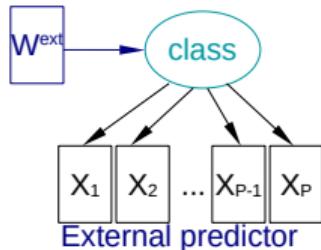


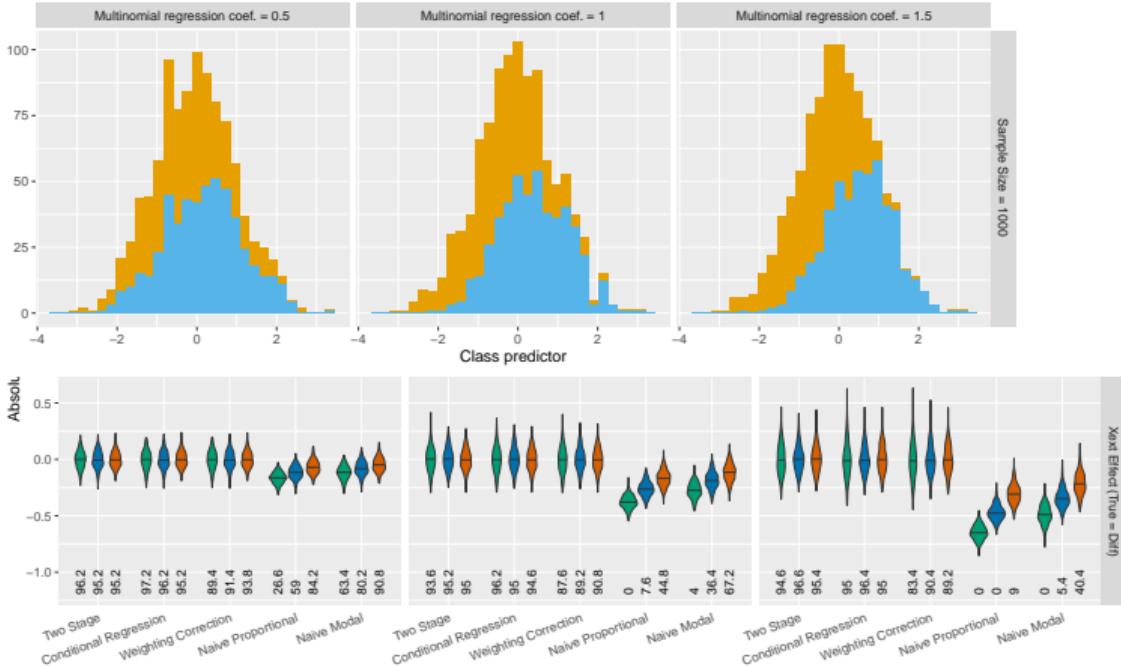
What about some predictors of the latent classes?



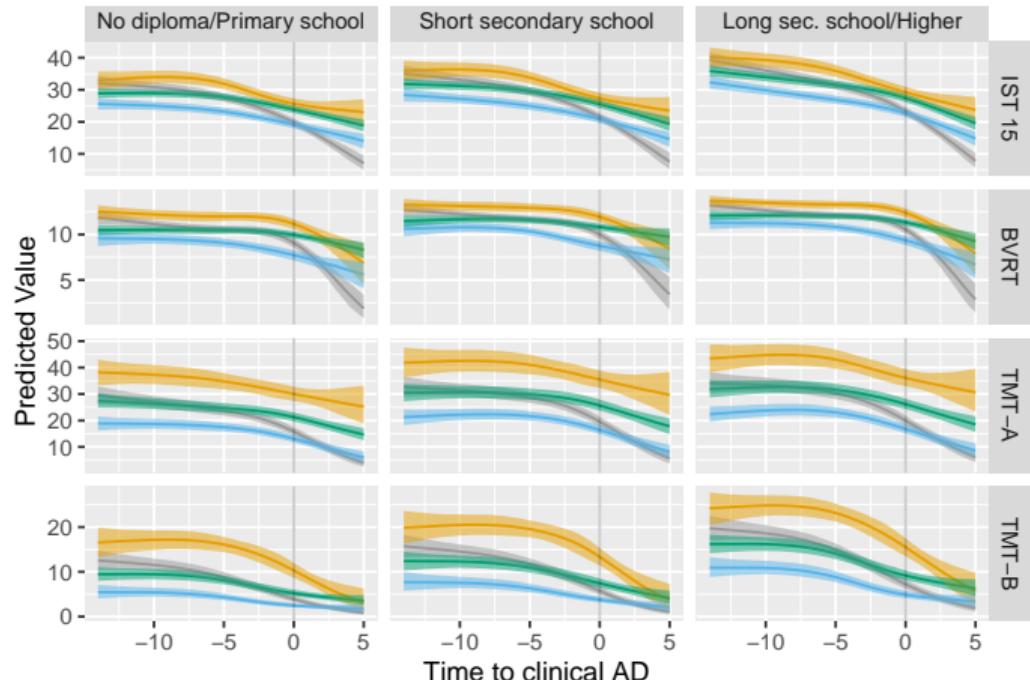
- 1 Simulate a class predictor with 3 different intensities of association (along with the time-varying exposure)

$$\text{logit}(P(c_i = g)) = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 W_i^{\text{ext}}$$

- 2 Evaluate the bias in the subsequent multinomial model (here with 1000 subjects)



Heterogeneity of executive functioning trajectories in Alzheimer's disease (AD)



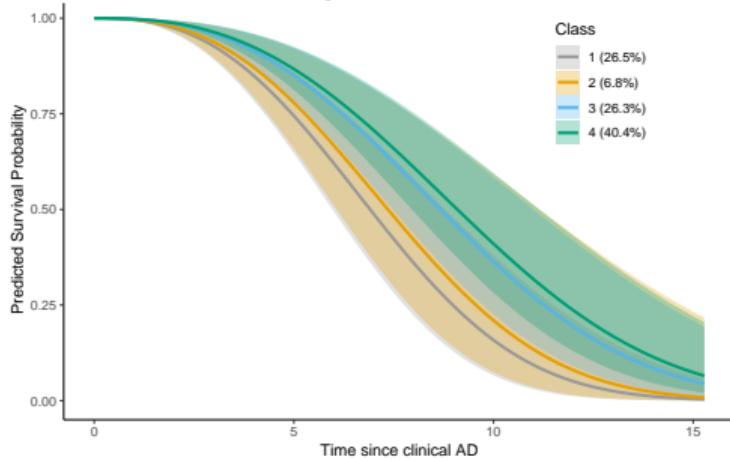
3C study

- ▶ Population-based
- ▶ 649 AD incident cases
- ▶ 4 scores of executive functioning
- ▶ time to clinical AD
- ▶ adjustment for education, center

**4 identified latent profiles
profile characteristics?**

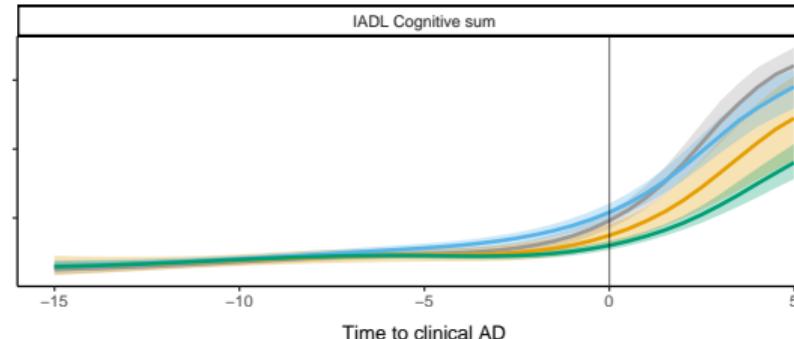
Posterior association with clinical progression

Survival Probability

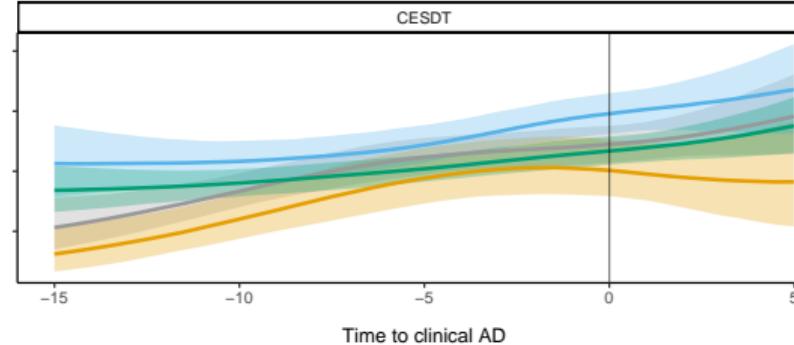


- 26.5% Intermediate EF with generalized substantial decline
- 6.8% High EF with specific substantial decline
- 26.3% Low EF with slow decline
- 40.4% Intermediate EF with slow decline

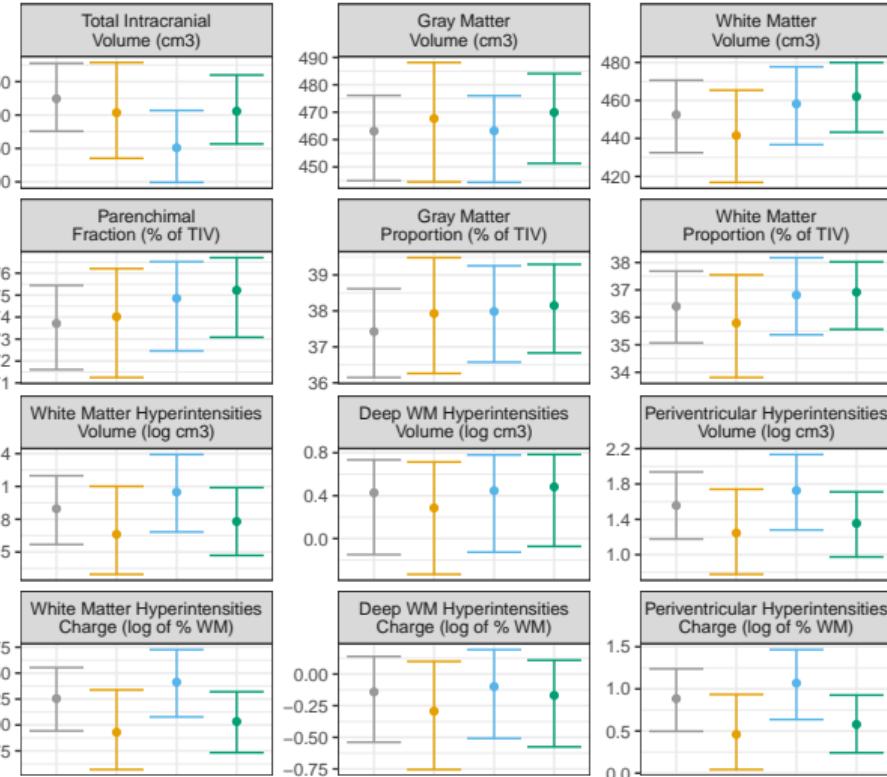
Trajectory of functional dependency



Trajectory of depressive symptomatology



Posterior association with brain atrophy biomarkers (MRI)



- Marker value at the last exam prior to diagnosis, adjusted for MRI timing

26.5% Intermediate EF with generalized substantial decline
6.8% High EF with specific substantial decline
26.3% Low EF with slow decline
40.4% Intermediate EF with slow decline

Concluding remarks

- Latent classes are widely used to summarize multidimensional information:
 - ▶ parsimonious summary
 - ▶ easy and graphical interpretation
- Inherent error of classification generally ignored
 - ▶ induces incorrect interpretations especially when classes are not well separated
- Two effective methods of correction: conditional regression or two-stage
 - ▶ may apply to any type of data
 - ▶ require specific computation of the variance (bootstrap or analytical)
 - ▶ rely on the assumptions of the model used (**to be checked as always!**)
- Software: Mplus and Latent Gold (correction, conditional)
R package **lcmm** (conditional, two-stage)



Acknowledgements and references

Topic Group 4
"Measurement error and
Classification"



Project ID3M,
Fondation vaincre
Alzheimer



References:

- Bakk, Z., & Kuha, J. (2018). *Psychometrika*, 83. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11336-017-9592-7>
- Bakk, Z., & Kuha, J. (2021). *The British Journal of Mathematical and Statistical Psychology*, 74(2), Art. 2. <https://doi.org/10.1111/bmsp.12227> (overview)
- Bakk, Z., Oberski, D. L., & Vermunt, J. K. (2014). *Political Analysis*, 22(4), Art. 4. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24573086>
- Bakk, Z., Tekle, F. B., & Vermunt, J. K. (2013). *Sociological Methodology*, 43(1), Art. 1. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0081175012470644>
- Bolck, A., Croon, M., & Hagenaars, J. (2004). *Political Analysis*, 12(1), Art. 1. <https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpq001>
- Proust-Lima, C., Saulnier, T., Philippis, V., et al (2023). Statistics in Medicine. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.9844>**
- Vermunt, J. K. (2010). *Political Analysis*, 18(4), Art. 4. <https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mpq025>
- Xue, Q. L., & Bandeen-Roche, K. (2002). *Biometrics*, 58(1), Art. 1. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.0006-341X.2002.00110.x>