Dynamic Subgroup Identification in Covariate-adjusted Response-adaptive Randomization Experiments

Yanping Li, Nankai University, Statistics Joint work with Jingshen Wang and Waverly Wei

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Motivation





Uniform treatment for all subjects

Tailored treatments by subgroups

Advanced personalized medicine

Motivation

Traditional clinical trial designs





Pre-define Subgroups

Fixed Subgroup Treatment Allocation Rule

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Limitation of Traditional Clinical Trials

- Traditional clinical trial designs
- At the beginning of the trial, subgroups are pre-defined;
- The subgroup treatment allocation rule is fixed;
- Issue: Traditional clinical trial designs make inefficient use of experimental data;

Limitation of Traditional Clinical Trials

Allocate experimental resources within a constrained budget



Enroll subjects

Assign fixed treatments

Some subgroups have adverse outcomes

Assign fixed treatments

Time-consuming! Costly!

Limitation of Traditional Clinical Trials

- Traditional clinical trial designs
- At the beginning of the trial, subgroups are pre-defined;
- The subgroup treatment allocation rule is fixed;
- Issue: Traditional clinical trial designs make inefficient use of experimental data;
- How to efficiently allocate experimental resources within a constrained budget?
- Solution: Dynamic subgroup identification CARA design.

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Assumptions:

- Outcomes are observed immediately at the end of each stage without delay; The underlying distributions of outcomes do not shift over time.

Tasks:

- Adaptively update treatment allocation and treatment effect estimates;
- Dynamically identify the best-performing subgroups;
- Select hyperparameters that help with dynamic identification.

Dynamic Subgroup Identification Strategy

Experimental Goal: Maximize correct selection probability



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Enroll subjects

Assign initial treatments

Compute optimal treatment allocation

Identify and merge the bestperforming subgroups

Assign optimal treatments

Best-performing Subgroups Identification

- Generate bootstrap samples from the accrued data;
- Identify best subgroups within each bootstrap sample;
- Choose final subgroups with the highest occurrence frequency.
- Hyperparameter Selection: data-adaptively

Stage	Method	
Stage 1	Single Bootstrap	Double Bootstrap
Stage t ($t > 1$)	Naive Bootstrap	Separate Bootstrap



under resource constraints.

We propose a dynamic subgroup identification **CARA design to optimize treatment assignments**