Package: cprobit (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Conditional Probit Model for Analysing Continuous Outcomes

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Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports car, nortest, ggplot2, gridExtra

Description Implements the three-step workflow for robust analysis of
change in two repeated measurements of continuous outcomes,
described in Ning et al. (in press), ``Robust estimation of the
effect of an exposure on the change in a continuous outcome'',
BMC Medical Research Methodology.

License LGPL-3

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Contents

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bg_variability   *Inpatient blood glucose data for 1200 patients*

Description

A simulated dataset containing the variability of inpatient point-of-care blood glucose (BG) mea-
surements from 1200 non-critical care adult patients in medical ward. BG variability is measured
as the standard deviation of the BG readings within a day. Data was simulated based on real data.

Usage

```
bg_variability
```

Format

A data frame with 1200 rows and 7 variables:

subject_id Subject ID of each patient.

case_id Case ID, with 1 and 2 referring to the first and second follow-up respectively.

y BG variability of the first and second follow-up.

t Binary indicator for the second follow-up.

sd0 Baseline BG variability.

age Patients' age.

female Binary indicator for being female.

---

compile_est   *Inpernal function: generate commonly used summary statistics for es-
                                timates.*

Description

Inpernal function: generate commonly used summary statistics for estimates.

Usage

```
compile_est(
  var,
  est,
  se = NULL,
  z_score = NULL,
  pval = NULL,
  value_null = 0,
  ci_lower = NULL,
  ci_upper = NULL,
  prefix = NULL,
  postfix = NULL
)
```

Arguments

var	Names of variables.
est	Estimated regression coefficients.
se	SE of estimates.
z_score	Z score of estimates, i.e., est / se.
pval	P-value of estimates.
value_null	Null effects for estimates, either with length 1 or length of est. Default is 0.
ci_lower	Lower bound of 95% CI of estimates.
ci_upper	Upper bound of 95% CI of estimates.
prefix	Prefix to the column names in the data.frame returned.
postfix	Postfix to the column names in the data.frame returned.

Details

Vectorised, as long as the length of the input match.

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cprobit	*Apply the three-step workflow for the analysis of two repeated outcomes from each subject*

Description

Apply the three-step workflow for the analysis of two repeated outcomes from each subject

Usage

```
cprobit(
  formula,
  dat,
  index,
  transform = NULL,
  lambda = NA,
  resid_pval_threshold = 0.05
)

## S3 method for class 'cprobit'
summary(object, plot = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'cprobit'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	Formula for the model. Do not convert data type within the formula (e.g., `factor(x)` is not supported in `formula`). See `Details`.
dat	A `data.frame` in the long format, with each row corresponding to one measurement from one subject, and two columns indicating the subject and case ID respectively. Variable names must not contain space or special characters.
index	Names of variables indicating subject and case ID. Case ID must be coded as integers 1 and 2.
transform	Whether a Box-Cox transformation should be applied to the outcome, taking value `NULL` (the default), `TRUE` or `FALSE`.
lambda	Value of the Box-Cox transformation parameter to use. Default is `NA`, in which case it will be estimated from data.
resid_pval_threshold	
	The threshold for the Lilliefors p-value of the residuals to determine whether a Box-Cox transformation on the outcome is necessary. Default is 0.05.
object	Model fitted using `cprobit` function.
plot	Wether residual qq-plots should be plotted. Default is `FALSE`.
...	Additional arguments affecting the summary produced (not yet implemented).
x	Model fitted using `cprobit` function.

Details

Specify the formula for the repeated measurements instead of the change in the outcome, but without any time-invariant component that would have been eliminated after taking the difference. Interaction between two variables can be specified in the formula using * or :, but users need to create their own variable for interaction involving three or more variables.

If `transform = NULL`, the workflow will determine the need for a Box-Cox transforamtion on the outcome (i.e., Step 3) based on the residual diagnostics in Step 2. A Box-Cox transforamtion will be used if the p-value of the Lilliefors test is smaller than `resid_pval_threshold` (default is

0.05). If `transform = TRUE`, analyses will always be performed on both the observed and Box-Cox transformed outcomes. If `transform = FALSE`, analysis will only be performed on the observed outcomes.

Value

Returns a list.

References

- GEP Box, DR Cox. An Analysis of Transformations. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series B (Methodological). 1964;26:211–52.
- DM Hawkins, S Weisberg. Combining the box-cox power and generalised log transformations to accommodate nonpositive responses in linear and mixed-effects linear models. South African Stat J. 2017;51:317–28.
- HW Lilliefors. On the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test for Normality with Mean and Variance Unknown. J Am Stat Assoc. 1967;62:399.
- Y Ning, NC Støer, PJ Ho, SL Kao, KY Ngiam, EYH Khoo, SC Lee, ES Tai, M Hartman, M Reilly, CS Tan. Robust estimation of the effect of an exposure on the change in a continuous outcome. BMC Medical Research Methodology (in press).

Examples

```
# Apply the three-step workflow to assess the association between the
# baseline glucose variability and the change in the glucose variability in
# the subsequent two days.
# Although age and gender are available, they do not need to be explicitly
# adjusted for in the cprobit model.
data(bg_variability)
head(bg_variability)
model <- cprobit(formula = y ~ t + t:sd0, dat = bg_variability,
                 index = c("subject_id", "case_id"))
summary(model, plot = TRUE)
```

---

cprobit_step1 *Inpernal function: step 1 of the proposed workflow*

Description

Implements the Step 1 of the proposed workflow, where a cprobit model is applied to analyse whether there is an increase in the outcome within each subject.

Usage

```
cprobit_step1(y_name, x_names, dat_diff, var_names = NULL)
```

Arguments

`y_name`	Name of outcome variable for Step 1.
`x_names`	Names of covariates for Step 1.
`dat_diff`	A `data.frame` containing the difference data.
`var_names`	Variable names for the estimates.

Value

Returns a `data.frame` summarising the Step 1 estimates (`coef`) and the covariance matrix for the Step 1 estimates (`vcov`).

`estimate_sd_error`	*Inpernal function: estimate the SD of error terms in the difference model*

Description

Inpernal function: estimate the SD of error terms in the difference model

Usage

```
estimate_sd_error(beta_c, y1, y2, lambda = NA, design_mat_diff)
```

Arguments

`beta_c`	Numeric vector of Step 1 estimates.
`y1`	Numeric vector of the observed outcome at observation time 1.
`y2`	Numeric vector of the observed outcome at observation time 2.
`lambda`	The Box-Cox transformation parameter. Default is `NA`, indicating no need for a transformation. See `Details`.
`design_mat_diff`	
	Numeric matrix of the design matrix for difference.

Value

Returns the estimate for `sigma_delta` if `lambda = NULL`, or `sigma_delta_lambda` on the transformed scale.

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geom_mean *Inpernal function: compute geometric mean of a positive variable*

Description

Inpernal function: compute geometric mean of a positive variable

Usage

```
geom_mean(x)
```

Arguments

x   A numeric vector.

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get_v *Inpernal function: compute difference in the (transformed) outcome*

Description

Inpernal function: compute difference in the (transformed) outcome

Usage

```
get_v(y1, y2, lambda = NA, scaled = TRUE)
```

Arguments

y1   Numeric vector of the observed outcome at observation time 1.

y2   Numeric vector of the observed outcome at observation time 2.

lambda   The Box-Cox transformation parameter. Default is NA, indicating no need for a transformation. See Details.

scaled   Whether the difference in the transformed outomes should be scaled by the Jacobian.

Value

Returns the difference in the observed outcomes if lambda = NA, or the difference in the scaled transformed outcomes with transformation parameter lambda.

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make_design_mat	*Inpernal function: construct design matrix without the intercept term.*

Description

Inpernal function: construct design matrix without the intercept term.

Usage

```
make_design_mat(lp, dat, remove_intercept = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`lp`	Formula for the linear predictor part, as a string.
`dat`	Data to construct the design matrix from.
`remove_intercept`	
	Whether the first column should be removed. Default is `TRUE` (to remove the intercept term).

Value

Returns a list containing the constructed design matrix and the original variable names. In the column names of the design matrix returned , any : in variable names are replaced with . to avoid computational issues when using the design matrix to fit model.

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profile_llh	*Inpernal function: profile log-likelihood of lambda*

Description

Inpernal function: profile log-likelihood of lambda

Usage

```
profile_llh(lambda, beta_c, y1, y2, design_mat_diff)
```

Arguments

`lambda`	The Box-Cox transformation parameter. Default is `NA`, indicating no need for a transformation. See `Details`.
`beta_c`	Numeric vector of Step 1 estimates.
`y1`	Numeric vector of the observed outcome at observation time 1.
`y2`	Numeric vector of the observed outcome at observation time 2.
`design_mat_diff`	
	Numeric matrix of the design matrix for difference.

Value

Returns the profile log likelihood (not the negative value).

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update_estimate	*Inpernal function: update Step 1 estimates to obtain linear exposure effect on (transformed) outcome*

Description

Inpernal function: update Step 1 estimates to obtain linear exposure effect on (transformed) outcome

Usage

```
update_estimate(
  y1_name,
  y2_name,
  var_names = NULL,
  dat_diff,
  res_step1,
  transform = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

y1_name	Name of observed outcome at observation time 1.
y2_name	Name of observed outcome at observation time 2.
var_names	Variable names for the estimates.
dat_diff	A data.frame containing the difference data.
res_step1	Results from Step 1 of the workflow.
transform	Whether the outcome should be transformed. Default is FALSE.

Value

Returns a list: a data.frame summarising the estimated linear exposure effect, the estimated standard deviation of the error terms from the difference model, the covariance matrix of the estimated exposure effects, a data.frame summarising the estimated transforamtion parameter, and the residuals.

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