

Package ‘npde’

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Description Routines to compute normalised prediction distribution errors, a metric designed to evaluate non-linear mixed effect models such as those used in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics

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npde-package	2
dist.pred.sim	3
gof.test	4
kurtosis	6
npde	7
npde.cens.method	9

npde.decorr.method	10
npde.graphs	11
npde.save	11
npdeControl	12
npdeData	12
NpdeData-class	14
NpdeObject-class	15
NpdeSimData-class	16
plot.NpdeData	17
plot.NpdeObject	18
set.plotoptions	19
showall	19
simtheopp	20
simvirload	21
skewness	22
theopp	23
virload	24

Index 26

npde-package	<i>Normalised prediction distribution errors for nonlinear mixed-effect models</i>
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Description

Routines to compute normalised prediction distribution errors, a metric designed to evaluate non-linear mixed effect models such as those used in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics

Details

Package:	npde
Type:	Package
Version:	2.0
Date:	2012-08-15
License:	GPL version 2 or later

See the documentation for npde or autonpde for details. A comprehensive user manual is provided in the inst directory of the package, along with a document illustrating the different graphs and graphical options. Please refer to these two guides for details, and send all comments and bug reports to Emmanuelle Comets (<emmanuelle.comets@bichat.inserm.fr>).

Author(s)

Emmanuelle Comets, Karl Brendel and France Mentre

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References

K. Brendel, E. Comets, C. Laffont, C. Laveille, and F. Mentre. Metrics for external model evaluation with an application to the population pharmacokinetics of gliclazide. *Pharmaceutical Research*, 23:2036–49, 2006.

E. Comets, K. Brendel, and F. Mentre. Computing normalised prediction distribution errors to evaluate nonlinear mixed-effect models: the npde add-on package for R. *Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine*, 90:154–66, 2008.

E. Comets, K. Brendel, and F. Mentre. Model evaluation in nonlinear mixed effect models, with applications to pharmacokinetics. *Journal de la Societe Francaise de Statistique*, 151:106–28, 2010.

T.H. Nguyen, E. Comets, and F. Mentre. Extension of NPDE for evaluation of nonlinear mixed effect models in presence of data below the quantification limit with applications to HIV dynamic model. *Journal of Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics*, in press, 2012.

Examples

```
data(theopp)
data(simtheopp)

# Calling autonpde with dataframes

# x<-autonpde(theopp,simtheopp,1,3,4,boolsave=FALSE)
# x$npde
```

 dist.pred.sim

Compute distribution of pd/npde using simulations

Description

This function is used to build the distribution of pd/npde using the simulations under the model. The default is to build only the distribution of pd, and to sample from $N(0,1)$ when building the distribution of npde under the null hypothesis.

Usage

```
dist.pred.sim(npdeObject, nsamp, ...)
```

Arguments

npdeObject	an object returned by a call to npde or autonpde
nsamp	number of datasets (defaults to 100 or to the number of replications if it is smaller)
...	additional arguments. Currently only the value of calc.pd and calc.npde may be passed on, and will override their corresponding value in the "options" slot of npdeObject

Value

an object of class `NpdeObject`; the ["results"] slot will contain `pd` and/or `npde` for a sample of the simulated datasets (depending on whether `calc.pd/calc.npde` are), stored in `pd.sim` and/or `npde.sim`

Author(s)

Emmanuelle Comets <emmanuelle.comets@bichat.inserm.fr>

References

K. Brendel, E. Comets, C. Laffont, C. Laveille, and F. Mentre. Metrics for external model evaluation with an application to the population pharmacokinetics of gliclazide. *Pharmaceutical Research*, 23:2036–49, 2006.

See Also

[npde](#), [autonpde](#)

Examples

```
data(theopp)
data(simtheopp)
x<-autonpde(theopp,simtheopp,1,3,4,boolsave=FALSE)
# Use random samples from  $N(0,1)$  to obtain a prediction interval on the empirical cdf of the npde
plot(x,plot.type="ecdf",bands=TRUE,approx.pi=TRUE)
# defaults to computing the pd and npde for 100 simulated datasets (in the theophylline example, this uses all the
x<-dist.pred.sim(x)
# Use the npde from the simulated datasets to obtain a prediction interval on the empirical cdf
plot(x,plot.type="ecdf",bands=TRUE,approx.pi=FALSE)
```

gof.test

Test on npde or pd

Description

Performs a global test on `npde` (default) or `pd`

Usage

```
gof.test.NpdeObject(object, which = "npde",
  parametric = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object (currently has methods for types numeric, NpdeRes and NpdeObject)
which	whether the tests should be performed for npde (default), pd or npd (normalised pd)
parametric	whether parametric or non-parametric tests should be applied
...	additional arguments passed on to the function; special arguments are <code>na.action</code> , which controls how to handle NAs in the results (<code>na.action</code>), <code>verbose</code> (if FALSE, suppresses printing of the results) and <code>covsplit</code> which requests the tests to be performed split by categories or quantiles of the data. If <code>covsplit</code> is TRUE, continuous covariates will be split in 3 categories (<Q1, Q1-Q3, >Q3) (see details in the PDF documentation), but this behaviour can be overridden by passing the argument <code>ncat=XXX</code> where XXX is the number of categories to divide the continuous covariates in.

Details

If `object` is an `NpdeObject` and an argument `covsplit=TRUE` is given in `...`, in addition to the global descriptive statistics and tests, tests will be performed for each covariate in `which.cov`. This argument can be set in `...`; barring an explicit specification, the component `which.cov` of the `prefs` slot for a `NpdeObject` object will be used. The default value is `which.cov="all"`, which produces tests for each covariate in the dataset. Two additional dataframes will then be present:

cov.stat descriptive statistics and test p-values split by covariate and by categories

cov.p.value p-values split by covariate; for each covariate, two tests are performed: the first test is a correlation test for continuous covariates and a Chi-square test for categorical covariates; the second test is defined using the p-values of the global tests split by each category, and applying a Bonferroni correction to obtain an overall p-value (see PDF documentation for details)

The `p.value` elements is a named vector with four components:

p.mean p-value for the mean test (Wilcoxon test if `parametric=FALSE`, Student test if `parametric=TRUE`)

p.var p-value for the variance test (`parametric=FALSE`, Fisher test if `parametric=TRUE`)

p.dist p-value for the distribution test (XXX if `parametric=FALSE`, XXX if `parametric=TRUE`)

p.global p-value for the global test (combination of the mean, variance and distribution tests with a Bonferroni correction)

Value

A list with the following elements:

mean mean

se.mean standard error of the mean

var variance

se.var standard error on variance

kurtosis kurtosis (see [kurtosis](#))

skewness skewness (see [skewness](#))

p.value p-values for several tests (see below)

References

K. Brendel, E. Comets, C. Laffont, C. Laveille, and F.Mentre. Metrics for external model evaluation with an application to the population pharmacokinetics of gliclazide. *Pharmaceutical Research*, 23:2036–49, 2006.

K. Brendel, E. Comets, C. Laffont, and F.Mentre. Evaluation of different tests based on observations for external model evaluation of population analyses. *Journal of Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics*, 37:49–65, 2010.

See Also

[kurtosis](#), [skewness](#)

Examples

```
data(theopp)
```

kurtosis

Kurtosis

Description

Computes the kurtosis.

Usage

```
kurtosis(x)
```

Arguments

`x` a numeric vector containing the values whose kurtosis is to be computed. NA values are removed in the computation.

Details

If $N = \text{length}(x)$, then the kurtosis of x is defined as:

$$N \frac{\sum_i (x_i - \text{mean}(x))^4}{(\sum_i (x_i - \text{mean}(x))^2)^2} - 3$$

3

Value

The kurtosis of `x`.

References

G. Snedecor, W. Cochran. *Statistical Methods*, Wiley-Blackwell, 1989

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(100)
kurtosis(x)
```

 npde

Compute normalised prediction distribution errors

Description

These functions compute normalised prediction distribution errors (npde) and optionally prediction discrepancies (pd). npde asks the user the name and structure of the files containing the data, using pdemenu, while autonpde takes these variables and others as arguments.

Usage

```
autonpde(namobs, namsim, iid, ix, iy, imdv = 0, icens =
  0, icov = 0, iipred = 0, boolsave = TRUE, namsav =
  "output", type.graph = "eps", verbose = FALSE,
  calc.npde=TRUE, calc.pd=TRUE, decorr.method =
  "cholesky", cens.method = "cdf", units =
  list(x="",y=""), detect=FALSE, ties=TRUE)
```

Arguments

namobs	name of the file containing the observed data, or a dataframe containing the observed data (in both cases, the column containing the various data required for the computation of the pd can be set using the arguments iid,ix and iy below)
namsim	name of the file containing the simulated data, or a dataframe containing the simulated data (the program will assume that subject ID are in column 1 and simulated Y in column 3, see User Guide)
iid	name/number of the column in the observed data containing the patient ID; if missing, the program will attempt to detect a column named id
ix	name/number of the column in the observed data containing the independent variable (X); ; if missing, the program will attempt to detect a column named X
iy	name/number of the column in the observed data containing the dependent variable (Y); if missing, the program will attempt to detect a column with the response
imdv	name/number of the column containing information about missing data (MDV), defaults to 0 (column not present)
icens	name/number of the column containing information about censored data (cens), defaults to 0 (column not present)
icov	name/number of the column(s) containing covariate information defaults to 0 (no covariates)

<code>iipred</code>	name/number of the column(s) with individual predictions (ipred), defaults to 0 (individual predictions not available)
<code>units</code>	a list with components <code>x</code> , <code>y</code> and <code>cov</code> (optional), specifying the units respectively for the predictor (<code>x</code>), the response (<code>y</code>), and the covariates (a vector of length equal to the number of covariates). Units will default to (-) if not given.
<code>detect</code>	a boolean controlling whether automatic recognition of columns in the dataset is on, defaults to FALSE
<code>boolsave</code>	a boolean (TRUE if graphs and results are to be saved to a file, FALSE otherwise), defaults to TRUE
<code>namsav</code>	name of the files to which results are to be saved (defaults to "output", which will produce a file called <code>output.eps</code> (if the default format of postscript is kept, see <code>type.graph</code>) for the graphs and a file called <code>output.npde</code> for the numerical results (see value)
<code>type.graph</code>	type of graph (one of "eps", "jpeg", "png", "pdf"), defaults to postscript ("eps")
<code>calc.npde</code>	a boolean (TRUE if npde are to be computed, FALSE otherwise), defaults to TRUE
<code>calc.pd</code>	a boolean (TRUE if pd are to be computed, FALSE otherwise), defaults to TRUE
<code>cens.method</code>	a character string indicating the method used to handle censored data (see npde.cens.method) defaults to <code>cdf</code>
<code>decorr.method</code>	a character string indicating the method used to decorrelate observed and simulated data in the computation of npde (see npde.decorr.method) defaults to <code>cholesky</code>
<code>ties</code>	a boolean (if FALSE, the distributions of pd and npde are smoothed by jittering the values so that there are no ties), defaults to TRUE
<code>verbose</code>	a boolean (TRUE if messages are to be printed as each subject is processed, FALSE otherwise), defaults to FALSE

Details

Both functions compute the normalised prediction distribution errors (and/or prediction discrepancies) in the same way. `npde` is an interactive function whereas `autonpde` takes all required input as arguments.

When the computation of `npde` fails because of numerical problems, error messages are printed out, then `pd` are computed instead and graphs of `pd` are plotted so that the user may evaluate why the computation failed.

The function also prints out the characteristics of the distribution of the `npde` (mean, variance, skewness and kurtosis) as well as the results of the statistical tests applied to `npde`. In addition, if `boolsave` is TRUE, two files are created:

results file the numerical results are saved in a file with extension `.npde` (the name of which is given by the user). The file contains the components `id`, `xobs`, `ypred`, `npde`, `pd` stored in columns

graph file the graphs are saved to a file with the same name as the results file, and with extension depending on the format.

Value

An object of class [NpdeObject](#)

Author(s)

Emmanuelle Comets <emmanuelle.comets@bichat.inserm.fr>

References

K. Brendel, E. Comets, C. Laffont, C. Laveille, and F. Mentre. Metrics for external model evaluation with an application to the population pharmacokinetics of gliclazide. *Pharmaceutical Research*, 23:2036–49, 2006.

See Also

[npde.graphs](#), [gof.test](#)

Examples

```
data(theopp)
data(simtheopp)

# Calling autonpde with dataframes

x<-autonpde(theopp,simtheopp,1,3,4,boolsave=FALSE)
x

# Calling autonpde with names of files to be read from disk

write.table(theopp,"theopp.tab",quote=FALSE,row.names=FALSE)
write.table(simtheopp,"simtheopp.tab",quote=FALSE,row.names=FALSE)
x<-autonpde(namobs="theopp.tab", namsim="simtheopp.tab", iid = 1,
ix = 3, iy = 4, imdv=0, boolsave = FALSE)

head(x["results"]["res"])
```

npde.cens.method

Method used to handle censored data

Description

Specifies the method used to handle censored data (data below the limit of quantification LOQ)

Details

More details can be found in the PDF documentation.

Value

The following methods are available in the npde library:

omit pd and npde for censored data will be set to NA

cdf for an observation y_{cens_ij} under the LOQ, a pd_ij will be imputed in the uniform distribution $[0-pLOQ_ij]$ where $pLOQ_ij$ is the probability that y_ij is below LOQ, according to the model; the predictive distribution will then be used to obtain a corresponding y^*_ij . This is also performed for all simulated data, and the npde are then computed on the completed dataset containing the observed y_ij for the uncensored data and the y^*_ij imputed for the censored data. This method is the default.

ipred an observation y_{cens_ij} is replaced by the individual prediction according to the model (ipred, which must be present in the dataset). Simulated data are left untouched.

ppred an observation y_{cens_ij} is replaced by the population prediction according to the model. Simulated data are left untouched.

loq an observation y_{cens_ij} is replaced by the value of the LOQ. Simulated data are left untouched.

References

K. Brendel, E. Comets, C. Laffont, C. Laveille, and F. Mentre. Metrics for external model evaluation with an application to the population pharmacokinetics of gliclazide. *Pharmaceutical Research*, 23:2036–49, 2006.

npde.decorr.method *Method used to decorrelate vectors*

Description

Specifies the method used to decorrelate observed and simulated data

Details

More details can be found in the PDF documentation.

Value

Decorrelation requires computing the square root of the inverse of the individual variance-covariance matrix V_i . The following methods are available in the npde library:

cholesky decorrelation is performed through the Cholesky decomposition (default)

inverse decorrelation is performed by inverting V_i through the eigen function

polar the singular-value decomposition (svd) is used

References

K. Brendel, E. Comets, C. Laffont, C. Laveille, and F. Mentre. Metrics for external model evaluation with an application to the population pharmacokinetics of gliclazide. *Pharmaceutical Research*, 23:2036–49, 2006.

npde.graphs *Save the graphs for a NpdeObject object to a file*

Description

Save the graphs to a file on disk

Arguments

object a NpdeObject object
 . . . optional arguments to replace options in object

Details

The following options can be changed by passing the appropriate arguments: namsav (string giving the root name of the files, an extension depending on the type of graph will be added), namgr (string giving the full name of the file), type.graph (one of "eps", "pdf", "jpeg", "png")

References

K. Brendel, E. Comets, C. Laffont, C. Laveille, and F.Mentre. Metrics for external model evaluation with an application to the population pharmacokinetics of gliclazide. *Pharmaceutical Research*, 23:2036–49, 2006.

npde.save *Save the results contained in a NpdeObject object to a file*

Description

Save the results to a table on disk

Arguments

object a NpdeObject object
 . . . optional arguments to replace options in object

Details

The following options can be changed by passing the appropriate arguments: namsav (string giving the root name of the files, an extension .npde will be added), nameres (string giving the full name of the file)

References

K. Brendel, E. Comets, C. Laffont, C. Laveille, and F.Mentre. Metrics for external model evaluation with an application to the population pharmacokinetics of gliclazide. *Pharmaceutical Research*, 23:2036–49, 2006.

npdeControl *Set options for an NpdeObject*

Description

Set, replace and check options for an NpdeObject

Usage

```
npdeControl(boolsave = TRUE, namsav = "output",
  type.graph = "eps", verbose = FALSE, calc.npde = TRUE,
  calc.pd = TRUE, decorr.method = "cholesky", cens.method
  = "omit", ties = TRUE, sample = FALSE)
```

Arguments

boolsave	whether to save the results (a file containing the numerical results and a file with the graphs)
namsav	the root name of the files to save to (the file with the results will be named ROOTNAME.npde and the graphs will be saved to ROOTNAME.format where format is given by the type.graph argument)
type.graph	type of graph to save to (one of "eps", "pdf", "jpeg", "png")
verbose	a boolean; if TRUE, a message is printed as the computation of the npde begins for each new subject
calc.pd	a boolean; TRUE to compute pd
calc.npde	a boolean; TRUE to compute npde
decorr.method	the method used to decorrelate simulated and observed data (see npde.decorr.method)
cens.method	the method used to handle censored data (see npde.cens.method)
ties	if FALSE, a smoothing will be applied to prediction discrepancies to avoid ties
sample	if TRUE, the test on the pd will be performed after randomly sampling only pd per subject

npdeData *Creates a NpdeData object*

Description

This function is used to create a NpdeData object, representing a longitudinal data structure, and fill it with data from a dataframe or a file on disk

Usage

```
npdeData(name.data,header=TRUE,sep="",na.strings=c(".", "NA"),name.group,
name.predictor,name.response,
name.covariates,name.cens,name.miss,name.ipred,
units=list(x="",y="",covariates=c()),detect=TRUE,verbose=FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>name.data</code>	name of the file containing the observed data, or a dataframe containing the observed data
<code>sep</code>	field separator (for files on disk)
<code>na.strings</code>	strings to be considered as indicating NA
<code>header</code>	boolean indicating whether the file has a header (mandatory if <code>detect</code> is TRUE)
<code>name.group</code>	name/number of the column in the observed data containing the patient ID (if missing and <code>detect</code> is TRUE, columns named <code>id</code> , <code>subject</code> or <code>sujet</code> (regardless of case) will be assumed to contain this information)
<code>name.predictor</code>	name/number of the column in the observed data containing the independent variable X (if missing and <code>detect</code> is TRUE, columns named <code>xobs</code> , <code>time</code> , <code>dose</code> , <code>x</code> , <code>temps</code> , <code>tim</code> (regardless of case) will be assumed to contain this information)
<code>name.response</code>	name/number of the column in the observed data containing the dependent variable Y (if missing and <code>detect</code> is TRUE, columns named <code>yobs</code> , <code>response</code> , <code>resp</code> , <code>conc</code> , <code>concentration</code> (regardless of case) will be assumed to contain this information)
<code>name.miss</code>	name/number of the column containing information about missing data (MDV) (if missing and <code>detect</code> is TRUE, column called <code>mdv</code> or <code>miss</code> (regardless of case) will be assumed to contain this information)
<code>name.cens</code>	name/number of the column containing information about censored data (<code>cens</code>) (if missing and <code>detect</code> is TRUE, column with a name containing <code>cens</code> (regardless of case) will be assumed to contain this information)
<code>name.covariates</code>	name/number of the column(s) containing covariate information (optional)
<code>name.ipred</code>	name/number of the column(s) with individual predictions (<code>ipred</code>) (if missing and <code>detect</code> is TRUE, column with a name containing <code>ipred</code> (regardless of case) will be assumed to contain this information)
<code>units</code>	a list with components <code>x</code> , <code>y</code> and <code>cov</code> (optional), specifying the units respectively for the predictor (<code>x</code>), the response (<code>y</code>), and the covariates (a vector of length equal to the number of covariates). Units will default to (-) if not given.
<code>detect</code>	a boolean controlling whether automatic recognition of columns in the dataset is on, defaults to TRUE
<code>verbose</code>	whether to print warning messages, defaults to FALSE (set to TRUE to check how data is being handled)

Value

an object of class `NpdeData`

Author(s)

Emmanuelle Comets <emmanuelle.comets@bichat.inserm.fr>

References

K. Brendel, E. Comets, C. Laffont, C. Laveille, and F. Mentre. Metrics for external model evaluation with an application to the population pharmacokinetics of gliclazide. *Pharmaceutical Research*, 23:2036–49, 2006.

See Also

[npde](#), [autonpde](#)

Examples

```
data(theopp)

x<-npdeData(theopp) # Automatic detection
print(x)
x<-npdeData(theopp,name.group="ID",name.predictor="Time",name.response="Conc",
name.covariates=c("Wt"),units=list(x="hr",y="mg/L",covariates="kg")) # Explicit
print(x)
plot(x)
```

NpdeData-class

Class "NpdeData" representing the structure of the longitudinal data

Description

A longitudinal data structure

Objects from the Class

NpdeData objects are typically created by calls to [npdeData](#) and contain the following slots:

name.data character string giving the name of the dataset
name.group character string giving the name of the grouping term (ID)
name.predictor character string giving the name of the predictor (X)
name.response character string giving the name of the response (Y)
name.cens character string giving the name of the censoring indicator
name.mdv character string giving the name of the missing data indicator
name.covariates vector of character string giving the name(s) of the covariates
name.ipred character string giving the name of the individual predictions
units (optional) a list with the units for X, Y, and covariates
data a dataframe containing the data

N number of subjects
ntot.obs total number of non-missing observations
nind.obs vector of size N giving the number of non-missing observations for each subject
ind index of non-missing observations
icens index of censored observations (non-missing)
not.miss a vector of boolean indicating for each observation whether it is missing (FALSE) or available (TRUE)
loq the censoring value

Methods

npdeData(name.data): Create a new [NpdeData](#) object from dataset name.data
print(npde.data): Prints a summary of object npde.data
show(npde.data): Prints a short summary of object npde.data
showall(npde.data): Prints a detailed summary of object npde.data
plot(npde.data): Plots the data in npde.data. More details can be found in [plot.NpdeData](#)
summary(npde.data): Returns a summary of object npde.data in list format
set.plotoptions(npde.data): Sets options for graphs of npde.data (internal method used in plots)

See Also

[npde](#), [autonpde](#), [plot.NpdeData](#)

Examples

```

methods(class="NpdeData")

showClass("NpdeData")

```

NpdeObject-class *Class "NpdeObject"*

Description

An object of class NpdeObject

Objects from the Class

NpdeObject objects are typically created by calls to [npde](#) or [autonpde](#). They contain the following slots:

data an object of class NpdeData, containing the observed data
sim.data an object of class NpdeSimData, containing the simulated data
res an object of class NpdeRes, containing the results
options a list of options
prefs a list of graphical preferences for the plots

Methods

- print(x)**: Prints a summary of object
- show(x)**: Prints a short summary of object
- showall(x)**: Prints a detailed summary of object
- plot(x)**: Diagnostic and other plots. More details can be found in [plot.NpdeObject](#)
- summary(x)**: Returns a summary of object x in list format
- gof.test(x, which="npde", parametric=TRUE, ...)**: Returns goodness-of-fit tests
- set.plotoptions(x)**: Sets options for graphs (internal method used in plots)

See Also

[npde](#), [autonpde](#), [NpdeData](#), [NpdeSimData](#), [NpdeRes](#), [gof.test](#)

Examples

```
methods(class="NpdeObject")
showClass("NpdeObject")
```

NpdeSimData-class	<i>Class "NpdeSimData" representing the structure of the longitudinal data</i>
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Description

A longitudinal data structure, with simulated data

Objects from the Class

NpdeSimData objects are created by associating an NpdeData object with matching simulated data, and they contain the following slots.

- name.simdata** character string giving the name of the dataset
- nrep** number of replications)
- datsim** a dataframe containing the simulated data, with columns: idsim (subject id), irsim (replication index), xsim (simulated x), ysim (simulated response). After a call to [npde](#) or [autonpde](#), an additional column ydsim (decorrelated replicated data) will be added.

Methods

- print(npde.simdata)**: Prints a summary of object npde.simdata
- show(npde.simdata)**: Prints a short summary of object npde.simdata
- showall(npde.simdata)**: Prints a detailed summary of object npde.simdata

See Also[npde](#), [autonpde](#)**Examples**

```
showClass("NpdeSimData")
```

plot.NpdeData	<i>Plots a NpdeData object</i>
---------------	--------------------------------

Description

Plots the data in a NpdeData object

Usage

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

Arguments

x	a NpdeData object
y	unused, here for compatibility with the base plot function
...	additional graphical parameters to be passed on to the plot

Details

The default plot is a spaghetti plot of all the data, with a line joining the observations for each subject. If censored data is present, it is shown with a different symbol and colour.

References

K. Brendel, E. Comets, C. Laffont, C. Laveille, and F.Mentre. Metrics for external model evaluation with an application to the population pharmacokinetics of gliclazide. *Pharmaceutical Research*, 23:2036–49, 2006.

See Also[set.plotoptions](#)**Examples**

```
data(theopp)  
  
x<-npdeData(theopp,name.group="ID",name.predictor="Time",name.response="Conc",  
name.covariates=c("Wt"),units=list(x="hr",y="mg/L",covariates="kg"))  
plot(x)
```

plot.NpdeObject *Plots a NpdeObject object*

Description

Plots the data and diagnostic plots in a NpdeObject object

Usage

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

Arguments

x	a NpdeObject object
y	unused, here for compatibility with the base plot function
...	additional graphical parameters, which when given will supersede graphical preferences stored in the object

Details

The default plot

References

K. Brendel, E. Comets, C. Laffont, C. Laveille, and F.Mentre. Metrics for external model evaluation with an application to the population pharmacokinetics of gliclazide. *Pharmaceutical Research*, 23:2036–49, 2006.

See Also

[set.plotoptions](#)

Examples

```
data(theopp)  
data(simtheopp)  
  
x<-autonpde(theopp,simtheopp,iid="ID",ix="Time", iy="Conc", boolsave=FALSE)  
plot(x)
```

set.plotoptions	<i>Set graphical preferences</i>
-----------------	----------------------------------

Description

This function is used to set options for graphs

Usage

```
set.plotoptions(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class NpdeData or NpdeObject
...	arguments to replace default arguments (currently ignored)

Details

See documentation for a list of available options.

Value

a list of options for graphs

Author(s)

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See Also

[npde](#), [autonpde](#)

showall	<i>Brief summary of an object</i>
---------	-----------------------------------

Description

Prints a brief summary of an object

Usage

```
showall.NpdeData(object)
```

Arguments

object	an object
--------	-----------

simtheopp

Simulated data for the computation of normalised prediction distribution errors

Description

The simtheopp dataset contains 100 simulations using the design of dataset [theopp](#). These simulations are used to compute npde. The control file used to perform the simulations can be found in the subdirectory 'doc' within the library npde.

Usage

```
simtheopp
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

ID an ordered factor with levels 1, ..., 12 identifying the subject on whom the observation was made. The ordering is first by simulation then by increasing time.

xsim time since drug administration when the sample was drawn (hr).

ysim simulated theophylline concentration (mg/L).

Details

See [theopp](#) for a description of the original dataset.

The simulated data was obtained using the software *NONMEM*. A one-compartment model was fit to the data. An exponential interindividual variability was assumed for the three parameters (absorption rate constant k_a , volume of distribution V and clearance CL) and a combined additive and proportional residual error model was used. The estimated parameters were then used to simulate 100 datasets with the same structure as the original dataset. Thus, for each observation in the original dataset, the simulated dataset contains 100 simulations under the model used for the estimation.

This dataset is provided so that users can figure out what type of data is needed for the computation of prediction distribution errors. More information can be found in the User Guide distributed along with this package, which contains a run-through of the theophylline example.

Source

Boeckmann, A. J., Sheiner, L. B. and Beal, S. L. (1994), *NONMEM Users Guide: Part V*, NONMEM Project Group, University of California, San Francisco.

See Also

[theopp](#)

Examples

```

data(simtheopp)

# Plotting the simulated data for subject 1 in the first simulation
plot(ysim[2:12]~xsim[2:12],data=simtheopp,xlab="Time after dose (hr)",
     ylab="Theophylline concentration (mg/L)",type="l",
     main="Example of simulated data for subject 1")

# Plotting a 90% prediction interval for the observations in theopp
# using the simulated data in simtheopp
# note : differences in doses between subjects are not taken into account
data(theopp)
xpl<-c(0,0.25,0.5,1,2,3.5,5,7,9,12,24)
xpl1<-list(c(0,0.1),c(0.2,0.4),c(0.5,0.65),c(0.9,1.2),c(1.9,2.2),c(3.4,4),
          c(4.9,5.2),c(6.9,7.2),c(8.8,9.4),c(11.5,12.2),c(23.7,24.7))

ypl<-cbind(xpl=xpl,binf=xpl,median=xpl,bsup=xpl)
for(i in 1:(length(xpl))) {
  vec<-simtheopp$ysim[simtheopp$xsim>=xpl1[[i]][1] &simtheopp$xsim<=xpl1[[i]][2]]
  ypl[i,2:4]<-quantile(vec,c(0.05,0.5,0.95))
}
plot(Conc~Time,data=theopp,xlab="Time after dose (hr)",
     ylab="Theophylline concentration (mg/L)")
lines(ypl[,1],ypl[,3],lwd=2)
lines(ypl[,1],ypl[,2],lty=2)
lines(ypl[,1],ypl[,4],lty=2)

```

simvirload

Simulated data for the computation of normalised prediction distribution errors, viral load example

Description

The simvirload dataset contains 1000 simulations using the design of dataset [virload](#). These simulations are used to compute npde.

Usage

```
simvirload
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

ID an ordered factor with levels 1, ..., 50 identifying the subject on whom the observation was made. The ordering is first by simulation then by increasing time.

xsim time (day).

ysim simulated viral loads, in base 10 log-scale (cp/L).

Details

See [virload](#) for a description of the original dataset.

The simulated data was obtained using the software *R*, as described in Nguyen et al. (2011).

Source

Goujard, C., Barrail-Train, A., Duval, X., Nembot, G., Panhard, X., Savic, R., Descamps, D., Vrijens, B., Taburet, A., Mentre, F., and the ANRS 134 study group (2010). Virological response to atazanavir, ritonavir and tenofovir/emtricitabine: relation to individual pharmacokinetic parameters and adherence measured by medication events monitoring system (MEMS) in naive HIV-infected patients (ANRS134 trial). *International AIDS Society 2010*, Abstr WEPE0094.

Nguyen, T., Comets, E., Mentre, F. (2010). Prediction discrepancies (pd) for evaluation of models with data under limit of quantification. *20th meeting of the population approach group in Europe (PAGE), Athens, Greece*. Abstr 2182.

See Also

[virload](#)

skewness

Skewness

Description

Computes the skewness.

Usage

`skewness(x)`

Arguments

`x` a numeric vector containing the values whose skewness is to be computed. NA values are removed in the computation.

Details

If $N = \text{length}(x)$, then the skewness of x is defined as

$$N^{-1} \text{sd}(x)^{-3} \sum_i (x_i - \text{mean}(x))^3.$$

Value

The skewness of `x`.

References

G. Snedecor, W. Cochran. *Statistical Methods*, Wiley-Blackwell, 1989

Examples

```
x <- rnorm(100)
skewness(x)
```

theopp

Pharmacokinetics of theophylline

Description

The theopp data frame has 132 rows and 5 columns of data from an experiment on the pharmacokinetics of theophylline.

Usage

```
theopp
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

ID an ordered factor with levels 1, ..., 12 identifying the subject on whom the observation was made. The ordering is by Time at which the observation was made.

Dose dose of theophylline administered orally to the subject (mg).

Time time since drug administration when the sample was drawn (hr).

Conc theophylline concentration in the sample (mg/L).

Wt weight of the subject (kg).

Details

Boeckmann, Sheiner and Beal (1994) report data from a study by Dr. Robert Upton of the kinetics of the anti-asthmatic drug theophylline. Twelve subjects were given oral doses of theophylline then serum concentrations were measured at 11 time points over the next 25 hours. In the present package *npde*, we removed the data at time 0.

These data are analyzed in Davidian and Giltinan (1995) and Pinheiro and Bates (2000) using a two-compartment open pharmacokinetic model.

These data are also available in the library datasets under the name *Theoph* in a slightly modified format and including the data at time 0. Here, we use the file in the format provided in the *NONMEM* installation path (see the User Guide for that software for details).

Source

Boeckmann, A. J., Sheiner, L. B. and Beal, S. L. (1994), *NONMEM Users Guide: Part V*, NONMEM Project Group, University of California, San Francisco.

Davidian, M. and Giltinan, D. M. (1995) *Nonlinear Models for Repeated Measurement Data*, Chapman & Hall (section 5.5, p. 145 and section 6.6, p. 176)

Pinheiro, J. C. and Bates, D. M. (2000) *Mixed-effects Models in S and S-PLUS*, Springer (Appendix A.29)

Examples

```
data(theopp)
str(theopp)

#Plotting the theophylline data
plot(Conc~Time,data=theopp,xlab="Time after dose (hr)",
     ylab="Theophylline concentration (mg/L)")
```

virload

Simulated HIV viral loads in HIV patients

Description

This is simulated data, based on real data obtained in a phase II clinical trial supported by the French Agency for AIDS Research, the COPHAR 3-ANRS 134 trial (Goujard et al., 2010). The original study included 35 patients, who received a once daily dose containing atazanavir (300 mg), ritonavir (100 mg), tenofovir disoproxil (245 mg) and emtricitabine (200 mg) during 24 weeks. Viral loads were measured 6 times over a treatment period of 24 weeks (day 0, 28, 56, 84, 112, 168).

The datasets were generated in a simulation study designed to evaluate the new method proposed to handle BQL data (Nguyen et al., 2011). Data was simulated using a simple bi-exponential HIV dynamic model describing the two-phase decline of viral load during anti-retroviral treatment.

The `virload` data frame has 300 rows and 4 columns of data. The dataset was then censored at two different LOQ levels (LOQ=20 or 50~copies/mL) to generate two datasets containing different proportions of BQL data, creating the data frames `virload20` and `virload50` respectively.

Usage

```
virload
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

ID an ordered factor with levels 1, ..., 50 identifying the subject on whom the observation was made. The ordering is by Time at which the observation was made.

Time time since the beginning of the study (days).

Log_VL logarithm (base 10) of the viral load (copies/L).
cens indicator variable (cens=1 for censored data, cens=0 for observed data)
ipred individual predictions)

Source

Goujard, C., Barrail-Train, A., Duval, X., Nembot, G., Panhard, X., Savic, R., Descamps, D., Vrijens, B., Taburet, A., Mentre, F., and the ANRS 134 study group (2010). Virological response to atazanavir, ritonavir and tenofovir/emtricitabine: relation to individual pharmacokinetic parameters and adherence measured by medication events monitoring system (MEMS) in naive HIV-infected patients (ANRS134 trial). *International AIDS Society 2010*, Abstr WEPE0094.

Nguyen, T., Comets, E., Mentre, F. (2010). Prediction discrepancies (pd) for evaluation of models with data under limit of quantification. *20th meeting of the population approach group in Europe (PAGE), Athens, Greece*. Abstr 2182.

Examples

```
data(virload)
str(virload)
data(virload50)

#Plotting the data
plot(Log_VL~Time,data=virload,xlab="Time (d)",ylab="Viral loads, base 10 logarithmic scale (cp/mL)")
plot(Log_VL~Time,data=virload50,xlab="Time (d)",ylab="Viral loads, base 10 logarithmic scale (cp/mL)")
```

Index

- *Topic **IO**
 - npde.graphs, 11
 - npde.save, 11
- *Topic **classes**
 - NpdeData-class, 14
 - NpdeObject-class, 15
 - NpdeSimData-class, 16
- *Topic **datasets**
 - simtheopp, 20
 - simvirload, 21
 - theopp, 23
 - virload, 24
- *Topic **files**
 - npde.graphs, 11
 - npde.save, 11
- *Topic **methods**
 - npde.cens.method, 9
 - npde.decorr.method, 10
 - npdeControl, 12
- *Topic **models**
 - npde, 7
 - npde-package, 2
 - npdeData, 12
- *Topic **plot**
 - plot.NpdeData, 17
 - plot.NpdeObject, 18
 - set.plotoptions, 19
- *Topic **print**
 - showall, 19
- *Topic **test**
 - gof.test, 4
- *Topic **univar**
 - kurtosis, 6
 - skewness, 22
- [, NpdeData-method (NpdeData-class), 14
- [, NpdeObject-method (NpdeObject-class), 15
- [, NpdeSimData-method (NpdeSimData-class), 16
- [<- , NpdeData-method (NpdeData-class), 14
- [<- , NpdeObject-method (NpdeObject-class), 15
- [<- , NpdeSimData-method (NpdeSimData-class), 16
- autonpde, 3, 4, 14–17, 19
- autonpde (npde), 7
- calcnpde.sim (dist.pred.sim), 3
- check.control.options (npdeControl), 12
- dist.pred.sim, 3
- gof.test, 4, 9, 16
- kurtosis, 5, 6, 6
- na.action, 5
- npde, 3, 4, 7, 14–17, 19
- npde-package, 2
- npde.cens.method, 8, 9, 12
- npde.decorr.method, 8, 10, 12
- npde.graphs, 9, 11
- npde.graphs, NpdeObject (NpdeObject-class), 15
- npde.graphs, NpdeObject-method (npde.graphs), 11
- npde.main, NpdeObject (NpdeObject-class), 15
- npde.save, 11
- npde.save, NpdeObject (NpdeObject-class), 15
- npde.save, NpdeObject-method (npde.save), 11
- npdeControl, 12
- NpdeData, 15, 16
- NpdeData (NpdeData-class), 14
- npdeData, 12, 14
- NpdeData-class, 14
- NpdeObject, 9

NpdeObject (NpdeObject-class), 15
NpdeObject-class, 15
NpdeObject-class, (NpdeObject-class), 15
NpdeRes, 16
NpdeSimData, 16
NpdeSimData (NpdeSimData-class), 16
NpdeSimData-class, 16

plot, NpdeObject (NpdeObject-class), 15
plot.NpdeData, 15, 17
plot.NpdeObject, 16, 18
print, NpdeData-method (NpdeData-class), 14
print, NpdeObject-method (NpdeObject-class), 15
print.gof.test (gof.test), 4

replace.control.options (npdeControl), 12

set.plotoptions, 17, 18, 19
set.plotoptions, NpdeData-method (set.plotoptions), 19
set.plotoptions, NpdeObject-method (set.plotoptions), 19
set.plotoptions.NpdeData (set.plotoptions), 19
show, NpdeData-method (NpdeData-class), 14
show, NpdeObject-method (NpdeObject-class), 15
show, NpdeSimData-method (NpdeSimData-class), 16
showall, 19
showall, NpdeData-method (showall), 19
showall, NpdeObject-method (NpdeObject-class), 15
showall, NpdeSimData-method (showall), 19
showall.NpdeData (showall), 19
showall.NpdeObject (showall), 19
showall.NpdeRes (showall), 19
showall.NpdeSimData (showall), 19
simtheopp, 20
simvirload, 21
skewness, 5, 6, 22
summary, NpdeData-method (NpdeData-class), 14
summary, NpdeObject-method (NpdeObject-class), 15
test, NpdeObject-method (NpdeObject-class), 15
theopp, 20, 23
virload, 21, 22, 24
virload20 (virload), 24
virload50 (virload), 24