Bayes class 11 – Name:

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# Censoring

Clinical trials and other experiments involving sick patients/animals/subjects tend to have multiple types of censoring.

In difficult studies such as cancer trials the best treatment is the one with the longest time to death. What types of censoring would you expect in such cases?

In happier experiments the best treatment is the one with the shortest time to recovery. What types of censoring would you expect in such cases?

In lab experiments we often have difficulty taking exact measurements. What are some types of censoring that might occur as a result?

In all cases of censoring there is a true value that is unobserved. How is a censored value different from a missing value?

How is a censored value different to a truncated value?

## Working with censored values

When a value is observed precisely, we ask, “How likely was this exact value given the model?”

When a value is censored (or observed approximately) we ask, “How likely was it for the value to fall in the interval where it ended up, given the model?” Thus, instead of a density value we use a probability.