

# Selection Bias

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Korryn Bodner, PhD

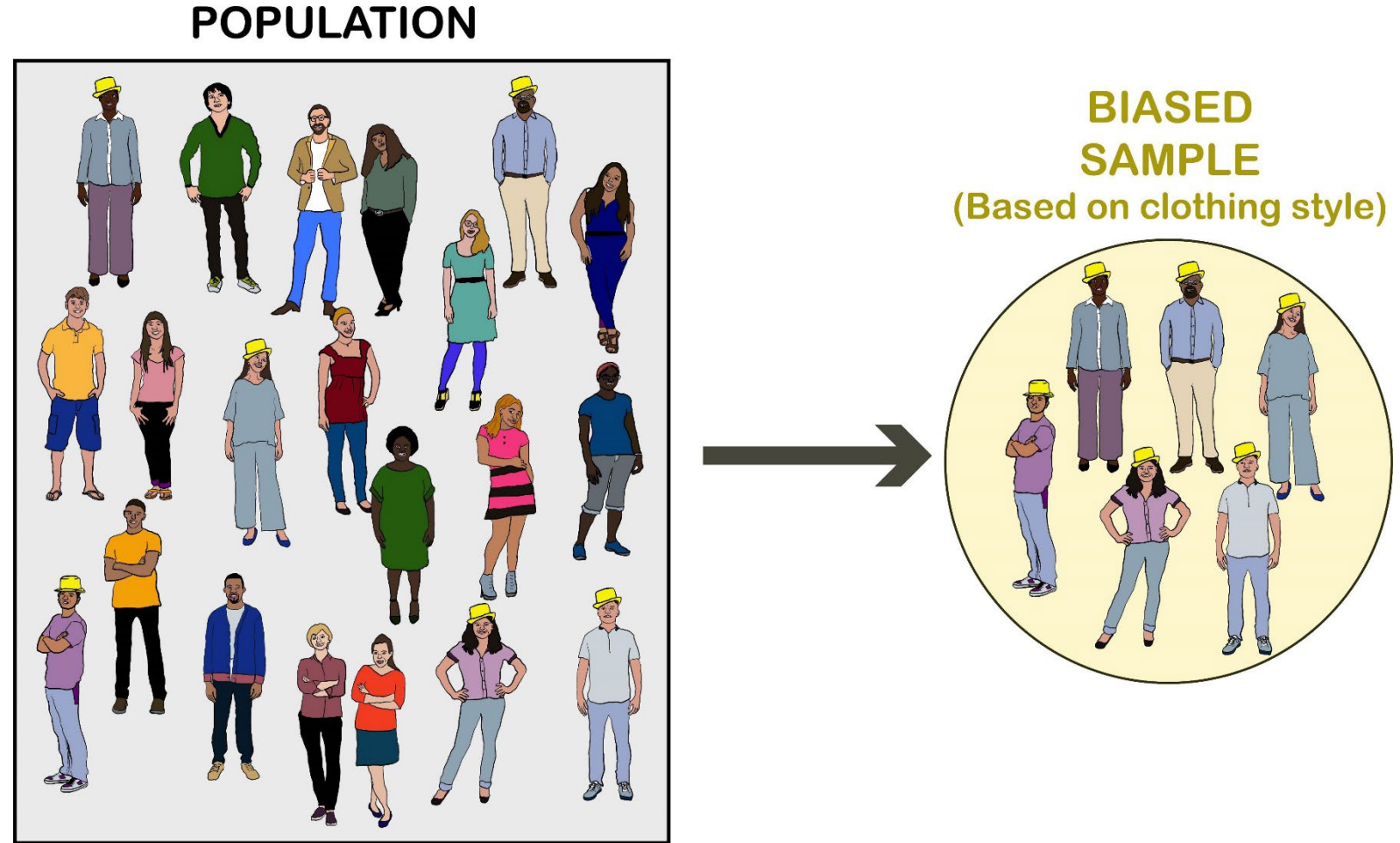
Sept. 14, 2023



Research Group in Mathematical Modeling  
and Program Science

# What is selection bias?

- A bias that is introduced when individuals selected into a study do not reflect the target population





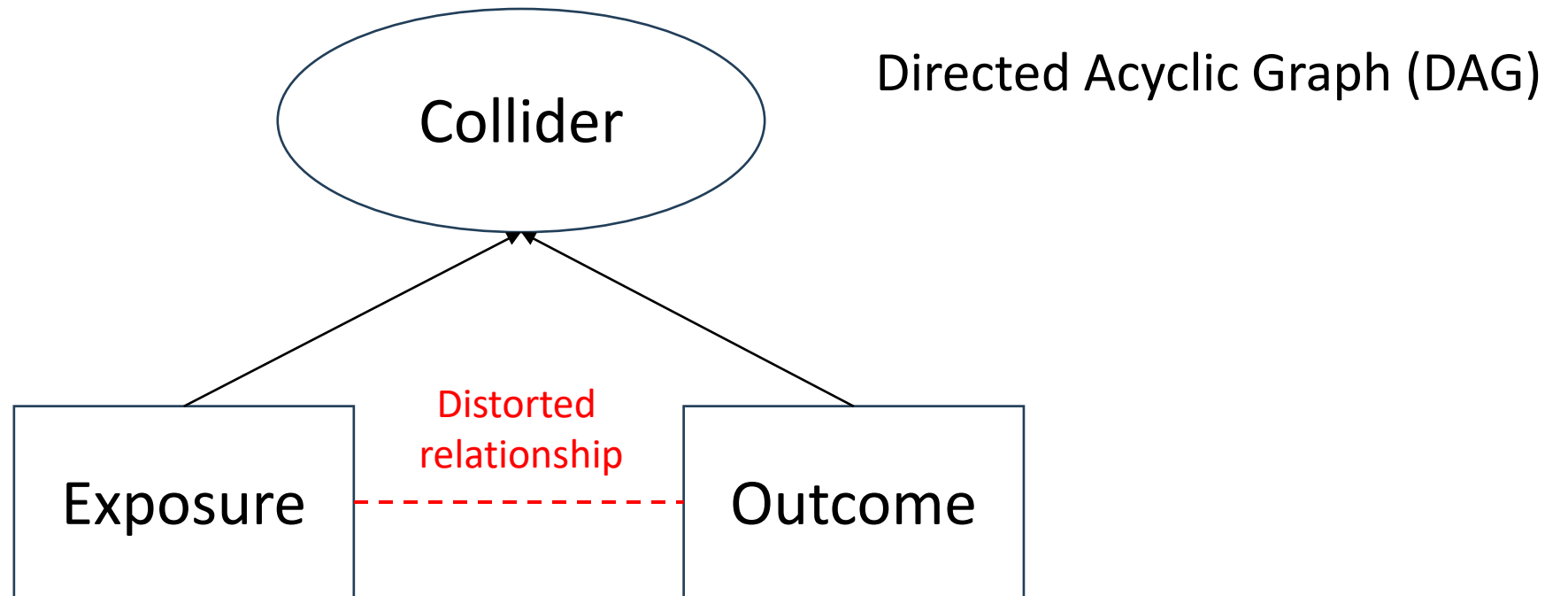
# A consequence of selection bias

## Can compromise internal validity

- Internal validity is where a study accurately measures the cause-and-effect relationship between an exposure and an outcome



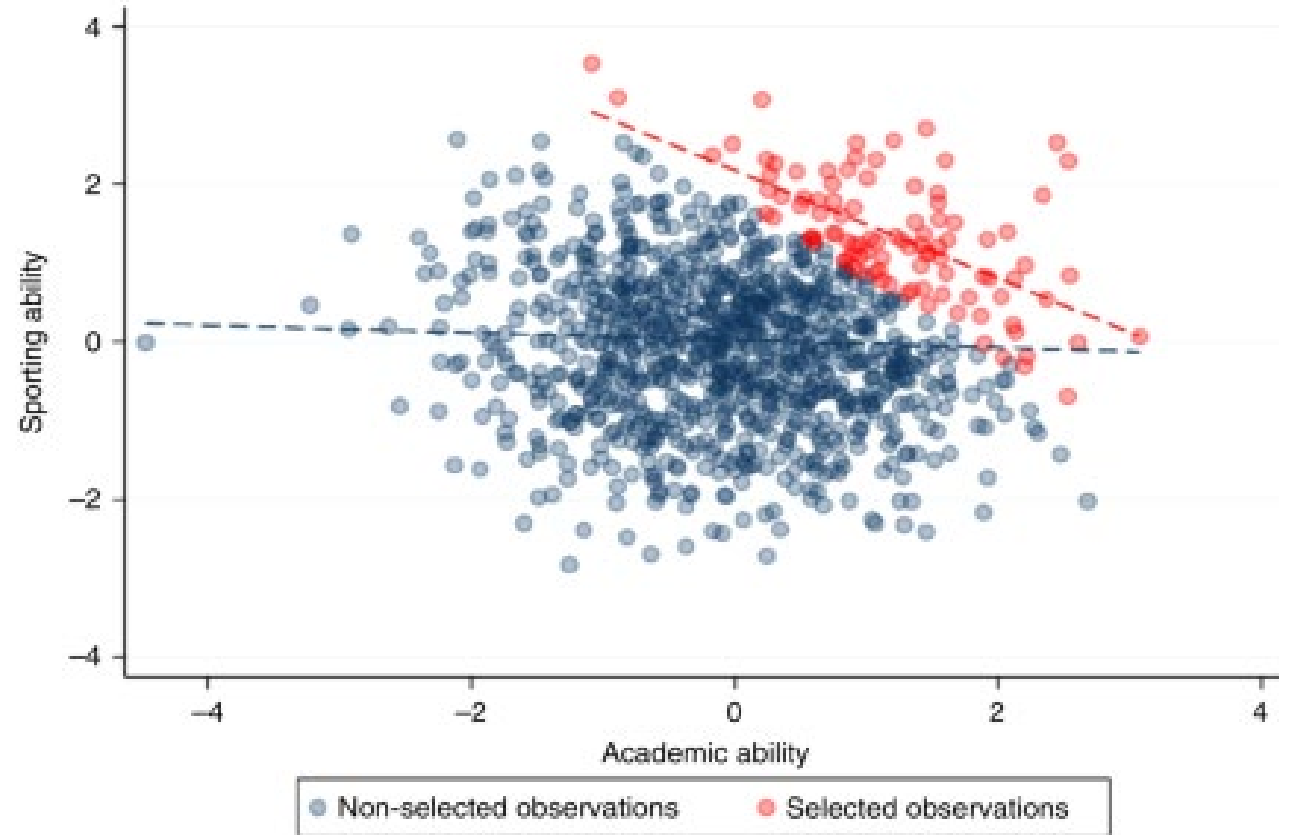
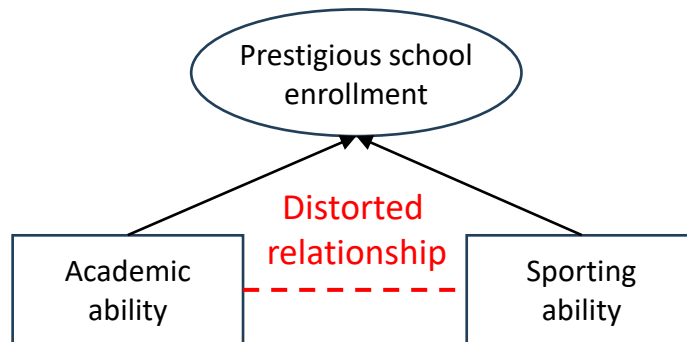
# A selection bias can be a collider bias



Selecting for a collider that induces an association or distorts an association of interest is a selection bias



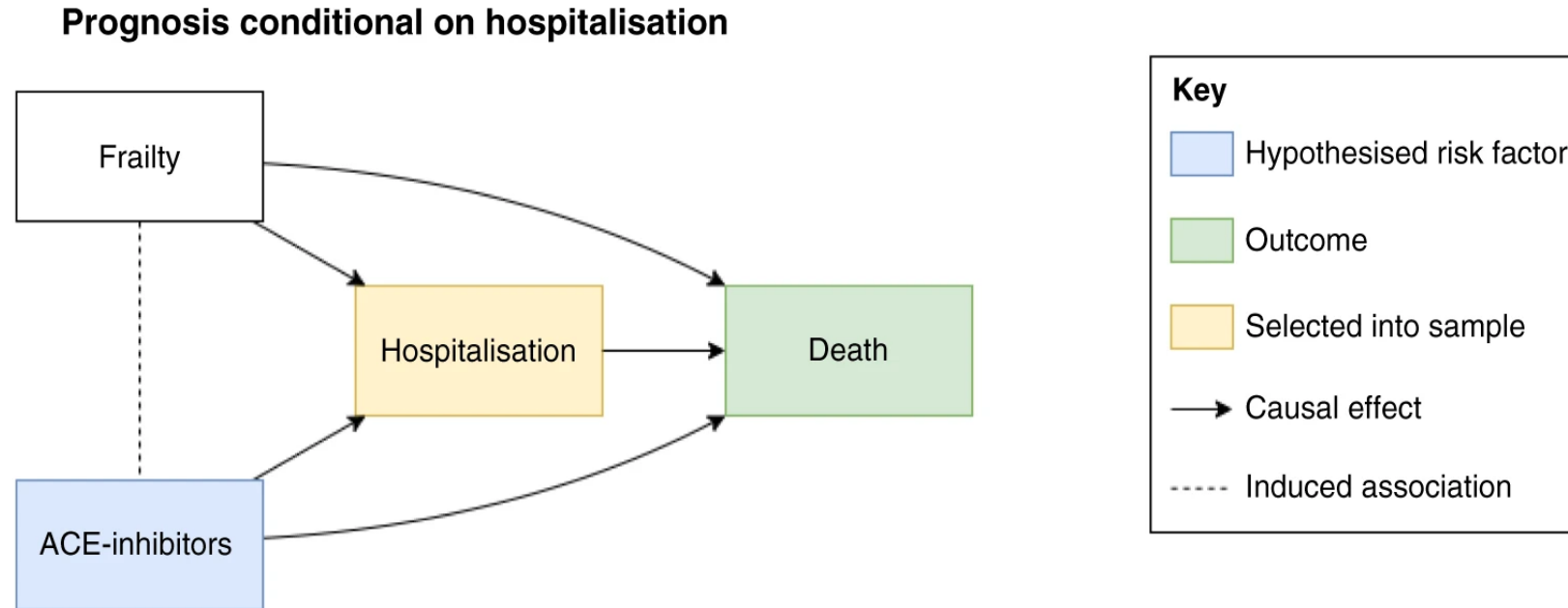
# A simple collider bias scenario



Griffith et al. 2020 (Nature Communications)



# A more complicated collider bias scenario

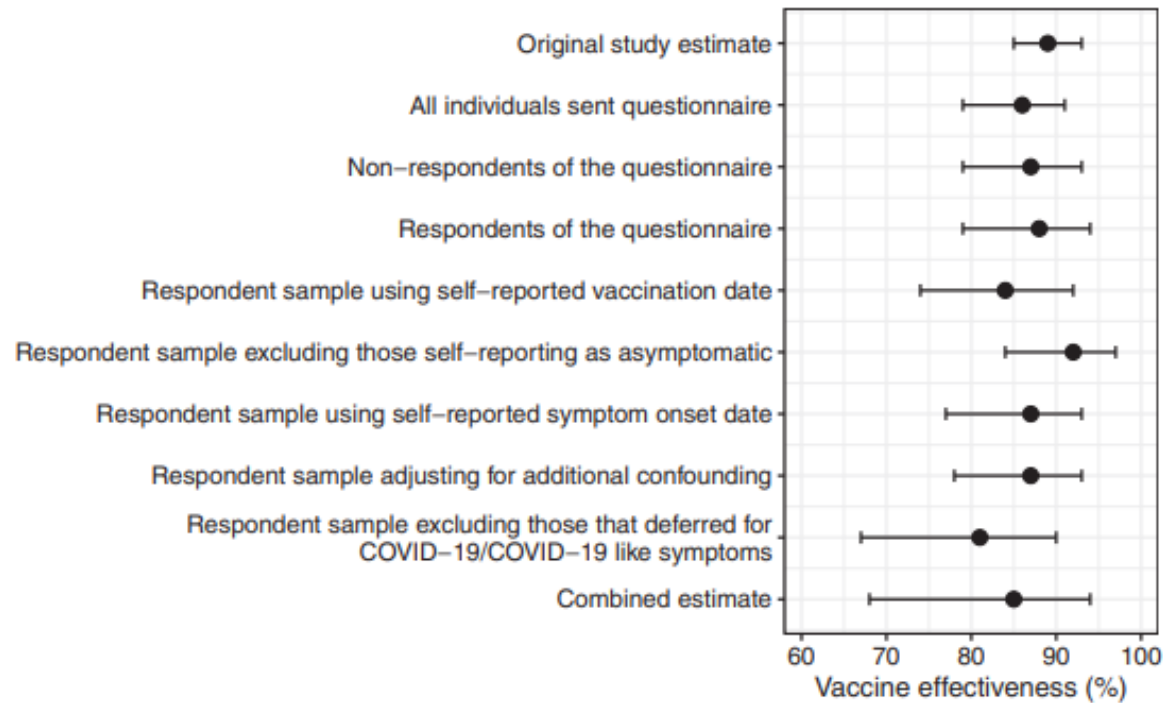


Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs) are useful tools to identify collider and other biases

Griffith et al. 2020 (Nature Communications)



# Vaccine effectiveness (VE) study highlighting a potential for collider bias related to testing (Example #1)



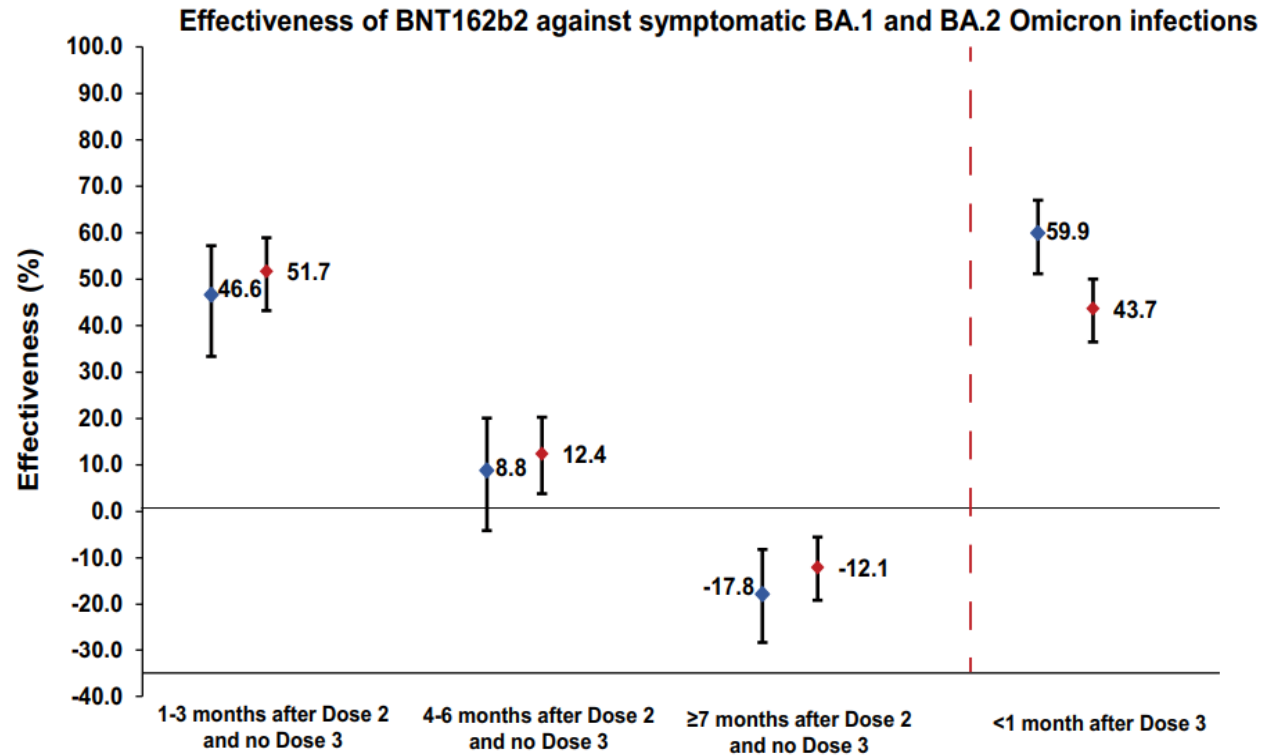
**Adopted a test-negative design**

“We were unable to assess whether collider bias was present ... as the association between health-seeking behaviour and testing could not be assessed”

Graham et al. 2023 (Nature Communications)



# Vaccine effectiveness (VE) study highlighting a potential for collider bias related to testing (Example #2)



Adopted a test-negative design

“Negative estimated effectiveness likely reflects an effect of bias

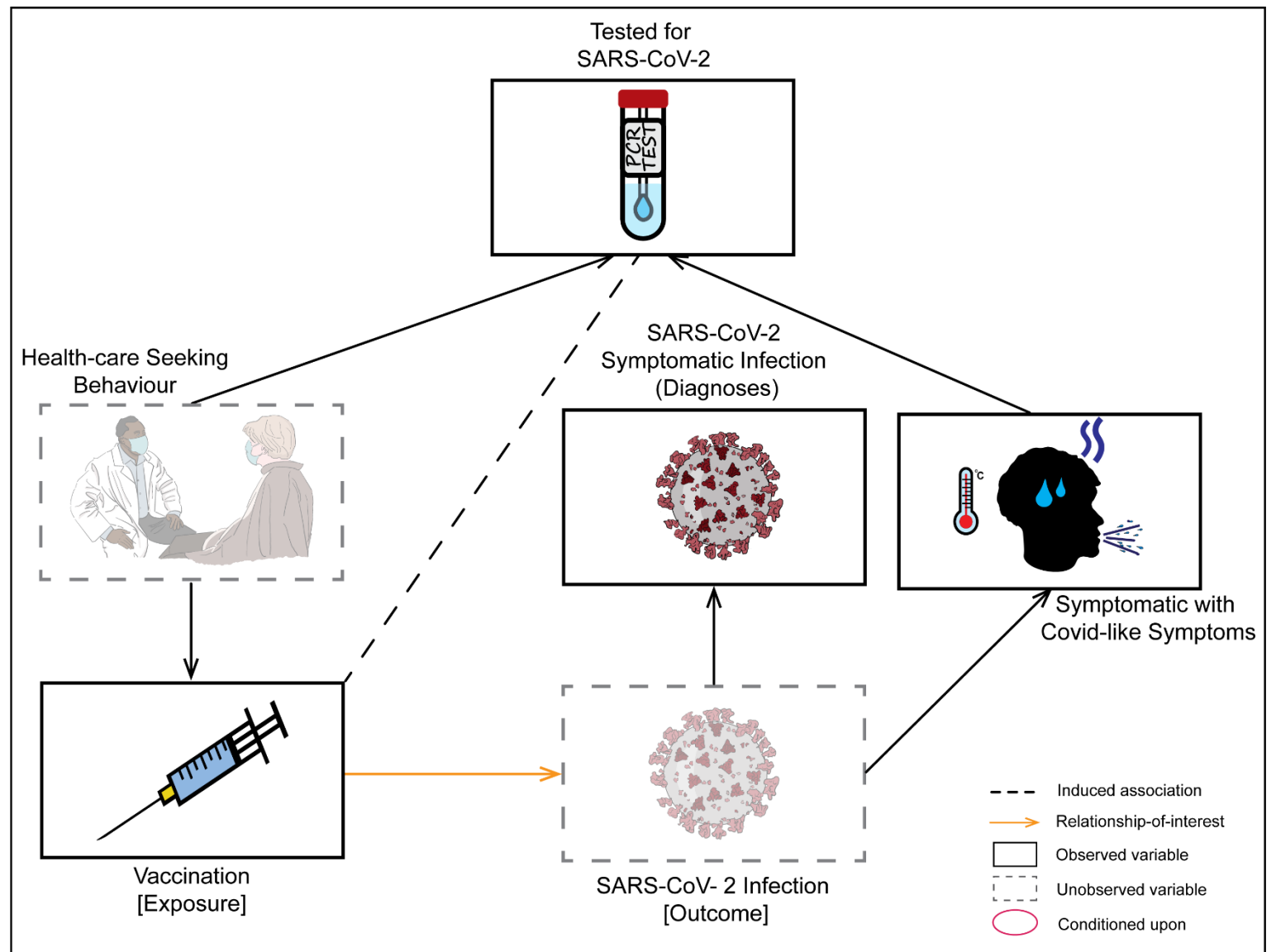
...

[which could arise due to] **differences in test-seeking behaviour**”

Chemaitelly et al. 2022 (Nature Communications)



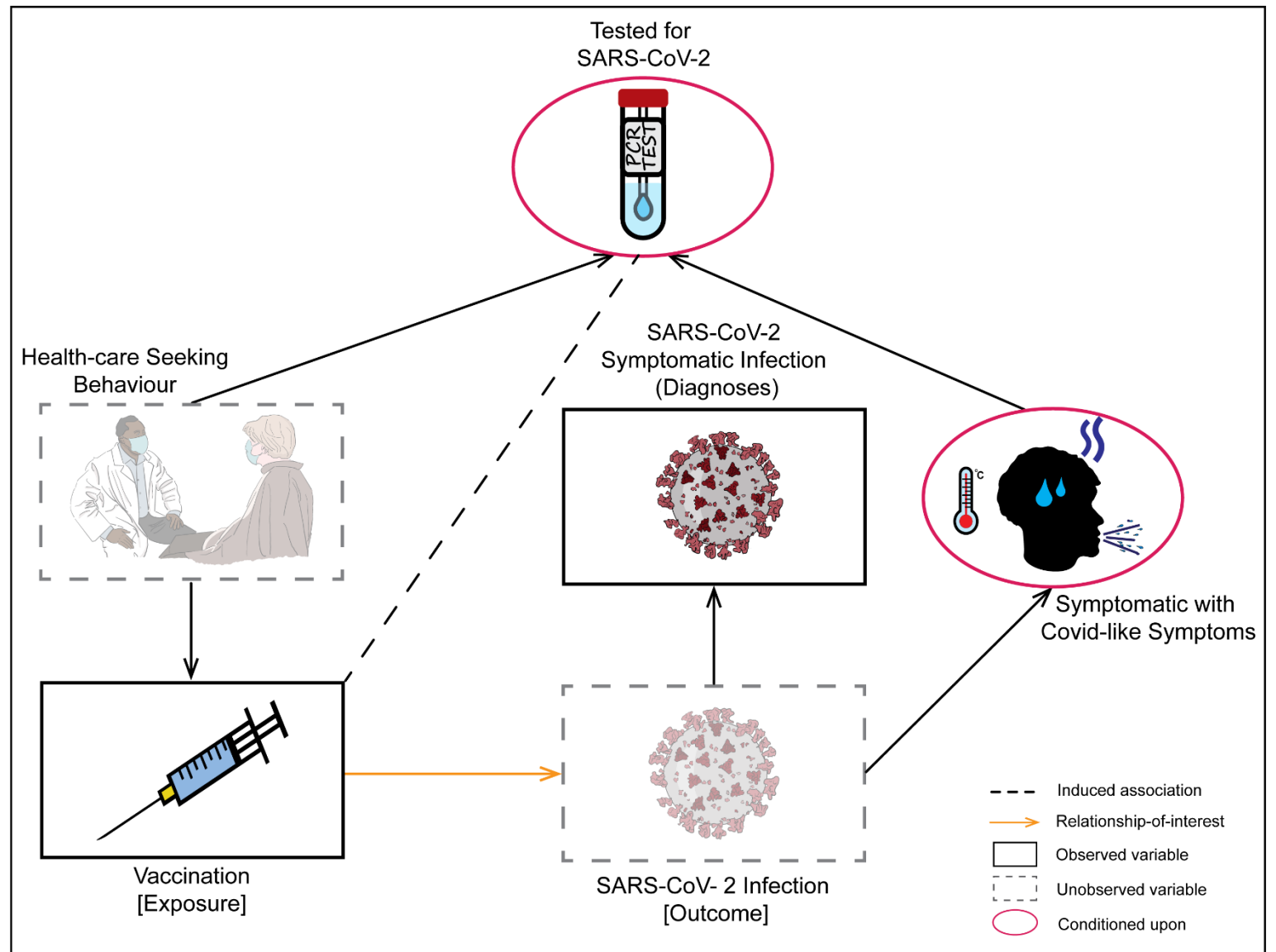




Bodner et al. (in prep)



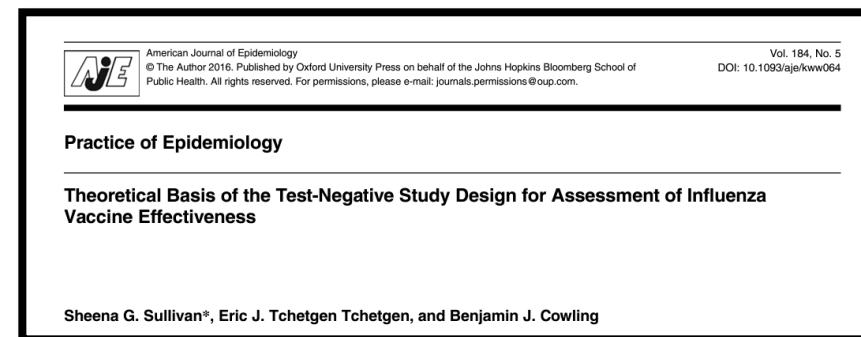
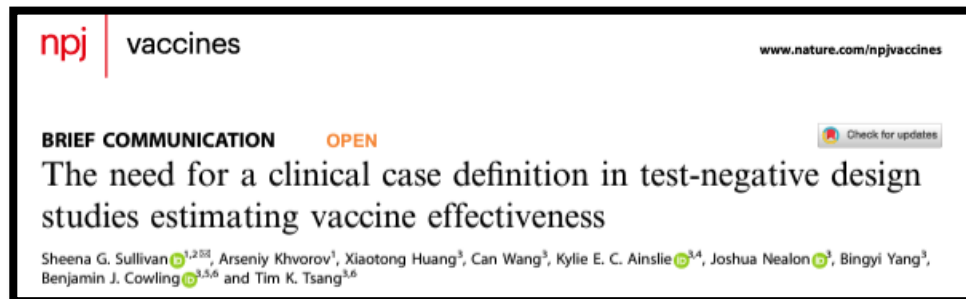
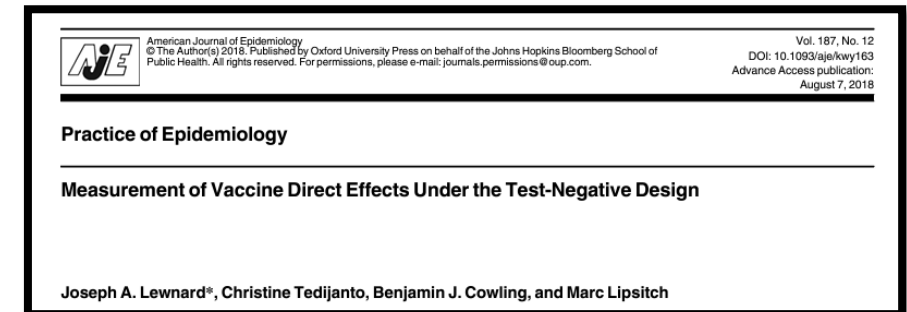
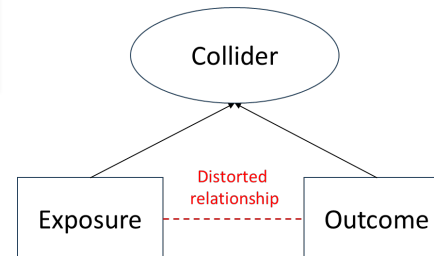
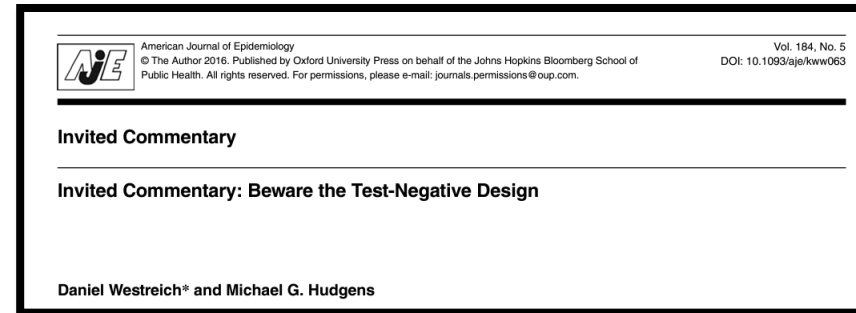
Now using a test-negative study design to estimate symptomatic VE



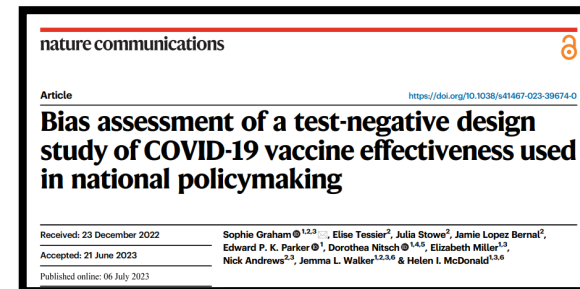
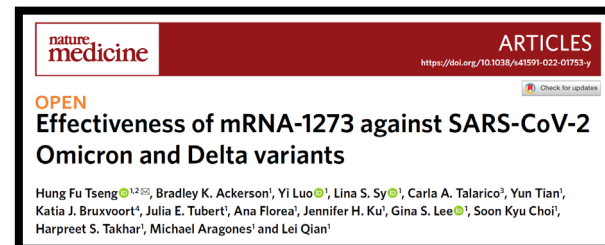
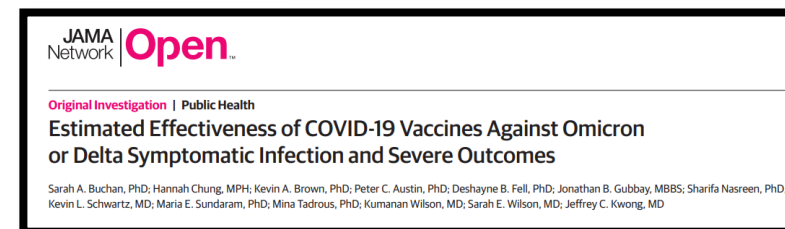
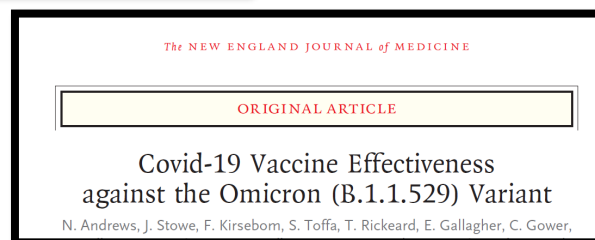
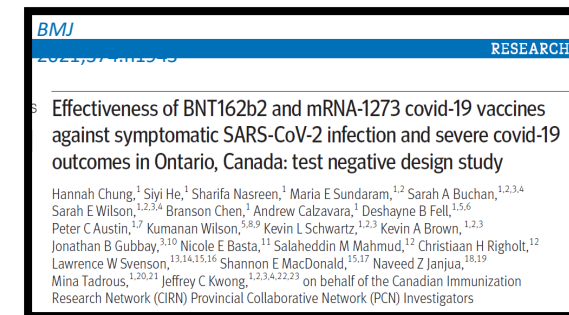
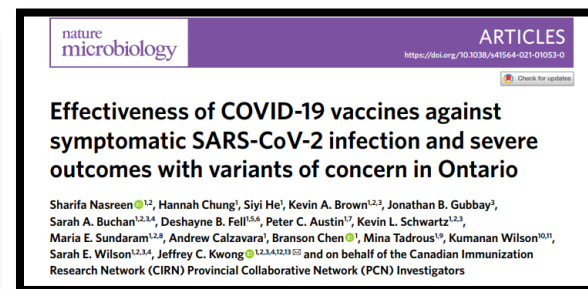
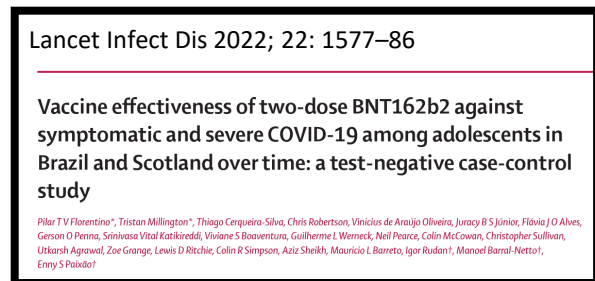
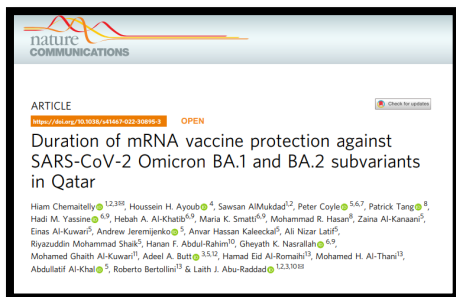
Bodner et al. (in prep)



# Identifying the potential for selection bias in the test-negative design (TND) is not new

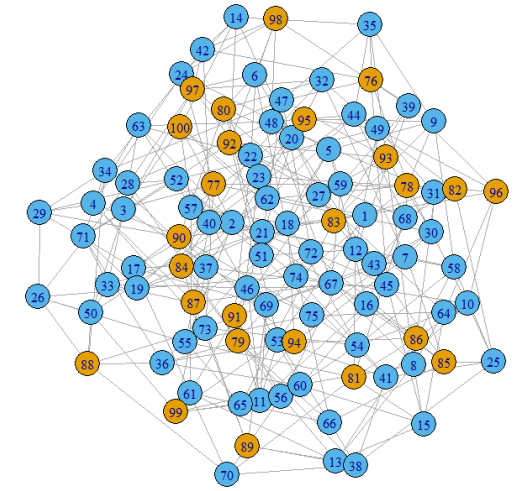
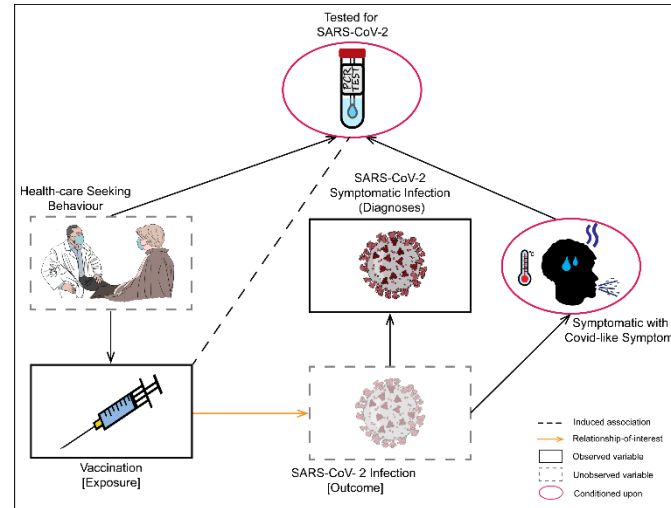


# The test-negative design is commonly used when estimating VE



# Understanding testing selection bias by combining the test-negative design, DAGs, and transmission models

Test-negative design

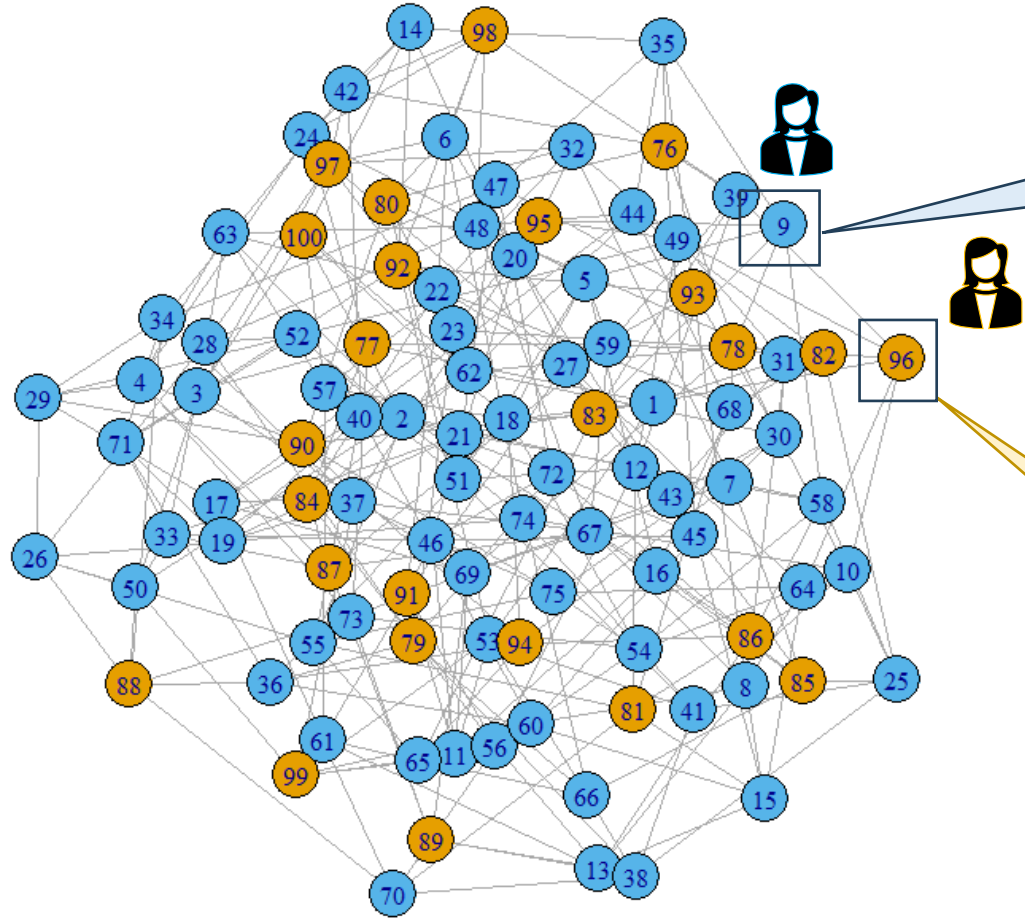




Today I will use this framework to assess:

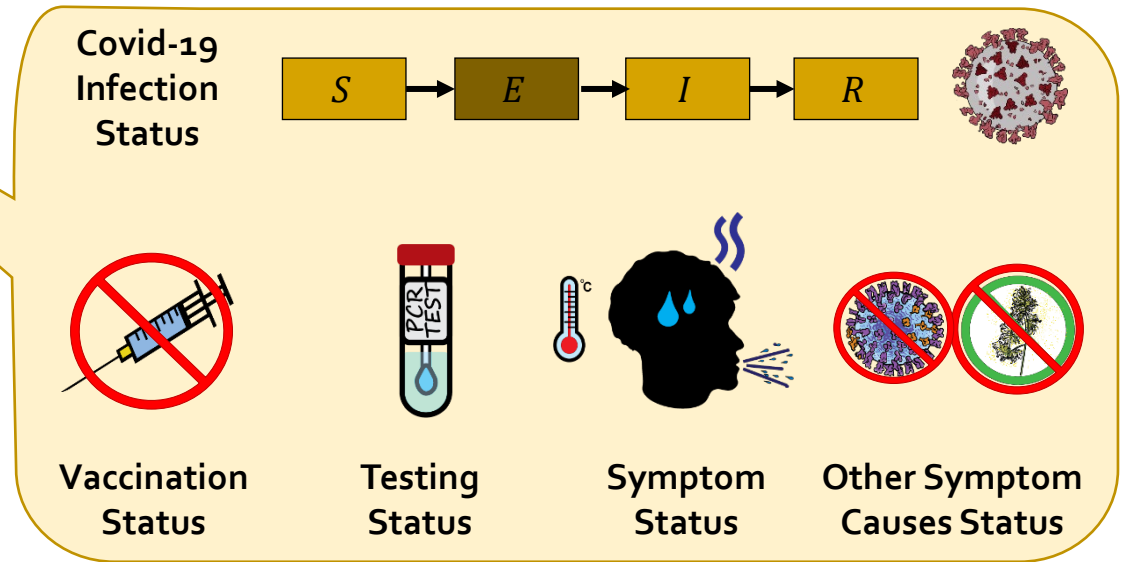
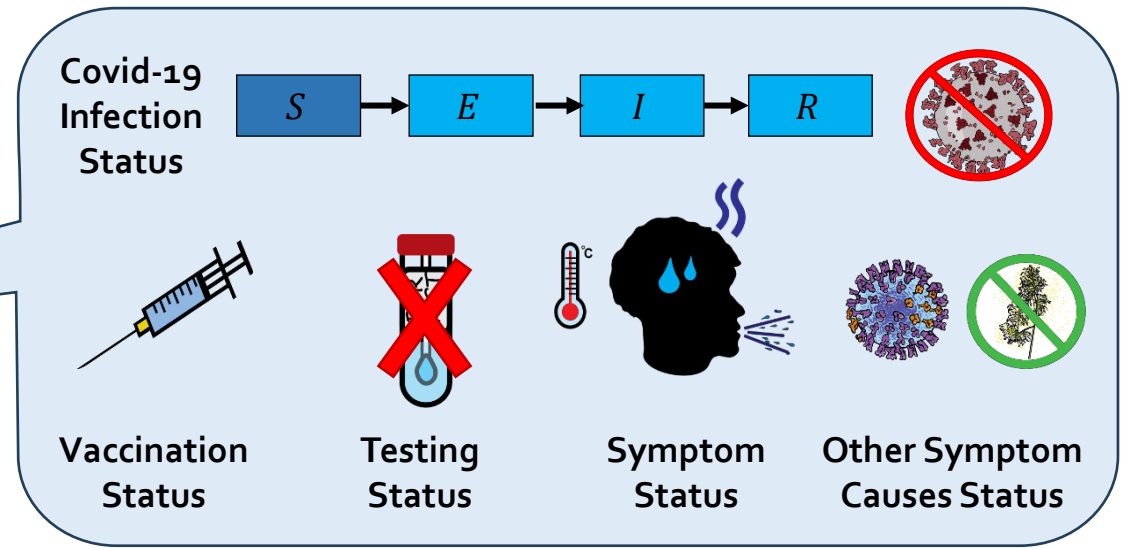
1. How the presence of a testing collider influences estimates of VE
2. Whether other factors influence the effect of this selection bias on VE estimates



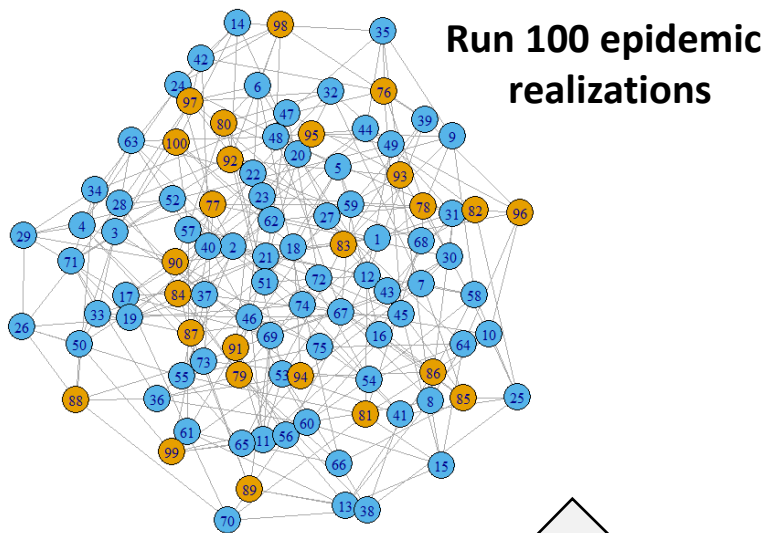
We built an individual-based network model that simulates transmission dynamics



 75% vaccinated  
 25% unvaccinated



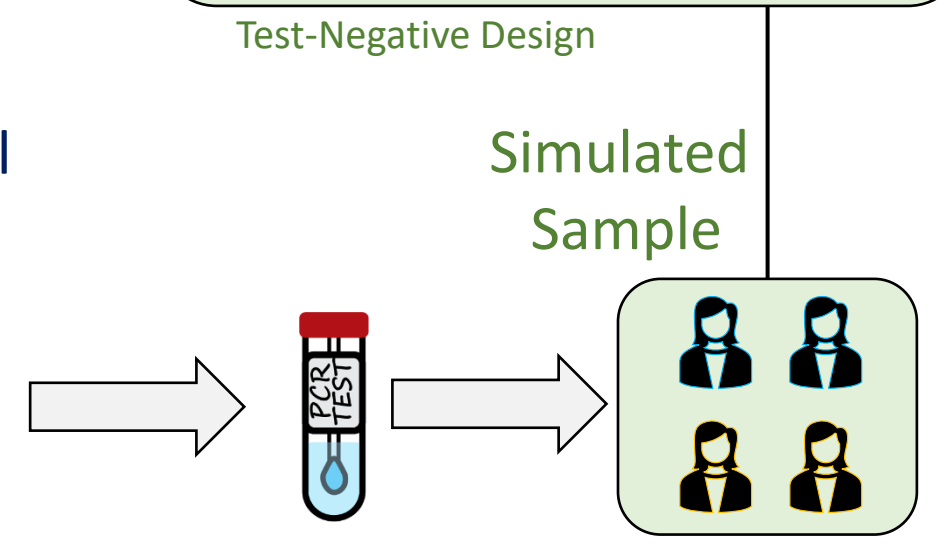
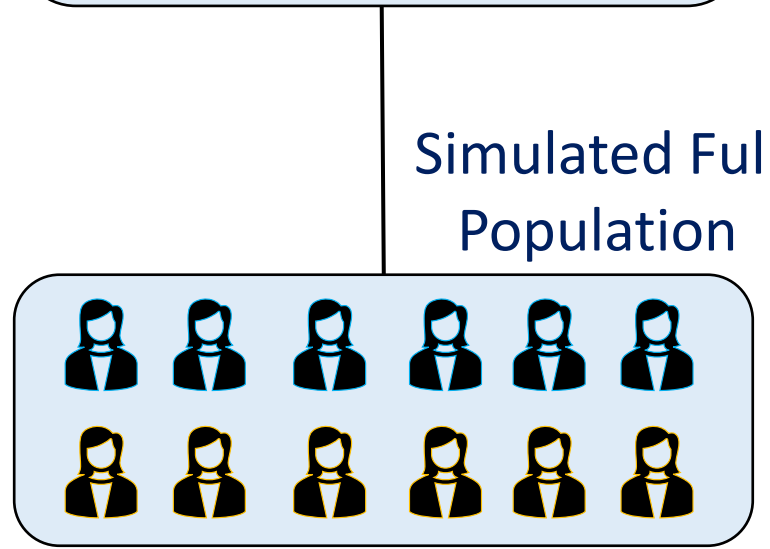




**Input**  
True Vaccine Efficacy  
(i.e. Vaccine's true protective effect)

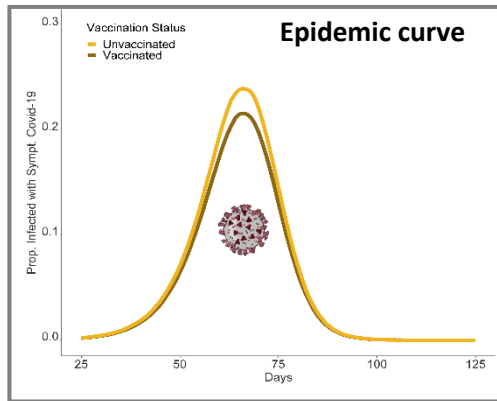
**Target VE (VE)**  
$$VE = 1 - \text{Odds Ratio}[OR](t)$$

**Estimated VE ( $VE_E$ )**  
$$VE_E = 1 - \text{Odds Ratio}_E[OR_E](t)$$

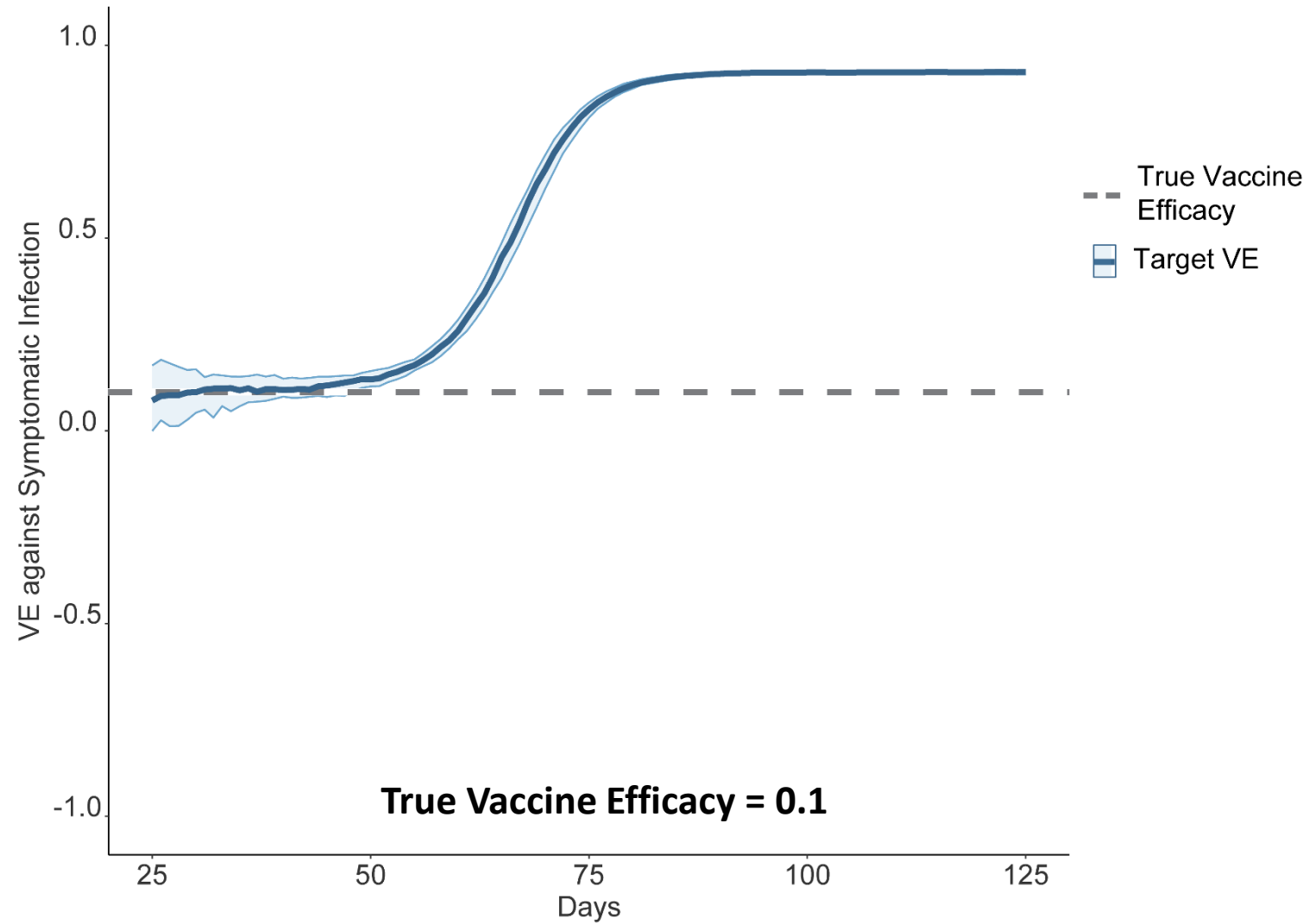


- Testing Scenarios
- Equal Testing
  - Vac. 50% Higher
  - Vac. 100% Higher

# Target VE **matches** the True Vaccine Efficacy at the beginning of an epidemic



True Vaccine Efficacy = 0.1



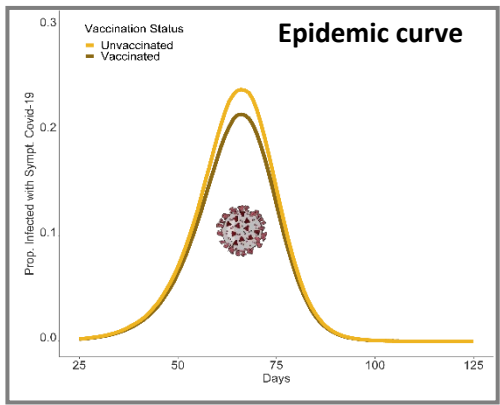
True Vaccine Efficacy = 0.1

Bodner et al. (in prep)

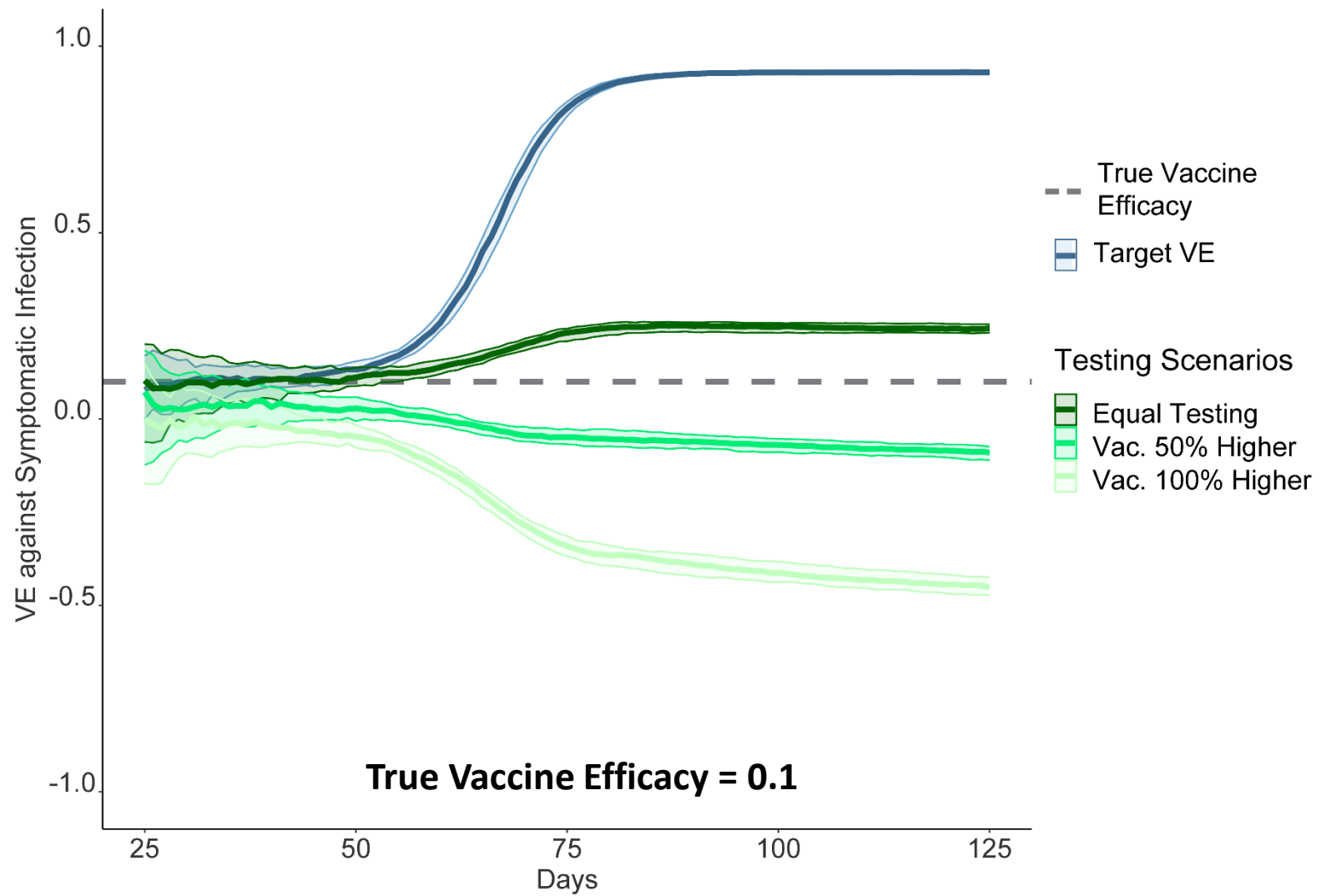




# Higher testing for vaccinated causes VE to be increasingly underestimated over time



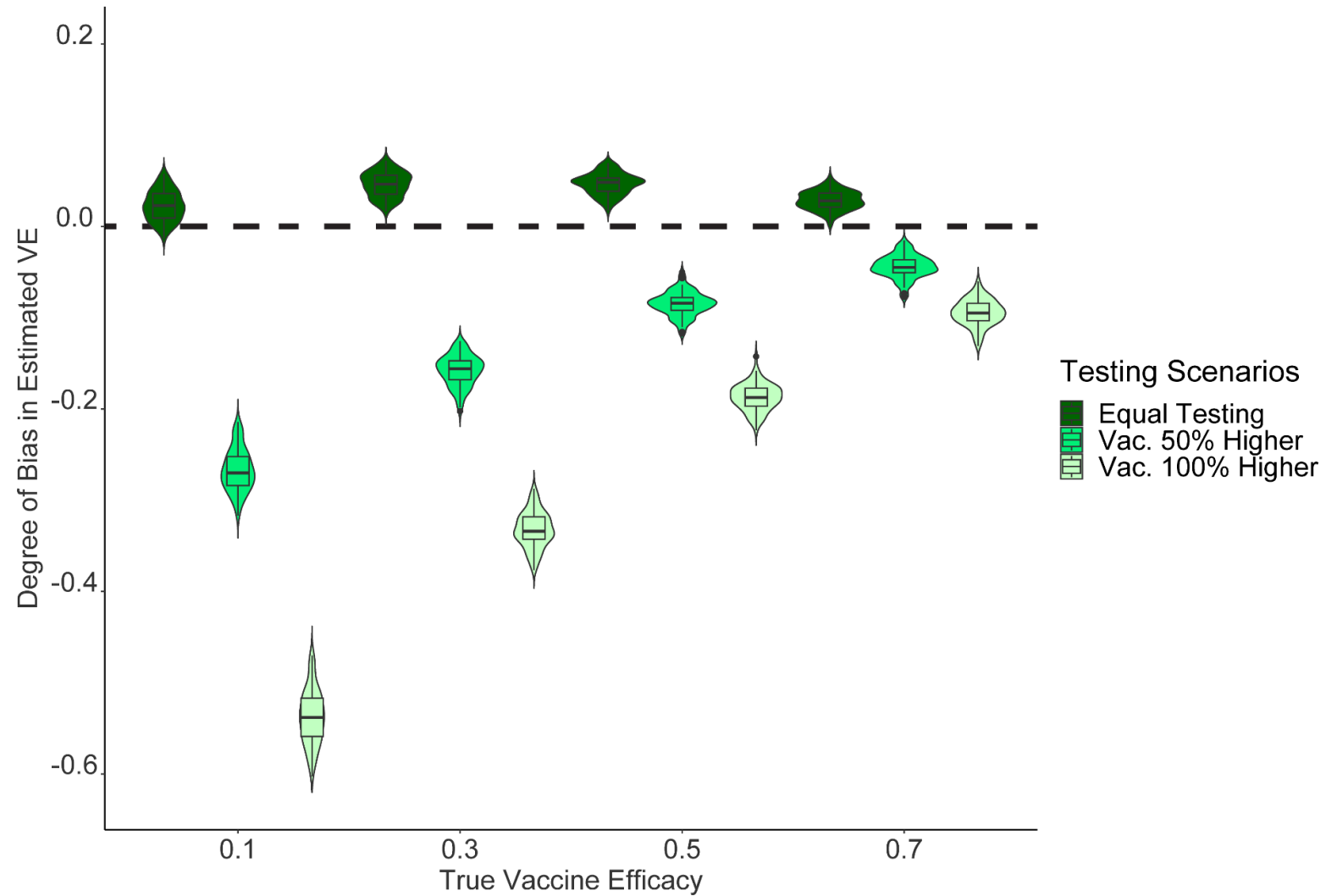
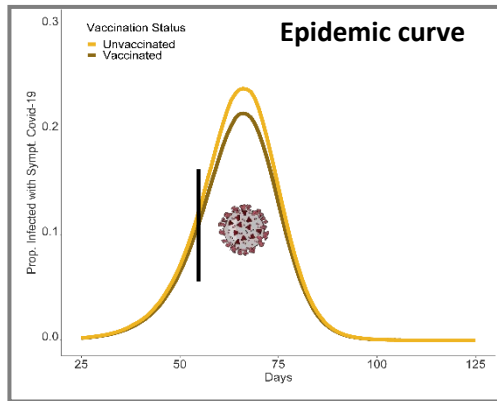
True Vaccine efficacy = 0.1



Bodner et al. (in prep)

# A higher true protective effect of the vaccine **decreases** the degree of bias

Measured at inflection point  
during epidemic growth



Bodner et al. (in prep)



# Final thoughts

- Simulation models can help us to identify under which circumstances biases could have the greatest impact on VE estimates
  - E.g. In our simulations, we found that the amount of bias can change over time and across the true protective effect of a vaccine
- It is important to use DAGs when identifying potential selection biases when estimating VE
- Observational studies can be impacted by various types of selection bias (and colliders) – not only colliders related to testing
  - E.g. Colliders related to prior infection and symptoms

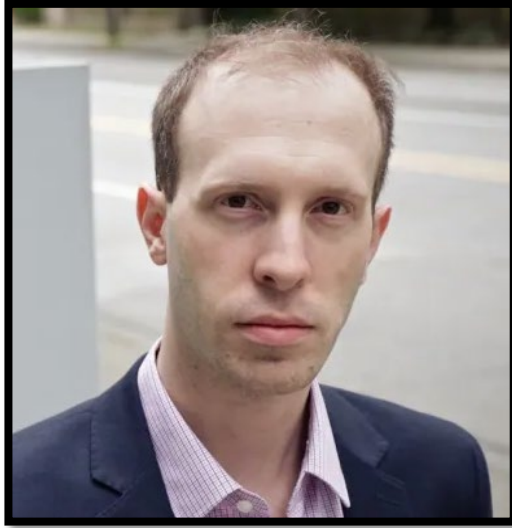


# Acknowledgements



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