

# 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> are included in the package. The prior distributions for the Bayesian analyses default to the posterior predictive distributions derived from these references.

**Depends** R (>= 3.0.1), rstan (>= 2.12)

**Imports** foreach,graphics,ggplot2,DoseFinding,stats,utils,parallel,doParallel

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**NeedsCompilation** no

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clinDR-package	<i>Bayesian and maximum likelihood Emax model fitting, graphics and simulation for clinical dose response.</i>
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### 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 two published dose response meta analyses are included in `examples14`, and `examples16`.

### 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 <http://mc-stan.org> and <https://github.com/stan-dev/rstan/wiki/Installing-RStan-on-Windows>. 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](#)

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" <code>Extract.emaxsim</code> "	<i>Extract a simulation from the output of <code>emaxsim</code></i>
----------------------------------	---

---

### 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 <code>emaxsim</code>
i	Simulation replication to extract
...	Parameters passed to other functions (none currently)

**Details**

Re-creates the *i*th simulated data set for subsequent analyses. Also returns all analyses done for the *i*th 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-parameter Emax fit (ed50,lambda,emax,e0). NA if failed to converge or 3-parameter model requested.
est3	3-parameter 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
emax<-15.127726
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

<code>x</code>	Output object from <code>emaxsimB</code>
<code>i</code>	Simulation replication to extract
<code>...</code>	Parameters passed to other functions (none currently)

## Details

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

## Value

A list is returned with `class(emaxsimBobj)` containing:

<code>y</code>	Response vector
<code>dose</code>	Doses corresponding to <code>y</code>
<code>pop</code>	Population parameters; type of parameter depends on constructor function generating study data.
<code>popSD</code>	Vector containing the population SD used to generate continuous data. NULL for binary data.
<code>binary</code>	When TRUE, binary data modeled on the logit scale
<code>modType</code>	<code>modType=3, 4</code> , 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 estimates 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
emax<-4.127726
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<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=30,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=30,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,edDF=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)

```

---

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.

### Usage

```

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

```

### 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 corresponding counts, as is required by fitEmaxB.
dose	Doses corresponding to outcomes
parm	Matrix of simulated 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 logit=TRUE

nvec	The number of observations contributing to each y. The default is 1 for patient-level data.
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 <code>emaxfun</code> .
trend	The default is 'positive', so high values for lower doses yield small Bayesian predictive probabilities. Set <code>trend</code> to 'negative' for dose response curves with negative trends.
logit	Default is FALSE. If TRUE, the inverse logit transform is applied to the (Emax) function output for comparison to dose group sample proportions. It is assumed that the model was fit to binary response data.

### 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("examples14")
exdat<-examples14[[6]]

prior<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=10,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=10,p50=0.25,
  sigmalow=0.01,sigmaup=3)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$y,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,prot=exdat$prot,
  count=exdat$size,msSat=(exdat$sd)^2,mcmc=mcmc)
```

```

parms<-coef(fitout)[1:4] #use first intercept

checkMonoEmax(y=exdat$y, dose=exdat$dose, parm=parms, sigma2=(sigma(fitout))^2,
              nvec=exdat$nsim, 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, ...)
## S3 method for class 'emaxsim'
coef(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'emaxsimB'
coef(object, ...)

```

### Arguments

object	Output of Emax fitting function
...	None 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

[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
emax<-15.127726
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 various 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/Installing-RStan-on-Windows>. Note especially the instructions for installing Rtools, which is required for execution on a Windows machine.

## Value

Six model files with extensions '.rds' should be created in the package directory in the sub-directory 'models'.

**Author(s)**

Neal Thomas

---

DRDensityPlot	<i>Plot Bayes or confidence interval density contours over a grid of points (usually dose or time)</i>
---------------	--

---

**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 probability levels. qL is a matrix with rows corresponding to x, and columns corresponding to qlevL. The percentiles must be increasing in order and less than 0.50.
qH	Upper percentiles, confidence or probability 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(examples14)
exdat<-examples14[[32]]

fitout<-fitEmax(exdat$y,exdat$dose,modType=3,count=exdat$nsiz,
msSat=(exdat$sd)^2)

dgrid<-seq(0,1,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$subdif,seout90$subdif,seout80$subdif,seout50$subdif)
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-parameter 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  $\log(\text{dose}+1.0)$ , and  $\exp(\text{dose}/\max(\text{dose}))$  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-parameter Emax fit (ed50,lambda,emax,e0). NA if failed to converge or 3-parameter model requested.
est3	3-parameter 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
emax<-15.127726
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 facilitate 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
emax<-15.127726
lambda=2
parm<-c(log(ed50),lambda,emax,e0)
plot(doselev,emaxfun(doselev,parm))
```

**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**

<code>nsim</code>	Number of simulation replications
<code>genObj</code>	Object containing inputs and function to create simulated data sets. These objects are created by special constructor functions; the current choices are <a href="#">FixedMean</a> and <a href="#">RandEmax</a> .
<code>modType</code>	When <code>modType=4</code> , the fitting begins with the 4 parameter model. If estimation fails or <code>modType=3</code> , the 3-parameter estimation is applied. If it fails, a best-fitting model linear in its parameters is selected.
<code>binary</code>	When specified, the Emax model is fit on the logit scale, and then the results are back-transformed to proportions.
<code>seed</code>	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 <code>Mods</code> from package <code>DoseFinding</code> . If specified, the other contrast inputs are ignored. The <code>Mods</code> call should use the unique sorted dose levels. The direction of the trend should be specified in the call to <code>Mods</code> . The <code>negEmax</code> is stored for use by support functions, but it does not determine the direction of the effect when <code>testMods</code> is specified. The validity of <code>testMods</code> 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.
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 <code>switchMod</code> 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 <code>switchMod</code> is F, only conditions (1) or (2) cause a simpler model to be used.
truncLambda	When <code>modType</code> =4 and the converged estimate of the Hill parameter <code>lambda</code> exceeds <code>truncLambda</code> , the model fit is judged unstable and discarded. Set <code>truncLambda</code> =Inf for no truncation.
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 exponential ( $\exp(\text{dose}/\max(\text{dose}))$ ), 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 parameter Emax fit. NA if failed to converge or modType=3
est3	Matrix with 3 parameter 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
emax<-4.127726
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 distributions are input by the user based on the empirical distributions 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 = 3, 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 <a href="#">FixedMean</a> and <a href="#">RandEmax</a> .
prior	Prior distribution input using <a href="#">prior.control</a>
modType	Specifies sigmoidal or hyperbolic emax model.
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 <code>rstan</code> through the MCMC object.
check	When TRUE, a single simulated data set is created and the data and <code>rstan</code> object are returned for convergence checking. The data are in the form needed for developing <code>customCode</code> . Note that <code>customCode</code> is not called when <code>check=TRUE</code> .
nproc	The number of processors to use in parallel computation of the simulations, which are divided into equal-sized computational blocks. When <code>nproc=1</code> 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 <code>DoseFinding</code> 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 $\leq 4$ 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 <code>Mods</code> from package <code>DoseFinding</code> . If specified, the other contrast inputs are ignored. The <code>Mods</code> call should use the unique sorted dose levels. The direction of the trend should be specified in the call to <code>Mods</code> . The <code>negEmax</code> is stored for use by support functions, but it does not determine the direction of the effect when <code>testMods</code> is specified. The validity of <code>testMods</code> 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 <code>mcmc.control</code>
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, <code>customOut</code> , of length <code>nsim</code> . See the Details section below for a description of the mandatory inputs to the <code>customCode</code> function.
customParms	Optional parameters that can be passed to <code>customCode</code> .
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
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.
mcmc	mcmc input settings
prior	Input prior distribution.
est	Matrix with posterior median parameter estimates for each simulation: (led50,lambda,emax,e0) or (led50,emax,e0).
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 means.
sepredv	Matrix with rows containing SE (posterior SD) associated with fitpredv
sedifv	Matrix with rows containing SE (posterior SD) for the posterior means of 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.
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 customCCode is not specified.

**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
emax<-4.127726
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<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=30,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=30,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,edDF=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/(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=3,seed=12357,mcmc=mcmc,check=FALSE,
customCode=customCode,customParms=1.0)
D1

## End(Not run)

```

---

examples14

*Data from 2014 dose response meta-analysis*


---

## Description

Data from dose response meta-analysis published in 2014.

## Usage

```
data(examples14)
```

## Format

The data for each of the 37 drugs in the analysis are stored in the list `examples14`, which has length 37. Meta-data describing each drug are stored in vectors of length 37 collected in a list `meta14`: `drugs` (numerical id), `ta` (therapeutic area), `endpoint` (name of endpoint `y`), `epsources` (endpoint source, e.g., lab, PRO,...), `continuous` (type of primary outcome), `nprot`s, (number of dose finding protocols), `ndoses` (number of doses studied). The contents of `examples14` are

`y` primary outcome, dose group mean or 0/1 for binary outcome

`dose` total daily dose

`prot` numerical protocol indicator

`sem` SE for the `y`. Computed using pooled SD for continuous data. Based on binomial variance for binary data.

`regimen` e.g., qd, bid, ...

`nsize` sample size for each dose group/protocol

`sd` within dose/protocol group pooled sd for continuous data

## Details

Details are given in the publication

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>

**Examples**

```
data(examples14)
objects(examples14[[1]])
names(meta14)
```

---

 examples16

*Data from 2016 dose response meta-analysis*


---

**Description**

Data from dose response meta-analysis published in 2016.

**Usage**

```
data(examples16)
```

**Format**

The data for each of the 62 drugs in the analysis are stored in the list `examples16`, which has length 62. Meta-data describing each drug are stored in vectors of length 62 collected in a list `meta16`: `drugs` (numerical id), `drugname` (brand name), `ta` (therapeutic area), `endpoint` (name of endpoint `y`), `epsourc` (endpoint source, e.g., lab, PRO,...), `continuous` (type of primary outcome), `nprots`, (number of dose finding protocols), `ndoses` (number of doses studied). The contents of `examples16` are

`y` primary outcome, dose group mean or 0/1 for binary outcome

`dose` total daily dose

`prot` numerical protocol indicator

`protnames` Sponsor-assigned protocol identifier

`sem` SE for the `y`. Computed using pooled SD for continuous data. Based on binomial variance for binary data.

`regimen` e.g., qd, bid, ...

`nsize` sample size for each dose group/protocol

`sd` within dose/protocol group pooled sd for continuous data

`esign` sign of intended effect

`pboAdj` TRUE when dose group means have placebo means subtracted

**Details**

Details are given in the publication

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>

**Examples**

```
data(examples16)
objects(examples16[[1]])
names(meta16)
```

---

fitEmax	<i>ML fit of hyperbolic or sigmoidal Emax models to continuous/binary dose response data.</i>
---------	---

---

**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, modType=3,
        prot=rep(1, length(y)), count=rep(1, length(y)),
        binary=FALSE, diagnostics=TRUE, msSat=NULL,
        pboAdj=FALSE, optObj=TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

y	Outcome for each patient. Missing Y values 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	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. startEmax is used to obtain starting values if none 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).
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 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 optimization 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	$-2 \times \log \text{likelihood}$ 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 optimization functions.

### Author(s)

Neal Thomas

### See Also

[nls](#), [nlm](#), [nllogis](#), [predict.fitEmax](#), [plot.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
emax<-15.127726
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	<i>Bayesian fit of hyperbolic or sigmoidal Emax models to continuous/binary dose response data.</i>
----------	---

---

## 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 = 3, prot = rep(1, length(y)),
count = rep(1, length(y)), binary = FALSE, msSat = 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 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 a list of parameter values. See <a href="#">prior.control</a> for details.
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 distribution 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).

binary	When TRUE, the y are assumed to be coded 0/1, and the means reported are proportions. The E <sub>max</sub> 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 E <sub>max</sub> 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 (E <sub>0</sub> ) 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 placebo-adjusted means is ignored.
mcmc	Inputs controlling rstan execution. See <a href="#">mcmc.control</a> for details.
estan	The compiled rstan E <sub>max</sub> model is usually loaded automatically. It can be load to an object using the function selEstan and passed to fitE <sub>max</sub> B for repeated executions to improve efficiency and stability.
diagnostics	Print output from rstan.
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 E<sub>max</sub> model. The prior distributions available are based on the publication Thomas, Sweeney, and Somayaji (2014) and Thomas and Roy (2016).

### Value

A list assigned class "fitE<sub>max</sub>B" with:

<code>estanfit</code>	The rstan object with the model fit.
<code>y, dose, prot, count, modType, binary, pboAdj, msSat, prior, mcmc</code>	Input values.

### 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

[fitEmax](#), [predict.fitEmaxB](#), [plot.fitEmaxB](#)

### Examples

```
## Not run:

data("examples14")
exdat<-examples14[[1]]

prior<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=4,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=4,p50=0.1,
  sigmalow=0.01,sigmaup=3)

mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$y,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,prot=exdat$prot,
  count=exdat$nsiz,msSat=(exdat$sd)^2,mcmc=mcmc)

## End(Not run)
```

---

FixedMean	<i>Fixed means (proportions) random data constructor for emaxsim for continuous or binary data</i>
-----------	--

---

### 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
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 <a href="#">emaxfun</a> . 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 elements 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
emax<-15.127726
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,pop)

### 4-parameter example

est<-c( log(6.67636), 2,0, -3.18230)
doselev<-c(0,5,10,25,50,150)
meanlev<-emaxfun(doselev,est)

gen.parm4<-FixedMean(n=c(99,95,98,94,98,99),doselev,
                    meanlev,resSD=3.87,parm=est)
```

```
D4 <- emaxsim(nsim=100,gen.parm4,modType=4,negEmax=TRUE)
summary(D4)

## End(Not run)
```

---

mcmc.control	<i>Settings for rstan execution in function fitEmaxB</i>
--------------	--

---

### Description

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

### Usage

```
mcmc.control(chains = 1, thin = 1,
warmup = 500, iter = 5000* thin,
propInit = 0.25, seed = 12357, adapt_delta = 0.8)
```

### 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.

---

nllogis	<i>The negative log likelihood function for a 3- or 4- parameter Emax model on the logit scale for binary dose response.</i>
---------	--

---

### 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)))
```

**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 (un-grouped data).

**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 determined by the length of parms.

**Value**

Negative log likelihood value is returned.

**Author(s)**

Neal Thomas

**See Also**

[nlm](#), [fitEmax](#)

**Examples**

```
data(examples14)  
with(examples14[[8]],nllogis(parms=c(log(.17),-3.26,-0.15), y, dose))
```

---

plot.emaxsim	<i>Plot the output of emaxsim</i>
--------------	-----------------------------------

---

### 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)

### Usage

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

### Arguments

x	Output of <a href="#">emaxsim</a>
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  
emax<-15.127726  
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 <a href="#">emaxsimB</a>
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
emax<-4.127726
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<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=30,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=30,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,edDF=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'),
  log=FALSE, plotResid=FALSE, plot=TRUE, ... )

```

**Arguments**

x	Extracted data object from <a href="#">emaxsimB</a>
clev	Level for posterior intervals

<code>plotDif</code>	When TRUE, the difference with placebo is plotted.
<code>plotPop</code>	When <code>plotPop='m'</code> , 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 <a href="#">FixedMean</a> or <a href="#">RandEmax</a> ). If the Emax parameters are not available, linear interpolation is used.
<code>log</code>	Not implemented
<code>plotResid</code>	Not implemented
<code>plot</code>	Return plotting output without plotting.
<code>...</code>	Other plot parameters. See <code>plot.fitEmaxB</code> 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
emax<-4.127726
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<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=30,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=30,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,edDF=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[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,
  log=FALSE,
  predict=TRUE,
  plot=TRUE, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	Extracted data object from <a href="#">emaxsim</a>
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 <a href="#">FixedMean</a> or <a href="#">RandEmax</a> ). 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.
log	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
emax<-15.127726
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	<i>Plot a Emax model and dose group means.</i>
--------------	--

---

### 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','Response'),
  symbol=NULL,symbolLabel='Group',symbolShape=8,symbolColor='red',symbolSize=4,
  bwidth=NULL,
  xlim=NULL,
  xat=NULL,
  ylim=NULL,
  log=FALSE,
  plot=TRUE, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	Output of <code>fitEmax</code> 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
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 suppress 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
log	If TRUE, log scale is used for dose.
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
emax<-15.127726
```

```

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','Response'),
  symbol=NULL,symbolLabel='Group',symbolShape=8,symbolColor='red',symbolSize=4,
  bwidth=NULL,
  xlim=NULL,
  xat=NULL,
  ylim=NULL,
  log=FALSE,
  plot=TRUE, ...)

```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	Output of <code>fitEmaxB</code> with class "fitEmaxB".
<code>int</code>	The index for the protocol (intercept) to use for the predictions and computation of dose group means. The default value is 0, which displays all protocols in a grid layout.
<code>plotResid</code>	If TRUE, a residual plot of the observed dose group means less the model-based posterior mean estimates is produced instead of a dose response curve plot.
<code>clev</code>	Posterior probability for intervals about the mean for each dose.
<code>predict</code>	When <code>predict=TRUE</code> , 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.

<code>plotci</code>	When <code>plotCI=TRUE</code> , posterior intervals for the population dose group means are plotted. They are black bars.
<code>plotDif</code>	Plot difference between doses and placebo. It is assumed the lowest dose in each protocol is placebo.
<code>xlab</code>	Label for the x-axis
<code>ylab</code>	Label for the y-axis
<code>symbol</code>	An optional grouping variable. The values of <code>symbol</code> must correspond to the original data used in <code>fitEmax</code> .
<code>symbolLabel</code>	Label given to <code>symbol</code> in plot legend.
<code>symbolShape</code>	A character vector with named elements giving the shapes assigned to different levels of variable <code>symbol</code> . If a single shape is specified, it is replicated for all dose group means. See package <code>ggplot2</code> for symbol mappings.
<code>symbolColor</code>	A character vector with named elements giving the colors assigned to different levels of variable <code>symbol</code> . If a single color is specified, it is replicated for all dose group means. See package <code>ggplot2</code> for color mappings.
<code>symbolSize</code>	The size of the symbol for the dose group sample means. Set <code>symbolSize=0</code> to suppress plotting the means.
<code>bwidth</code>	Width of the cap on the predictive interval bars.
<code>xlim</code>	Plot limits for the x-axis
<code>xat</code>	The points at which tick-marks are to be drawn. Errors occur if the points are outside the range of <code>xlim</code> . By default (when <code>NULL</code> ) tickmark locations are computed.
<code>ylim</code>	Plot limits for the y-axis
<code>log</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , log scale is used for dose.
<code>plot</code>	Return plotting output without plotting.
<code>...</code>	No additional plotting options are currently used.

### Details

Model-based posterior means, posterior standard deviations, and posterior interval bounds are computed using 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.

### Value

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

### Author(s)

Neal Thomas

### See Also

[fitEmaxB](#)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
data("examples14")
exdat<-examples14[[1]]

prior<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=4,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=4,p50=0.1,
sigmaLow=0.01,sigmaup=3)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$y,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,prot=exdat$prot,
count=exdat$nsiz,msSat=(exdat$sd)^2,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,
log=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	If TRUE, plot difference between doses and placebo.
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.
log	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 suppress 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("examples14")
exdat<-examples14[[6]]

prior<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=10,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=10,p50=0.25,
  sigmalow=0.01,sigmaup=3)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$y,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,prot=exdat$prot,
  count=exdat$nsample,msSat=(exdat$sd)^2,mcmc=mcmc)
parms<-coef(fitout)[1:4]  ### use first intercept

outB<-plotB(exdat$y,exdat$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=0.8,
  binary=c('no','logit','probit','BinRes'),BinResLev,
  BinResDir=c('>','<'),
  activeControl=FALSE,ac,yac,dac,countac=rep(1,length(yac)),
  labac='Act Comp',shapeac=8,colac='red',
  symbol,symbolLabel='Group',symbolShape=8,symbolColor='red',symbolSize=4,
```

```
xlim,ylim,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 simulated 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, and 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 'Bin-Res', 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.
dac	Dose of the active control.
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 suppress plotting.
xlim	Plot limits for the x-axis
ylim	Plot limits for the y-axis
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](http://www.mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk/bugs)

**See Also**

[plot.plotB](#), [plotD](#), [plot.fitEmax](#)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
data("examples14")
exdat<-examples14[[6]]

prior<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=10,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=10,p50=0.25,
sigmaLow=0.01,sigmaup=3)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$y,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,prot=exdat$prot,
count=exdat$nsiz,msSat=(exdat$sd)^2,mcmc=mcmc)
parms<-coef(fitout)[1:4] ## use first intercept

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

plot(outB,plotDif=TRUE)
```

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

---

plotBdensity	<i>Density plot displaying Bayes prior or posterior dose response</i>
--------------	---

---

### 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,
             qllevL=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 simulated 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.
qllevL	Intervals are formed with percentile boundaries at (qllevL,1-qllevL). qllevL 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 percentiles in qllevL 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 qllevL:

qL	Lower percentiles from qllevL
qH	Upper percentiles 1-qllevL.

**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](http://www.mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk/bugs)

**See Also**

[plot.plotB](#), [plotD](#), [plot.fitEmax](#), [DRDensityPlot](#)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
data("examples14")
exdat<-examples14[[6]]

prior<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=10,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=10,p50=0.25,
sigmaLow=0.01,sigmaup=3)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$y,exdat$dose,prior,modType=4,prot=exdat$prot,
count=exdat$nsizes,msSat=(exdat$sd)^2,mcmc=mcmc)
parms<-coef(fitout)[1:4] ## use first intercept

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

plotBdensity(dgrid,parm=parms)

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 = 0.8,
      xlab='Dose', ylab='Response', log=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
log	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(examples14)
with(examples14[[2]], plotD(y, dose, meansOnly=TRUE, se=TRUE, sem=sem, ylab=
"Y", xlab="Dose(mg)"))
```

---

predict.emaxalt	<i>Mean response and SE for specified doses for a simulated object output by function emaxalt</i>
-----------------	---

---

**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 <a href="#">emaxalt</a>
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
emax<-15.127726
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	<i>Mean response and SE for specified doses for each replicate data set in an emaxsim object</i>
-----------------	--

---

**Description**

Estimated mean 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 <code>emaxsim</code>
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
emax<-15.127726
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	<i>Mean response and SE for each replicate data set in an emaxsimB object</i>
------------------	---

---

**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 <a href="#">emaxsim</a>
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
emax<-4.127726
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<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=30,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=30,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,edDF=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

<code>object</code>	Output of the extract function <code>[]</code> applied to an object created by <code>emaxsimB</code> .
<code>dose</code>	Vector (can be a single value) of doses where dose response curve is to be evaluated.
<code>dref</code>	A reference dose (0 by default) for contrasts, but other values can be specified. If specified, a single reference value must be given.
<code>clev</code>	Specified probability of the posterior interval
<code>...</code>	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
emax<-4.127726
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<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=30,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=30,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,edDF=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	<i>Mean response and SE for specified doses for a simulated emaxsimobj object</i>
--------------------	---

---

### Description

Estimated mean 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

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

### Value

A list containing:

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

### 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
emax<-15.127726
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	<i>Estimated mean and confidence intervals derived from the maximum likelihood fit of a 3- or 4- parameter Emax model.</i>
-----------------	--

---

**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, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	Output of <code>fitEmax</code> with class "fitEmax".
dosevec	Vector of doses to be evaluated.
clev	Confidence level for intervals about the estimated proportion of responders 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.
...	No additional parameters will be utilized.

**Details**

Model estimates, standard errors, and confidence bounds are computed with the function [SeEmax](#).

**Value**

A list with estimated dose group means, 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
emax<-15.127726
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	<i>Estimated mean and posterior intervals derived from a Bayesian hyperbolic or sigmoidal Emax model.</i>
------------------	---

---

## Description

The mean 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 of the dose response means. 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, ...)
```

## Arguments

object	Output of <code>fitEmax</code> with class "fitEmaxB".
dosevec	Vector of doses to be evaluated.
clev	Posterior intervals about the proportion of responders 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.
...	No additional parameters will be utilized.

## Details

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

## Value

A list with estimated mean, 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("examples14")
exdat<-examples14[[6]]

prior<-prior.control(epmu=0, epsd=10, emaxmu=0, emaxsd=10, p50=0.25,
  sigmalow=0.01, sigmaup=3)
mcmc<-mcmc.control(chains=3)

fitout<-fitEmaxB(exdat$y, exdat$dose, prior, modType=4, prot=exdat$prot,
  count=exdat$nsiz, msSat=(exdat$sd)^2, 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 performance 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 <a href="#">emaxsim</a>
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

Print output without any return value.

**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
emax<-15.127726
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)
```

**Description**

Prints key summary variables of Emax estimation performance 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**

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

**Value**

Print output without any return value.

**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
emax<-4.127726
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<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=30,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=30,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,edDF=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

## Usage

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

## Arguments

x	Object output by the extractor function [] for <a href="#">emaxsimB</a>
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 only.

### 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  
emax<-15.127726
```

```

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 <code>fitEmax</code>
...	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 <code>fitEmaxB</code>
...	No options implemented.

---

<code>prior.control</code>	<i>Set the parameters of the prior distribution for the Emax model implemented in <code>fitEmaxB</code>.</i>
----------------------------	--

---

**Description**

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

**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, binary = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

<code>epmu</code>	Mean for $E_0$ in a normal prior distribution. Logistic scale for binary data.
<code>epsd</code>	SD for $E_0$ in a normal prior distribution. Logistic scale for binary data.
<code>emaxmu</code>	Mean for Emax in a normal prior distribution. Logistic scale for binary data.
<code>emaxsd</code>	SD for Emax in a normal prior distribution. Logistic scale for binary data.
<code>p50</code>	Projected ED50. See reference for its use in creating the prior distribution for the ED50.
<code>sigmalow</code>	Lower bound for a uniform prior distribution for the residual SD (continuous data).
<code>sigmaup</code>	Upper bound for a uniform prior distribution for the residual SD (continuous data).
<code>led50mu</code>	Mean of log-t prior distribution for the ED50 before final scaling. See reference for its interpretation in the prior distribution for the ED50.
<code>led50sca</code>	Scale (analogous to SD) of the log-t prior distribution for the ED50.
<code>edDF</code>	The degrees of freedom of the log-t prior distribution for the ED50.
<code>lama</code>	Parameter in the re-scaled beta distribution for Hill slope parameter in the sigmoidal Emax model. See reference for its use and empirical basis.
<code>lamb</code>	Parameter in the re-scaled beta distribution for Hill slope parameter in the sigmoidal Emax model.
<code>lamsca</code>	The beta prior distribution for the Hill parameter is re-scaled to have support on $(0, lamsca)$ .
<code>binary</code>	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-specified 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.

**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 an 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 elements 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)
```

---

SeEmax	<i>Asymptotic SE for dose response estimates from a 3- or 4- parameter Emax model</i>
--------	---

---

**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)
```

**Arguments**

fit	Output of <a href="#">nls</a> 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.
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.

**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

**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)
emax<-15.127726
lambda=1.8
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	<i>Select a pre-compiled rstan Emax model</i>
----------	---

---

## Description

Emax models for use in `fitEmaxB` and `emaxsimB` which have been pre-compiled are loaded for use outside of the the fitting 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(modType = 3, binary = FALSE, pboAdj = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

<code>modType</code>	3- or 4- hyperbolic or sigmoidal Emax model.
<code>binary</code>	An Emax model on the logistic scale for binary outcomes.
<code>pboAdj</code>	Model omitting the intercept when only placebo-corrected data are available. Only valid with continuous outcomes.

## Value

An Emax 'stanmodel'.

## Author(s)

Neal Thomas

## See Also

[fitEmaxB](#), [emaxsimB](#)

## Examples

```
## Not run:  
estan<-selEstan(modType=4)  
  
## 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

<code>object</code>	Output of Emax fitting and simulation functions
<code>...</code>	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

[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  
emax<-15.127726  
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)
```

---

startE<sub>max</sub>


---

*Compute starting parameter values for the 3- or 4- E<sub>max</sub> model.*


---

### Description

Compute starting parameter values for iterative procedures for estimating parameters of the 3- or 4-parameter E<sub>max</sub> 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 E <sub>max</sub> modeling.
binary	The default is continuous (binary=FALSE). When (binary=TRUE), y must be 0/1 and starting values are returned for an E <sub>max</sub> model on the logit scale.
dose	Dose variable corresponding to each outcome value.
baseline	Optional baseline covariate 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 (un-grouped data).
modType	modType=3 (default) for the 3-parameter E <sub>max</sub> model. modType=4 for the 4-parameter E <sub>max</sub> 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 minimum of four dose levels is required for 4-parameter starting values.

**Author(s)**

Neal Thomas

**See Also**

[nls](#), [emaxalt](#)

**Examples**

```
data("examples14")
exdat<-examples14[[6]]
startEmax(exdat$y,exdat$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 <code>emaxsim</code>
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
emax<-15.127726
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	<i>Summary of output of emaxsimB</i>
------------------	--------------------------------------

---

## 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('0.95', '0.9', '0.8'),  
seSim = FALSE, ...)
```

## Arguments

object	Output of <a href="#">emaxsimB</a>
testalpha	Alpha level for a one-sided MCP-MOD trend test.
clev	Posterior probabilities 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
emax<-4.127726
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<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=30,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=30,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,edDF=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
emax<-4.127726
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<-prior.control(epmu=0,epsd=30,emaxmu=0,emaxsd=30,p50=50,sigmalow=0.1,
sigmaup=30,edDF=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  
emax<-15.127726  
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	<i>Print a summary of the fitted Emax model</i>
-----------------	---

---

**Description**

Print a summary of the fitted Emax model

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

object	Object output by <a href="#">fitEmax</a>
...	No options implemented.

---

summary.fitEmaxB	<i>Print a summary of the fitted Bayesian Emax model</i>
------------------	--

---

**Description**

Print a summary of the fitted Bayesian Emax model

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

object	Object output by <a href="#">fitEmaxB</a>
...	No options implemented.

---

targetBeta	<i>Find a scaled Beta distribution matching specified probabilities</i>
------------	---

---

### Description

Find the (a,b) parameters of a scaled Beta distribution with specified cumulative 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 cumulative probability
pminV	The targetted cumulative probability less than minval
pmaxV	The targetted cumulative probability less than maxval
maxval	The maximum value with a targetted cumulative 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	<i>Compute the dose with confidence interval exceeding a target change from placebo for each simulated example in an emaxsim object.</i>
----------	--

---

### 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,  
cilev=0.80,  
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.
cilev	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
emax<-15.127726
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,cilev=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 <code>nls</code> with parameters in the order (ed50,emax,e0) or (ed50,lambda,emax,e0). <code>modType</code> is ignored if fit is from <code>emaxalt</code> or <code>emaxsimobj</code> .
binary	When TRUE, the fit is assumed to be for binary data on the logistic scale. <code>target</code> is input as a risk difference, and transformed internally. When the fit is of class <code>emaxalt</code> or <code>emaxsimobj</code> , the <code>binary</code> status is taken from the object and <code>binary</code> 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
emax<-15.127726
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
emax<-15.127726
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)
```

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
emax<-15.127726
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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