

Package ‘BayesERtools’

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Type Package

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Description Suite of tools that facilitate exposure-response analysis using Bayesian methods. The package provides a streamlined workflow for fitting types of models that are commonly used in exposure-response analysis - linear and Emax for continuous endpoints, logistic linear and logistic Emax for binary endpoints, as well as performing simulation and visualization. Learn more about the workflow at <<https://genentech.github.io/BayesERbook/>>.

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<https://genentech.github.io/BayesERbook/>

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as_draws	<i>Transform to draws objects</i>
----------	-----------------------------------

Description

See `posterior::as_draws()` for details.

Usage

```
as_draws(x, ...)  
  
as_draws_list(x, ...)  
  
as_draws_array(x, ...)  
  
as_draws_df(x, ...)  
  
as_draws_matrix(x, ...)  
  
as_draws_rvars(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'ermod'  
as_draws(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'ermod'  
as_draws_list(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'ermod'  
as_draws_array(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'ermod'  
as_draws_df(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'ermod'  
as_draws_matrix(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'ermod'  
as_draws_rvars(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class <code>ermod</code>
...	Arguments passed to individual methods (if applicable).

Value

A draws object from the `posterior` package.

build_spec_coveff	<i>Build specifications for covariate effect simulation/visualization</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Build specifications for covariate effect simulation/visualization

Usage

```
build_spec_coveff(
  ermod,
  data = NULL,
  qi_width_cov = 0.9,
  n_sigfig = 3,
  use_seps = TRUE,
  drop_trailing_dec_mark = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

ermod	an object of class ermod
data	an optional data frame to derive the covariate values for forest plots. If NULL (default), the data used to fit the model is used.
qi_width_cov	the width of the quantile interval for continuous covariates in the forest plot. Default is 0.9 (i.e. visualize effect of covariate effect at their 5th and 95th percentile values).
n_sigfig	Number of significant figures to form value_label of continuous variables. See gt::vec_fmt_number() for details.
use_seps	Whether to use separators for thousands in printing numbers. See gt::vec_fmt_number() for details.
drop_trailing_dec_mark	Whether to drop the trailing decimal mark (".") in value_label of continuous variables. See gt::vec_fmt_number() for details.

Value

spec_coveff (return object) is a data frame for the specification of the covariate effects to be visualized. This is internally generated by [build_spec_coveff\(\)](#) if you run [sim_coveff\(\)](#) or [plot_coveff\(\)](#) directly. Alternatively, you can develop your own or modify the one generated by [build_spec_coveff\(\)](#) and supply it to [sim_coveff\(\)](#) or [plot_coveff\(\)](#). The data frame should have the following columns (but it's probably easier to try [build_spec_coveff\(\)](#) and see the structure):

- `var_order`: The order of the covariate in the forest plot. The exposure variable is always the first one and the covariates are ordered by the order they are supplied in the `var_cov` argument of the `dev_ermode_*` function. If you used a model from [dev_ermode_bin_cov_sel\(\)](#), then the order is determined by the variable selection process.

- `var_name`: The name of the variable.
- `var_label`: The label of the variable to be used for plot. This is the same as `var_name` by default.
- `value_order`: The order of the value of the variable to be evaluated.
- `value_annot`: The annotation of the value of the variable to be evaluated. This appears on the right hand side of the forest plot.
- `value_label`: The label of the value of the variable to be evaluated.
- `value_cont`: The value for continuous variables.
- `value_cat`: The value for categorical variables.
- `is_ref_value`: Whether the value is the reference value.
- `show_ref_value`: Whether to show the reference value in the plot and table. This is TRUE by default for `is_ref_value == TRUE`, otherwise NA (and ignored).
- `is_covariate`: Whether the variable is a covariate (TRUE) or exposure variable (FALSE).

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermod_bin <- dev_ermod_bin(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000",
  var_cov = c("BHBA1C_5", "RACE"),
)

spec_coveff <- build_spec_coveff(ermod_bin)
plot_coveff(ermod_bin, spec_coveff = spec_coveff)
```

calc_ersim_med_qi	<i>Calculate median and quantile intervals from ersim object</i>
-------------------	--

Description

This is useful when you performed simulation with `output_type = "draws"` and want to calculate median and quantile intervals without re-simulating.

Usage

```
calc_ersim_med_qi(x, qi_width = 0.95)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>ersim</code> or <code>ersim_marg</code>
<code>qi_width</code>	Width of the quantile interval

Value

An object of class `ersim_med_qi` or `ersim_marg_med_qi`

<code>dev_ermod_bin</code>	<i>Develop linear ER model for binary or continuous endpoint</i>
----------------------------	--

Description

These functions are used to develop an linear ER model with binary (`dev_ermod_bin()`) or continuous (`dev_ermod_lin()`) endpoint. You can also specify covariates to be included in the model.

Usage

```
dev_ermod_bin(
  data,
  var_resp,
  var_exposure,
  var_cov = NULL,
  prior = rstanarm::default_prior_coef(stats::binomial()),
  prior_intercept = rstanarm::default_prior_intercept(stats::binomial()),
  verbosity_level = 1,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000
)

dev_ermod_lin(
  data,
  var_resp,
  var_exposure,
  var_cov = NULL,
  prior = rstanarm::default_prior_coef(stats::binomial()),
  prior_intercept = rstanarm::default_prior_intercept(stats::binomial()),
  prior_aux = rstanarm::exponential(autoscale = TRUE),
  verbosity_level = 1,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Input data for E-R analysis
<code>var_resp</code>	Response variable name in character
<code>var_exposure</code>	Exposure variable names in character
<code>var_cov</code>	Covariate variable names in character vector
<code>prior, prior_intercept, prior_aux</code>	See <code>rstanarm::stan_glm()</code>

verbosity_level	Verbosity level. 0: No output, 1: Display steps, 2: Display progress in each step, 3: Display MCMC sampling.
chains	Number of chains for Stan.
iter	Number of iterations for Stan.

Value

An object of class `ermmod_bin` or `ermmod_lin`.

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermmod_bin <- dev_ermmod_bin(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000",
  var_cov = "BHBA1C_5",
)

ermmod_bin

data(d_sim_lin)

ermmod_lin <- dev_ermmod_lin(
  data = d_sim_lin,
  var_resp = "response",
  var_exposure = "AUCss",
  var_cov = c("SEX", "BAGE")
)

ermmod_lin
```

`dev_ermmod_bin_cov_sel` *Perform covariate selection for linear ER model*

Description

This functions is used to develop an ER model with covariates for binary and continuous endpoints. `projpred` package is used for variable selection.

Usage

```

dev_ermmod_bin_cov_sel(
  data,
  var_resp,
  var_exposure,
  var_cov_candidates,
  cv_method = c("LOO", "kfold"),
  k = 5,
  validate_search = FALSE,
  nterms_max = NULL,
  .reduce_obj_size = TRUE,
  prior = rstanarm::default_prior_coef(stats::binomial()),
  prior_intercept = rstanarm::default_prior_intercept(stats::binomial()),
  verbosity_level = 1,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000
)

dev_ermmod_lin_cov_sel(
  data,
  var_resp,
  var_exposure,
  var_cov_candidates,
  cv_method = c("LOO", "kfold"),
  k = 5,
  validate_search = FALSE,
  nterms_max = NULL,
  .reduce_obj_size = TRUE,
  prior = rstanarm::default_prior_coef(stats::binomial()),
  prior_intercept = rstanarm::default_prior_intercept(stats::binomial()),
  prior_aux = rstanarm::exponential(autoscale = TRUE),
  verbosity_level = 1,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000
)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Input data for E-R analysis
<code>var_resp</code>	Response variable name in character
<code>var_exposure</code>	Exposure variable names in character
<code>var_cov_candidates</code>	Candidate covariate names in character vector
<code>cv_method</code>	Cross-validation method. Default is "LOO" (recommended). Use "kfold" if you see warnings on Pareto k estimates.
<code>k</code>	Number of folds for kfold CV. Only used if <code>cv_method</code> is "kfold".

`validate_search` Whether to validate the search. Default is FALSE. Recommend to set to TRUE for kfold CV. Do not use for LOO (run time would become too long).

`nterms_max` Maximum number of terms to consider in the model. Default is NULL (all terms are considered).

`.reduce_obj_size` Whether to reduce object size by removing some elements from projpred outputs that are not necessary for the functionality of this package.

`prior, prior_intercept, prior_aux` See [rstanarm::stan_glm\(\)](#)

`verbosity_level` Verbosity level. 0: No output, 1: Display steps, 2: Display progress in each step, 3: Display MCMC sampling.

`chains` Number of chains for Stan.

`iter` Number of iterations for Stan.

Value

An object of class `ermmod_bin_cov_sel` or `ermmod_lin_cov_sel`.

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

er_binary_cov_model <- dev_ermmod_bin_cov_sel(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000",
  var_cov_candidates = c(
    "BAGE_10", "BWT_10", "BGLUC",
    "BHBA1C_5", "RACE", "VISC"
  )
)

er_binary_cov_model

data(d_sim_lin)

ermmod_lin_cov_sel <- dev_ermmod_lin_cov_sel(
  data = d_sim_lin,
  var_resp = "response",
  var_exposure = "AUCss",
  var_cov_candidates = c("BAGE", "SEX")
)

ermmod_lin_cov_sel
```

dev_ermod_bin_exp_sel *Exposure metrics selection for linear ER models*

Description

This functions is used to develop an linear ER model with binary and continuous endpoint, using various exposure metrics and selecting the best one.

Usage

```
dev_ermod_bin_exp_sel(
  data,
  var_resp,
  var_exp_candidates,
  prior = rstanarm::default_prior_coef(stats::binomial()),
  prior_intercept = rstanarm::default_prior_intercept(stats::binomial()),
  verbosity_level = 1,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000
)

dev_ermod_lin_exp_sel(
  data,
  var_resp,
  var_exp_candidates,
  prior = rstanarm::default_prior_coef(stats::binomial()),
  prior_intercept = rstanarm::default_prior_intercept(stats::binomial()),
  prior_aux = rstanarm::exponential(autoscale = TRUE),
  verbosity_level = 1,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000
)
```

Arguments

data	Input data for E-R analysis
var_resp	Response variable name in character
var_exp_candidates	Candidate exposure variable names in character vector
prior, prior_intercept, prior_aux	See rstanarm::stan_glm()
verbosity_level	Verbosity level. 0: No output, 1: Display steps, 2: Display progress in each step, 3: Display MCMC sampling.

chains	Number of chains for Stan.
iter	Number of iterations for Stan.

Value

An object of class `ermod_bin_exp_sel` or `ermod_lin_exp_sel`

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermod_bin_exp_sel <-
  dev_ermod_bin_exp_sel(
    data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
    var_resp = "AEFLAG",
    var_exp_candidates = c("AUCss_1000", "Cmaxss", "Cminss")
  )

ermod_bin_exp_sel

data(d_sim_lin)

ermod_lin_exp_sel <- dev_ermod_lin_exp_sel(
  data = d_sim_lin,
  var_resp = "response",
  var_exp_candidates = c("AUCss", "Cmaxss")
)

ermod_lin_exp_sel
```

dev_ermod_emax	<i>Develop Emax model for continuous and binary endpoint</i>
----------------	--

Description

These functions are used to develop an Emax model with continuous or binary endpoint. You can also specify covariates to be included in the model; note that only categorical covariates are allowed.

Usage

```
dev_ermod_emax(
  data,
  var_resp,
  var_exposure,
  l_var_cov = NULL,
```

```

gamma_fix = 1,
e0_fix = NULL,
emax_fix = NULL,
priors = NULL,
verbosity_level = 1,
chains = 4,
iter = 2000,
seed = sample.int(.Machine$integer.max, 1)
)

```

```

dev_ermod_bin_emax(
  data,
  var_resp,
  var_exposure,
  l_var_cov = NULL,
  gamma_fix = 1,
  e0_fix = NULL,
  emax_fix = NULL,
  priors = NULL,
  verbosity_level = 1,
  chains = 4,
  iter = 2000,
  seed = sample.int(.Machine$integer.max, 1)
)

```

Arguments

data	Input data for E-R analysis
var_resp	Response variable name in character
var_exposure	Exposure variable names in character
l_var_cov	a names list of categorical covariate variables in character vector. See details in the param.cov argument of rstanemax::stan_emax() or rstanemax::stan_emax_binary()
gamma_fix	Hill coefficient, default fixed to 1. See details in rstanemax::stan_emax() or rstanemax::stan_emax_binary()
e0_fix	See details in rstanemax::stan_emax() or rstanemax::stan_emax_binary()
emax_fix	See details in rstanemax::stan_emax() or rstanemax::stan_emax_binary()
priors	See details in rstanemax::stan_emax() or rstanemax::stan_emax_binary()
verbosity_level	Verbosity level. 0: No output, 1: Display steps, 2: Display progress in each step, 3: Display MCMC sampling.
chains	Number of chains for Stan.
iter	Number of iterations for Stan.
seed	Random seed for Stan model execution, see details in rstan::sampling() which is used in rstanemax::stan_emax() or rstanemax::stan_emax_binary()

Value

An object of class `ermod_emax` or `ermod_bin_emax`.

Examples

```
data_er_cont <- rstanemax::exposure.response.sample

ermod_emax <-
  dev_ermod_emax(
    data = data_er_cont,
    var_exposure = "exposure",
    var_resp = "response"
  )

plot_er(ermod_emax, show_orig_data = TRUE)

data_er_cont_cov <- rstanemax::exposure.response.sample.with.cov

ermod_emax_w_cov <-
  dev_ermod_emax(
    data = data_er_cont_cov,
    var_exposure = "conc",
    var_resp = "resp",
    l_var_cov = list(emax = "cov2", ec50 = "cov3", e0 = "cov1")
  )

data_er_bin <- rstanemax::exposure.response.sample.binary

ermod_bin_emax <-
  dev_ermod_bin_emax(
    data = data_er_bin,
    var_exposure = "conc",
    var_resp = "y"
  )

plot_er(ermod_bin_emax, show_orig_data = TRUE)

ermod_bin_emax_w_cov <-
  dev_ermod_bin_emax(
    data = data_er_bin,
    var_exposure = "conc",
    var_resp = "y_cov",
    l_var_cov = list(emax = "sex")
  )
```

`dev_ermmod_emax_exp_sel`*Exposure metrics selection for Emax models*

Description

This functions is used to develop an Emax model with binary and continuous endpoint, using various exposure metrics and selecting the best one.

Usage

```
dev_ermmod_emax_exp_sel(  
  data,  
  var_resp,  
  var_exp_candidates,  
  verbosity_level = 1,  
  chains = 4,  
  iter = 2000,  
  gamma_fix = 1,  
  e0_fix = NULL,  
  emax_fix = NULL,  
  priors = NULL,  
  seed = sample.int(.Machine$integer.max, 1)  
)
```

```
dev_ermmod_bin_emax_exp_sel(  
  data,  
  var_resp,  
  var_exp_candidates,  
  verbosity_level = 1,  
  chains = 4,  
  iter = 2000,  
  gamma_fix = 1,  
  e0_fix = NULL,  
  emax_fix = NULL,  
  priors = NULL,  
  seed = sample.int(.Machine$integer.max, 1)  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Input data for E-R analysis
<code>var_resp</code>	Response variable name in character
<code>var_exp_candidates</code>	Candidate exposure variable names in character vector

verbosity_level	Verbosity level. 0: No output, 1: Display steps, 2: Display progress in each step, 3: Display MCMC sampling.
chains	Number of chains for Stan.
iter	Number of iterations for Stan.
gamma_fix	Hill coefficient, default fixed to 1. See details in rstanemax::stan_emax() or rstanemax::stan_emax_binary()
e0_fix	See details in rstanemax::stan_emax() or rstanemax::stan_emax_binary()
emax_fix	See details in rstanemax::stan_emax() or rstanemax::stan_emax_binary()
priors	See details in rstanemax::stan_emax() or rstanemax::stan_emax_binary()
seed	Random seed for Stan model execution, see details in rstan::sampling() which is used in rstanemax::stan_emax() or rstanemax::stan_emax_binary()

Value

An object of class `ermod_emax_exp_sel` or `ermod_bin_emax_exp_sel`.

Examples

```
data_er_cont <- rstanemax::exposure.response.sample
noise <- 1 + 0.5 * stats::rnorm(length(data_er_cont$exposure))
data_er_cont$exposure2 <- data_er_cont$exposure * noise
# Replace exposure < 0 with 0
data_er_cont$exposure2[data_er_cont$exposure2 < 0] <- 0
```

```
ermod_emax_exp_sel <-
  dev_ermod_emax_exp_sel(
    data = data_er_cont,
    var_resp = "response",
    var_exp_candidates = c("exposure", "exposure2")
  )
```

```
ermod_emax_exp_sel
```

```
data_er_bin <- rstanemax::exposure.response.sample.binary
```

```
noise <- 1 + 0.5 * stats::rnorm(length(data_er_bin$conc))
data_er_bin$conc2 <- data_er_bin$conc * noise
data_er_bin$conc2[data_er_bin$conc2 < 0] <- 0
```

```
ermod_bin_emax_exp_sel <-
  dev_ermod_bin_emax_exp_sel(
    data = data_er_bin,
    var_resp = "y",
    var_exp_candidates = c("conc", "conc2")
  )
```

d_sim_binom_cov	<i>Sample simulated data for exposure-response with binary endpoint.</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Sample simulated data for exposure-response with binary endpoint.

Usage

```
d_sim_binom_cov
```

```
d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2
```

Format

A data frame with columns:

ID Subject ID

AETYPE Adverse event type: hgly2 (Gr2+ hyperglycemia), dr2 (Gr2+ Diarrhea), ae_covsel_test (hypothetical AE for covariate selection function test)

AEFLAG Adverse event flag: 0 - no event, 1 - event

Dose_mg Dose in mg: 200, 400

AUCss Steady-state area under the curve

Cmaxss Steady-state maximum (peak) concentration

Cminss Steady-state minimum (trough) concentration

BAGE Baseline age in years

BWT Baseline weight in kg

BGLUC Baseline glucose in mmol/L

BHBA1C Baseline HbA1c in percentage

RACE Race: White, Black, Asian

VISC Visceral disease: No, Yes

AUCss_1000 AUCss/1000

BAGE_10 BAGE/10

BWT_10 BWT/10

BHBA1C_5 BHBA1C/5

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 500 rows and 17 columns.

Details

This simulated dataset is very loosely inspired by ER analysis of ipatasertib by Kotani (2022) at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00280-022-04488-2>

You can find the data generating code in the package source code, under `data-raw/d_sim_binom_cov.R`.

`d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2` is a subset of this dataset with only hgly2 AE type and some columns added for testing.

Examples

```
d_sim_binom_cov  
d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2
```

d_sim_emax	<i>Sample simulated data for Emax exposure-response models with covariates.</i>
------------	---

Description

Sample simulated data for Emax exposure-response models with covariates.

Usage

```
d_sim_emax
```

Format

A data frame with columns:

dose Nominal dose, units not specified

exposure Exposure value, units and metric not specified

response_1 Continuous response value (units not specified)

response_2 Binary response value (group labels not specified)

cnt_a Continuous valued covariate

cnt_b Continuous valued covariate

cnt_c Continuous valued covariate

bin_d Binary valued covariate

bin_e Binary valued covariate

Details

This simulated dataset is entirely synthetic. It is a generic data set that can be used to illustrate Emax modeling. It contains variables corresponding to dose and exposure, and includes both a continuous response variable and a binary response variable. Three continuous valued covariates are included, along with two binary covariates.

You can find the data generating code in the package source code, under `data-raw/d_sim_emax.R`.

Examples

```
d_sim_emax
```

d_sim_lin	<i>Sample simulated data for exposure-response with continuous endpoint using linear model.</i>
-----------	---

Description

Sample simulated data for exposure-response with continuous endpoint using linear model.

Usage

```
d_sim_lin
```

Format

A data frame with columns:

ID Subject ID

AUCss Steady-state area under the curve

Cmaxss Steady-state maximum (peak) concentration

BAGE Baseline age in years

SEX M or F

response Response

Details

True model is defined as $0.5 * \text{AUCss} + 0.5 * \text{BAGE} + 5 * \text{SEX}$, with variability added with standard deviation of 10. You can find the data generating code in the package source code, under data-raw/d_sim_lin.R.

Examples

```
d_sim_lin
```

edit_spec_coveff	<i>Customize specifications for covariate effect simulations/visualizations</i>
------------------	---

Description

- `build_spec_coveff_one_variable()` is a helper function to create a new specification for a single variable. This is useful when you want to customize the specification for a single variable.
- `replace_spec_coveff()` is used to replace the specification for some (or all) variables in the original specification data frame. If you want to replace multiple variables, you can just stack the specifications together.

Usage

```

build_spec_coveff_one_variable(
  var_name,
  values_vec,
  var_label = NULL,
  qi_width_cov = 0.9,
  n_sigfig = 3,
  use_seps = TRUE,
  drop_trailing_dec_mark = TRUE,
  show_ref_value = TRUE
)

replace_spec_coveff(spec_orig, spec_new, replace_ref_value = FALSE)

```

Arguments

<code>var_name</code>	The name of the variable for which a new spec is to be created.
<code>values_vec</code>	The vector of the values for creating a new spec.
<code>var_label</code>	The label of the variable to be used for plot. If <code>NULL</code> (default), it is set to <code>var_name</code> .
<code>qi_width_cov</code>	the width of the quantile interval for continuous covariates in the forest plot. Default is 0.9 (i.e. visualize effect of covariate effect at their 5th and 95th percentile values).
<code>n_sigfig</code>	Number of significant figures to form <code>value_label</code> of continuous variables. See gt::vec_fmt_number() for details.
<code>use_seps</code>	Whether to use separators for thousands in printing numbers. See gt::vec_fmt_number() for details.
<code>drop_trailing_dec_mark</code>	Whether to drop the trailing decimal mark (".") in <code>value_label</code> of continuous variables. See gt::vec_fmt_number() for details.
<code>show_ref_value</code>	Whether to show the reference value in the plot and table. Setting this results in the <code>show_ref_value</code> column in the specification data frame.
<code>spec_orig</code>	Original specification data frame.
<code>spec_new</code>	New specification data frame. It can be generated by build_spec_coveff_one_variable() or manually crafting with the following variables: <code>var_name</code> , <code>var_label</code> , <code>value_order</code> , <code>value_annot</code> , <code>value_label</code> , <code>value_cont</code> or <code>value_cat</code> , <code>is_ref_value</code> , <code>show_ref_value</code> . You can have multiple variables stacked together.
<code>replace_ref_value</code>	Whether to replace the reference values from the original specification data frame. Default is <code>FALSE</code> ; in this case, <code>show_ref_value</code> is set to <code>FALSE</code> as it can be confusing. If you set <code>replace_ref_value</code> to <code>TRUE</code> , the reference calculation for the forest plot is also done with the one in <code>spec_new</code> .

Value

See `build_spec_coveff()` for the structure of the return object. `build_spec_coveff_one_variable()` returns a data frame corresponding to the specification for a single variable, which can be used as an input to `replace_spec_coveff()`.

Examples

```
set.seed(1234)
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermod_bin <- suppressWarnings(dev_ermod_bin(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2, var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000", var_cov = c("BGLUC", "RACE"),
  verbosity_level = 0,
  # Below option to make the example run fast
  chains = 2, iter = 1000
))

spec_coveff <- build_spec_coveff(ermod_bin)
spec_new_bgluc <- build_spec_coveff_one_variable(
  "BGLUC", seq(4, 8, by = 0.1),
  var_label = "Baseline Glucose (mmol/L)",
  qi_width_cov = 0.8, show_ref_value = FALSE
)
spec_coveff_new <- replace_spec_coveff(spec_coveff, spec_new_bgluc)
plot_coveff(ermod_bin, spec_coveff = spec_coveff_new)
```

ermod_cov_sel_method *S3 methods for the classes ermod_bin_cov_sel*

Description

S3 methods for the classes `ermod_bin_cov_sel`

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ermod_cov_sel'
print(x, digits = 2, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ermod_cov_sel'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>ermod_bin_cov_sel</code>
<code>digits</code>	Number of digits to print
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to functions

Value

No return value, called for print or plot side effects

ermod_exp_sel_method *S3 methods for the classes ermod_exp_sel*

Description

S3 methods for the classes ermod_exp_sel

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ermod_exp_sel'
print(x, digits = 2, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ermod_exp_sel'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class ermod_bin_exp_sel
digits	Number of digits to print
...	Additional arguments passed to functions

Value

No return value, called for print or plot side effects

ermod_method *S3 methods for the classes ermod_**

Description

S3 methods for the classes ermod_*

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ermod'
print(x, digits = 2, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ermod_bin'
plot(x, show_orig_data = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ermod'
coef(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ermod'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>ermod_*</code>
<code>digits</code>	Number of digits to print
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to functions
<code>show_orig_data</code>	logical, whether to show the data points in the model development dataset. Default is FALSE. Only support plotting with data that was used in the model development. If you want to use other data, consider adding <code>geom_point()</code> to the plot manually.
<code>object</code>	An object of class <code>ermod_*</code>

Value

- `print()` and `plot()`: No return value, called for side effects
- `coef()`: Coefficients of the model
- `summary()`: Summary of the model

 ersim_method

S3 methods for the classes `ersim_*` and `ersim_med_qi_*`

Description

S3 methods for the classes `ersim_*` and `ersim_med_qi_*`

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ersim'
plot(x, show_orig_data = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ersim_med_qi'
plot(x, show_orig_data = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of the classes <code>ersim_*</code> or <code>ersim_med_qi_*</code>
<code>show_orig_data</code>	logical, whether to show the data points in the model development dataset. Default is FALSE. Only support plotting with data that was used in the model development. If you want to use other data, consider adding <code>geom_point()</code> to the plot manually.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to functions

Value

No return value, called for print or plot side effects

eval_ermod	<i>Evaluate exposure-response model prediction performance</i>
------------	--

Description

This function evaluates the performance of an exposure-response model using various metrics.

Usage

```
eval_ermod(
  ermod,
  eval_type = c("training", "kfold", "test"),
  newdata = NULL,
  summary_method = c("median", "mean"),
  k = 5,
  seed_kfold = NULL
)
```

Arguments

ermod	An object of class ermod.
eval_type	A character string specifying the evaluation dataset. Options are: • training: Use the training dataset. • test: Use a new dataset for evaluation. • kfold: Perform k-fold cross-validation (uses newdata if provided, otherwise uses the training dataset).
newdata	A data frame containing new data for evaluation when eval_type is set to test or kfold.
summary_method	A character string specifying how to summarize the simulation draws. Default is median.
k	The number of folds for cross-validation. Default is 5.
seed_kfold	Random seed for k-fold cross-validation.

Value

A tibble with calculated performance metrics, such as AUROC or RMSE, depending on the model type.

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)
d_split <- rsample::initial_split(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)
d_train <- rsample::training(d_split)
d_test <- rsample::testing(d_split)
```

```

ermod_bin <- dev_ermod_bin(
  data = d_train,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000",
  var_cov = "BHBA1C_5",
  # Settings to make the example run faster
  chains = 2,
  iter = 1000
)

metrics_training <- eval_ermod(ermod_bin, eval_type = "training")
metrics_test <- eval_ermod(ermod_bin, eval_type = "test", newdata = d_test)
metrics_kfold <- eval_ermod(ermod_bin, eval_type = "kfold", k = 3)

print(metrics_training)
print(metrics_test)
print(metrics_kfold)

```

extract_coef_exp_ci	<i>Extract credible interval of the exposure coefficient</i>
---------------------	--

Description

Extract credible interval of the exposure coefficient

Usage

```
extract_coef_exp_ci(x, ci_width = 0.95, exp_candidates = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class <code>ermod_bin</code> or <code>ermod_lin</code>
ci_width	Width of the credible interval
exp_candidates	Logical, whether to extract the credible interval for all exposure candidates. Default is <code>FALSE</code> . Only supported for models with exposure selection, created with <code>dev_ermod_bin_exp_sel()</code> or <code>dev_ermod_lin_exp_sel()</code> functions.

Value

A named vector of length 2 with the lower and upper bounds of the credible interval (`.lower`, `.upper`). If `exp_candidates = TRUE`, a matrix with the same structure is returned, with each row corresponding to an exposure candidate.

extract_method	<i>Extract elements from S3 objects</i>
----------------	---

Description

S3 methods are defined for `ermod_*` (see [extract_ermod](#)) and `ersim_*` (see [extract_ersim](#)) classes.

Usage

```
extract_data(x)

extract_mod(x)

extract_var_resp(x)

extract_var_exposure(x)

extract_var_cov(x)

extract_exp_sel_list_model(x)

extract_exp_sel_comp(x)

extract_var_selected(x)
```

Arguments

x	An object to extract elements from
---	------------------------------------

Value

- [extract_data\(\)](#) extracts data used for the model fit.
- [extract_mod\(\)](#) extracts the model fit object.
- [extract_var_resp\(\)](#) extracts the response variable name
- [extract_var_exposure\(\)](#) extracts the exposure metric name
- [extract_var_cov\(\)](#) extracts the covariates name
- [extract_exp_sel_list_model\(\)](#) extracts the list of fitted models for each exposure metrics.
- [extract_exp_sel_comp\(\)](#) extracts the comparison results of the exposure metrics.
- [extract_var_selected\(\)](#) extracts the selected variables (both exposure and covariates) in the final model after covariate selection.

kfold.ermmod

Run k-fold cross-validation

Description

This function performs k-fold cross-validation using the appropriate model development function based on the class of the ermmod object. It is internally used by `eval_ermmod()`. The output is compatible with loo ecosystem, e.g. it can be used for `loo::loo_compare()` function. See `loo::kfold()` for details.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ermmod'
kfold(x, k = 5, newdata = NULL, seed = NULL, ...)

kfold(x, ...)

extract_kfold_loo(kfold_ermmod)
```

Arguments

x	An ermmod object containing the model and data.
k	The number of folds for cross-validation. Default is 5.
newdata	Optional new dataset to use instead of the original data. Default is NULL.
seed	Random seed for reproducibility. Default is NULL.
...	Currently not used.
kfold_ermmod	An object of class kfold_ermmod from <code>kfold()</code>

Value

`kfold()` returns kfold_ermmod class object containing the fitted models and holdout predictions for each fold.

`extract_kfold_loo()` returns c("kfold", "loo") class object that works well with loo ecosystem

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermmod_bin <- dev_ermmod_bin(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000",
  var_cov = "BHBA1C_5",
  # Settings to make the example run faster
```

```

    chains = 2,
    iter = 1000
  )

cv_results <- kfold(ermod_bin, k = 3, seed = 123)

print(cv_results)

```

loo

Efficient approximate leave-one-out cross-validation (LOO)

Description

See [loo::loo\(\)](#) for details.

Usage

```

loo(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ermod'
loo(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ermod_emax'
loo(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ermod_bin_emax'
loo(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x	An object of class ermod
...	Additional arguments passed to loo::loo()

Value

An object of class loo

plot_coveff

*Visualize the covariate effects for ER model***Description**

Visualize the covariate effects for ER model

Usage

```
plot_coveff(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ermod'
plot_coveff(
  x,
  data = NULL,
  spec_coveff = NULL,
  qi_width = 0.9,
  qi_width_cov = 0.9,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'coveffsim'
plot_coveff(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class <code>ermod</code> , <code>coveffsim</code> , or their subclasses
...	currently not used
data	an optional data frame to derive the covariate values for forest plots. If <code>NULL</code> (default), the data used to fit the model is used.
spec_coveff	you can supply <code>spec_coveff</code> to sim_coveff() or plot_coveff() , if you have already built it manually or with build_spec_coveff() . See build_spec_coveff() for detail.
qi_width	the width of the credible interval on the covariate effect. This translate to the width of the error bars in the forest plot.
qi_width_cov	the width of the quantile interval for continuous covariates in the forest plot. Default is 0.9 (i.e. visualize effect of covariate effect at their 5th and 95th percentile values).

Value

A `ggplot` object

Examples

```

data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermod_bin <- dev_ermmod_bin(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000",
  var_cov = "BHBA1C_5",
)

plot_coveff(ermod_bin)

```

plot_cov_sel	<i>Plot variable selection performance</i>
--------------	--

Description

Plot variable selection performance

Usage

```

plot_submod_performance(x)

plot_var_ranking(x)

```

Arguments

x An object of class `ermmod_bin_cov_sel`

Details

`plot_submod_performance()` plots the performance of submodels evaluated during variable selection.

`plot_var_ranking()` plots the variable ranking evaluated during variable selection.

Value

No return value, called for plotting side effect.

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

er_binary_cov_model_kfold <- dev_ermod_bin_cov_sel(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000",
  var_cov_candidate = c(
    "BAGE_10", "BWT_10", "BGLUC",
    "BHBA1C_5", "RACE", "VISC"
  ),
  cv_method = "kfold",
  k = 3, # Choose 3 to make the example go fast
  validate_search = TRUE,
)

plot_submod_performance(er_binary_cov_model_kfold)
plot_var_ranking(er_binary_cov_model_kfold)
```

plot_er

Plot ER model simulations

Description

Plot ER model simulations

Usage

```
plot_er(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ersim_med_qi'
plot_er(
  x,
  show_orig_data = FALSE,
  show_coef_exp = FALSE,
  show_caption = FALSE,
  options_orig_data = list(),
  options_coef_exp = list(),
  options_caption = list(),
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'ersim'
plot_er(
  x,
```

```

    show_orig_data = FALSE,
    show_coef_exp = FALSE,
    show_caption = FALSE,
    options_orig_data = list(),
    options_coef_exp = list(),
    options_caption = list(),
    qi_width_sim = 0.95,
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'ermod'
plot_er(
  x,
  show_orig_data = FALSE,
  show_coef_exp = FALSE,
  show_caption = FALSE,
  options_orig_data = list(),
  options_coef_exp = list(),
  options_caption = list(),
  n_draws_sim = if (marginal) 200 else NULL,
  seed_sample_draws = NULL,
  marginal = FALSE,
  exposure_range = NULL,
  num_exposures = 51,
  qi_width_sim = 0.95,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

x	an object of class <code>ermod</code> , <code>ersim</code> , <code>ersim_med_qi</code> , or their subclasses
...	currently not used
show_orig_data	logical, whether to show the data points in the model development dataset. Default is <code>FALSE</code> . Only support plotting with data that was used in the model development. If you want to use other data, consider adding <code>geom_point()</code> to the plot manually.
show_coef_exp	logical, whether to show the credible interval of the exposure coefficient. Default is <code>FALSE</code> . This is only available for linear and linear logistic regression models.
show_caption	logical, whether to show the caption note for the plot. Default is <code>FALSE</code> .
options_orig_data	List of options for configuring how original data is displayed. Possible options include: • <code>add_boxplot</code>: Logical, whether to add a boxplot of exposure values. Default is <code>FALSE</code>. • <code>boxplot_height</code>: Height of the boxplot relative to the main plot. Default is 0.15.

- `show_boxplot_y_title`: Logical, whether to show the y-axis title for the boxplot. Default is TRUE.
- `var_group`: The column to use for grouping data for plotting. If specified, observed data points and boxplot will be grouped and colored by this column. Default is NULL.
- `n_bins`: Number of bins to use for observed probability summary. Only relevant for binary models. Default is 4.
- `qi_width`: Width of the quantile interval (confidence interval) for the observed probability summary. Only relevant for binary models. Default is 0.95.

options_coef_exp

List of options for configuring how the exposure coefficient credible interval is displayed. Possible options include:

- `qi_width`: Width of the quantile interval (credible interval) for the exposure coefficient. Default is 0.95.
- `n_sigfig`: Number of significant figures to display. Default is 3.
- `pos_x`: x-coordinate of the text label. If NULL (default), it is set to the minimum value for the exposure variable.
- `pos_y`: y-coordinate of the text label. If NULL (default), it is set to 0.9 for logistic regression models and the maximum value of the response variable in the original data for linear regression models.
- `size`: Size of the text label. Default is 4.

options_caption

List of options for configuring the caption note. Possible options include:

- `orig_data`: Logical, whether to show the caption note for the observed data. Default is FALSE.
- `orig_data_summary`: Logical, whether to show the caption note for the observed data summary. Default is FALSE. Only relevant for binary models.
- `coef_exp`: Logical, whether to show the caption note for the exposure coefficient credible interval. Default is FALSE.

`qi_width_sim` Width of the quantile interval to summarize simulated draws.

`n_draws_sim` Number of draws to simulate response for each exposure value. Set to NULL to use all draws in the model object. Default is NULL unless `marginal` is set to TRUE (in that case 200 by default to reduce computation time).

seed_sample_draws

Seed for sampling draws. Default is NULL.

`marginal` logical, whether to use marginal ER simulation. Default to FALSE. Need to set to TRUE if the model has covariates for the plot to work.

`exposure_range` Only relevant when the input `x` is an `ermod` object. Range of exposure values to simulate. If NULL (default), it is set to the range of the exposure variable in the original data for model development.

`num_exposures` Only relevant as with `exposure_range`. Number of exposure values to simulate.

Details

Plotting with `ermod` is done with some default values. If they are not suitable, you can always perform the simulation manually and use `plot_er()` on the simulated data.

Value

A ggplot object

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermod_bin <- dev_ermmod_bin(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000"
)

ersim_med_qi <- sim_er_curve(
  ermod_bin,
  output_type = "median_qi"
)

plot_er(ersim_med_qi, show_orig_data = TRUE) +
  # Use log10 scale for exposure
  xgxr::xgx_scale_x_log10(guide = ggplot2::guide_axis(minor.ticks = TRUE))
```

plot_er_exp_sel	<i>Plot exposure metric selection comparison</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Plot ER curve for each exposure metric and compare them.

Usage

```
plot_er_exp_sel(x, n_draws_sim = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class ermod_bin_exp_sel
n_draws_sim	Number of draws to simulate response for each exposure value. Default is NULL (use all draws in the model object)

Value

No return value, called for plotting side effect.

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermod_bin_exp_sel <-
  dev_ermmod_bin_exp_sel(
    data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
    var_resp = "AEFLAG",
    var_exp_candidates = c("AUCss_1000", "Cmaxss", "Cminss")
  )

plot_er_exp_sel(ermod_bin_exp_sel) +
  xgxr::xgx_scale_x_log10(guide = ggplot2::guide_axis(minor.ticks = TRUE))
```

plot_er_gof	<i>Default GOF plot for ER model</i>
-------------	--------------------------------------

Description

This is a wrapper function for `plot_er()` with default options for goodness-of-fit (GOF) plots for ER models.

Usage

```
plot_er_gof(
  x,
  add_boxplot = !is.null(var_group),
  boxplot_height = 0.15,
  show_boxplot_y_title = FALSE,
  var_group = NULL,
  n_bins = 4,
  qi_width_obs = 0.95,
  show_coef_exp = FALSE,
  coef_pos_x = NULL,
  coef_pos_y = NULL,
  coef_size = 4,
  qi_width_coef = 0.95,
  qi_width_sim = 0.95,
  show_caption = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>ermod</code> , <code>ersim</code> , <code>ersim_med_qi</code> , or their subclasses
<code>add_boxplot</code>	Logical, whether to add a boxplot of exposure values. Default is TRUE if <code>var_group</code> is specified, otherwise FALSE.

boxplot_height	Height of the boxplot relative to the main plot. Default is 0.15.
show_boxplot_y_title	Logical, whether to show the y-axis title for the boxplot. Default is FALSE.
var_group	The column to use for grouping data for plotting. If specified, observed data points and boxplot will be grouped and colored by this column. Default is NULL.
n_bins	Number of bins to use for observed probability summary. Only relevant for binary models. Default is 4.
qi_width_obs	Confidence level for the observed probability summary. Default is 0.95.
show_coef_exp	Logical, whether to show the credible interval of the exposure coefficient. Default is FALSE. This is only available for linear and linear logistic regression models.
coef_pos_x	x-coordinate of the text label. If NULL (default), it is set to the minimum value for the exposure variable.
coef_pos_y	y-coordinate of the text label. If NULL (default), it is set to 0.9 for logistic regression models and the maximum value of the response variable in the original data for linear regression models.
coef_size	Size of the text label. Default is 4.
qi_width_coef	Width of the credible interval for the exposure coefficient. Default is 0.95.
qi_width_sim	Width of the quantile interval to summarize simulated draws. Default is 0.95.
show_caption	Logical, whether to show the caption note for the plot. Default is TRUE.

Details

The following code will generate the same plot:

```
plot_er(
  x,
  show_orig_data = TRUE,
  show_coef_exp = show_coef_exp,
  show_caption = show_caption,
  options_orig_data = list(
    add_boxplot = add_boxplot, boxplot_height = boxplot_height,
    show_boxplot_y_title = show_boxplot_y_title,
    var_group = var_group,
    n_bins = n_bins, qi_width = qi_width_obs
  ),
  options_coef_exp = list(
    qi_width = qi_width_coef, pos_x = coef_pos_x, pos_y = coef_pos_y,
    size = coef_size
  ),
  options_caption = list(
    orig_data_summary = TRUE, coef_exp = show_coef_exp
  ),
  qi_width_sim = qi_width_sim
)
```

Value

A ggplot object

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermod_bin <- dev_ermod_bin(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000"
)

plot_er_gof(ermod_bin, var_group = "Dose_mg", show_coef_exp = TRUE) *
  # Use log10 scale for exposure, need to use `*` instead of `+`
  xgxr::xgx_scale_x_log10(guide = ggplot2::guide_axis(minor.ticks = TRUE))
```

print_coveff

Format the covariate effect simulation results for printing

Description

Format the covariate effect simulation results for printing

Usage

```
print_coveff(
  coveffsim,
  n_sigfig = 3,
  use_seps = TRUE,
  drop_trailing_dec_mark = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

coveffsim	an object of class coveffsim
n_sigfig	Number of significant figures to form value_label of continuous variables. See gt::vec_fmt_number() for details.
use_seps	Whether to use separators for thousands in printing numbers. See gt::vec_fmt_number() for details.
drop_trailing_dec_mark	Whether to drop the trailing decimal mark (".") in value_label of continuous variables. See gt::vec_fmt_number() for details.

Details

Note that `n_sigfig`, `use_seps`, and `drop_trailing_dec_mark` are only applied to the odds ratio and 95% CI columns; `value_label` column was already generated in an earlier step in `build_spec_coveff()` or `sim_coveff()`.

Value

A data frame with the formatted covariate effect simulation results with the following columns:

- `var_label`: the label of the covariate
- `value_label`: the label of the covariate value
- `value_annot`: the annotation of the covariate value
- `Odds_ratio`: the odds ratio of the covariate effect
- `95%_CI`: the 95% credible interval of the covariate effect

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermod_bin <- dev_ermod_bin(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000",
  var_cov = "BHBA1C_5",
)

print_coveff(sim_coveff(ermod_bin))
```

prior_summary	<i>Summarize the priors used for linear or linear logistic regression models</i>
---------------	--

Description

See `rstanarm::prior_summary()` for details.

Usage

```
prior_summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ermod'
prior_summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object An object of class `ermod`
 ... Additional arguments passed to `rstanarm::prior_summary()`

Value

An object of class `prior_summary.stanreg`

p_direction	<i>Probability of Direction (pd)</i>
-------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Compute the **Probability of Direction (pd)**. Although differently expressed, this index is fairly similar (*i.e.*, is strongly correlated) to the frequentist **p-value**. See [bayestestR::p_direction\(\)](#) and `vignette("overview_of_vignettes", package = "bayestestR") > "Probability of Direction (pd)"` page for details. For converting **pd** to a frequentist **p-value**, see [bayestestR::pd_to_p\(\)](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ermod_bin'
p_direction(
  x,
  null = 0,
  as_p = FALSE,
  as_num = FALSE,
  direction = "two-sided",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x An object of class `ermod_bin_*`
 null The null hypothesis value. Default is 0.
 as_p If TRUE, the p-direction (pd) values are converted to a frequentist p-value using [bayestestR::pd_to_p\(\)](#). Only works when `as_num = TRUE`.
 as_num If TRUE, the output is converted to a numeric value.
 direction What type of p-value is requested or provided with `as_p = TRUE`. Can be "two-sided" (default, two tailed) or "one-sided" (one tailed).
 ... Additional arguments passed to [bayestestR::p_direction\(\)](#).

Details

For the class `ermod_bin_*`, it only calculates the **pd** for the exposure variable.

Value

See [bayestestR::p_direction\(\)](#) for details.

Examples

```
library(bayestestR)

df_er_dr2 <-
  d_sim_binom_cov |>
  dplyr::filter(
    AETYPE == "dr2",
    ID %in% seq(1, 500, by = 5)
  ) |>
  dplyr::mutate(AUCss_1000 = AUCss / 1000, BHBA1C_5 = BHBA1C / 5)

ermod_bin <- dev_ermod_bin(
  data = df_er_dr2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000",
  var_cov = "BHBA1C_5"
)

p_direction(ermod_bin, as_num = TRUE, as_p = TRUE)
```

sim_coveff

Perform simulation of covariate effects for ER model

Description

Perform simulation of covariate effects for ER model

Usage

```
sim_coveff(
  ermod,
  data = NULL,
  spec_coveff = NULL,
  output_type = "median_qi",
  qi_width = 0.9,
  qi_width_cov = 0.9
)
```

Arguments

ermod	an object of class ermod
data	an optional data frame to derive the covariate values for forest plots. If NULL (default), the data used to fit the model is used.
spec_coveff	you can supply spec_coveff to sim_coveff() or plot_coveff() , if you have already built it manually or with build_spec_coveff() . See build_spec_coveff() for detail.
output_type	Type of output. Currently only supports "median_qi" which returns the median and quantile interval.
qi_width	the width of the credible interval on the covariate effect. This translate to the width of the error bars in the forest plot.
qi_width_cov	the width of the quantile interval for continuous covariates in the forest plot. Default is 0.9 (i.e. visualize effect of covariate effect at their 5th and 95th percentile values).

Value

A data frame with class `coveffsim` containing the median and quantile interval of the covariate effects.

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermod_bin <- dev_ermod_bin(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000",
  var_cov = "BHBA1C_5",
)

sim_coveff(ermod_bin)
```

sim_er

Simulate from ER model

Description

Simulate from ER model

Usage

```
sim_er(
  ermod,
  newdata = NULL,
  n_draws_sim = NULL,
  seed_sample_draws = NULL,
  output_type = c("draws", "median_qi"),
  qi_width = 0.95,
  .nrow_cov_data = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>ermod</code>	An object of class <code>ermod</code>
<code>newdata</code>	New data to use for simulation. Default is <code>NULL</code> (use the data in the model object).
<code>n_draws_sim</code>	Number of draws for simulation. If <code>NULL</code> (default), all draws in the model object are used.
<code>seed_sample_draws</code>	Seed for sampling draws. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>output_type</code>	Type of output. "draws" returns the raw draws from the simulation, and "median_qi" returns the median and quantile interval.
<code>qi_width</code>	Width of the quantile interval. Default is 0.95. Only used when <code>output_type = "median_qi"</code> .
<code>.nrow_cov_data</code>	Number of rows in the covariate data, used for internal purposes. Users should not set this argument.

Value

`ersim` object, which is a tibble with the simulated responses with some additional information in object attributes. It has three types of predictions - `.linpred`, `.epred`, `.prediction`. `.linpred` and `.epred` are similar in a way that they both represent "expected response", i.e. without residual variability. They are the same for models with continuous endpoints (Emax model). For models with binary endpoints, `.linpred` is the linear predictor (i.e. on the logit scale) and `.epred` is on the probability scale. `.prediction` is the predicted response with residual variability (or in case of binary endpoint, the predicted yes (1) or no (0) for event occurrence). See [tidybayes::add_epred_draws\(\)](#) for more details.

In case of `output_type = "median_qi"`, it returns `ersim_med_qi` object.

See Also

[calc_ersim_med_qi\(\)](#) for calculating median and quantile interval from `ersim` object (generated with `output_type = "draws"`).

Examples

```

data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermod_bin <- dev_ermod_bin(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000",
  var_cov = "BHBA1C_5",
)

ersim <- sim_er(
  ermod_bin,
  n_draws_sim = 500, # This is set to make the example run faster
  output_type = "draws"
)

ersim_med_qi <- sim_er(
  ermod_bin,
  n_draws_sim = 500, # This is set to make the example run faster
  output_type = "median_qi"
)

ersim
ersim_med_qi

```

sim_er_new_exp

Simulate from ER model at specified exposure values

Description

Simulate from ER model at specified exposure values

Usage

```

sim_er_new_exp(
  ermod,
  exposure_to_sim_vec = NULL,
  data_cov = NULL,
  n_draws_sim = NULL,
  seed_sample_draws = NULL,
  output_type = c("draws", "median_qi"),
  qi_width = 0.95
)

sim_er_curve(
  ermod,

```

```

    exposure_range = NULL,
    num_exposures = 51,
    data_cov = NULL,
    n_draws_sim = NULL,
    seed_sample_draws = NULL,
    output_type = c("draws", "median_qi"),
    qi_width = 0.95
  )

```

Arguments

<code>ermod</code>	An object of class <code>ermod</code>
<code>exposure_to_sim_vec</code>	Vector of exposure values to simulate.
<code>data_cov</code>	Data frame containing covariates to use for simulation, see details below.
<code>n_draws_sim</code>	Number of draws for simulation. If <code>NULL</code> (default), all draws in the model object are used.
<code>seed_sample_draws</code>	Seed for sampling draws. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>output_type</code>	Type of output. "draws" returns the raw draws from the simulation, and "median_qi" returns the median and quantile interval.
<code>qi_width</code>	Width of the quantile interval. Default is 0.95. Only used when <code>output_type = "median_qi"</code> .
<code>exposure_range</code>	Range of exposure values to simulate. If <code>NULL</code> (default), it is set to the range of the exposure variable in the original data for model development.
<code>num_exposures</code>	Number of exposure values to simulate.

Details

Simulation dataset will be all combinations of covariates in `data_cov` and exposure values in `exposure_to_sim_vec`, so the run time can become very long if `data_cov` has many rows.

`data_cov` has to be supplied if `ermod` is a model with covariates. It is recommended that `data_cov` contains subject identifiers such as ID for post-processing.

Exposure values in `data_cov` will be ignored.

`sim_er_curve()` is a wrapper function for `sim_er_new_exp()` that use a range of exposure values to simulate the expected responses. Particularly useful for plotting the exposure-response curve.

Value

`ersim` object, which is a tibble with the simulated responses with some additional information in object attributes. It has three types of predictions - `.linpred`, `.epred`, `.prediction`. `.linpred` and `.epred` are similar in a way that they both represent "expected response", i.e. without residual variability. They are the same for models with continuous endpoints (E_{max} model). For models with binary endpoints, `.linpred` is the linear predictor (i.e. on the logit scale) and `.epred` is on the probability scale. `.prediction` is the predicted response with residual variability (or in case of binary

endpoint, the predicted yes (1) or no (0) for event occurrence). See `tidybayes::add_epred_draws()` for more details.

In case of `output_type = "median_qi"`, it returns `ersim_med_qi` object.

See Also

`calc_ersim_med_qi()` for calculating median and quantile interval from `ersim` object (generated with `output_type = "draws"`).

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermod_bin <- dev_ermod_bin(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000",
  var_cov = "BHBA1C_5",
)

ersim_new_exp_med_qi <- sim_er_new_exp(
  ermod_bin,
  exposure_to_sim_vec = seq(2, 6, by = 0.2),
  data_cov = dplyr::tibble(BHBA1C_5 = 4:10),
  n_draws_sim = 500, # This is set to make the example run faster
  output_type = "median_qi"
)

ersim_new_exp_med_qi
```

<code>sim_er_new_exp_marg</code>	<i>Calculate marginal expected response for specified exposure values</i>
----------------------------------	---

Description

Responses at specified exposure values are calculated for `n_subj_sim` subjects with different covariates (sampled from `newdata`), and the predicted responses are "marginalized" (averaged), resulting in marginal expected response on the population of interest.

Usage

```
sim_er_new_exp_marg(
  ermod,
  exposure_to_sim_vec = NULL,
  data_cov = extract_data(ermmod),
  n_subj_sim = 100,
  n_draws_sim = 500,
```

```

    seed_sample_draws = NULL,
    output_type = c("draws", "median_qi"),
    qi_width = 0.95
  )

  sim_er_curve_marg(
    ermod,
    exposure_range = NULL,
    num_exposures = 51,
    data_cov = extract_data(ermode),
    n_subj_sim = 100,
    n_draws_sim = 500,
    seed_sample_draws = NULL,
    output_type = c("draws", "median_qi"),
    qi_width = 0.95
  )

```

Arguments

<code>ermode</code>	An object of class <code>ermode</code>
<code>exposure_to_sim_vec</code>	Vector of exposure values to simulate.
<code>data_cov</code>	Data frame containing covariates to use for simulation. Different from <code>sim_er_new_exp()</code> , <code>data_cov</code> can be large as long as <code>n_subj_sim</code> is set to a reasonable number. Default is set to <code>extract_data(ermode)</code> which is the full data used to fit the model.
<code>n_subj_sim</code>	Maximum number of subjects to simulate. Default of 100 should be sufficient in many cases, as it's only used for marginal response calculation. Set to <code>NULL</code> to use all subjects in <code>data_cov</code> without resampling; in this case, be mindful of the computation time.
<code>n_draws_sim</code>	Number of draws for simulation. Default is set to 500 to reduce computation time for marginal response calculation.
<code>seed_sample_draws</code>	Seed for sampling draws. Default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>output_type</code>	Type of output. "draws" returns the raw draws from the simulation, and "median_qi" returns the median and quantile interval.
<code>qi_width</code>	Width of the quantile interval. Default is 0.95. Only used when <code>output_type = "median_qi"</code> .
<code>exposure_range</code>	Range of exposure values to simulate. If <code>NULL</code> (default), it is set to the range of the exposure variable in the original data for model development.
<code>num_exposures</code>	Number of exposure values to simulate.

Details

`sim_er_new_exp_marg()` returns a tibble with the marginal expected response for each exposure value in `exposure_to_sim_vec`.

`sim_er_curve_marg()` is a wrapper function for `sim_er_new_exp_marg()` that use a range of exposure values to simulate the marginal expected responses. Particularly useful for plotting the exposure-response curve.

Value

`ersim_marg` object, which is a tibble with the simulated marginal expected response with some additional information in object attributes. In case of `output_type = "median_qi"`, it returns `ersim_marg_med_qi` object.

See Also

`calc_ersim_med_qi()` for calculating median and quantile interval from `ersim_marg` object (generated with `output_type = "draws"`).

Examples

```
data(d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2)

ermod_bin <- dev_ermod_bin(
  data = d_sim_binom_cov_hgly2,
  var_resp = "AEFLAG",
  var_exposure = "AUCss_1000",
  var_cov = "BHBA1C_5",
)

ersim_new_exp_marg_med_qi <- sim_er_new_exp_marg(
  ermod_bin,
  exposure_to_sim_vec = seq(2, 6, by = 0.2),
  data_cov = dplyr::tibble(BHBA1C_5 = 4:10),
  n_subj_sim = NULL,
  n_draws_sim = 500, # This is set to make the example run faster
  output_type = "median_qi"
)

ersim_new_exp_marg_med_qi
```

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