

# Package ‘rADA’

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**Title** Statistical Analysis and Cut-Point Determination of Immunoassays

**Version** 1.1.9

**Description** Systematically transform immunoassay data, evaluate if the data is normally distributed, and pick the right method for cut point determination based on that evaluation. This package can also produce plots that are needed for reports, so data analysis and visualization can be done easily.

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assayMelt	<i>Melt Assay Dataset</i>
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### Description

This function is a wrapper for the reshape2::melt() function and splits column of Day, Operator, and Replicate information into 3 separate columns.

### Usage

```
assayMelt(assay.df, exp.name)
```

### Arguments

assay.df	Imported data.frame consisting of the following columns: 'ID','Lot', and columns identifying the Day, Operator and Replicate like so: 'D1_Op2_3' to indicate Day 1, operator 2, replicate 3.
exp.name	Experiment name (as a string). To be used to distinguish between experiments for when melted assays are combined using rbind().

### Value

A melted data.frame

### Author(s)

Emma Gail

### Examples

```
assay.df.melted <- assayMelt(assay.df = lognormAssay, exp.name = 'Experiment1')
head(assay.df.melted)
```

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calcCvStats	<i>Calculate Coefficient of Variation</i>
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### Description

The function calculates the mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variation for replicates of an immunoassay.

### Usage

```
calcCvStats(assay.obj, cv.threshold = 20)
```

### Arguments

assay.obj	An ImmunoAssay object imported by importAssay
cv.threshold	Threshold for re-calculation of means and standard deviation based on coefficient of variation. The default threshold is 20 (i.e., 20% CV)

### Value

An object of the class ImmunoAssay with calculated CV stats in the cv.table slot

### Author(s)

Emma Gail

### Examples

```
assay.obj <- importAssay(lognormAssay)
assay.obj <- calcCvStats(assay.obj)
```

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calcScpValues	<i>Calculate screening cut point values for scp()</i>
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### Description

This function calculates the values needed for the output of the scp() data.frame

### Usage

```
calcScpValues(
  assay.values,
  conf.level = 0.95,
  distrib = c("nonparametric", "normal"),
  transf.method = c("log10", "ln")
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>assay.values</code>	List of selected values from the assay data.frame such as selected values from <code>assayMelt()</code>
<code>conf.level</code>	Decimal describing level of confidence to be used for confidence interval calculation. Defaults to 0.95
<code>distrib</code>	Distribution selection to determine the cut point calculation. Two options: 'non-parametric' or 'normal'
<code>transf.method</code>	Transformation method used. The inverse will be calculated as part of the output.

**Value**

A data.frame containing the values: "mean", "sd", "distrib", "cp", "mean.conf.int1", "mean.conf.int2", "cp.conf.int1", "cp.conf.int2"

**Author(s)**

Emma Gail

**Examples**

```
assay.df.melted <- assayMelt(assay.df = lognormAssay, exp.name = 'Experiment1')
assay.values <- assay.df.melted[assay.df.melted$DayOperator == 'D10p1',]$value
#This function assumes that the data has already been transformed.
scp.df <- calcScpValues(assay.values = log10(assay.values), distrib = 'normal',
transf.method = 'log10')
```

**evalBoxplot**

*Evaluate the Assays with Boxplots*

**Description**

This function produces a boxplot based on the variable chosen in order to visualize any analytical variability.

**Usage**

```
evalBoxplot(assay.obj, var = c("Day", "Operator"))
```

**Arguments**

<code>assay.obj</code>	An ImmunoAssay object imported by <code>importAssay</code>
<code>var</code>	Variable to examine in the plot. Either "Day" or "Operator".

**Value**

A boxplot as generated by ggplot2

**Author(s)**

Emma Gail

**Examples**

```
assay.obj <- importAssay(lognormAssay, exp.name = 'Experiment1')
evalBoxplot(assay.obj, var='Day') #visualize days on boxplot
```

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evalNorm

*Normality Evaluation*

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**Description**

This function evaluates the normality of the melted immunoassay dataset. In order to determine whether or not the distribution is normal, two tests are performed: the Shapiro Wilk test for normality and the test for skewness. See [shapiro.test](#) and [skewness](#) for details. In order to for a "nonparametric" recommendation to be made, the SW test must be significant (below desire value) and the absolute value skewness must be above the desired value. If only one or neither of these conditions are met, then the recommendation will be "normal".

**Usage**

```
evalNorm(
  assay.obj,
  category = NULL,
  data.transf = FALSE,
  transf.method = c("log10", "ln"),
  excl.outliers = FALSE,
  hist = TRUE,
  p.val = 0.05,
  skew = 1,
  return.object = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

assay.obj	An ImmunoAssay object imported by importAssay
category	If assay.df.melted consists of more than 1 dataset, choose the category here to split dataset
data.transf	Should the data should be transformed before normality is evaluated
transf.method	If data.transf is TRUE, which method should be used. Can choose between 'log10' and 'ln'.

<code>excl.outliers</code>	Should outliers be excluded from this analysis? If TRUE, data points which lie beyond the extremes of the whiskers in boxplot will be excluded, see <code>boxplot.stats</code> for details.
<code>hist</code>	Should a histogram be outputted? TRUE/FALSE
<code>p.val</code>	Value to be used for cutoff for Shapiro-Wilks test. Defaults to 0.05.
<code>skew</code>	Value to be used to determine skewness. Defaults to 1.
<code>return.object</code>	If FALSE, only the plot is returned and the stats are returned as a list.

**Value**

If `return.object==FALSE`, only the plot is returned and the stats are returned as a list. Otherwise, an object of the class `ImmunoAssay` is returned.

**Author(s)**

Emma Gail

**Examples**

```
assay.obj <- importAssay(lognormAssay, exp.name = 'Experiment1')
assay.obj <- evalNorm(assay.obj, category = 'Experiment1',
data.transf = TRUE, transf.method = 'log10')
```

`excludeOutliers`      *Exclude Outliers from Melted Assay Dataframe*

**Description**

This function excludes outliers from the assay dataframe based on `grDevices::boxplot.stats()`. This outlier removal method is based on Tukey's test where outliers are removed if outside the established interquartile range.

**Usage**

```
excludeOutliers(
  assay.df.melted,
  data.transf = FALSE,
  transf.method = c("log10", "ln"))
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>assay.df.melted</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> produced by <code>assayMelt()</code>
<code>data.transf</code>	Should the data should be transformed before normality is evaluated
<code>transf.method</code>	If <code>data.transf</code> is TRUE, which method should be used. Can choose between ' <code>log10</code> ' and ' <code>ln</code> '.

**Value**

A melted data.frame

**Author(s)**

Emma Gail

**Examples**

```
assay.df.melted <- assayMelt(assay.df = lognormAssay, exp.name = 'Experiment1')
excludeOutliers(assay.df.melted, data.transf = TRUE, transf.method = 'log10')
```

---

ImmunoAssay-class      *Define ImmunoAssay class*

---

**Description**

This stores the data that is used for screening cut point analysis.

**Slots**

`data` Imported data as is, used for CV analysis  
`melted.data` Data used for most functions  
`exp.name` Experiment name  
`stats` List of statistics, results gathered from both coefficient of variation analysis as well as plot generation  
`outlier.rm` Has any outlier analysis been performed on this dataset?  
`outlier.rm.method` If outlier removal has been performed, what method was used?  
`scp.table` Table of cut point information  
`cv.table` Table derived from coefficient of variation analysis

**importAssay**                    *Import assay as ImmunoAssay object*

### Description

Function to import assay information into an ImmunoAssay object for analysis.

### Usage

```
importAssay(assay.df, exp.name = NULL)
```

### Arguments

assay.df	Pathname to (.csv or .xlsx files accepted) or imported data.frame consisting of the following columns: 'ID', 'Lot', and columns identifying the Day, Operator and Replicate like so: 'D1_Op2_3' to indicate Day 1, operator 2, replicate 3.
exp.name	Experiment name. If stays NULL, will automatically name experiment as 'experiment1'.

### Value

An object of the class ImmunoAssay

### Author(s)

Emma Gail

### Examples

```
assay.df <- importAssay(assay.df = lognormAssay)
```

**lognormAssay**                    *Simulated Lognormal Dataset*

### Description

This is a simulated dataset that uses a lognormal distribution

### Usage

```
data(lognormAssay)
```

### Format

An object of class `data.frame` with 100 rows and 20 columns.

---

**mixedModel***Mixed model wrapper for assay dataframe*

---

## Description

This function is a wrapper for the lmer() function to produce a table of results. Here, the sample ID is included as a random intercept effect, then the results of the fixed effect model estimates are reported together with 95% confidence intervals and t statistics.

## Usage

```
mixedModel(assay.df.melted, var = c("Operator", "Day"))
```

## Arguments

assay.df.melted	A data.frame produced by assayMelt()
var	Variable to look at. Either "Day" or "Operator".

## Value

A data.frame with the following columns: "Parameter", "Estimate", "LowerCI", "UpperCI", "Tstat"

## Author(s)

Emma Gail

Lidija Turkovic

## Examples

```
assay.df.melted <- assayMelt(assay.df = lognormAssay, exp.name = 'Experiment1')
mixedModel(assay.df.melted, var = 'Day')
```

---

**scp***Calculate screening cut point*

---

## Description

This function will calculate the screening cut point from the melted assay.df

**Usage**

```
scp(
  assay.obj,
  category = NULL,
  distrib = c("normal", "nonparametric"),
  data.transf = FALSE,
  transf.method = c("log10", "ln"),
  rm.out = FALSE
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>assay.obj</code>	An ImmunoAssay object imported by <code>importAssay</code>
<code>category</code>	If <code>assay.obj</code> consists of more than 1 dataset, choose the category here to split dataset
<code>distrib</code>	Distribution selection to determine the cut point calculation. Two options: 'non-parametric' or 'normal'
<code>data.transf</code>	Should the data should be transformed before the cut point is calculated
<code>transf.method</code>	If <code>data.transf</code> is TRUE, which method should be used. Can choose between 'log10' and 'ln'.
<code>rm.out</code>	Should outliers be excluded from this analysis?

**Value**

An object of the class ImmunoAssay

**Author(s)**

Emma Gail

**Examples**

```
assay.obj <- importAssay(assay.df = lognormAssay, exp.name = 'Experiment1')
assay.obj <- scp(assay.obj, category = 'Experiment1', distrib = 'normal',
  data.transf = TRUE, transf.method = 'log10', rm.out = FALSE)
```

*scpForestPlot*

*Generate forest plot of SCP values*

**Description**

This function creates a forest plot of the calculated screening cut points. The `scp` function must be called prior to this function.

**Usage**

```
scpForestPlot(assay.obj, ...)
```

**Arguments**

assay.obj	An ImmunoAssay object imported by importAssay
...	Additional arguments for forestplot() function

**Value**

A forestplot

**Author(s)**

Emma Gail

**Examples**

```
assay.obj <- importAssay(assay.df = lognormAssay, exp.name = 'Experiment1')
assay.obj <- scp(assay.obj, category = 'Experiment1', distrib = 'normal',
data.transf = TRUE, transf.method = 'log10', rm.out = FALSE)
scpForestPlot(assay.obj)
```

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