gender	-.3236468	.1647806	-1.96	0.050	-.6466109	-.0006827
xpreab	-.0888231	.1835628	-0.48	0.628	-.4485996	.2709533
_Idurgrp_2	-.1014669	.2727452	-0.37	0.710	-.6360376	.4331038
_Idurgrp_3	.5190673	.2446265	2.12	0.034	.0396082	.9985264
_Idurgrp_4	.1621039	.2441855	0.66	0.507	-.3164908	.6406987
_Iseason_2	-.4966469	.1998848	-2.48	0.013	-.8884139	-.1048799
_Iseason_3	-.9901613	.2538968	-3.90	0.000	-1.48779	-.4925328
_Iseason_4	-.0872239	.222462	-0.39	0.695	-.5232415	.3487937
_cons	-1.229651	.3375827	-3.64	0.000	-1.891301	-.568001

Missing						
_Icatlp_1	.5919823	.5577892	1.06	0.289	-.5012645	1.685229
_Icatlp_2	.9292975	.542082	1.71	0.086	-.1331636	1.991759
_Icatlp_3	1.461075	.4382597	3.33	0.001	.6021019	2.320048
_Icatlp_4	5.26634	.5323215	9.89	0.000	4.223009	6.309671
_Istudy_2	-.2026391	.329631	-0.61	0.539	-.8487041	.4434258
_Istudy_3	-.3048928	.3952816	-0.77	0.441	-1.079631	.4698449
xage	.295155	.3081298	0.96	0.338	-.3087683	.8990784
gender	-.615353	.2870371	-2.14	0.032	-1.177935	-.0527705
xpreab	-.6659993	.3269659	-2.04	0.042	-1.306841	-.0251579
_Idurgrp_2	-.3076001	.5107884	-0.60	0.547	-1.308727	.6935267
_Idurgrp_3	.1319428	.438083	0.30	0.763	-.7266841	.9905698
_Idurgrp_4	-.2026095	.4429051	-0.46	0.647	-1.070688	.6654686
_Iseason_2	-.2399404	.3581509	-0.67	0.503	-.9419033	.4620226
_Iseason_3	-.311406	.4348247	-0.72	0.474	-1.163647	.5408348
_Iseason_4	-.1132277	.4005313	-0.28	0.777	-.8982546	.6717991
_cons	-1.816873	.5843497	-3.11	0.002	-2.962178	-.671569

(cat1==No Effusion is the base outcome)

. testparm _Icatlp*

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_1 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_1 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_1 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Icatlp_1 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_2 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_2 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_2 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Icatlp_2 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_3 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_3 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_3 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Icatlp_3 = 0
(13) [R Effusion]_Icatlp_4 = 0
(14) [L Effusion]_Icatlp_4 = 0
(15) [Bilateral]_Icatlp_4 = 0
(16) [Missing]_Icatlp_4 = 0
```

```
chi2( 16) = 790.37
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

```
. testparm _Istudy*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]_Istudy_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Istudy_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Istudy_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Istudy_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Istudy_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Istudy_3 = 0
```

```
chi2( 8) = 18.46
Prob > chi2 = 0.0180
```

```
. testparm gender
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]gender = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]gender = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]gender = 0
( 4) [Missing]gender = 0
```

```
chi2( 4) = 9.02
Prob > chi2 = 0.0607
```

```
. testparm xpreab*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 2) [L Effusion]xpreab = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]xpreab = 0
( 4) [Missing]xpreab = 0
```

```
chi2( 4) = 9.83
Prob > chi2 = 0.0433
```

```
. testparm _Iseason*
```

```
( 1) [R Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
```

```
( 2) [L Effusion]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 3) [Bilateral]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 4) [Missing]_Iseason_2 = 0
( 5) [R Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 6) [L Effusion]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 7) [Bilateral]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 8) [Missing]_Iseason_3 = 0
( 9) [R Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
(10) [L Effusion]_Iseason_4 = 0
(11) [Bilateral]_Iseason_4 = 0
(12) [Missing]_Iseason_4 = 0
```

```
      chi2( 12) =    24.35
Prob > chi2 =    0.0182
```

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