

Package ‘sptm’

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LazyLoad yes

LazyData yes

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Title SemiParametric Transformation Model Methods

Depends R (>= 3.1.3), survival, survey, kyotil

Suggests RUnit, mvtnorm, Matrix, MASS

Imports methods

Description Implements semiparametric transformation model two-phase estimation using calibration weights. The method in Fong and Gilbert (2015) Calibration weighted estimation of semiparametric transformation models for two-phase sampling. *Statistics in Medicine* <DOI:10.1002/sim.6439>.

License GPL (>= 2)

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Youyi Fong [cre],
Krisztian Sebestyen [aut],
Martin Maechler [ctb]

Maintainer Youyi Fong <youyifong@gmail.com>

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enhanced.ipw.coxph *Enhanced Inverse Probability Weighted coxph*

Description

enhanced.ipw.coxph is a wrapper function for calling svycoxph of survey package.

Usage

```
enhanced.ipw.coxph (formula, dat, strata.formula, subset, imputation.formulae,
  verbose=FALSE)
```

Arguments

formula	a formula that gives the model we are interested to fit
dat	a data frame
strata.formula	a formula that gives how two phase sampling is done
subset	a vector of logicals that give which observations are included in phase 2
imputation.formulae	a list of formulae or a single formula that give models to impute missing data
verbose	Boolean

Value

An object of class svycoxph.

Author(s)

Youyi Fong <yfong@fhcrc.org>

rstm *Simulate failure time from a semiparametric transformation model*

Description

Simulate failure time from a semiparametric transformation model

Usage

```
rstm(n, family = c("PH", "P0", "P2"), linear.predictors, baseline.hazard = 1)
```

Arguments

n integer. Sample size
 family string.
 linear.predictors vector. It can also be a matrix of 1 column, the dimension will be dropped
 baseline.hazard numeric.

Details

Called by sim.fong

Examples

```
n=100
beta= c(log(.5), log(.7), log(1.2))
t0=2.9999
init = c(log(0.0373*t0),beta)
ft=rstm (n, family="PH", runif(n,1,2), baseline.hazard=0.032)
```

 sim.fong

Data Simulation as in Fong and Gilbert (2014)

Description

Simulate data as in Fong and Gilbert (2014).

Usage

```
sim.fong (n, family=c("PH","P0","P2"), beta,
  random.censoring=c("0%","20%","60%"), prevalence=0.1, non.adherence.ratio=0,
  design=c("FULL","CC"), auxiliary=c("weak","good","excellent","none"),
  seed=NULL, var.S=1, var.W=1)
```

Arguments

n integer. Sample size
 family string. Link functions in the semiparametric transformation model
 beta numerical vector. Coefficients of the linear model
 random.censoring string. Random censoring in addition to administrative censoring
 prevalence numerical. Proportion of cases among $z=0$ when there is no random censoring and non-adherence ratio is 0

design	string. Full cohort or case-cohort (finite population sampling)
auxiliary	string.
seed	integer. Random generator seed
var.S	numeric. Variance of the phase II covariate s
var.W	numeric. Variance of the baseline covariate w
non.adherence.ratio	ratio of non-adherent

Details

The number of rows is the size of the full cohort. Adherence ratio works as a Bernoulli variable. Prevalence is used to compute baseline hazard function based on some empirical evidence.

Value

If design is FULL, returns a data frame of:

ft	failure time
C	censoring time
X	smaller of the ft and C
d	event indicator
z	baseline covariate z
s	phase II covariate s

If design is CC, returns a data frame of:

ft	failure time
C	censoring time
X	smaller of the ft and C
d	event indicator
z	baseline covariate z
s	phase II covariate s
w	baseline auxiliary covariate w

Examples

```
dat = sim.fong(n=10000, family="PH", beta=c(log(.5), log(.7), log(1.2)), design="CC",
  auxiliary="weak", seed=1, prevalence=0.1, non.adherence.ratio=0, random.censoring="0")
mean(dat$d[dat$z==0])
```

```
dat = sim.fong(n=10000, family="PH", beta=c(log(.5), log(.7), log(1.2)), design="CC",
  auxiliary="weak", seed=1, prevalence=0.1, non.adherence.ratio=0.15, random.censoring="0")
sum(dat$d & !is.na(dat$s))
sum(!dat$d & !is.na(dat$s)) / sum(dat$d & !is.na(dat$s))
```

```

dat = sim.fong(n=10000, family="PH", beta=c(log(.5), log(.7), log(1.2)), design="CC",
  auxiliary="weak", seed=1, prevalence=0.1, non.adherence.ratio=0.15, random.censoring="20")
sum(dat$d & !is.na(dat$s))
sum(!dat$d & !is.na(dat$s)) / sum(dat$d & !is.na(dat$s))

```

sim.kong

Data Simulation as in Kong et al. (2004)

Description

Simulate data as in Kong et al. (2004).

Usage

```
sim.kong(gamma, beta, design = "FULL", rho = 0.9, seed = 1, impute = FALSE, ppi)
```

Arguments

```

gamma
beta
design
rho
seed
impute
ppi

```

stm

Fit a semiparametric transformation model

Description

Fit a semiparametric transformation model

Usage

```

stm (formula, dat, strata.formula, phase2.ind=NULL, imputation.formula=NULL,
  family=c("PH", "PO", "P2"), ee=c("fine2", "fine1", "kong"), var.est.type=c("1", "2"),
  t0, init=NULL, maxit=1000,
  intermediate=FALSE, verbose=FALSE, show.time.elapsed=TRUE)

```

```

## S3 method for class 'stm'
getFixedEf(object, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	formula. Regression model of interest
<code>dat</code>	data frame.
<code>strata.formula</code>	formula.
<code>phase2.ind</code>	Boolean vector. If TRUE, phase II samples; if FALSE, phase I samples. If NULL, will try to infer from which subjects have phase II variables. Should not be 0/1
<code>imputation.formula</code>	formula. If not NULL, calibration weighting is done
<code>family</code>	string.
<code>ee</code>	string. Type of design matrix used in estimating equation
<code>var.est.type</code>	string. 1: one-stage estimator, 2: two-stage estimator
<code>t0</code>	numeric. Should be close to the end of study time
<code>init</code>	numerical vector.
<code>maxit</code>	integer. Maximum number of iterations in the optimization process
<code>intermediate</code>	Boolean.
<code>verbose</code>	Boolean.
<code>show.time.elapsed</code>	Boolean.
<code>object</code>	an object of type stm
<code>...</code>	additional arguments

Details

Fit `stm` both with and without calibration. Calls `stm.internal`.

Value

An object of type `stm`

Examples

```
n=100
beta= c(log(.5), log(.7), log(1.2))
t0=2.9999
init = c(log(0.0373*t0),beta)
dat = sim.fong(n, family="PH", beta, random.censoring="0", design="CC", auxiliary="weak", seed=1)

est = stm(formula=Surv(X,d) ~ z + s + z:s, dat, strata.formula=~d, family="PH", t0=t0, init=init,
var.est.type="1", verbose=3)
```

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