Package 'clinDR'

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Title Simulation and Analysis Tools for Clinical Dose Response Modeling

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Description Bayesian and ML Emax model fitting, graphics and simulation for clinical dose response. The summary data from the dose response meta-analyses in Thomas, Sweeney, and Somayaji (2014) <doi:10.1080/19466315.2014.924876> and Thomas and Roy (2016) <doi:10.1080/19466315.2016.1256229> Wu, Banerjee, Jin, Menon, Martin, and Heatherington(2017) <doi:10.1177/0962280216684528> are included in the package. The prior distributions for the Bayesian analyses default to the posterior predictive distributions derived from these references.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), rstan (>= 2.17.3), shiny

Imports foreach,graphics,DoseFinding,stats,mvtnorm,utils, parallel,doParallel, ggplot2, tidyr, purrr, tibble, dplyr, glue, waiter

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NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

`clinDR-package` *Bayesian and maximum likelihood Emax model fitting, graphics and simulation for clinical dose response.*

Description

The functions `fitEmax` and `fitEmaxB` fit an Emax model to binary or continuous data using maximum likelihood or Bayesian estimation. They have several generic supporting functions. Functions to produce plots associated with dose response analyses are (`plotD`, `plotB`, `plot.fitEmax`,`plot.fitEmaxB`). The functions `emaxsim` and `emaxsimB` perform simulations of 4- and 3-parameter Emax ML or Bayesian estimation. The ML estimates are replaced with alternative model fits when the primary estimation fails. Several supporting functions are supplied to analyze the output of `emaxsim` and `emaxsimB`, including analyses for specific simulated data sets. All of the data sets from dose response meta analyses are included in `metaData`.

Details

The function `compileStanModels` must be executed once after the package is installed to create compiled `STAN` Emax models before the Bayes functions in the package can be executed. This requires 3-10 minutes to complete on most machines. The compiled code is 32-bit or 64-bit specific, and both must be created if both versions of R are used.

The Bayesian computations use the R package `rstan`. It can be installed from CRAN. Windows users should check the instructions for `rstan` at the `https://mc-stan.org` and `https://github.com/stan-dev/rstan/wiki/RStan-Getting-Started`. Note that `Rtools` must be installed, which is a simple, but often overlooked step. Instructions for its installation are given in the second URL.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas [aut, cre], Jing Wu[aut]

See Also

`DoseFinding`

"Extract.emaxsim" *Extract a simulation from the output of emaxsim*

Description

Extract a simulated data set from the output of emaxsim. Data are re-created using the stored random number seed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsim'
x[i, ...]
```

Arguments

x	Output object from emaxsim
i	Simulation replication to extract
...	Parameters passed to other functions (none currently)

Details

Re-creates the ith simulated data set for subsequent analyses. Also returns all analyses done for the ith data set in emaxsim

Value

A list is returned with class(emaxsimobj) containing:

y	Response vector
dose	Doses corresponding to y
pop	Population parameters; type of parameter depends on constructor function generating study data.
popSD	Vector containing the population SD used to generate continuous data. NULL for binary data.
init	Starting Emax parameters
est4	4-parmameter Emax fit (ed50,lambda,emax,e0). NA if failed to converge or 3-parameter model requested.
est3	3-parmameter Emax fit (ed50,emax,e0). NA if failed to converge or 4-parameter model successfully fit.
estA	Alternative parameter estimates. NA if Emax model fit successfully
vc	The variance-covariance matrix of the model parameters for the selected model.
residSD	The residual SD based on the selected model.
bigC	bigC= TRUE if the primary fit (from modType) yielded an ED50 > ED50 upper limit.

negC	negC= TRUE if the primary fit (from modType) yielded a negative ED50 estimate< ED50 lower limit
modType	When modType=4, the fitting begins with the 4 parameter model. If estimation fails or modType=3, the 3-parameter estimation is applied. If it fails, a best-fitting model linear in its parameters is selected.
fit	Output of model determined by fitType
fitType	Character vector with "4", "3", "L", "LL", or "E" for 4-Emax, 3-Emax, linear, log-linear, or exponential when an alternative model is selected.
ed50cutoff	Upper allowed limit for ED50 estimates.
ed50lowcutoff	Lower allowed limit for the ED50 estimates.
switchMod	If switchMod is TRUE, the algorithm substitutes a simpler model if (1) convergence is not achieved, (2) the information matrix is not positive definite at the converged values, (3) the ED50 estimates are outside the cutoff bounds. If switchMod is F, only conditions (1) or (2) cause a simpler model to be used.
PL	T if the 'plinear' algorithm in nls converged
predpop	Population means for each dose group
dm	Vector containing dose group means
dsd	Vector containing dose group SDs
fitpred	Dose groups means estimated from the model
sepred	SEs for estimates in fitpred
sedif	SEs for model-based estimates of difference with placebo
pVal, selContrast	P-value and contrast selected from MCP-MOD test
idmax	Index of default dose group for comparison to placebo

Note

Extraction from a simulation object requires re-creation of the simulated data set. If the extracted object is to be used more than once, it is more efficient to save the extracted object than reuse [].

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsim, print.emaxsimobj, plot.emaxsimobj, update.emaxsimobj

Examples

```
## Not run:
## code change random number seed

nsim<-50
```

```
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen.parm<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)

D1 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen.parm,modType=3)
e49<-D1[49]                 #### extract 49th simulation


## End(Not run)
```

`"Extract.emaxsimB"` *Extract a simulation from the output of emaxsimB*

Description

Extract a simulated data set from the output of emaxsimB. Data are re-created using the stored random number seed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimB'
x[i, ...]
```

Arguments

`x`	Output object from `emaxsimB`
`i`	Simulation replication to extract
`...`	Parameters passed to other functions (none currently)

Details

Re-creates the ith simulated data set for subsequent analyses. Also returns all analyses done for the ith data set in `emaxsimB`

Value

A list is returned with class(emaxsimBobj) containing:

`y`	Response vector
`dose`	Doses corresponding to `y`
`pop`	Population parameters; type of parameter depends on constructor function generating study data.
`popSD`	Vector containing the population SD used to generate continuous data. `NULL` for binary data.
`binary`	When `TRUE`, binary data modeled on the logit scale
`modType`	`modType=3, 4`, for the hyperbolic and sigmoidal Emax models.
`predpop`	Population means for each dose group
`dm`	Vector containing dose group means
`dsd`	Vector containing dose group SDs
`fitpred`	Posterior means of the dose groups means
`sepred`	SE (posterior SD) corresponding to the estmates in fitpred
`sedif`	SE (posterior SD) for the differences with placebo
`bfit`	Bayesian fitted model of class `fitEmaxB`.
`prior, mcmc`	See `fitEmax` for documentation.
`pVal, selContrast`	P-value and contrast selected from MCP-MOD test
`idmax`	Index of default dose group for comparison to placebo

Note

Extraction from a simulation object requires re-creation of the simulated data set. If the extracted object is to be used more than once, it is more efficient to save the extracted object than reuse [].

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

`emaxsimB`, `print.emaxsimBobj`, `plot.emaxsimBobj`

Examples

```
## Not run:

save.seed<-.Random.seed
set.seed(12357)

nsim<-50
```

```
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)
Ndose<-length(doselev)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-2.464592
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=30,difTargetmu=0,
difTargetsca=30,dTarget=100,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,parmDF=5)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=1,warmup=500,iter=5000,seed=53453,propInit=0.15,adapt_delta = 0.95)

D1 <- emaxsimB(nsim,gen, prior, modType=3,mcmc=mcmc,check=FALSE)

out<-D1[2]


.Random.seed<-save.seed

## End(Not run)
```

---

bpchkMonoEmax *Bayes posterior predictive test for Emax (monotone) model fit*

Description

Bayes posterior predictive test for an Emax (monotone) model fit comparing the best response from lower doses to the response from the highest dose. checkMonoEmax is deprecated. See bpchkMonoEmax.

Usage

```
bpchkMonoEmax(x, trend='positive', protSel=1)
```

Arguments

x	Output object of class 'fitEmaxB'.
trend	The default is 'positive', so high values for lower doses yield small Bayesian predictive probabilities. Set trend to 'negative' for dose response curves with negative trends.
protSel	The test is applied to the data from a single protocol. The protocol can be selected if the model was fit to data from more than one protocol. The protSel must match a protocol value input to fitEmaxB or it numerical index value, 1,2,...

Details

The Bayesian predictive p-value is the posterior probability that a dose group sample mean in a new study with the same sample sizes would yield a higher (or lower for negative trend) difference for one of the lower doses versus the highest dose than was actually obtained from the real sample. There must be at least two non-placebo dose groups (NA returned otherwise). Placebo response is excluded from the comparisons.

The function generates random numbers, so the random number generator/seed must be set before the function is called for exact reproducibility.

When fitEmaxB is applied to first-stage fitted model output with a non-diagonal variance-covariance matrix, the predictive draws are selected from a multivariate model with means computed from the MCMC-generated parameters and input asymptotic variance-covariance matrix vcest. If the fitted model was applied to binary data, the GOF statistic is computed based on the logit rather than observed dose group sample proportion scale. This differs from the setting with patient-level data input to fitEmaxB.

Value

Returns a scalar Bayesian predictive p-value.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

References

Thomas, N., Sweeney, K., and Somayaji, V. (2014). Meta-analysis of clinical dose response in a large drug development portfolio, Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317. <doi:10.1080/19466315.2014.924876>

Thomas, N., and Roy, D. (2016). Analysis of clinical dose-response in small-molecule drug development: 2009-2014. Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317 <doi:10.1080/19466315.2016.1256229

Wu, J., Banerjee, A., Jin, B. Menon, M. S., Martin, S. and Heatherington, A. (2017). Clinical dose response for a broad set of biological products: A model-based meta-analysis. Statistical Methods in Medical Research. <doi:10.1177/0962280216684528>

See Also

plot.plotB, plotD, plot.fitEmax

Examples

```
## Not run:

data("metaData")
exdat<-metaData[metaData$taid==6 & metaData$poptype==1,]

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=10,difTargetmu=0,difTargetsca=10,dTarget=80.0,
        p50=3.75,sigmalow=0.01,sigmaup=20)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

msSat<-sum((exdat$sampsize-1)*(exdat$sd)^2)/(sum(exdat$sampsize)-length(exdat$sampsize))
fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$rslt,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,
count=exdat$sampsize,msSat=msSat,mcmc=mcmc)
parms<-coef(fitout)[,1:4]  #use first intercept

checkMonoEmax(fitout, trend='negative')


## End(Not run)
```

---

checkMonoEmax *Bayes posterior predictive test for Emax (monotone) model fit*

Description

Bayes posterior predictive test for an Emax (monotone) model fit comparing the best response from lower doses to the response from the highest dose. checkMonoEmax is deprecated. See bpchkMonoEmax.

Usage

```
checkMonoEmax(y,
      dose,
      parm,
      sigma2,
      nvec=rep(1,length(dose)),
      xbase=NULL,
      modelFun=emaxfun,
      trend='positive',
      binary= FALSE,logit=binary)
```

Arguments

y	Outcomes. Continuous y can be individual data or group means. Binary y can be individual data, group proportions, or 0/1 data with correspondng counts, as is required by fitEmaxB.
dose	Doses corresponding to outcomes

parm	Matrix of simultated parameter values (each row is a simulated parameter vector). The parm values must be constructed for use in the model function modFun. The default is a 4-parameter Emax model with parameters (log(ED50),lambda,Emax,E0). For a 3-parameter model, set lambda=1 for each simulated parameter vector.
sigma2	Simulated draws from the residual variance (assumed additive, homogeneous). The length of sigma2 must be the same as the number of rows of parm. sigma2 is ignored when binary=TRUE
nvec	The number of observations contributing to each y. The default is 1 for patient-level data.
xbase	Optional covariates matching y. nvec must be 1 (patient-level) data. The coeficients for xbase are the final columns of parm.
modelFun	The mean model function. The first argument is a scalar dose, and the second argument is a matrix of parameter values. The rows of the matrix are random draws of parameter vectors for the model. The default function is the 4-parameter Emax function emaxfun.
trend	The default is 'positive', so high values for lower doses yield small Bayesian predictive probabilities. Set trend to 'negative' for dose response curves with negative trends.
binary	If TRUE, the inverse logit transform is applied to the (Emax) function output for comparison to dose group sample proportions, and the predictive data are sampled from a binomial distribution.
logit	logit is deprecated, use binary

Details

A sample of parameters from the joint posterior distribution must be supplied (typically produced by an MCMC program). The Bayesian predictive p-value is the posterior probability that a dose group sample mean in a new study with the same sample sizes would yield a higher (or lower for negative trend) difference for one of the lower doses versus the highest dose than was actually obtained from the real sample. There must be at least two non-placebo dose groups (NA returned otherwise). Placebo response is excluded from the comparisons.

The function generates random numbers, so the random number generator/seed must be set before the function is called for exact reproducibility.

Value

Returns a scalar Bayesian predictive p-value.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

plot.plotB, plotD, plot.fitEmax

Examples

```
## Not run:

data("metaData")
exdat<-metaData[metaData$taid==6 & metaData$poptype==1,]

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=10,difTargetmu=0,difTargetsca=10,dTarget=80.0,
        p50=3.75,sigmalow=0.01,sigmaup=20)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

msSat<-sum((exdat$sampsize-1)*(exdat$sd)^2)/(sum(exdat$sampsize)-length(exdat$sampsize))
fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$rslt,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,
count=exdat$sampsize,msSat=msSat,mcmc=mcmc)
parms<-coef(fitout)[,1:4]  #use first intercept

checkMonoEmax(y=exdat$rslt, dose=exdat$dose, parm=parms, sigma2=(sigma(fitout))^2,
      nvec=exdat$sampsize, trend='negative')


## End(Not run)
```

---

coefEmax *Extract Emax model parameter estimates*

Description

Extract Emax model parameter estimates. MLE for fitEmax. Matrix of MCMC generated parameters for fitEmaxB.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fitEmax'
coef(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'fitEmaxB'
coef(object, local=FALSE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'emaxsim'
coef(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimB'
coef(object, local=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Output of Emax fitting function
local	When a prior distribution of type 'emaxPrior' was used to create the object, specifying local=TRUE will output the local 'difTarget' parameter estimates.
...	No additional inputs supported

Value

Vector of MLE estimates of model parameter from `fitEmax`. Matrix of MCMC generated parameters for `fitEmaxB`. Matrix with posterior median parameter estimates for each `emaxsimB` simulation: (led50,lambda,emax,e0) or (led50,emax,e0). For `emaxsim`, a list is returned with the model type fit for each simulation, and a matrix with the corresponding model coefficients. The order of the parameters is given in the `emaxsim` documentation.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

`sigma`, `fitEmax`, `fitEmaxB`, `emaxsim`, `emaxsimB`

Examples

```
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100,350)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77,80)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-8.0
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
dose<-rep(doselev,n)
meanlev<-emaxfun(dose,pop)

y<-rnorm(sum(n),meanlev,sdy)

testout<-fitEmax(y,dose,modType=4)
coef(testout)
```

---

compileStanModels *Compile* `rstan` *Emax models after package* `clinDR` *is installed*

Description

Compile `rstan` code for Emax models used by `fitEmaxB` and `emaxsimB`. This function must be executed once after the `clinDR` package is installed.

Usage

```
compileStanModels()
```

Details

The compiled models are stored in the `models` sub-directory of the installed `clinDR` package. The user must have write-access to the package directory. The package can be installed in a user-specified directory if the user does not have write privileges for the default package directory. Execution requires several minutes. The compiled models are 32- or 64- bit specific. Both sets must be compiled if the compiled R type is changed (they are stored in sub-directories comp32 or comp64). It is recommended to execute the function again if the package `rstan` is updated.

Package `rstan` must be functional for `CompileStanModels` to be successful. See https://github.com/stan-dev/rstan/wiki/RStan-Getting-Started. Note especially the instructions for installing `Rtools`, which is required for execution on a Windows machine.

Value

'basemodel.rds' and 'mrmodel.rds' should be created in the package directory in the sub-directory 'models'.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

`DRDensityPlot` *Plot Bayes or confidence interval density contours over a grid of points (usually dose or time)*

Description

Density plot for distributions conditional on a variable. A grid of values are specified for the conditioning variable, which is plotted on the horizontal axis. The conditioning variable is typically dose or time

Usage

```
DRDensityPlot(x,qL,qH,qlevL=c(0.025,0.05,0.10,0.25),
xlim,ylim,xlab='x',ylab='y')
```

Arguments

`x`	A grid of conditioning values to be plotted on the horizontal axis. This grid typically represents dose or time.
`qL`	Lower percentiles, confidence or probabiity levels. `qL` is a matrix with rows corresponding to `x`, and columns corresponding to `qlevL`. The percentiles must be increasing in order and less that 0.50.
`qH`	Upper percentiles, confidence or probabiity levels. `qH` levels correspond to the `qL` levels but are ordered from highest to lowest (1-`qlevL`), with the smallest greater than 0.50.

qlevL	Density intervals are formed with percentile boundaries at (qlevL,1-qlevL). qlevL must be increasing between (0,0.5).
xlim	Plot limits for the x-axis
ylim	Plot limits for the y-axis
xlab	x-axis label
ylab	y-axis label

Details

The function takes as input percentiles defining confidence intervals or Bayesian probability intervals at different levels (e.g. 5,95, 25,75) for distributions conditional on a variable that is typically dose or time. Regions defined by different confidence/probability levels are represented by different levels of shading. The input parameter, qlevL, is used only to define the input in the matrices qL and qH. The qlevL is not used for any numerical calculations, which must be done before executing the function.

Value

Plotted output only.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

plotBdensity

Examples

```
## Not run:
data('metaData')
exdat<-metaData[metaData$taid==32,]

msSat<-sum((exdat$sampsize-1)*(exdat$sd)^2)/(sum(exdat$sampsize)-length(exdat$sampsize))
fitout<-fitEmax(exdat$rslt,exdat$dose,modType=3,count=exdat$sampsize,
msSat=msSat)

dgrid<-seq(0,100,length=100)
seout95<-predict(fitout,dgrid,clev=0.95)
seout90<-predict(fitout,dgrid,clev=0.9)
seout80<-predict(fitout,dgrid,clev=0.8)
seout50<-predict(fitout,dgrid,clev=0.5)

qlev<-c(0.025,0.05,0.10,0.25)

qL<-cbind(seout95$ubdif,seout90$ubdif,seout80$ubdif,seout50$ubdif)
qH<-cbind(seout95$lbdif,seout90$lbdif,seout80$lbdif,seout50$lbdif)
```

```
DRDensityPlot(dgrid,qL,qH,qlevL=qlev,xlab='Dose',ylab='Diff with PBO')


## End(Not run)
```

`emaxalt` *Fit 4- or 3-parameter Emax model substituting simpler curves if convergence not achieved.*

Description

ML estimation for 4- and 3-parmeter Emax model. If the 4-parameter model is requested, it is estimated and the 3-parameter model is fit only if the 4-parameter estimation fails. If 3-parameter estimation fails, the linear, log-linear, or exponential model producing the smallest residual SS is substituted. For binary data, the model is fit on the logit scale and then back-transformed.

Usage

```
emaxalt(y, dose, modType=3,binary=FALSE,
iparm=NA,ed50cutoff=2.5*max(doselev),
ed50lowcutoff=doselev[2]/1000,switchMod= TRUE,
truncLambda=6)
```

Arguments

`y`	Response vector
`dose`	Doses corresponding to `y`
`modType`	When modType=4, the fitting begins with the 4 parameter model. If estimation fails or modType=3, the 3-parameter estimation is applied. If it fails, a best-fitting model linear in its parameters is selected.
`binary`	When specified, the Emax model is fit on the logit scale, and then the results are back-transformed to proportions.
`iparm`	Vector of optional initial values for the Emax fit. Starting values are computed if not specified.
`ed50cutoff`	Upper allowed limit for ED50 estimates.
`ed50lowcutoff`	Lower allowed limit for the ED50 estimates.
`switchMod`	If switchMod is TRUE, the algorithm substitutes a simpler model if (1) convergence is not achieved, (2) the information matrix is not positive definite at the converged values, (3) the ED50 estimates are outside the cutoff bounds. If switchMod is F, only conditions (1) or (2) cause a simpler model to be used.
`truncLambda`	When `modType=4` and the converged estimate of the Hill parameter lambda exceeds `truncLambda`, the model fit is judged unstable and discarded. Set `truncLambda=Inf` for no truncation.

Details

The partial linear method is used in nls. If it fails, gauss-newton is attempted. If both methods fail, the next simpler model is attempted. For the 4-parameter model, the next step is the 3-parameter model. For the 3-parameter model, a linear, log-linear log(dose+1.0), and exp(dose/max(dose)) are fit using lm, and the 2-parm fit with the smallest residual SS is selected.

Value

A list assigned class "emaxalt" with the following elements:

`dm`	Vector containing dose group means
`dsd`	Vector containing dose group SDs
`Sparm`	Vector of starting values for 3-parameter Emax fit.
`fitType`	Character vector with "4", "3", "L", "LL", or "E" for 4-Emax, 3-Emax, linear, log-linear, or exponential when an alternative model is selected.
`vc`	The variance-covariance matrix of the model parameters stored as a vector. The length is 16, 9, 4 depending on fitType.
`fitpred`	Dose groups means estimated from the model
`residSD`	The residual SD based on the selected model.
`sepred`	SEs for estimates in fitpred
`sedif`	SEs for model-based estimates of difference with placebo
`bigC`	bigC= TRUE if the primary fit (from modType) yielded an ED50 >ED50 upper limit.
`negC`	negC= TRUE if the primary fit (from modType) yielded a ED50 estimate < ED50 lower limit.
`est4`	4-parmameter Emax fit (ed50,lambda,emax,e0). NA if failed to converge or 3-parameter model requested.
`est3`	3-parmameter Emax fit (ed50,emax,e0). NA if failed to converge or 4-parameter model successfully fit.
`estA`	Alternative parameter estimates. NA if Emax model fit successfully

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

`emaxsim`, `nls`

Examples

```
save.seed<-.Random.seed
set.seed(12357)
```

```
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)
dose<-rep(doselev,n)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanresp<-emaxfun(dose,pop)
y<-rnorm(sum(n),meanresp,sdy)

simout<-emaxalt(y,dose)

simout2<-emaxalt(y,dose,modType=4)

.Random.seed<-save.seed
```

`emaxfun` *Vectorized versions of the hyperbolic and sigmoidal Emax models*

Description

Evaluate Emax models for a vector of dose levels for multiple sets of parameters.

Usage

```
emaxfun(dose, parm)
```

Arguments

`dose`	A vector (or scalar) of dose levels
`parm`	A vector or matrix with columns containing `log(ed50)`, Hill parameter if sigmoid model, `emax`,`e0`

Details

The Hill parameter is omitted from `parm` for the hyperbolic model

Value

Returns a matrix of Emax function evaluations. The rows correspond to the parameter replications, and the columns correspond to the dose levels.

Note

The ordering of the parameters was selected to faciliate use of the 'plinear' algorithm in function nls.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

dlogis

Examples

```
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
lambda=2
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),lambda,e0)

parm<-c(log(ed50),lambda,emax,e0)
plot(doselev,emaxfun(doselev,parm))
```

---

emaxPrior.control — *Set the parameters of the prior distribution for the Emax model implemented in* fitEmaxB.

Description

Set the parameters of the prior distribution for the Emax model implemented in fitEmaxB..

Usage

```
emaxPrior.control(epmu=NULL,epsca=NULL,
difTargetmu=NULL,difTargetsca=NULL,
dTarget=NULL,p50=NULL,
sigmalow=NULL,sigmaup=NULL,
effDF=parmDF,parmDF=5,
loged50mu=0.0,loged50sca=1.73,
loglammu=0.0,loglamsca=0.425,parmCor=-0.45,
lowled50=log(0.001),highled50=log(1000),
lowllam=log(0.3),highllam=log(4.0),
basemu=NULL,basevar=NULL,binary=FALSE)
```

Arguments

epmu	Mean for E0 in a t-prior distribution. Logistic scale for binary data.
epsca	The scale parameter for E0 in a t-prior distribution. Logistic scale for binary data.
difTargetmu	Mean for the prior distribution of the effect at dose dTarget versus placebo. Logistic scale for binary data.
difTargetsca	The scale parameter for the prior distribution of the effect at dose dTarget versus placebo. Logistic scale for binary data.
dTarget	Target dose for prior effect. Typically the highest dose planned and/or the proof-of-concept dose.
p50	Projected ED50. See references for its use in creating the prior distribution for the ED50.
sigmalow	Lower bound for a uniform prior distribution for the residual SD (continuous data).
sigmaup	Upper bound for a uniform prior distribution for the residual SD (continuous data).
effDF	The degrees of freedom for the prior distributions for the placebo and difTarget parameters. If a vector of length 2 is specified, the first value is the degrees of freedom for placebo and the second for difTarget.
parmDF	The degrees of freedom of the bivariate log-t prior distribution for the ED50 and lambda parameters.
loged50mu	Mean of prior t-distribution for the log(ED50/P50). See references for its default value and interpretation.
loged50sca	Scale (analogous to SD) of the prior t-distribution for the log(ED50/P50).
loglammu	Mean of prior t-distribution for the Hill parameter lambda. See references for its default value and interpretation.
loglamsca	Scale (analogous to SD) of the prior t-distribution for the Hill parameter lambda.
parmCor	Correlation for the bivariate log-t prior distribution for the ED50 and lambda parameters.
lowled50, highled50, lowllam, highllam	Bounds applied to the prior distributions for the log(ED50/P50) and log(lambda). The original (unbounded) priors are modified to be conditional on being within the bounds. This is done for numerical stability and plausibility of the parameter values
basemu	A vector of prior means for the covariate regression parameters.
basevar	The prior variance-covariance matrix for the covariate regression parameters. The covariate regression parameters are a priori independent of the other dose response model parameters.
binary	Set to TRUE for binary data applications. Used to check for consistency in usage. The default is FALSE

Details

The prior distribution is based on meta-analyses of dose response described in the references. The E0 and difTarget parameters have independent t-distribution prior distributions. For binary data, these parameters are computed on the logistic scale. The prior means and scales of these parameters must be assigned compound-specific values. The predicted ED50 at the study design stage must must also be specified as 'P50'. For continuous data, the prior distribution for the residual SD is uniform on a user-specifed scale.

The prior distribution of the log(ED50) has a t-distribution centered at log(P50), with scale, degrees of freedom (parmDF), and offset to the P50, defaulting to values given in the references (these can be changed, but they are difficult to interpret outside the context of the meta-analyses). If `modType=4`, the prior distribution for the Hill parameter is also t-distribution with parmDF degrees of freedom and corParm correlation with the log(ED50).

Value

List of class `emaxPrior` of prior parameter values for use in `fitEmaxB`. `default` is a derived variable set to `TRUE` when the default values are used for `loged50` and `loglambda`.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

References

Thomas, N., Sweeney, K., and Somayaji, V. (2014). Meta-analysis of clinical dose response in a large drug development portfolio, Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317. <doi:10.1080/19466315.2014.924876>

Thomas, N., and Roy, D. (2016). Analysis of clinical dose-response in small-molecule drug development: 2009-2014. Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317 <doi:10.1080/19466315.2016.1256229

Wu, J., Banerjee, A., Jin, B., Menon, S., Martin, S., and Heatherington, A. (2017). Clinical dose-response for a broad set of biological products: A model-based meta-analysis. Vol. 9, 2694-2721. <doi:10.1177/0962280216684528?>

See Also

`fitEmaxB`

`emaxsim` *Simulate Emax maximum likelihood estimation*

Description

Simulate dose response data and apply 4- or 3- parameter Emax MLE estimation. For binary data, the model is fit on the logit scale and then back-transformed. When MLE estimation fails, models with fewer parameters (including models linear in their parameters) are substituted. Summaries of estimation performance are returned for further analyses. An MCP-MOD test is also performed for each simulated data set.

Usage

```
emaxsim(
nsim,
genObj,
modType=3,
binary=FALSE,
seed=12357,
nproc = parallel::detectCores(),
negEmax=FALSE,
ed50contr=NULL,
lambdacontr=NULL,
testMods=NULL,
idmax=length(doselev),
iparm=NA,
ed50cutoff=2.5*max(doselev),
ed50lowcutoff=doselev[2]/1000,
switchMod= TRUE,
truncLambda=6,
description="")
```

Arguments

nsim	Number of simulation replications
genObj	Object containing inputs and function to create simulated data sets. These objects are created by special constructor functions; the current choices are FixedMean and RandEmax.
modType	When modType=4, the fitting begins with the 4 parameter model. If estimation fails or modType=3, the 3-parameter estimation is applied. If it fails, a best-fitting model linear in its parameters is selected.
binary	When specified, the Emax model is fit on the logit scale, and then the results are back-transformed to proportions.
seed	Seed for random number generator used to create data.
nproc	The number of processors to use in parallel computation of the simulations, which are divided into equal-sized computational blocks. When nproc=1 a single local processor.
negEmax	When TRUE, the intended effect is assumed to be negative.
ed50contr	A vector of ED50 values for creating a global null test using the MCP-MOD package DoseFinding based on Emax model-based contrasts. The default is 3 contrasts: the mid-point between pbo and the lowest dose, the mid-point between the 2 highest doses, and the median of the dose levels. When there are <=4 doses including pbo, the median-based contrast is excluded.
lambdacontr	Hill parameters matched to the ed50contr. The default value is 1 for each contrast model.
testMods	The model object for a MCP-MOD test created by Mods from package DoseFinding. If specified, the other contrast inputs are ignored. The Mods call should use the

unique sorted dose levels. The direction of the trend should be specificed in the call to Mods. The negEmax is stored for use by support functions, but it does not determine the direction of the effect when testMods is specified. The validity of testMods is not checked.

idmax — Index of the default dose group for comparison to placebo. Most analysis functions allow other dose groups to be specified. The default is the index of the highest dose.

iparm — Starting values for the Emax fit. If unspecified, starting values are computed. The order of the variables is (log(ED50),Emax,E0) or (log(ED50),lambda,Emax,E0). Note the transformation of ED50.

ed50cutoff — The upper limit for the ED50 parameter estimates.The default is large enough to ensure a near linear fit to the data from an Emax model.

ed50lowcutoff — Lower allowed limit for the ED50 estimates.

switchMod — If switchMod is TRUE, the algorithm substitutes a simpler model if (1) convergence is not achieved, (2) the information matrix is not positive definite at the converged values, (3) the ED50 estimates are outside the cutoff bounds. If switchMod is F, only conditions (1) or (2) cause a simpler model to be used.

truncLambda — When modType=4 and the converged estimate of the Hill parameter lambda exceeds truncLambda, the model fit is judged unstable and discarded. Set truncLambda=Inf for no truncation. Four parameter model fits are also discarded when lambda is less than 0.1.

description — Optional text describing the simulation setting that is stored with the simulation output.

Details

Continuous data can be simulated from any dose response curve with homogeneous normally distributed residuals. The estimation procedure starts with ML estimation of a 4- or 3- parameter Emax model depending on modType. If modType=3 or 4-parameter estimation fails, a 3 parameter Emax model is fit by maximum likelihood non-linear least squares. If 1) nls fails to converge for a 3 parameter Emax model, 2) the ED50 estimate is <=0, or 3) the ED50 estimate exceeds ed50cutoff, a linear, log-linear (offset of 1.0), or scaled exponental (exp(dose/max(dose))), is fit using simple linear least squares estimation. The model selected has the smallest residual SS.

Binary data are handled similarly using maximum likelihood implemented with the nlm function. The models are fit on the logit scale and then back-transformed for estimation of dose response. Reduced linear models are selected based on the corresponding likelihood deviance.

MCP-MOD tests are created from contrasts based on the Emax function using the DoseFinding package. Different ED50 and lambda (Hill) parameters can be specified to form the contrasts. A contrast matrix output from the DoseFinding package can be specified instead, allowing for other contrast choices.

Value

A list is returned with class(emaxsim) containing:

description — User description of simulation

binary	Binary response data.
modType	User supplied starting Emax model
genObj	List object with data and function used to generate study data
pop	Matrix with rows containing population parameters for each simulation. Type of parameter depends on constructor function generating study data.
popSD	Vector containing the population SD used to generate continuous data. NULL for binary data.
init	Matrix with rows containing the starting Emax parameters for each simulation
est4	Matrix with 4 parmameter Emax fit. NA if failed to converge or modType=3
est3	Matrix with 3 parmameter Emax fit. NA if failed to converge or 4-parameter estimation was successful.
estA	Matrix with alternative parameter estimates. NA if Emax model fit successfully
vc	Variance-covariance matrix for the estimated parameters stored as a vector for each simulation. The vc vector stored has 16,9, or 4 elements depending on fitType (with NA values on the end if elements are unused).
residSD	The residual SD based on the selected model.
fitType	Character vector with "4", "3", "L", "LL", or "E" for 4-Emax, 3-Emax, linear, log-linear, or exponential when an alternative model is selected.
pVal	The nsim p-values from the global null test. The p-values are 1-sided computed using MCP-Mod.
selContrast	The index of the test contrast producing the smallest p-value.
testMods	Object of class Mods from R package DoseFinding that defines the contrasts used in MCP-MOD testing. The functions can be plotted with DoseFinding loaded.
negEmax	User input stored for subsequent reference.
ed50cutoff	Upper allowed limit for ED50 estimates
ed50lowcutoff	Lower allowed limit for the ED50 estimates.
switchMod	If switchMod is TRUE, the algorithm substitutes a simpler model if (1) convergence is not achieved, (2) the information matrix is not positive definite at the converged values, (3) the ED50 estimates are outside the cutoff bounds. If switchMod is F, only conditions (1) or (2) cause a simpler model to be used.
negC	negC=TRUE if the primary fit (from modType) yielded a ED50 estimate < ED50 lower limit.
bigC	bigC=TRUE if the primary fit (from modType) yielded an ED50> ED50 upper limit.
predpop	Matrix with population means for each dose group
mv	Matrix with rows containing dose group sample means
sdv	Matrix with rows containing dose group sample SD
fitpredv	Matrix with rows containing dose groups means estimated from the model
sepredv	Matrix with rows containing SE for fitpredv

sedifv	Matrix with rows containing SE for model-based differences with placebo
rseed	Starting random number seed for each simulated data set set that can be assigned to .Random.seed. To reproduce the data, the random number generator must also be changed to RNGkind("L'Ecuyer-CMRG").
idmax	Index of default dose group for comparison to placebo (e.g., for plotting Z-statistics).

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

print.emaxsim, summary.emaxsim, plot.emaxsim, coef.emaxsim, sigma.emaxsim, vcov.emaxsim, predict.emaxsim, emaxfun

Examples

```
## Not run:
## emaxsim changes the random number seed
nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)
Ndose<-length(doselev)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-2.464592
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)

D1 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen,modType=3)
summary(D1,testalph=0.05)

D4 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen,modType=4)
summary(D4,testalph=0.05)

## End(Not run)
```

emaxsimB *Simulate Emax Bayesian estimation*

Description

Simulate dose response data and apply 4- or 3- parameter sigmoidal or hyperbolic Bayesian estimation. The prior distribution is input by the user with default values for some parameters based on the empirical distribution estimated from dose response meta-analyses. For binary response data, the Emax model is fit on the logit scale, and then back-transformed

Usage

```
emaxsimB(nsim, genObj, prior, modType = 4,
binary = FALSE, seed=12357,
check = FALSE, nproc=parallel::detectCores(),
negEmax = FALSE, ed50contr = NULL,
lambdacontr = NULL, testMods = NULL,
idmax = length(doselev),
mcmc = mcmc.control(),
customCode=NULL, customParms=NULL,
description = "")
```

Arguments

nsim	Number of simulation replications
genObj	Object containing inputs and function to create simulated data sets. These objects are created by special constructor functions; the current choices are FixedMean and RandEmax.
prior	Prior specification through an object of type 'emaxPrior' or 'prior'. See emaxPrior.control and prior.control for details. The 'emaxPrior' specifies the magnitude of the potential effect for a specified dose (typically the highest anticipated dose and/or the dose in a POC study), while the 'prior' specifies the theoretical maximum effect (the emax parameter). The 'prior' specification is deprecated and will be removed.
modType	When modType=3, a hyperbolic Emax model is fit. When modType=4, a sigmoid Emax model is fit.
binary	When specified, the Emax model is fit on the logit scale, and then the results are back-transformed to proportions.
seed	Seed for random number generator used to create data. A separate seed can be passed to rstan through the MCMC object.
check	When TRUE, a single simulated data set is created and the data and rstan object are returned for convergence checking. The data are in the form needed for developing customCode. Note that customCode is not called when check=TRUE.
nproc	The number of processors to use in parallel computation of the simulations, which are divided into equal-sized computational blocks. When nproc=1 a single local processor.

negEmax	When TRUE, the intended effect is assumed to be negative.
ed50contr	A vector of ED50 values for creating a global null test using the MCP-MOD package DoseFinding based on Emax model-based contrasts. The default is 3 contrasts: the mid-point between pbo and the lowest dose, the mid-point between the 2 highest doses, and the median of the dose levels. When there are <=4 doses including pbo, the median-based contrast is excluded.
lambdacontr	Hill parameters matched to the ed50contr. The default value is 1 for each contrast model.
testMods	The model object for a MCP-MOD test created by Mods from package DoseFinding. If specified, the other contrast inputs are ignored. The Mods call should use the unique sorted dose levels. The direction of the trend should be specificed in the call to Mods. The negEmax is stored for use by support functions, but it does not determine the direction of the effect when testMods is specified. The validity of testMods is not checked.
idmax	Index of the default dose group for comparison to placebo. Most analysis functions allow other dose groups to be specified. The default is the index of the highest dose.
mcmc	MCMC settings created using mcmc.control
customCode	An optional user supplied function that computes custom estimates/decision criteria from each simulated data set and its Bayesian model fit. The output are stored in a list, customOut, of length nsim. See the Details section below for a description of the mandatory inputs to the customCode function.
customParms	Optional parameters that can be passed to customCode.
description	Optional text describing the simulation setting that is stored with the simulation output.

Details

The Bayesian model fits are implemented in rstan using function fitEmaxB. The function compileStanModels must be executed once to create compiled STAN code before emaxsimB can be used.

Continuous data can be simulated from any dose response curve with homogeneous normally distributed residuals.

Binary data are handled similarly. The models are fit on the logit scale and then back-transformed for estimation of dose response. Reduced linear models are selected based on the corresponding likelihood deviance.

MCP-MOD tests are created from contrasts based on the Emax function using the DoseFinding package. Different ED50 and lambda (Hill) parameters can be specified to form the contrasts. A contrast matrix output from the DoseFinding package can be specified instead, allowing for other contrast choices.

Customized code:

For binary data, the inputs to the function customCode for each simulated data set will be (parms,pVal,dose,y), where parms is the matrix of parameters generated from the posterior distribution with columns in the order given in function emaxfun, pVal is the MCP-MOD p-value, dose and y are the patient-level simulated data. For continuous data, the inputs are (parms,residSD,pVal,dose,y), where residSD are the variance parameters generated from their posterior distribution. The customParms supply

other user-inputs such as a target efficacy level. When it is not null, the customCode inputs must be (parms,pVal,dose,y,customParms) or (parms,residSD,pVal,dose,y,customParms).

Value

A list is returned with class(emaxsim) containing:

description	User description of simulation
localParm	localParm=TRUE when the prior prior distribution is input using emaxPrior.
binary	Binary response data.
modType	Type of Emax model fit (3 or 4 parameters)
genObj	List object with data and function used to generate study data
pop	Matrix with rows containing population parameters for each simulation. Type of parameter depends on constructor function generating study data.
popSD	Vector containing the population SD used to generate continuous data. NULL for binary data.
mcmc	mcmc input settings
prior	Input prior distribution.
est	Matrix with posterior median parameter estimates for each simulation: (led50,lambda,emax,e0,difTarget) or (led50,emax,e0,difTarget). The difTarget are omitted for the deprecated distribution.
estlb,estub	Array with lower posterior (0.025,0.05,0.1) and upper posterior (0.975,0.95,0.9) percentiles of the model parameters. The array ordering is model parameters, simulation, and percentile.
residSD	The posterior median of the residual SD for each simulation.
pVal	The nsim p-values from the global null test. The p-values are 1-sided computed using MCP-Mod.
selContrast	The index of the test contrast producing the smallest p-value.
testMods	Object of class Mods from R package DoseFinding that defines the contrasts used in MCP-MOD testing. The functions can be plotted with DoseFinding loaded.
gofP	Goodness of fit test computed by checkMonoEmax.
negEmax	User input stored for subsequent reference.
predpop	Matrix with population means for each dose group
mv	Matrix with rows containing dose group sample means
sdv	Matrix with rows containing dose group sample SD
msSat	Pooled within-dose group sample variance
fitpredv	Matrix with rows containing dose groups means estimated by the posterior medians of the MCMC generated values.
sepredv	Matrix with rows containing SE (posterior SD) associated with fitpredv
fitdifv	Matrix with rows containing dose groups mean differences wih placebo estimated by the posterior medians of the differences of the MCMC generated values.

sedifv	Matrix with rows containing SE (posterior SD) for the differences with placebo
lb,ub	Array with lower posterior (0.025,0.05,0.1) and upper posterior (0.975,0.95,0.9) percentiles of differences between dose group means and placebo. The array ordering is dose group minus placebo, simulation, and percentile.
divergence	The proportion of divergent MCMC iterations from each simulated analysis.
rseed	Starting random number seed for each simulated data set set that can be assigned to .Random.seed. To reproduce the data, the random number generator must also be changed to RNGkind("L'Ecuyer-CMRG").
idmax	Index of default dose group for comparison to placebo (e.g., for plotting Z-statistics).
customOut	List with customized output. It will be NULL if customCOde is not specified.

Note

The default modType was changed from 3 to 4 for clinDR version >2.0

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

References

Thomas, N., Sweeney, K., and Somayaji, V. (2014). Meta-analysis of clinical dose response in a large drug development portfolio, Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317. <doi:10.1080/19466315.2014.924876>

Thomas, N., and Roy, D. (2016). Analysis of clinical dose-response in small-molecule drug development: 2009-2014. Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317 <doi:10.1080/19466315.2016.1256229

See Also

print.emaxsimB, summary.emaxsimB, plot.emaxsimB, coef.emaxsimB, sigma.emaxsimB, emaxfun

Examples

```
## Not run:

### emaxsimB changes the random number seed

nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)
Ndose<-length(doselev)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
```

```
diftarget<-2.464592
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=30,difTargetmu=0,
difTargetsca=30,dTarget=100,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,parmDF=5)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=1,warmup=500,iter=5000,seed=53453,
propInit=0.15,adapt_delta = 0.95)

### custom code to compute the distribution of the dose yielding
### a target diff with pbo
customCode<-function(parms,residSD,pVal,dose,y,customParms){
target<-customParms
ed50<-exp(parms[,1])
emax<-parms[,2]
td<-ifelse(emax-target>0,ed50*(target/(emax-target)),Inf)
tdest<-median(td)
lb<-quantile(td,0.1)
ub<-quantile(td,0.9)
return(c(td=tdest,lb=lb,ub=ub))
}

D1 <- emaxsimB(nsim,gen, prior, modType=4,seed=12357,mcmc=mcmc,check=FALSE,
customCode=customCode,customParms=1.0)
D1

## End(Not run)
```

`emaxsolve` *Solve Emax function for target value*

Description

Solve the Emax function for dose or Emax to yield a specified response.

Usage

```
solveEmax(target,dose,led50,lambda,e0,pboadj=TRUE)
solveDose(target,led50,lambda,emax,e0,pboadj=TRUE)
```

Arguments

target	The targetted response. If the Emax model is specified on the logit scale for binary data, target and e0 must be logit transformed also.
dose	The dose yielding target. It is specifed for solveEmax, and returned for solveDose
led50, lambda, e0	Emax model parameters (ed50 log transformed)
emax	The Emax model parameter for solveDose. The value returned for solveEmax
pboadj	When TRUE, target is placebo-adjusted.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

fitEmax, fitEmaxB, emaxsim, emaxsimB

Examples

```
e0<-10
dose<-1
led50<-log(0.5)
lambda<-2
target<- -1.5
emax<-solveEmax(target,dose,led50,lambda,e0)
emax

dose1<-solveDose(target,led50,lambda,emax,e0)
dose1

emaxfun(dose=dose1,parm=c(led50,lambda,emax,e0)) - e0
```

---

fitEmax *ML fit of hyperbolic or sigmoidal Emax models to continuous/binary dose response data.*

Description

Calls Newton-Raphson optimizers, nls and nlm, for a hyperbolic or sigmoidal Emax model. Different intercepts for multiple protocol-data are supported. For binary data, the Emax model is on the logit scale.

Usage

```
fitEmax(y,dose,iparm,xparm,modType=4,
prot=rep(1,length(y)),count=rep(1,length(y)),xbase=NULL,
binary=FALSE,diagnostics=TRUE,msSat=NULL,
pboAdj=rep(FALSE,max(prot)),optObj=TRUE)
```

Arguments

y	Outcome for each patient. Missing Y values are are not permitted. Dose/protocol group means for grouped continuous data. For binary data, y must be 0/1 and counts must be supplied for each 0/1 value.
dose	Dose for each patient.
iparm	Optional starting values for the Newton-Raphson algorithm. The order of the variables is (log(ED50),Emax,E0) or (log(ED50),lambda,Emax,E0). Note the transformation of ED50. If there is more than one protocol, the E0 is automatically duplicated.
xparm	Optional starting values for the baseline covariate slopes (if any). xparm must be specified when iparm and xbase are specified. startEmax is used to obtain starting values if no starting values are specified.
modType	modType=3 (default) for the 3-parameter hyperbolic Emax model. modType=4 for the 4-parameter sigmoidal Emax model.
prot	Protocol (group) membership used to create multiple intercepts. The default is a single protocol.
count	Counts for the number of patients when the Y are dose continuous group means or binary 0/1 values. Default is 1 (ungrouped data).
xbase	A matrix of baseline covariates with rows corresponding to y that enter as linear additive predictors. The baseline covariates must be centered about their (protocol-specific) means. xbase does not include an intercept or protocol indicators. Covariates cannnot be specified with PBO adjusted or aggregated input.
diagnostics	Print trace information per iteration and any error messages from the optimizing methods. Printing can be suppressed for use in simulation studies.
binary	When TRUE, the y are assumed to be coded 0/1, and the the means reported are proportions. The Emax model is specified on the logit scale, and proportions are estimated from the model by back-transformation.
msSat	If continuous Y are dose/protocol group means rather than individual measurements, the within group variance, msSat, should be supplied. This variance is the mean square from the model saturated in dose and protocol. It is used for goodness-of-fit (GOF) testing, and to improve the residual variance estimate for the Emax model. If it is not supplied, statistics needed for GOF will not be available, and the residual SD (and associated SE) will have low degrees of freedom.
pboAdj	For published data with only pbo-adjusted dose group means and SEs, the model is fit without an intercept(s). If initial parameters are supplied, the intercept (E0) should be assigned 0. A zero for the placebo mean should not be included in Y. This option is not available for binary data. Potential correlation between between placebo-adjusted means is ignored.
optObj	Include the output object from the R optimization code in the fitEmax output.

Details

Fits the 3- or 4- Emax model using nls. A newton-raphson algorithm is tried first followed by a partial linear optimatization if needed. Binary data are fit using nlm.

Value

A list assigned class "fitEmax" with:

fit	The parameter estimates and their variance-covariance matrix.
y, dose, modType, prot, count, binary, pboAdj	Input values.
gofTest	Goodness of fit p-value based on likelihood ratio comparison of the model to a saturated fit.
nll	-2*loglikelihood for the Emax model and the saturated model. Residual sums of squares are returned for continuous data models. These statistics can be used to construct other tests using multiple calls to fitEmax (e.g., 3 vs 4 parameter Emax models, or a common intercept model across protocols).
df	Residual degrees of freedom for the Emax model and the saturated model.
optobj	When requested, the fit object returned by the R optimation functions.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

nls, nlm, nllogis, predict.fitEmax, plot.fitEmax, coef.fitEmax

Examples

```
## the example changes the random number seed

doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100,350)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77,80)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)


sdy<-8.0
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
dose<-rep(doselev,n)
meanlev<-emaxfun(dose,pop)
```

```
y<-rnorm(sum(n),meanlev,sdy)

testout<-fitEmax(y,dose,modType=4)
```

`fitEmaxB` *Bayesian fit of hyperbolic or sigmoidal Emax models to continuous/binary dose response data.*

Description

Uses Rpackage `rstan` to fit a Bayesian hyperbolic or sigmoidal Emax model. Different intercepts for multiple protocol-data are supported. For binary data, the Emax model is on the logit scale.

Usage

```
fitEmaxB(y, dose, prior, modType = 4, prot = rep(1, length(y)),
count = rep(1, length(y)), xbase=NULL,
binary = FALSE, msSat = NULL,vcest=NULL,
pboAdj = FALSE, mcmc = mcmc.control(), estan = NULL,
diagnostics = TRUE, nproc = getOption("mc.cores", 1L))
```

Arguments

`y`	Outcome for each patient. Missing `Y` values are are not permitted. Dose/protocol group means for grouped continuous data. For binary data, `y` must be 0/1 and counts must be supplied for each 0/1 value.
`dose`	Dose for each patient.
`prior`	Prior specification through an object of type 'emaxPrior' or 'prior'. See `emaxPrior.control` and `prior.control` for details. The 'emaxPrior' specifies the magnitude of the potential effect for a specified dose (typically the highest anticipated dose and/or the dose in a POC study), while the 'prior' specifies the theoretical maximum effect (the emax parameter). The 'prior' specification is deprecated and will be removed.
`modType`	modType=3 (default) for the 3-parameter hyperbolic Emax model. modType=4 for the 4-parameter sigmoidal Emax model.
`prot`	Protocol (group) membership used to create multiple intercepts. The default is a single protocol. The prior disribution for the placebo response is re-used independently for each intercept.
`count`	Counts for the number of patients when the `Y` are dose continuous group means or binary 0/1 values. Default is 1 (ungrouped data).
`xbase`	A matrix of baseline covariates with rows corresponding to `y` that enter as linear additive predictors. The baseline covariates must be centered about their (protocol-specific) means. `xbase` does not include an intercept or protocol indicators. Covariates cannnot be specified with PBO adjusted or aggregated input.

`binary` When `TRUE`, the `y` are assumed to be coded `0/1`, and the means reported are proportions. The Emax model is specified on the logit scale, and proportions are estimated from the model by back-transformation.

`msSat` If continuous `Y` are dose/protocol group means rather than individual measurements, the within group variance, `msSat`, should be supplied. This variance is the mean square from the model saturated in dose and protocol. It is used to improve the residual variance estimate for the Emax model. If it is not supplied, the residual SD (and associated SE) will have low degrees of freedom.

`vcest` The input, `Y`, can be estimates of dose group responses from a first-stage model. The `vcest` is the variance-covariance matrix of the model-based estimates. The most common usage is when a saturated model is fit using maximum likelihood estimation to longitudinal data to produce dose group estimates that are valid under the MAR assumption for missing values. Other applications are possible, see the Pinheiro, et al reference. The `count` and `msSat` are ignored when `vcest` is specified. Covariates `xbase` cannot be specified with `vcest`, but covariates can be included in the first stage modeling.

`pboAdj` For published data with only pbo-adjusted dose group means and SEs, the model is fit without an intercept(s). If initial parameters are supplied, the intercept (E0) should be assigned `0`. A zero for the placebo mean should not be included in `Y`. This option is not available for binary data. Potential correlation between between placebo-adjusted means is ignored.

`mcmc` Inputs controlling `rstan` execution. See `mcmc.control` for details.

`estan` The compiled `rstan` Emax model is usually loaded automatically. It can be load to an object using the function `selEstan` and passed to `fitEmaxB` for repeated executions to improve efficiency and stability.

`diagnostics` Printed output from rstan. See `Details` for more information.

`nproc` The number of processor requested for `STAN` MCMC computations. Defaults to the value set by the `rstan` installation. When set explicitly, `nproc` is usually 1 or the number of MCMC chains. If greater than the number of chains, it is set to the number of chains.

Details

The function `compileStanModels` must be executed once to create compiled STAN code before `fitEmaxB` can be used.

MCMC fit of a Bayesian hyperbolic or sigmoidal Emax model. The prior distributions available are based on the publication Thomas, Sweeney, and Somayaji (2014), Thomas and Roy (2016), and Wu, et al (2017).

The posterior distributions are complex because the distributions of the `Emax` and `ED50` parameters change substantially as a function of the `lambda`, often creating 'funnel' type conditions. Small numbers of divergences are common with the 4-parameter model and do not appear easily avoided. Extensive simulation using evaluations with `emaxsimB` support the utility of the resulting approximate posterior distributions. The number of divergences can be viewed using `diagnostics=TRUE`. The usual convergence diagnostics should always be checked.

Value

A list assigned class "fitEmaxB" with:

`estanfit` The `rstan` object with the model fit.

`y, dose, prot,count, nbase[rows of xbase],xbase,dimFit[rows of vcest], vcest,modType,binary,pboAdj,msSa` Input values.

Note

The default modType was changed from 3 to 4 for clinDR version >2.0

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

References

Thomas, N., Sweeney, K., and Somayaji, V. (2014). Meta-analysis of clinical dose response in a large drug development portfolio, Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317. <doi:10.1080/19466315.2014.924876>

Pinheiro, J., Bornkamp, B., Glimm, E., and Bretz, F. (2014). Model-based dose finding under model uncertainty using general parametric models, Vol. 33, No. 10, 1646-1661 <doi:/10.1002/sim.6052>

Thomas, N., and Roy, D. (2016). Analysis of clinical dose-response in small-molecule drug development: 2009-2014. Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317 <doi:10.1080/19466315.2016.125622

Wu, J., Banerjee, A., Jin, B. Menon, M. S., Martin, S. and Heatherington, A. (2017). Clinical dose response for a broad set of biological products: A model-based meta-analysis. Statistical Methods in Medical Research. <doi:10.1177/0962280216684528>

See Also

`fitEmax`, `predict.fitEmaxB`, `plot.fitEmaxB`, `coef.fitEmaxB`

Examples

```
## Not run:

data("metaData")
exdat<-metaData[metaData$taid==1,]

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=4,difTargetmu=0,difTargetsca=4,dTarget=20,
p50=(2+5)/2,
sigmalow=0.01,sigmaup=3)

mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

msSat<-sum((exdat$sampsize-1)*(exdat$sd)^2)/(sum(exdat$sampsize)-length(exdat$sampsize))
fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$rslt,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,prot=exdat$protid,
count=exdat$sampsize,msSat=msSat,mcmc=mcmc)
plot(fitout)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

`FixedMean` *Fixed means (proportions) random data constructor for emaxsim for continuous or binary data*

Description

Creates a list object that contains inputs and a function to create simulated data sets with a common mean (proportion) for use in emaxsim with normal or continuous data

Usage

```
FixedMean(n, doselev, meanlev, resSD, parm = NULL, binary=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`n`	Sample size for each dose group
`doselev`	Dose levels (including 0 for placebo) in the study corresponding to `n`. Must be in increasing order.
`meanlev`	Mean response at each doselev. For binary data, these are the proportion of responders (no logit transformation).
`resSD`	Standard deviation for residuals within each dose group (assumed common to all dose groups)
`parm`	Population parameters that are saved for later reference, but are not used when creating simulated data. `parm` can contain parameters for a 3- or 4- parameter Emax model that generated `meanlev`. They should be stored in the order given in `emaxfun`. Default is `NULL`.
`binary`	Normal data with homogeneous variance are generated unless `binary` is `TRUE`, and then means are interpreted as proportions and `0/1` data are generated.

Value

A list of length `2`. The first element is itself a list named `genP` that contains named elments `n`, `resSD`, `doselev`, `dose`, `parm`, `binary`, and the element `meanlev`, which is specific to `FixedMean`. The second element is a function named `genFun` that takes `genP` as input and returns a list with named elements `meanlev`, `parm`, `resSD`, `y`.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

`emaxsim`, `RandEmax`

Examples

```
## Not run:
##  example changes the random number seed

doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)

meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
genp<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy,pop)

### binary example
n<-rep(500,5)
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,1000)
dose<-rep(doselev,n)

e0<- qlogis(0.2)
ed50<-20
diftarget<-qlogis(0.6)-qlogis(0.2)
lambda<-2
dtarget<-100
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),lambda,e0)

pop<-c(log(ed50),lambda,emax,e0)
meanlev<-plogis(emaxfun(doselev,pop))

genp<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy,pop,binary=TRUE)

tapply(genp$genFun(genp$genP)$y,dose,mean)
meanlev


## End(Not run)
```

`mcmc.control` *Settings for* `restan` *execution in function* `fitEmaxB`

Description

Set MCMC controls. Also control spread of initial parameter values.

Usage

```
mcmc.control(chains = 1, thin = 1,
warmup = 1000, iter = 3333* thin+warmup,
propInit = 0.50, seed = 12357, adapt_delta = 0.9)
```

Arguments

chains	Number of chains
thin	Number of discarded sampled parameter values. warmup and iter include thin, so for example, to output 1000 samples, iter must be 1000 times thin.
warmup	See rstan documentation for function sampling.
iter	See rstan documentation for function sampling.
propInit	Initial values for E0 and Emax are derived from the prior mean plus/minus propInit times the prior SD. propInit can be set to a small proportion if very diffuse prior distributions are specified.
seed	Seed passed to rstan.
adapt_delta	See rstan documentation for function sampling.

Note

Some defaults were changed with version>=2.0. For earlier versions, warmup = 500, iter = 5000* thin, and adapt_delta=0.8

---

metaData *Dose response data from several published meta-analyses*

Description

Dose response data from over 200 compounds included in published meta-analyses. The data are aggregated in a single data frame in a common format.

Usage

```
data('metaData')
```

Format

The data frame has one row for each compound, protocol within compound, and dose group within protocol. Compound and protocol level descriptors are repeated on each row of the data frame.

`drugid` A numerical ID identifying each drug

`taid` A drug can be studied in more than one therapeutic area. The `taid` ID identifies each TA/drug combination.

`protid` Numerical (1,2,3,...) ID for protocols specific to each TAID.

`gname` Generic drug name

`bname` Branded(USA) drug name

`drugtype` Drug classified as SMALL MOLECULE, BIOLOGIC, OTHER

`route` Route of administration, e.g., oral, subcutaneous,...

`routeShort` Abbreviated format for `route`

`oralForm` Formulation (e.g., TABLET, POWDER,...) for drugs with oral administration.

`fdaapproved` NA if status was not yet determined

`metasource` Meta-analysis contributing compounds. BIO14: biological compounds through 2014; FDA914: FDA approved small molecules and 'other' 2009-2014; FDA1417: FDA approved compounds 2014-2017; Pfizer P2 compounds 1998-2009; PFIZERUPDATE18: Pfizer compounds 2009-2018

`protno` Sponsor assigned protocol name/number

`nctno` Clintrial.gov protocol ID

`protyear` When available, year of first patient/first visit. In some cases, date of journal publication

`design` PARELLEL, CROSSOVER,...

`actcomp` Indicator if an active comparator was included in the protocol

`etype` `etype=1` for the designated primary endpoint. For completeness, where there was ambiguity in the selection of the endpoint, additional endpoint data was included on separate rows and indicated by etype=2,3,... Most analyses subset on `etype=1`

`poptype` For a compound and TA, there can be distinctly different populations with anticipated response differences, e.g., treatment-naive and pre-treated patients. The population with the most studied doses has `poptype=1`. For completeness, additional populations are included and identified by `poptype=2,3,...`. Most analyses subset on `poptype=1`

`primsource` IRO/PRO investigator/patient reported outcome; L lab, V vitals

`primtype` Primary endpoint is BINARY, CONTINOUS, TIMETOEVEN

`primtime` time units to primary endpoint from randomization

`timeunit` DAY, HR, MIN, MONTH, WK for primary endpoint

`indication` Disease description

`broadta` Broad TA classification of the indication

`endpointLong,endpointShort` Endpoint name and an abbreviated form using for example, cfb and pcfb for change from baseline and percent change from baseline

`dose` Total daily dose for small molecules, total weekly dose for biologics in mg or mg/kg for weight-based dosing.

`tload` Amount of any loading dose

`nload` Number of visits with a loading dose

`regimen` Dosing frequency

`primregimen` `primregimen=1` for most doses/regimens, but `primregimen=2` for a few regimens that clearly differed from the most common regimen for the same total dose. Most analyses subset on `primregimen=1`

`rslt` The sample dose group mean (continuous) or proportion (binary) of the primary endpoint. Analyses of the time-to-event endpoints was compound specific (either a mean or a proportion was estimated).

`se` Standard error of `rslt`

`sd` Dose group sample standard deviation for continuous data

`lcl, ucl, alpha` alpha-level interval (lcl,ucl) when confidence intervals were extracted from the original data source because se were not reported

`sampsize` Sample size reported for `rslt`. The handling of missing data by the protocol sponsors varied, but 'completers' was most common.

`ittsize` The number randomized. The counts are usually available, except for internal data before 2009, where it was not collected.

`pmiss` Percent of missing data.

Details

Compound sampling plans and other details are given in the publications:

Thomas, N., Sweeney, K., and Somayaji, V. (2014). Meta-analysis of clinical dose response in a large drug development portfolio, Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317. <doi:10.1080/19466315.2014.924876>

Thomas, N., and Roy, D. (2016). Analysis of clinical dose-response in small-molecule drug development: 2009-2014. Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317 <doi:10.1080/19466315.2016.1256229

Wu, J., Banerjee, A., Jin, B. Menon, M. S., Martin, S. and Heatherington, A. (2017). Clinical dose response for a broad set of biological products: A model-based meta-analysis. Statistical Methods in Medical Research. <doi:10.1177/0962280216684528>

Examples

```
data('metaData')
names(metaData)
```

`nllogis` *The negative log likelihood function for a 3- or 4- parameter Emax model on the logit scale for binary dose response.*

Description

The negative log likelihood function evaluated with a single input set of parameters for the binary Emax model on the logistic scale. For use with function `fitEmax`

Usage

```
nllogis(parms,y,dose,
          prot=rep(1,length(y)),
          count=rep(1,length(y)),
          xbase=NULL)
```

Arguments

parms	Emax model parameter values. The order of the variables is (log(ED50),Emax,E0) or (log(ED50),lambda,Emax,E0). There must be an E0 for each protocol. Note the transformation of ED50.
y	Binary outcome variable for each patient. Missing values are deleted. Must be coded 0/1.
dose	Dose for each patient
prot	Protocol (group) membership used to create multiple intercepts. The default is a single protocol. The value of prot must be 1,2,3,..
count	Counts for the number of patients with each dose/y value. Default is 1 (ungrouped data).
xbase	Optional matrix of baseline covariates that enter the model linearly. If there is a single covariate, it should be converted to a matrix with one column.

Details

The negative log likelihood for the 3- or 4- Emax model on the logit scale for binary data. Note the ordering of the parameters and their transformations. A 3 vs 4 parameter model is deterimined by the length of parms.

Value

Negative log likelihood value is returned.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

nlm, fitEmax

Examples

```
data('metaData')
exdat<-metaData[metaData$taid==8,]

cy<-round(exdat$sampsize*exdat$rslt)
y<-c(rep(1,length(cy)),rep(0,length(cy)))
cy<-c(cy,exdat$sampsize-cy)
drep<-c(exdat$dose,exdat$dose)
```

```
plotD(exdat$rslt,exdat$dose,se=FALSE)
nllogis(parms=c(log(2.5),-3.26,-0.15), y, drep,count=cy)
```

`plot.emaxsim` *Plot the output of emaxsim*

Description

A Q-Q plot of the dose response estimate of the mean at a specified dose minus the population value divided by the standard error of the estimator (computed using the delta method). Estimates based on alternative models when the Emax estimation fails are highlighted in red.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsim'
plot(x, id = x$idmax, plotDif= TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Output of `emaxsim`
`id`	Index of the dose to be assessed (placebo index=1).
`plotDif`	If true (default), the estimates and population values are differences with placebo. IF false, absolute dose response values are used.
`...`	Optional parameters passed to the plotting function

Value

No output is returned.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

`emaxsim`, `print.emaxsim`, `summary.emaxsim`

Examples

```
## Not run:
nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)

### population parameters for simulation
```

```
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop.parm<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop.parm)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen.parm<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)
D1 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen.parm)

plot(D1,id=3)

## End(Not run)
```

`plot.emaxsimB` *Plot the output of emaxsimB*

Description

A Q-Q plot of the posterior mean of the mean dose response at a specified dose minus the population value divided by the posterior SD of the mean difference.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimB'
plot(x, id = x$idmax, plotDif= TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Output of `emaxsimB`
`id`	Index of the dose to be assessed (placebo index=1).
`plotDif`	If true (default), the estimates and population values are differences with placebo. IF false, absolute dose response values are used.
`...`	Optional parameters passed to the plotting function

Value

ggplot object is returned

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsimB, print.emaxsimB, summary.emaxsimB

Examples

```
## Not run:
## emaxsimB changes the random number seeds
nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)
Ndose<-length(doselev)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-2.464592
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=30,difTargetmu=0,
difTargetsca=30,dTarget=100,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,parmDF=5)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=1,warmup=500,iter=5000,seed=53453,propInit=0.15,adapt_delta = 0.95)

D1 <- emaxsimB(nsim,gen, prior, modType=3,mcmc=mcmc,check=FALSE)

plot(D1,id=3)

## End(Not run)
```

---

plot.emaxsimBobj *Plot dose response from a data set generated by emaxsimB*

Description

Plot of population dose response curve, sample dose group means, posterior and posterior predictive intervals, and the model-based estimated (posterior means) dose response curve.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimBobj'
plot(
x, clev=0.9, plotDif=FALSE,
plotPop=c('m','3','4'),
logScale=FALSE, plotResid=FALSE,
plot=TRUE, ... )
```

Arguments

x	Extracted data object from emaxsimB
clev	Level for posterior intervals
plotDif	When TRUE, the difference with placebo is plotted.
plotPop	When plotPop='m', the mean values at each dose in the designs are joined using linear interpolation. Otherwise, the the population Emax parameters must be supplied with the data generator (see FixedMean or RandEmax). If the Emax parameters are not available, linear interpolation is used.
logScale	Not implemented
plotResid	Not implemented
plot	Return plotting output without plotting.
...	Other plot parameters. See plot.fitEmaxB for details

Note

The estimated curve is the posterior mean evaluated along a grid of dose values.

Examples

```
## Not run:

## emaxsimB changes the random number seed

nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)
Ndose<-length(doselev)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-2.464592
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
```

```
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)

nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)
Ndose<-length(doselev)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113
dtarget<-100
diftarget<-2.464592
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=30,difTargetmu=0,
difTargetsca=30,dTarget=100,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,parmDF=5)

mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=1,warmup=500,iter=5000,seed=53453,propInit=0.15,adapt_delta = 0.95)

D1 <- emaxsimB(nsim,gen, prior, modType=3,mcmc=mcmc,check=FALSE)

plot(D1,id=3)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=1,warmup=500,iter=5000,seed=53453,propInit=0.15,adapt_delta = 0.95)

D1 <- emaxsimB(nsim,gen, prior, modType=3,mcmc=mcmc,check=FALSE)

plot(D1[2])

## End(Not run)
```

`plot.emaxsimobj` *Plot dose response from a data set generated by emaxsim*

Description

Plot of population dose response curve, dose group means with CIs, predictive intervals, and the model-based estimated dose response curve.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimobj'
plot(
    x, xlim, xat=NULL, ylim, xlab, ylab,
    plotDif=FALSE,
    plotResid=FALSE,
    clev = 0.9,
    plotPop=c('m','3','4'),
    negC = FALSE,
    logScale=FALSE,
    predict=TRUE,
    plot=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Extracted data object from emaxsim
xlim	x-axis limits
xat	The points at which tick-marks are to be drawn. Errors occur if the points are outside the range of xlim. By default (when NULL) tickmark locations are computed.
ylim	y-axis limits
xlab	x-axis label
ylab	y-axis label
plotDif	When TRUE, the difference with placebo is plotted.
plotResid	When TRUE, residuals (dose group means) are plotted.
clev	Level for confidence intervals
plotPop	Plot population dose response curve when plotPop='m' using linear interpolation between population means, when PlotPop='3' or '4', using the population Emax parameters that must be supplied with the data generator (see FixedMean or RandEmax). If the Emax parameters are not available, linear interpolation is used.
negC	If the ED50<lower ED50 limit, TRUE causes the Emax model to be plotted in addition to the alternative model selected.
logScale	If TRUE, log scale is used for dose.
predict	When TRUE, predictive intervals are plotted with grey errorbars in addition to the confidence intervals.
plot	Return plotting output without plotting.
...	Other plot parameters (not used).

Value

ggplot object is returned

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsim, print.emaxsimobj, summary.emaxsimobj, update.emaxsimobj

Examples

```
## Not run:
## emaxsim changes the random number seed

nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen.parm<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)
D1 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen.parm)
e49<-D1[49]

plot(e49,clev=0.8)

## End(Not run)
```

---

plot.fitEmax *Plot a Emax model and dose group means.*

Description

Plot an Emax model stored in an object created by function fitEmax.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fitEmax'
plot(
          x,int=0,plotResid=FALSE,clev=0.9,
          predict=TRUE,plotci=TRUE,plotDif=FALSE,
          xlab='Dose',
          ylab=ifelse(plotResid,'Residuals',ifelse(plotDif,
                'Difference With Placebo','Response')),
          ncol=NULL,
          symbol=NULL,symbolLabel='Group',symbolShape=8,
          symbolColor='red',symbolSize=4,
          bwidth=NULL,
          xlim=NULL,
          xat=NULL,
          ylim=NULL,
          logScale=FALSE,
          ngrid=200,
          plot=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Output of fitEmax with class "fitEmax".
int	The index for the protocol (intercept) to use for the predictions and computation of dose group means and standard errors. The default value is 0, which displays all protocols in a grid layout.
plotResid	If TRUE, a residual plot of the observed dose group means is produced instead of a dose response curve plot.
clev	Confidence level for intervals about the estimated mean for each dose.
predict	When predict=TRUE, predictive intervals for sample dose group means are plotted. They are gray-shaded bars. If there is >1 symbol group mean for a protocol/dose combination, then the smaller sample size is used when computing the prediction interval.
plotci	When plotCI=TRUE, confidence intervals for the population dose group means are plotted. They are black bars.
plotDif	Plot difference between doses and placebo. It is assumed the lowest dose in each protocol is placebo.
xlab	Label for the x-axis
ylab	Label for the y-axis
ncol	When more than one protocol is plotted, ncol specifies the number of side by side plots in the plot grid. The default is 3 or 5 depending on the plot type
symbol	An optional grouping variable. The values of symbol must correspond to the original data used in fitEmax.
symbolLabel	Label given to symbol in plot legend.

symbolShape	A character vector with named elements giving the shapes assigned to different levels of variable symbol. If a single shape is specified, it is replicated for all dose group means. See package ggplot2 for symbol mappings.
symbolColor	A character vector with named elements giving the colors assigned to different levels of variable symbol. If a single color is specified, it is replicated for all dose group means. See package ggplot2 for color mappings.
symbolSize	The size of the symbol for the dose group sample means. Set symbolSize=0 to supress plotting the means.
bwidth	Width of the cap on the predictive interval bars.
xlim	Plot limits for the x-axis
xat	The points at which tick-marks are to be drawn. Errors occur if the points are outside the range of xlim. By default (when NULL) tickmark locations are computed.
ylim	Plot limits for the y-axis
logScale	If TRUE, log scale is used for dose.
ngrid	The number doses evaluated when plotting the curve.
plot	Return plotting output without plotting.
...	No additional plotting options are currently used.

Details

Model estimates, standard errors, and confidence bounds are computed using function SeEmax.

The function generates random numbers when predict=TRUE, so the random number generator/seed must be set before the function is called for exact reproducibility.

Value

A list with ggplot object, and a matrix with the confidence and prediction interval limits.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

nls

Examples

```
### example changes the random number seed

doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100,350)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77,80)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113
```

```
dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-8.0
pop.parm<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
dose<-rep(doselev,n)
meanlev<-emaxfun(dose,pop.parm)

y<-rnorm(sum(n),meanlev,sdy)

testout<-fitEmax(y,dose,modType=4)

plot(testout)
```

`plot.fitEmaxB` *Plot a Emax model and dose group means.*

Description

Plot an Emax model stored in an object created by function `fitEmaxB`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fitEmaxB'
plot(
      x,int=0,plotResid=FALSE,clev=0.9,
      predict=TRUE,plotci=TRUE,plotDif=FALSE,
      xlab='Dose',
      ylab=ifelse(plotResid,'Residuals',ifelse(plotDif,
            'Difference With Placebo','Response')),
      ncol=NULL,
      symbol=NULL,symbolLabel='Group',symbolShape=8,
      symbolColor='red',symbolSize=4,
      bwidth=NULL,
      xlim=NULL,
      xat=NULL,
      ylim=NULL,
      logScale=FALSE,
      ngrid=200,
      plot=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Output of `fitEmaxB` with class "fitEmaxB".
`int`	The index for the protocol (intercept) to use for the predictions and computation of dose group means/proportions. The default value is `0`, which displays all protocols in a grid layout.

plotResid	If TRUE, a residual plot of the observed dose group means/proportions less the model-based MCMC median estimates of the means/proportions.
clev	Level for posterior probability intervals about the mean/proportion for each dose.
predict	When predict=TRUE, predictive intervals for sample dose group means/proportions are plotted. They are gray-shaded bars. If there is >1 symbol group mean/proportion for a protocol/dose combination, then the smaller sample size is used when computing the prediction interval.
plotci	When plotCI=TRUE, posterior intervals for the population dose group means/proportions are plotted. They are black bars.
plotDif	Plot difference between doses and placebo. It is assumed the lowest dose in each protocol is placebo.
xlab	Label for the x-axis
ylab	Label for the y-axis
ncol	When more than one protocol is plotted, ncol specifies the number of side by side plots in the plot grid. The default is 3 or 5 depending on the plot type
symbol	An optional grouping variable. The values of symbol must correspond to the original data used in fitEmax.
symbolLabel	Label given to symbol in plot legend.
symbolShape	A character vector with named elements giving the shapes assigned to different levels of variable symbol. If a single shape is specified, it is replicated for all dose group means/proportions. See package ggplot2 for symbol mappings.
symbolColor	A character vector with named elements giving the colors assigned to different levels of variable symbol. If a single color is specified, it is replicated for all dose group means/proportions. See package ggplot2 for color mappings.
symbolSize	The size of the symbol for the dose group sample means. Set symbolSize=0 to supress plotting the means.
bwidth	Width of the cap on the predictive interval bars.
xlim	Plot limits for the x-axis
xat	The points at which tick-marks are to be drawn. Errors occur if the points are outside the range of xlim. By default (when NULL) tickmark locations are computed.
ylim	Plot limits for the y-axis
logScale	If TRUE, log scale is used for dose.
ngrid	The number doses evaluated when plotting the curve.
plot	Return plotting output without plotting.
...	No additional plotting options are currently used.

Details

Model-based medians, standard deviations, and interval bounds for the dose groups means/proportions based on the MCMC parameters evaluated in the Emax function.

The function generates random numbers when `predict=TRUE`, so the random number generator/seed must be set before the function is called for exact reproducibility.

If baseline covaraties were included in the fit, then the mean of the predictions for the protocol given by `int` is plotted. This can be computationally intensive when the dosing grid is dense, the MCMC sample size is large, and the input sample size is large. Consider reducing `ngrid` in this situation. Note that the protocol must be specified, or the prediction defaults to patients from the first protocol.

Value

A list with ggplot object, and posterior and prediction interval limits.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

`fitEmaxB`

Examples

```
## Not run:

data("metaData")
exdat<-metaData[metaData$taid==1,]

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=4,difTargetmu=0,difTargetsca=4,dTarget=20,
p50=(2+5)/2,
sigmalow=0.01,sigmaup=3)

mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

msSat<-sum((exdat$sampsize-1)*(exdat$sd)^2)/(sum(exdat$sampsize)-length(exdat$sampsize))
fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$rslt,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,prot=exdat$protid,
count=exdat$sampsize,msSat=msSat,mcmc=mcmc)
plot(fitout)

## End(Not run)
```

---

plot.plotB *Plot Bayes dose response curve and dose group means*

Description

Plot a dose response curve fit by Bayes MCMC methods (with optional posterior interval bars). Also plot dose group means (with optional CI bars)

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'plotB'
plot( x,
plotDif= FALSE, plotMed= FALSE,
plotResid=FALSE, predict= TRUE,
logScale=FALSE,
xlim,
xat=NULL,
ylim,
xlab,
ylab,labac='Act Comp',shapeac=8,colac='red',
symbolLabel='Group',symbolShape=8,
symbolColor='red',symbolSize=4, ...)
```

Arguments

x	plotB object output from function plotB.
plotDif	Plot difference between doses and placebo. It is assumed the lowest dose is placebo. If activeControl, the difference is with the active control mean, and the active controls are not plotted.
plotMed	If TRUE, model-based curves are medians rather than means.
plotResid	If TRUE, a plot of the residuals formed from the dose group means minus the posterior dose group means.
predict	When predict=TRUE, predictive intervals for sample dose group proportions are plotted. They are gray-shaded bars.
logScale	If TRUE, log scale is used for dose.
xlim	x-axis limits
xat	The points at which tick-marks are to be drawn. Errors occur if the points are outside the range of xlim. By default (when NULL) tickmark locations are computed.
ylim	y-axis limits
xlab	x-axis label
ylab	y-axis label
labac	x-axis label for the active control group.
shapeac	Shape of the symbol for the active control group.
colac	Color of the symbol for the active control group.
symbolLabel	Label given to symbol in plot legend.
symbolShape	A character vector with names giving the shapes assigned to different levels of variable symbol. If a single shape is specified, it is replicated for all dose groups. See package ggplot2 for symbol mappings.
symbolColor	A character vector with names giving the colors assigned to different levels of variable symbol. If a single color is specified, it is replicated for all dose groups. See package ggplot2 for color mappings.

symbolSize	The size of the symbol for the dose group sample means. Set symbolSize=0 to supress plotting.
...	Additional parameters (not used)

Details

Produce additional plots from output of plotB without any re-computing. A plot is produced by default on return from the function. When active control is specified, the plot is 'printed' within the function. If there is a symbol group variable, it must be specified when plotB is executed. The symbol label, shape, color, and size must be re-specified in subsequent plot requests.

Value

ggplot object of the dose response curve, which will be plotted by default unless the output of the plot is assigned. When an active control group is present, the value returned is an invisible list with the ggplot for the dosing data, and a second ggplot for the ac data.

Note

PlotB can also be used with draws from a prior distribution to evaluate the prior dose response curve.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

plotB, plotD, plot.fitEmax

Examples

```
## Not run:
data("metaData")
exdat<-metaData[metaData$taid==6 & metaData$poptype==1,]

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=100,difTargetmu=0,difTargetsca=100,dTarget=80.0,
        p50=3.75,sigmalow=0.01,sigmaup=20)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

msSat<-sum((exdat$sampsize-1)*(exdat$sd)^2)/(sum(exdat$sampsize)-length(exdat$sampsize))
fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$rslt,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,
count=exdat$sampsize,msSat=msSat,mcmc=mcmc)
parms<-coef(fitout)[,1:4]  #use first intercept

outB<-plotB(exdat$rslt,exdat$dose,parms, sigma2=(sigma(fitout))^2,
ylab="Change in EDD")

plot(outB,plotDif=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

plotB *Plot Bayes dose response curve and dose group means*

Description

Plot a dose response curve fit by Bayes MCMC methods (with optional posterior interval bars). Also plot dose group means (with optional CI bars)

Usage

```
plotB(y,
dose,
parm,
sigma2,
count=rep(1,length(y)),
dgrid=sort(unique(c(seq(0,max(dose),length=50), dose))),
predict= TRUE,plotDif=FALSE,plotMed=FALSE,
plotResid=FALSE,clev=0.9,
binary=c('no','logit','probit','BinRes'),BinResLev,
BinResDir=c('>','<'),
activeControl=FALSE,ac,yac,
countac=rep(1,length(yac)),
labac='Act Comp',shapeac=8,colac='red',
symbol,symbolLabel='Group',symbolShape=8,
symbolColor='red',symbolSize=4,
xlim,ylim,xat=NULL,xlab="Dose",
ylab=ifelse(plotDif,"Diff with Comparator","Mean"),
modelFun=emaxfun,makePlot=TRUE,
...)
```

Arguments

y	Outcomes, which may be sample means (see counts). LSmeans from a saturated anacova model can be supplied, in which case it is assumed that the Bayesian dose response model also included the additive baseline covariates.
dose	Doses corresponding to outcomes
parm	Matrix of simultated parameter values (each row is a simulated parameter vector). The parm values must be constructed for use in the model function modFun. The default is a 4-parameter Emax model with parameters (log(ED50),lambda,Emax,E0). For a 3-parameter model, set lambda=1 for each simulated parameter vector.
sigma2	Simulated draws from the residual variance (assumed additive, homogeneous). The length of sigma2 must be the same as the number of rows of parm. Set sigma2 to all ones for binary data.
count	Sample sizes for means-only summarized data.

dgrid	The Bayes posterior summaries are evaluated and plotted on the dgrid dosing values
predict	If TRUE(default), the plotted intervals are predictive intervals for the dose group sample means.
plotDif	Plot difference between doses and placebo. It is assumed the lowest dose is placebo. If activeControl, the difference is with the active control mean, and the active controls are not plotted.
plotMed	If TRUE, model-based curves are medians rather than means.
plotResid	If TRUE, a plot of the residuals formed from the dose group means minus the posterior dose group means.
clev	Level for confidence and Bayes intervals
binary	If binary is 'logit' or 'probit', y is assumed to be binary and the appropriate backtransformation is applied to the Emax model output. If binary is 'BinRes', the continuous variable y is converted to a binary responder variable using BinResLev and BinResDir. The continuous Emax model output is converted to binary estimation and prediction assuming normally distributed residuals.
BinResLev	A cut level for a responder variable formed from a continuous endpoint. Rates are computed from the (continuous outcome) model parameters assuming normally distributed residuals. The input y variable is converted to a responder variable.
BinResDir	If BinResDir='>', the responder variable is 1 when y is greater than the cut level, otherwise, it is 1 when y is less than the cut level.
activeControl	When TRUE, active comparator data must be supplied. Each dose group (including PBO) are compared to the active comparator rather than PBO.
ac	Simulations from the posterior distribution of the mean response on active comparator. The number of simulations must match those for the dose response model. For binary data, the simulated values must be transformed to the proportion scale. This differs from the simulated model parameters.
yac	Outcomes for the active comparator group. The coding conventions for y are used.
countac	Sample sizes for summarized data corresponding to count.
labac	x-axis label for the active control group.
shapeac	Shape of the symbol for the active control group.
colac	Color of the symbol for the active control group.
symbol	An optional grouping variable for the dose group sample means.
symbolLabel	Label given to symbol in plot legend.
symbolShape	A character vector with names giving the shapes assigned to different levels of variable symbol. If a single shape is specified, it is replicated for all dose groups. See package ggplot2 for symbol mappings.
symbolColor	A character vector with names giving the colors assigned to different levels of variable symbol. If a single color is specified, it is replicated for all dose groups. See package ggplot2 for color mappings.

symbolSize	The size of the symbol for the dose group sample means. Set symbolSize=0 to supress plotting.
xlim	Plot limits for the x-axis
ylim	Plot limits for the y-axis
xat	The points at which tick-marks are to be drawn. Errors occur if the points are outside the range of xlim. By default (when NULL) tickmark locations are computed.
xlab	x-axis label
ylab	y-axis label
modelFun	The mean model function. The first argument is a scalar dose, and the second argument is a matrix of parameter values. The rows of the matrix are random draws of parameter vectors for the model. The default function is the 4-parameter Emax function emaxfun.
makePlot	If FALSE, create numerical output but no plot.
...	Parameters passed to generic plot function (not used)

Details

A sample of parameters from the joint posterior distribution must be supplied (typically produced by BUGS). The Bayesian dose response curve is the Bayes posterior mean (or median) at each value on dgrid. The bar (interval) is the (clev/2,1-clev/2) Bayes posterior interval (which can differ from the Bayes HPD interval). The intervals are plotted only at the dose levels included in the study. Predictive intervals are formed by adding independent random draws from the sampling distributions of the dose group sample means to the population means.

The function generates random numbers when predict=TRUE, so the random number generator/seed must be set before the function is called for exact reproducibility.

Value

Returns an object of class plotB. Three inputs are saved for later plotting: doses in the original design, dgrid, and clev. The following matrices are saved:

pairwise	The dose group means and their differences with placebo. If a baseline is supplied, the means are lsmeans adjusted to the mean baseline value.
modelABS	Model-based posterior mean, median, posterior (clev/2,1-clev/2) intervals for the population means and sample means. One row per dose group
modelABSG	Same as modelABS but computed on the input grid of doses.
modelDIF	Same as modelABS but with differences from placebo.
modelDIFG	Same as modelDIF but computed on the input grid of doses.

Note

PlotB can also be used with draws from a prior distribution to evaluate the prior dose response curve.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

References

Spiegelhalter, D., Thomas, A., Best, N., and Lunn, D. (2003), *WinBUGS User Manual Version 1.4*, Electronic version www.mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk/bugs

See Also

plot.plotB, plotD, plot.fitEmax

Examples

```
## Not run:
data("metaData")
exdat<-metaData[metaData$taid==6 & metaData$poptype==1,]

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=100,difTargetmu=0,difTargetsca=100,dTarget=80.0,
        p50=3.75,sigmalow=0.01,sigmaup=20)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

msSat<-sum((exdat$sampsize-1)*(exdat$sd)^2)/(sum(exdat$sampsize)-length(exdat$sampsize))
fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$rslt,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,
count=exdat$sampsize,msSat=msSat,mcmc=mcmc)
parms<-coef(fitout)[,1:4]  #use first intercept

outB<-plotB(exdat$rslt,exdat$dose,parms, sigma2=(sigma(fitout))^2,
ylab="Change in EDD")

plot(outB,plotDif=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

plotBdensity *Density plot displaying Bayes prior or posterior dose response*

Description

Density plot over a grid of doses displaying the prior or posterior distribution for the mean dose response computed from simulated input model parameters.

Usage

```
plotBdensity(dgrid,
      parm,
      modelFun=emaxfun,
      qlevL=c(0.025,0.05,0.10,0.25),
```

```
        plotDif= FALSE,
        logit= FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

dgrid	The Bayes prior or posterior summaries are evaluated and plotted on the dgrid dosing values
parm	Matrix of simultated parameter values (each row is a simulated parameter vector). The parm values must be constructed for use in the model function modFun. The default is a 4-parameter Emax model with parameters (log(ED50),lambda,Emax,E0). For a 3-parameter model, set lambda=1 for each simulated parameter vector.
modelFun	The mean model function. The first argument is a scalar dose, and the second argument is a matrix of parameter values. The rows of the matrix are random draws of parameter vectors for the model. The default function is the 4-parameter Emax function emaxfun.
qlevL	Intervals are formed with percentile boundaries at (qlevL,1-qlevL). qlevL must be increasing between (0,0.5).
plotDif	If TRUE, plot difference between doses and placebo.
logit	Default is F. If T, inverse logit transform applied to Emax function output for comparison to dose group sample proportions.
...	Parameters passed to generic plot function

Details

A sample of parameters from the joint prior or posterior distribution must be supplied (typically produced by BUGS). A density plot with contours corresponding to the perentiles in qlevL created by function DRDensityPlot .

Value

A list containing two matrices with the number of rows equal to the number dose grid points, and columns corresponding to percentiles in qlevL:

qL	Lower perentiles from qlevL
qH	Upper percentiles 1-qlevL.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

References

Spiegelhalter, D., Thomas, A., Best, N., and Lunn, D. (2003), *WinBUGS User Manual Version 1.4*, Electronic version www.mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk/bugs

See Also

plot.plotB, plotD, plot.fitEmax, DRDensityPlot

Examples

```
## Not run:
data("metaData")
exdat<-metaData[metaData$taid==6 & metaData$poptype==1,]

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=10,difTargetmu=0,difTargetsca=10,dTarget=80.0,
        p50=3.75,sigmalow=0.01,sigmaup=20)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

msSat<-sum((exdat$sampsize-1)*(exdat$sd)^2)/(sum(exdat$sampsize)-length(exdat$sampsize))
fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$rslt,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,
count=exdat$sampsize,msSat=msSat,mcmc=mcmc)
parms<-coef(fitout)[,1:4]  #use first intercept

dgrid<-seq(0,1,length=100)

pout<-plotBdensity(dgrid,parm=parms)

pout2<-plotBdensity(dgrid,parm=parms,plotDif=TRUE,
       xlab='Dose',ylab='Dif with PBO')

## End(Not run)
```

`plotD` *Basic plot of dose group means*

Description

Plot dose group means vs dose with options to connect points by lines, and include CI about each dose group mean based on within-group SDs

Usage

```
plotD(y, dose, baseline, se = TRUE, line = TRUE,
    meansOnly=FALSE,sem=NULL,clev = 0.9,
    xlab='Dose',ylab='Response', logScale=FALSE)
```

Arguments

`y`	Outcomes
`dose`	Doses corresponding to outcomes
`baseline`	If present, ANACOVA means are plotted, adjusted for baseline. Baseline is optional.
`se`	If T, plot CI for each dose group.
`line`	If T, dose group means are connected by a line

meansOnly	If T, y contains dose group means rather than individual observations. Baseline cannot be specified.
sem	If meansOnly and se=T, sem must contain the corresponding standard errors
clev	Level of CI for dose group means
xlab	Label for x-axis
ylab	Label for y-axis
logScale	If TRUE, log scale is used for dose.

Value

Returns a list with the ggplot object and two vectors with the dose group means and their standard errors.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

plot.fitEmax, plotB

Examples

```
data("metaData")
exdat<-metaData[metaData$taid==2 & metaData$etype==1,]
with(exdat,plotD(rslt,dose,meansOnly=TRUE,se=TRUE,sem=se,ylab=
"Y",xlab="Dose(mg)"))
```

---

predict.emaxalt *Mean response and SE for specified doses for a simulated object output by function emaxalt*

Description

Estimated mean and standard error for specified doses computed from the output of a model fit by function emaxalt. Also returns mean difference with placebo and their standard errors.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxalt'
predict(object,dose, dref=0, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Output of emaxalt
dose	Vector (can be a single value) of doses where dose response curve is to be evaluated.
dref	A reference dose (0 by default) for contrasts, but other values can be specified. If specified, a single reference value must be given.
...	Optional arguments are not used.

Value

A list containing:

fitpred	Vector with mean dose response estimate for each specified dose.
fitdif	Corresponding differences with placebo.
sepred	SEs for fitpred.
sedif	SEs for fitdif.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxalt, predict.emaxsimobj, predict.emaxsim

Examples

```
## Not run:
## random number seed changed by this example

doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)
dose<-rep(doselev,n)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop.parm<-c(log(ed50),e0,emax)
meanresp<-emaxfun(dose,pop.parm)
y<-rnorm(sum(n),meanresp,sdy)

simout<-emaxalt(y,dose)
```

```
predict(simout,c(75,150))

simout2<-emaxalt(y,dose,modType=4)
predict(simout2,c(75,150))

## End(Not run)
```

`predict.emaxsim` *Mean response and SE for specified doses for each replicate data set in an emaxsim object*

Description

Estimated mean/proportion and standard error for each simulated data set in an emaxsim object. Also returns mean difference with placebo and their standard errors.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsim'
predict(object,
         dose, dref=0, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	Output of `emaxsim`
`dose`	Vector (can be a single value) of doses where dose response curve is to be evaluated.
`dref`	A reference dose (0 by default) for contrasts, but other values can be specified. If specified, a single reference value must be given.
`...`	Optional arguments are not used.

Value

A list containing:

`fitpredv`	Matrix with mean dose response estimate for each simulated data set. Number of columns is the number of doses specified.
`fitdifv`	Matrix with mean dose response estimate minus mean placebo response for each simulated data set. Number of columns is the number of doses specified.
`sepredv`	Matrix of SEs for `fitpredv`.
`sedifv`	Matrix of SEs for `fitdifv`.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsim, summary.emaxsim, plot.emaxsim

Examples

```
## Not run:
## random number seed changed by this example
nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop.parm<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop.parm)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen.parm<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)
D1 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen.parm)

predout<-predict(D1,c(75,150))

## End(Not run)
```

---

predict.emaxsimB *Mean response and SE for each replicate data set in an emaxsimB object*

Description

Return warning and explanation that only predicted values at doses included in the study are available. The code needed to obtain predicted values at other doses is indicated.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimB'
predict(object,
          dose, dref=0, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Output of emaxsim
dose	Vector (can be a single value) of doses where dose response curve is to be evaluated.
dref	A reference dose (0 by default) for contrasts, but other values can be specified. If specified, a single reference value must be given.
...	Optional arguments are not used.

Value

No output.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsimB, summary.emaxsimB, plot.emaxsimB

Examples

```
## Not run:
nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)
Ndose<-length(doselev)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-2.464592
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=30,difTargetmu=0,
difTargetsca=30,dTarget=100,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,parmDF=5)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=1,warmup=500,iter=5000,seed=53453,
propInit=0.15,adapt_delta = 0.95)
```

```
D1 <- emaxsimB(nsim,gen, prior, modType=3,seed=12357,mcmc=mcmc,check=FALSE)

predict(D1,dose=20)

## End(Not run)
```

`predict.emaxsimBobj` *Mean response estimates (posterior means) and SE (posterior SD) for specified doses for a simulated emaxsimBobj object*

Description

Estimated mean and standard error for specified doses (posterior means and SD) computed from the output of a simulated data set created by function emaxsimB. Also returns mean difference with placebo and their standard errors.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimBobj'
predict(object,
                dose, dref=0, clev=0.9,
                ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	Output of the extract function [] applied to an object createad by `emaxsimB`.
`dose`	Vector (can be a single value) of doses where dose response curve is to be evaluated.
`dref`	A reference dose (0 by default) for contrasts, but other values can be specified. If specified, a single reference value must be given.
`clev`	Specified probablity of the posterior interval
`...`	Optional arguments are not used.

Value

A list containing:

`pred`	Vector with mean dose response estimates for each specified dose.
`fitdif`	Corresponding differences with placebo.
`se`	SEs (posterior SD) for `pred`.
`sedif`	SEs (posterior SD) for `fitdif`.
`lb, ub, lbdif, ubdif`	Bounds of `clev` posterior intervals.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsim, summary.emaxsim, predict.emaxsim

Examples

```
## Not run:
### emaxsimB changes the random number seed
nsim<-50
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)
Ndose<-length(doselev)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113
dtarget<-100
diftarget<-2.464592
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=30,difTargetmu=0,
difTargetsca=30,dTarget=100,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,parmDF=5)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=1,warmup=500,iter=5000,seed=53453,propInit=0.15,adapt_delta = 0.95)

D1 <- emaxsimB(nsim,gen, prior, modType=3,mcmc=mcmc,check=FALSE)
predict(D1[1],dose=c(75,125))

## End(Not run)
```

---

predict.emaxsimobj *Mean response and SE for specified doses for a simulated emaxsimobj object*

Description

Estimated mean/proportion and standard error for specified doses computed from the output of a simulated data set created by function emaxsim. Also returns mean difference with placebo and their standard errors.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimobj'
predict(object,
          dose, dref=0,
          ...)
```

Arguments

object	Output of the extract function [] applied to an object createad by emaxsim.
dose	Vector (can be a single value) of doses where dose response curve is to be evaluated.
dref	A reference dose (0 by default) for contrasts, but other values can be specified. If specified, a single reference value must be given.
...	Optional arguments are not used.

Value

A list containing:

fitpred	Vector with mean dose response estimate for each specified dose.
fitdif	Corresponding differences with placebo.
sepred	SEs for fitpred.
sedif	SEs for fitdif.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsim, summary.emaxsim, predict.emaxsim

Examples

```
## Not run:
## emaxsim changes the random number seed
nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)
```

```
sdy<-7.967897
pop.parm<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop.parm)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen.parm<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)
D1 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen.parm)
d10<-D1[10]
predict(d10,c(75,150))

## End(Not run)
```

`predict.fitEmax` *Estimated mean/proportion and confidence intervals derived from the maximum likelihood fit of a 3- or 4- parameter Emax model.*

Description

The estimated means from an Emax model is computed along with confidence bounds. The results are computed for a vector of input dose levels. For binary outcomes, the results are computed on the logit scale and then back-transformed.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fitEmax'
predict(object,dosevec,clev=0.9,
                  int=1,dref=0, xvec=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	Output of `fitEmax` with class "fitEmax".
`dosevec`	Vector of doses to be evaluated.
`clev`	Confidence level for intervals about the estimated mean/proportion at each dosevec.
`int`	The index for the protocol (intercept) to use for the predictions
`dref`	Differences in response between `doselev` and `dref` are computed.
`xvec`	The vector of centered baseline values for the prediction model when `xbase` was specified in the model fit. Centering must be done using the protocol-specific means consistent with `int`. See details for the default calculations when `xvec` is not specified.
`...`	No additonal parameters will be utilized.

Details

Model estimates, standard errors, and confidence bounds are computed with the function SeEmax.

If baseline covariates were included in the fit and xvec is not specified, then the predicted value is the mean of the predictions for all patients in the specified protocol. Note that the protocol must be specified, or the prediction defaults to patients from the first protocol. Note that for binary data, the distinction between the mean of the predicted values and the predicted value as the mean of the covariates can be important.

Value

A list with estimated dose group means/proportions, lower bound, upper bound, SE, and corresponding values for differences with the reference dose. One value for each dose in dosevec.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

nls

Examples

```
## Not run:
## this example changes the random number seed
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100,350)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77,80)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-8.0
pop.parm<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
dose<-rep(doselev,n)
meanlev<-emaxfun(dose,pop.parm)

y<-rnorm(sum(n),meanlev,sdy)

testout<-fitEmax(y,dose,modType=4)
predout<-predict(testout,dosevec=c(20,80),int=1)

## End(Not run)
```

`predict.fitEmaxB` *Estimated mean and posterior intervals derived from a Bayesian hyperbolic or sigmiodial Emax model.*

Description

The mean/proportion response for different doses estimated from a Bayesian Emax model is computed along with corresponding posterior intervals. The results are computed for a vector of input dose levels. The estimates are posterior means or medians of the MCMC generated means/proportions. For binary outcomes, the estimated response rates are computed on the logit scale and then back-transformed before forming the estimates and posterior intervals.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fitEmaxB'
predict(object, dosevec, clev = 0.9,
int = 1, dref = 0, xvec=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	Output of `fitEmax` with class "fitEmaxB".
`dosevec`	Vector of doses to be evaluated.
`clev`	Level for the posterior intervals about the mean/proportion at each dosevec.
`int`	The index for the protocol (intercept) to use for the predictions
`dref`	Differences in response between `doselev` and `dref` are computed.
`xvec`	The vector of centered baseline values for the prediction model when `xbase` was specified in the model fit. Centering must be done using the protocol-specific means consistent with `int`. See details for the default calculations when `xvec` is not specified.
`...`	No additonal parameters will be utilized.

Details

Results computed from simple tabulations of the MCMC parameters evaluated in the Emax function.

If baseline covariates were included in the fit and `xvec` is not specified, then the predicted value is the mean of the predictions for all patients in the specified protocol. Note that the protocol must be specified, or the prediction defaults to patients from the first protocol. Note that for binary data, the distinction between the mean of the predicted values and the predicted value at the mean of the covariates can be important.

Value

A list with estimated mean/proportion (`pred`, `predMed`), lower bound, upper bound, posterior SD, and corresponding values for differences with the reference dose. One value for each dose in dosevec. The MCMC response means (proportions for binary data) are in `simResp`, and the residual SD for continuous data are in `sigsim`.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

`fitEmaxB`

Examples

```
## Not run:
data("metaData")
exdat<-metaData[metaData$taid==6 & metaData$poptype==1,]

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=10,difTargetmu=0,difTargetsca=10,dTarget=80.0,
        p50=3.75,sigmalow=0.01,sigmaup=20)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

msSat<-sum((exdat$sampsize-1)*(exdat$sd)^2)/(sum(exdat$sampsize)-length(exdat$sampsize))
fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$rslt,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,
count=exdat$sampsize,msSat=msSat,mcmc=mcmc)

predout<-predict(fitout,dosevec=sort(unique(exdat$dose)))

## End(Not run)
```

`print.emaxsim` *Print simulation output from emaxsim*

Description

Prints key summary variables of Emax estimation peformance for each simulation. Can be used to identify simulated data sets yielding problems with common estimation methods.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsim'
print(x,
        nprint = min(length(x$fitType), 20),
        id = x$idmax,
        digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Output of `emaxsim`
`nprint`	Number of simulations to print. If a vector of length 2, `nprint` is the range of simulations to print.
`id`	Output includes the stdBias for the dose with index `id` vs placebo

digits	Number of decimal digits to print for Z and p-values
...	Other print parameters (none currently implemented)

Value

Printed output returned as invisible matrix.

Note

The stdBias printed is the difference between the estimated dose response at the dose with index id and its population value. The difference is divided by the SE of the estimator computed using the delta method.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsim, summary.emaxsim, plot.emaxsim

Examples

```
## Not run:
## emaxsim changes the random number seed
nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop.parm<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop.parm)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen.parm<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)
D1 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen.parm)

print(D1,c(31,50),digits=2,id=4)

print(D1,c(1,20))
```

```
D1  ### implicitly calls print with default parameter settings

## End(Not run)
```

`print.emaxsimB` *Print simulation output from emaxsimB*

Description

Prints key summary variables of Emax estimation peformance for each simulation. Can be used to identify simulated data sets yielding unusual estimates.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimB'
print(x,
      nprint = min(nsim, 20),
      id = x$idmax,
      digits = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Output of `emaxsimB`
`nprint`	Number of simulations to print. If a vector of length 2, `nprint` is the range of simulations to print.
`id`	Output includes the stdBias for the dose with index `id` vs placebo
`digits`	Number of decimal digits to print for Z and p-values
`...`	Other print parameters (none currently implemented)

Value

Printed output returned as invisible matrix.

Note

The stdBias printed is the difference between the posterior mean of the dose response at the dose with index `id` and its population value. The difference is divided by the SE (posterior SD).

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

`emaxsimB`, `summary.emaxsimB`, `plot.emaxsimB`

Examples

```
## Not run:
## emaxsimB changes the random number seed
nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)
Ndose<-length(doselev)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113
dtarget<-100
diftarget<-2.464592
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=30,difTargetmu=0,
difTargetsca=30,dTarget=100,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,parmDF=5)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=1,warmup=500,iter=5000,seed=53453,propInit=0.15,adapt_delta = 0.95)

D1 <- emaxsimB(nsim,gen, prior, modType=3,mcmc=mcmc,check=FALSE)

print(D1)

## End(Not run)
```

---

print.emaxsimBobj *Print a summary of the fitted Emax model*

Description

Print a summary of the fitted Emax model. Printed output returned as invisible matrix.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimBobj'
print(x, nprint=min(length(x$y),20), ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object output by the extractor function [] for emaxsimB
nprint	Number of observations to print. If a vector of length 2, nprint is the range of data to print.
...	No options implemented.

---

print.emaxsimobj *Print a data set generated by emaxsim*

Description

Print a data set that has been extracted from emaxsim output

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimobj'
print(x, nprint = min(length(x$y), 20), ...)
```

Arguments

x	Extracted simulation object
nprint	Number of observations to print. If a vector of length 2, nprint is the range of data to print.
...	No other parameters currently implemented

Value

Printed output returned as invisible matrix.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsim, plot.emaxsimobj, summary.emaxsimobj

Examples

```
## Not run:

save.seed<-.Random.seed
set.seed(12357)

nsim<-50
idmax<-5
```

```
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen.parm<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)
D1 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen.parm)
e49<-D1[49]

e49

print(e49,c(101,200))

.Random.seed<-save.seed

## End(Not run)
```

`print.fitEmax` *Print a summary of the fitted Emax model*

Description

Print a summary of the fitted Emax model

Usage

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

Arguments

`x`	Object output by `fitEmax`
`...`	No options implemented.

print.fitEmaxB *Print a summary of the fitted Bayesian Emax model*

Description

Print a summary of the fitted Bayesian Emax model

Usage

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

Arguments

x	Object output by fitEmaxB
...	No options implemented.

printemaxPrior *Print protocol or sap text describing the prior distribution for the model parameters of the input emaxPrior object*

Description

Print templated description of the prior distribution for the Emax model parameters. The level of detail is adjusted for protocol/sap. By default, the prior object is printed as a list without documentation.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxPrior'
print(x, doc=FALSE, diffuse=NULL, file="",
modType=c('4','3'), docType=c('sap','protocol'), ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object created by function emaxPrior.control
doc	When TRUE, documentation for the prior distribution is returned. Default is FALSE and the prior input is returned as a list for default printing
diffuse	When TRUE, the scale parameters are described as creating diffuse prior distributions for the corresponding efficacy parameters. When FALSE, sections are identified where the user must add justification for the informative prior distributions. An error message is printed if doc=TRUE and diffuse is not specified
file	File for ascii output

modType	Character value ('4' or '3') that determines whether the 4-parameter sigmoidal Emax paramter is included, or the 3-parameter hyperbolic model is assumed with the Hill (slope) parameter set to 1
docType	When 'protocol', the prior description is less detailed.
...	No other inputs are supported

Details

If the object is entered at the command line, the implied print function is called without the required diffuse flag. The object will be printed as a list. The list output will be followed by error/warning messages noting the absence of the required input.

Value

Ascii text or text file that can be edited for inclusion in a protocol/sap

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxPrior.control

Examples

```
prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=4,difTargetmu=0,
difTargetsca=4,dTarget=20,
p50=(2+5)/2,
sigmalow=0.01,sigmaup=3)

print(prior,doc=TRUE,diffuse=TRUE)
```

---

prior.control *Set the parameters of the prior distribution for the Emax model implemented in* fitEmaxB.

Description

Set the parameters of the prior distribution for the Emax model implemented in fitEmaxB. prior.control is deprecated. See emaxPrior.control.

Usage

```
prior.control(epmu = NULL, epsd = NULL, emaxmu = NULL,
emaxsd = NULL, p50 = NULL,
sigmalow = NULL, sigmaup = NULL,
led50mu = 0.79, led50sca = 0.6, edDF = 3,
lama = 3.03, lamb = 18.15, lamsca = 6,
basemu=NULL,basevar=NULL,
binary = FALSE)
```

Arguments

epmu	Mean for E0 in a normal prior distribution. Logistic scale for binary data.
epsd	SD for E0 in a normal prior distribution. Logistic scale for binary data.
emaxmu	Mean for Emax in a normal prior distribution. Logistic scale for binary data.
emaxsd	SD for Emax in a normal prior distribution. Logistic scale for binary data.
p50	Projected ED50. See reference for its use in creating the prior distribution for the ED50.
sigmalow	Lower bound for a uniform prior distribution for the residual SD (continuous data).
sigmaup	Upper bound for a uniform prior distribution for the residual SD (continuous data).
led50mu	Mean of log-t prior distribution for the ED50 before final scaling. See reference for its interpretation in the prior distribution for the ED50.
led50sca	Scale (analogous to SD) of the log-t prior distribution for the ED50.
edDF	The degrees of freedom of the log-t prior distribution for the ED50.
lama	Parameter in the re-scaled beta distribution for Hill slope parameter in the sigmoidal Emax model. See reference for it use and empirical basis.
lamb	Parameter in the re-scaled beta distribution for Hill slope parameter in the sigmoidal Emax model.
lamsca	The beta prior distribution for the Hill parameter is re-scaled to have support on (0,lamsca).
basemu	A vector of prior means for the covariate regression parameters.
basevar	The prior variance-covariance matrix for the covariate regression parameters. The covariate regression parameters are apriori independent of the other dose response model parameters.
binary	Set to TRUE for binary data applications. Used to check for consistency in usage.

Details

The prior distributions are based two meta-analyses of dose response described in the references. Each parameter is independent in the prior distribution. The E0 and Emax parameters have normal prior distributions. For binary data, these parameters are computed on the logistic scale. The predicted ED50 must be specified as 'P50'. The prior distribution of the log(ED50) has a t-distribution centered at log(P50), with scale, degrees of freedom, and offset to the P50, defaulting to values

given in the references (these can be changed, but they are difficult to interpret outside the context of the meta-analyses). If `modType=4`, the prior distribution for the Hill parameter is a beta distribution scaled to (0,lamsca). The default degrees of freedom were obtained from the meta-analyses. For continuous data, the prior distribution for the residual SD is uniform on a user-specifed scale.

Value

List of prior parameter values for use in `fitEmaxB`.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

References

Thomas, N., Sweeney, K., and Somayaji, V. (2014). Meta-analysis of clinical dose response in a large drug development portfolio, Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317. <doi:10.1080/19466315.2014.924876>

Thomas, N., and Roy, D. (2016). Analysis of clinical dose-response in small-molecule drug development: 2009-2014. Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317 <doi:10.1080/19466315.2016.1256229

See Also

`fitEmaxB`

`RandEmax` *Random data constructor function for emaxsim creating random parameters for an Emax model for continuous or binary data.*

Description

Creates a list object that contains inputs and a function to create simulated data sets for emaxsim. Data sets are created by generating random parameters from beta or log-normal distributions for a 3/4 parameter Emax model. For binary data, the Emax model is on the logit scale and then back-transformed. `RandEmax` is deprecated. See `randomEmax`.

Usage

```
RandEmax(n, doselev,
parmEmax,
parmE0,
p50,
parmED50=c(3,0.79,0.6),
parmLambda=c(3.03,18.15,0,6),
resSD,
dfSD=Inf,
binary=FALSE)
```

Arguments

n	Sample size for each dose group.
doselev	Dose levels (including 0 for placebo) included in the study corresponding to n. Must be in increasing order.
parmEmax	Vector with mean and standard deviation for a random normal Emax
parmE0	Vector with mean and standard deviation for a random normal intercept.
p50	The predicted ED50
parmED50	The log(ED50) is generated from a t-distribution with df=parmED50[1], mean=log(p50)+parmED50[2], and scale=parmED50[3]. The default values are taken from the reference below.
parmLambda	For a beta distributed sigmoid lambda, a vector with (df1,df2,lower bound, upper bound). For a hyperbolic model, lambda=1.
resSD	Standard deviation for residuals within each dose (normal data only)
dfSD	If a finite value is specified, the within-dose group SD is randomly generated from resSD times sqrt(dfSD/chisquare(dfSD))), which is the form of a posterior distribution for a SD based on a existing sample.
binary	When TRUE, 0/1 data are generated from the Emax model, which is computed on the logit scale and then backtransformed to yield proportions.

Details

All parameters are independent. Normal data are generated from the dose response curves with homogeneous-variance normal residuals. Binary data are 0/1 generated from Bernoulli distributions with proportions computed by transforming the Emax model output from the logit to proportion scale. Default values are based on recommendations in

Thomas, N., Sweeney, K., and Somayaji, V. (2014). Meta-analysis of clinical dose response in a large drug development portfolio. <doi:10.1080/19466315.2014.924876>

Value

A list of length 2. The first element is itself a list named genP that contains named elments n, resSD, dfSD, doselev, dose, binary and the elements parmE0, p50, parmED50, parmEmax, and parmLambda. which are specific to RandEmax. The second element is a function named genFun that takes genP as input and returns a list with named elements meanlev, parm, resSD, y.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsim, FixedMean

Examples

```
simParm<-RandEmax(n=c(99,95,98,94,98,98),doselev=c(0,5,10,25,50,150),
         parmE0=c(-2.6,2.5),p50=25,parmEmax=c(-1.25,2),resSD=3.88)
```

`randomEmax` *Random data constructor function for emaxsim(B) creating random parameters for an Emax model for continuous or binary data.*

Description

Creates a list object that contains inputs and a function to create simulated data sets for emaxsim(B). Data sets are created by generating random parameters from an `emaxPrior.control()` object for a 3/4 parameter Emax model. For binary data, the Emax model is on the logit scale and then back-transformed.

Usage

```
randomEmax(x,n,doselev,modType=c('4','3'))
```

Arguments

`x`	Object of type `emaxPrior` created by function `emaxPrior.control`, that specifies a prior distribution for the Emax model parameters.
`n`	Sample size for each dose group.
`doselev`	Dose levels (including 0 for placebo) included in the study corresponding to `n`. Must be in increasing order.
`modType`	Specifies a 4-parameter sigmoidal Emax model, or a 3-parameter hyperbolic Emax model

Details

Normal data are generated from the dose response curves with homogeneous-variance normal residuals. Binary data are 0/1 generated from Bernoulli distributions with proportions computed by transforming the Emax model output from the logit to proportion scale. Default values are based on recommendations in the references.

Value

A list of length `2`. The first element is itself a list named `genP` that contains named elments `n`, `doselev`, `dose`, `modType` and the `emaxPrior` object `x`. The second element is a function named `genFun` that takes `genP` as input and returns a list with named elements `meanlev`, `parm`, `resSD`, `y`.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

References

Thomas, N., Sweeney, K., and Somayaji, V. (2014). Meta-analysis of clinical dose response in a large drug development portfolio, Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317. <doi:10.1080/19466315.2014.924876>

Thomas, N., and Roy, D. (2016). Analysis of clinical dose-response in small-molecule drug development: 2009-2014. Statistics in Biopharmaceutical Research, Vol. 6, No.4, 302-317 <doi:10.1080/19466315.2016.1256229

Wu, J., Banerjee, A., Jin, B. Menon, M. S., Martin, S. and Heatherington, A. (2017). Clinical dose response for a broad set of biological products: A model-based meta-analysis. Statistical Methods in Medical Research. <doi:10.1177/0962280216684528>

See Also

emaxsimB, emaxsim, FixedMean

Examples

```
prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=4,
difTargetmu=0,difTargetsca=4,dTarget=20,
p50=(2+5)/2,
sigmalow=0.01,sigmaup=3)

simParm<-randomEmax(x=prior,n=c(99,95,98,94,98,98),
doselev=c(0,5,10,25,50,150),modType="4")

# D1 <- emaxsimB(nsim=10,simParm,prior,nproc=1)
```

---

runSimulations *Shiny app for function* emaxsim(B)

Description

Shiny app for function emaxsim(B)

Usage

```
runSimulations()
```

Note

The code section of the shiny app provides the code required for batch execution of the current shiny results.

The 'Analysis' section of the shiny app must be visited before an example can be run.

For Bayesian output, the clinDR package function compileStanModels() must be executed once before using the shiny app or any of the package functions utilizing Bayes methods.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas, Mike K. Smith

See Also

emaxsimB

Examples

```
if (interactive()) {
  runSimulations ()
}
```

SeEmax *Asymptotic SE for dose response estimates from a 3- or 4- parameter Emax model*

Description

Compute the asymptotic SE for dose response estimates based on the asymptotic variance-covariance matrix from the fit of a 3- or 4-parameter Emax model

Usage

```
SeEmax(fit, doselev, modType, dref=0, nbase=0, x=NULL,
binary=FALSE, clev=0.9)
```

Arguments

fit	Output of nls fit to a 3- or 4-parameter Emax model. The order of the parameters in the fit must be (log(ed50),emax,e0) or (log(ed50),lambda,emax,e0). Alternatively, fit can be a list with the first element the coefficient vector, and the second element the variance-covariance matrix. List input can be used with multiple protocols and baseline covariates (see details).
doselev	SEs are evaluated at vector of doses
modType	modType=3,4 for a 3 or 4 parameter model.
dref	A reference dose (0 by default) for contrasts, but other values can be specified. If specified, a single reference value must be given.
nbase	The number of baseline predictors included in the model.
x	The model is evaluated at baseline covariate values, x. If x is a matrix, then each row is a vector of baseline predictors, and the results are for the dose response averaged over all of the predictors in x.
binary	Emax model on logistic scale, then backtransformed.
clev	Confidence level for intervals.

Details

The Emax models supported by `SeEmax` should now be fit using `fitEmax` and `predict.fitEmax`. `SeEmax` remains available primarily for backward compatibility.

`SeEmax` can be used with models that allow different placebo response for multiple protocols by selecting the intercept for a specific protocol. Coeficients for baseline covariates can also be included following the intercept. The variance-covariance matrix from the full model must be subsetted to match the included coeficients (i.e., the rows and columns corresponding to the omitted intercepts must be removed). List input must be used for the more general models.

Value

Returns a list:

`doselev`	Doses to evaluate
`dref`	Differences in response between `doselev` and `dref` are computed.
`fitpred`	Estimated dose response at doselev
`sepred`	SE for estimated dose responses
`fitdif`	Estimated response at doselev minus estimated response at placebo
`sedif`	SE for fitdif estimated differences
`fitref`	Estimated dose response at the reference dose.
`seref`	SE for the estimated dose response at the reference dose
`covref`	The covariance between each estimated response and the estimated response at the reference dose. These covariances can be used to compute asymptotic variances of differences after back-transformation (e.g., for logistic regression with binary data).

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

References

Bates, D. M. and Watts, D. G. (1988) Nonlinear Regression Analysis and Its Applications, Wiley

See Also

`fitEmax`

Examples

```
## Not run:

## this example changes the random number seed
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100,250)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77,80)
dose<-rep(doselev,n)
```

```
### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113
led50<-log(ed50)
lambda=1.8

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),lambda,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(led50=led50,lambda=lambda,emax=emax,e0=e0)
meanresp<-emaxfun(dose,pop)
y<-rnorm(sum(n),meanresp,sdy)
nls.fit<-nls(y ~ e0 + (emax * dose^lambda)/(dose^lambda + exp(led50*lambda)),
                         start = pop, control = nls.control(
                         maxiter = 100),trace=TRUE,na.action=na.omit)


SeEmax(nls.fit,doselev=c(60,120),modType=4)
SeEmax(list(coef(nls.fit),vcov(nls.fit)),c(60,120),modType=4)

## End(Not run)
```

`selEstan` *Select a pre-compiled* `rstan` *Emax model*

Description

Emax models for use in `fitEmaxB` and `emaxsimB` which have been pre-compiled are loaded for use outside of the the fiting functions. This is most useful for repeated simulations in which the loading of the compiled models from a disk file can be performed once. `fitEmaxB` will load the model automatically for single execution, so the model does not need to be pre-loaded.

Usage

```
selEstan(emod=c('basemodel.rds','mrmodel.rds'))
```

Arguments

`emod`	Two parameterizations of the emax function are currently supported. 'basemodel' uses the maximal effect 'emax' parameter. 'mrmodel' uses the effect of the drug at a high dose specified by the user versus placebo. The 'emax' effect model is deprecated and will be eliminated.

Value

An Emax 'stanmodel'.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

fitEmaxB, emaxsimB

Examples

```
## Not run:
estan<-selEstan()

## End(Not run)
```

---

showStanModels *Display* STAN *model code.*

Description

Display the STAN Bayesian model code for fitting Emax models

Usage

```
showStanModels(emod=c('basemodel.stan','mrmodel.stan'))
```

Arguments

emod	Two parameterizations of the emax function are currently supported. 'basemodel' uses the maximal effect 'emax' parameter. 'mrmodel' uses the effect of the drug at a high dose specified by the user versus placebo. The 'emax' effect model is deprecated and will be eliminated.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

fitEmaxB, emaxsimB

Examples

```
## Not run:
showStanModels()

## End(Not run)
```

sigmaEmax *Extract Emax model residual SD estimates*

Description

Extract Emax model residual SD estimates.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fitEmax'
sigma(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'fitEmaxB'
sigma(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'emaxsim'
sigma(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimB'
sigma(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Output of Emax fitting and simulation functions
...	None additional inputs supported

Value

MLE estimate of the residual SD from fitEmax. Vector of MLE estimates of the residual SD for each emaxsim simulation. Vector of MCMC generated residual SD for fitEmaxB. Vector of posterior median estimates of the residual SD for each emaxsimB simulation.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

coef, fitEmax, fitEmaxB, emaxsim, emaxsimB

Examples

```
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100,350)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77,80)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
```

```
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-8.0
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
dose<-rep(doselev,n)
meanlev<-emaxfun(dose,pop)

y<-rnorm(sum(n),meanlev,sdy)

testout<-fitEmax(y,dose,modType=4)
sigma(testout)
```

`startEmax` *Compute starting parameter values for the 3- or 4- Emax model.*

Description

Compute starting parameter values for iterative procedures for estimating parameters of the 3- or 4-parameter Emax model

Usage

```
startEmax(y,
          dose,
          baseline,
          count=rep(1,length(y)),
          modType=3,
          binary=FALSE,
          lbED50=doselev[2]/10,
          ubED50=max(doselev),
          lbLambda=0.5,
          ubLambda=5)
```

Arguments

`y`	Outcome (response) variable for the Emax modeling.
`binary`	The default is continuous (`binary=FALSE`). When (`binary=TRUE`), y must be 0/1 and starting values are returned for an Emax model on the logit scale.
`dose`	Dose variable corresponding to each outcome value.
`baseline`	Optional baseline covariate(s) of same length as y. When baseline is specified, starting values are created from anacova adjusted dose group means.
`count`	Counts for the number of patients with each dose/y value. Default is 1 (ungrouped data).
`modType`	modType=3 (default) for the 3-parameter Emax model. modType=4 for the 4-parameter Emax model.
`lbED50`	If the starting ED50 is below lbED50, it is set to lbED50.

ubED50	If the starting ED50 is above ubED50, it is set to ubED50.
lbLambda	If the starting lambda is below lbLambda, it is set to lbLambda.
ubLambda	If the starting lambda is above ubLambda, it is set to ubLambda.

Value

Returns a vector with named elements for the starting values for a 3 or 4 parameter Emax model. The order is log(ED50), (lambda, 4 parm), emax, and e0. If baseline is specified, a 'beta' starting parameter is also returned at the end of the vector.

Note

The method is modified from functions created by J. Rogers and start functions supplied with R (SSfp1). The ED50 (and lambda) are computed using the logit-linear relationship between the proportion of the mean response out of the max response and the log(dose). The method assumes placebo data are present, but it will return a starting value even if it is not present. A miniumum of four dose levels is required for 4-parameter starting values.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

nls, emaxalt

Examples

```
data("metaData")
exdat<-metaData[metaData$taid==6 & metaData$poptype==1,]

startEmax(exdat$rslt,exdat$dose)
```

---

summary.emaxsim *Summary of output of emaxsim*

Description

Detailed summary of repeated sampling properties of Emax estimation and comparison with simple pairwise comparisons.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsim'
summary(object, testalpha = 0.05, clev = 0.9,
                          seSim = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Output of emaxsim
testalpha	Alpha level for a one-sided MCP-MOD trend test
clev	Nominal confidence level for reported CIs
seSim	If TRUE, then simulation standard errors are reported in parentheses. These should be distinguished from standard errors for estimators in the simulation.
...	Other unspecified parameters (none currently utilized)

Details

For pairwise comparisons, the 'most favorable pairwise comparison' means the dose with the best difference versus placebo is compared to the population mean response for the selected dose, thus the target value for coverage, bias, and RMSE changes depending on the selected dose.

Value

The function produces annotated output summarizing the properties of the estimation procedures. The summaries are also returned as an invisible list for extracting results.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsim, print.emaxsim, plot.emaxsim

Examples

```
## Not run:
## emaxsim changes the random number seed
nsim<-50
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop.parm<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop.parm)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen.parm<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)
```

```
D1 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen.parm)
summary(D1,testalph=0.05,clev=0.95)

## End(Not run)
```

`summary.emaxsimB` *Summary of output of emaxsimB*

Description

Detailed summary of repeated sampling properties of Bayesian Emax estimation and comparison with simple pairwise comparisons.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimB'
summary(object, testalpha = 0.05,
clev = c('0.9','0.95','0.8'),
seSim = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	Output of `emaxsimB`
`testalpha`	Alpha level for a one-sided MCP-MOD trend test.
`clev`	Posterior proabilities for reported intervals
`seSim`	If `TRUE`, then simulation standard errors are reported in parentheses. These should be distinguished from posterior SD in the simulations.
`...`	Other unspecified parameters (none currently utilized)

Details

For pairwise comparisons, the 'most favorable pairwise comparison' means the dose with the best difference versus placebo is compared to the population mean response for the selected dose, thus the target value for coverage, bias, and RMSE changes depending on the selected dose.

Value

The function produces annotated output summarizing the properties of the estimation procedures. The summaries are also returned as an invisible list for extracting results.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

`emaxsim`, `print.emaxsim`, `plot.emaxsim`

Examples

```
## Not run:

## emaxsimB changes the random number seed
nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)
Ndose<-length(doselev)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-2.464592
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=30,difTargetmu=0,
difTargetsca=30,dTarget=100,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,parmDF=5)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=1,warmup=500,iter=5000,seed=53453,propInit=0.15,adapt_delta = 0.95)

D1 <- emaxsimB(nsim,gen, prior, modType=3,mcmc=mcmc,check=FALSE)


summary(D1,testalph=0.05,clev='0.95')

## End(Not run)
```

`summary.emaxsimBobj` *Summarize Emax fit to a data set generated by emaxsimB*

Description

Summary of the Bayesian Emax fit to a simulated data set

Usage

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

Arguments

object	Extracted simulation object
...	No other parameters are currently implemented

Value

Printed output only. No values are returned.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsimB, plot.emaxsimBobj, print.emaxsimBobj

Examples

```
## Not run:

## emaxsimB changes the random number seed
nsim<-50
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)
Ndose<-length(doselev)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-2.464592
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)

prior<-emaxPrior.control(epmu=0,epsca=30,difTargetmu=0,
difTargetsca=30,dTarget=100,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,parmDF=5)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=1,warmup=500,iter=5000,seed=53453,propInit=0.15,adapt_delta = 0.95)

D1 <- emaxsimB(nsim,gen, prior, modType=3,mcmc=mcmc,check=FALSE)
summary(D1[1])

## End(Not run)
```

summary.emaxsimobj *Summarize Emax fit to a data set generated by emaxsim*

Description

Summary of the Emax or alternative fit to a simulated data set

Usage

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

Arguments

object	Extracted simulation object
...	No other parameters are currently implemented

Value

Printed output only. No values are returned.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsim, plot.emaxsimobj, print.emaxsimobj

Examples

```
## emaxsim changes the random number seed
nsim<-3
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)
```

```
###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen.parm<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)
D1 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen.parm,nproc=1)
e3<-D1[3]

summary(e3)
```

`summary.fitEmax` *Print a summary of the fitted Emax model*

Description

Print a summary of the fitted Emax model

Usage

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

Arguments

`object`	Object output by `fitEmax`
`...`	No options implemented.

`summary.fitEmaxB` *Print a summary of the fitted Bayesian Emax model*

Description

Print a summary of the fitted Bayesian Emax model

Usage

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

Arguments

`object`	Object output by `fitEmaxB`
`...`	No options implemented.

`targetBeta` *Find a scaled Beta distribution matching specified probabilities*

Description

Find the (a,b) parameters of a scaled Beta distribution with specified cummulative probabilities for two specified points from the distribution.

Usage

```
targetBeta(minval,pminV,pmaxV,maxval=1,aInit=1,bInit=1,upB=1)
```

Arguments

`minval`	The minimum value with a targetted cummulative probability
`pminV`	The targetted cummulative probability less than `minval`
`pmaxV`	The targetted cummulative probability less than `maxval`
`maxval`	The maximum value with a targetted cummulative probability
`aInit`	An initial guess for the first parameter of the scaled Beta distribution with the specified probabilities.
`bInit`	An initial guess for the second parameter of the scaled Beta distribution with the specified probabilities.
`upB`	The upper limit of the scaled Beta distribution. It is specified by the user.

Details

The Beta distribution with the targetted probabilities is found from starting values using the `optim` function.

Value

Returns the (a,b) parameters of the scaled beta distribution if one with the specified probabilities can be found. An error message is returned otherwise.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

Examples

```
### set quartiles at .15 and 1.0 for a beta distribution on (0,3)
targetBeta(minval=.15,pminV=0.25,pmaxV=0.75,maxval=1.0,upB=3)
```

`targetCI` *Compute the dose with confidence interval exceeding a target change from placebo for each simulated example in an emaxsim object.*

Description

Selects the lowest dose from a user-specified grid of doses with confidence interval exceeding a targetted change from placebo for each simulated data set in an emaxsim object.

Usage

```
targetCI (object,
target,
dgrid,
clev=0.90,
high= TRUE)
```

Arguments

`object`	An emaxsim object
`target`	Target improvement from placebo
`dgrid`	The lowest dose is found by a search over a user-specified grid of doses. If dgrid is a single value, it is interpreted as the number of equally-spaced doses to select from zero to the highest dose in the simulated design.
`clev`	One-sided confidence interval level.
`high`	When TRUE, lower bounds are computed and must be higher than the target. When FALSE, upper bounds must be less than the target.

Value

Returns a vector with the lowest dose meeting the criteria. If a simulated example does not have a qualifying dose, Inf is returned.

Note

If the grid is very large (>200), execution will slow as a large number of estimates and SEs are computed.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

`emaxsim`, `predict.emaxsim`, targetD

Examples

```
## Not run:

# emaxsim changes the random number seed
nsim<-100
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen.parm<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)

D1 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen.parm,modType=3)

target<-6
tD<- ( (target*ed50)/(emax-target) )
selectedDose<-targetCI(D1,target,dgrid=c(1:100)+0.5,clev=0.80,high=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`targetD` *Compute the MLE (and its SE) of the dose achieving a specified target improvement from placebo.*

Description

The MLE (se) of the dose required to achieve a targetted improvement from placebo. The fit can be from a 3- or 4- parameter Emax model or output from function emaxalt, or an object of class emaxsimobj. The Emax model is on the logit scale for binary data.

Usage

```
targetD (fit,
target,
modType=4,
binary=FALSE)
```

Arguments

fit	Output of nls fit to a 3- or 4-parameter Emax model. The order of the parameters in the fit must be (log(ed50),emax,e0) or (log(ed50),lambda,emax,e0). fit can also be a list with the first element the coefficient vector, and the second element the variance-covariance matrix. Alternatively, fit may be of class emaxalt or emaxsimobj, and the target dose is based on the fitted model.
target	Targetted change from placebo (positive or negative).
modType	Value is 3 or 4 for the 3 or 4-parameter Emax model output from nls with parameters in the order (ed50,emax,e0) or (ed50,lambda,emax,e0). modType is ignored if fit is from emaxalt or emaxsimobj.
binary	When TRUE, the fit is assumed to be for binary data on the logistic scale. target is input as a risk difference, and transformed internally. When the fit is of class emaxalt or emaxsimobj, the binary status is taken from the object and binary is ignored.

Value

Returns a vector with two elements:

targetDose	The MLE of the dose achieving the target.
seTD	SE for target.dose

Note

Asymptotic SE computed using the delta method

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

SeEmax, emaxalt

Examples

```
    ## Not run:

## emaxsim changes the random number seed
    doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100,250)
    n<-c(78,81,81,81,77,80)
    dose<-rep(doselev,n)

    ### population parameters for simulation
    e0<-2.465375
    ed50<-67.481113

    dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
```

```
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

    sdy<-7.967897
    pop<-c(led50=log(ed50),emax=emax,e0=e0)
    meanresp<-emaxfun(dose,pop)
    y<-rnorm(sum(n),meanresp,sdy)
    nls.fit<-nls(y ~ e0 + (emax * dose)/(dose + exp(led50)),
                            start = pop, control = nls.control(
                            maxiter = 100),trace=TRUE,na.action=na.omit)

    targetD(nls.fit,10,modType=3)

    ###
    ### apply targetD to an emaxsim object
    ###
    nsim<-50
    sdy<-25
    gen.parm<-FixedMean(n,doselev,emaxfun(doselev,pop),sdy)
    D4 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen.parm,modType=4)
    summary(D4,testalph=0.05)

    out<-NULL
    for(i in 1:nsim){
        out<-rbind(out,targetD(D4[i],target=4))
    }

## End(Not run)
```

`update.emaxsimobj` *Update estimation in a data set generated by emaxsim*

Description

Allows re-estimation for a data set generated by emaxsim using a different starting value. Typically used to test different starting values when nls has failed to converge.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimobj'
update(object, new.parm, modType=object$modType,...)
```

Arguments

`object`	Extracted simulation object
`new.parm`	New starting value for Emax estimation. Must have order (ed50,emax,e0)
`modType`	When modType=4, the fitting begins with the 4 parameter model. If estimation fails or modType=3, the 3-parameter estimation is applied. If it fails, a best-fitting model linear in its parameters is selected.
`...`	No other parameters currently used.

Value

A list is returned with class(emaxsimobj). It has the same format as those extracted by object[ ]

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

emaxsim

Examples

```
## Not run:

## emaxsim changes the random number seed
nsim<-50
idmax<-5
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-7.967897
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,pop)

###FixedMean is specialized constructor function for emaxsim
gen<-FixedMean(n,doselev,meanlev,sdy)
D1 <- emaxsim(nsim,gen)
e49<-D1[49]

#### re-try estimation starting at the population value
e49u<- update(e49,pop)

## End(Not run)
```

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vcovEmax *Extract Emax model variance-covariance matrix for ML estimates*

Description

Extract Emax model variance-covariance matrix for ML estimates

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'fitEmax'
vcov(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'emaxsim'
vcov(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Output of Emax fitting and simulation functions
...	None additional inputs supported

Value

Variance-Covariance matrix for the MLE estimates of the parameters from `fitEmax`. The lower half of the variance-covariance matrix for the estimated parameters stored as a vector in column-major order for each `emaxsim` simulation. The vc matrix has 16,9, or 4 elements depending on fitType.

Author(s)

Neal Thomas

See Also

`fitEmax`, `emaxsim`

Examples

```
doselev<-c(0,5,25,50,100,350)
n<-c(78,81,81,81,77,80)

### population parameters for simulation
e0<-2.465375
ed50<-67.481113

dtarget<-100
diftarget<-9.032497
emax<-solveEmax(diftarget,dtarget,log(ed50),1,e0)

sdy<-8.0
pop<-c(log(ed50),emax,e0)
dose<-rep(doselev,n)
meanlev<-emaxfun(dose,pop)

y<-rnorm(sum(n),meanlev,sdy)

testout<-fitEmax(y,dose,modType=4)
vcov(testout)
```

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