

Package ‘Rsmlx’

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Type Package

Title R Speaks 'Monolix'

Version 1.1.0

Description Provides methods for model building and model evaluation of mixed effects models using 'Monolix' <<http://monolix.lixoft.com>>. 'Monolix' is a software tool for nonlinear mixed effects modeling that must have been installed in order to use 'Rsmlx'. Among other tasks, 'Rsmlx' provides a powerful tool for automatic PK model building, performs statistical tests for model assessment, bootstrap simulation and likelihood profiling for computing confidence intervals. 'Rsmlx' also proposes several automatic covariate search methods for mixed effects models.

URL <http://rsmlx.webpopix.org>

SystemRequirements 'Monolix' (<<http://monolix.lixoft.com>>)

Depends R (>= 3.0.0)

Imports MASS, RJSONIO, ggplot2, gridExtra, graphics, grDevices, utils, stats,

Collate APITools.R displayTools.R MixEnvironment.R APIManager.R
ProjectManagement.R Scenario.R Settings2.R
PopulationParameters.R IndividualModel.R CovariateModel.R
ObservationModel.R Results.R MixCore.R bootstrap.R buildmlx.R
confintmlx.R correlationModelSelection.R
covariateModelSelection.R covariateSearch.R
errorModelSelection.R llp.R newConnectors.R setSettings.R
testmlx.R initializeRsmlx.R RsmlxTools.R readdatamlx.R
pkbuild.R pkpopini.R whichPKmodel.R

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bootmlx	<i>Bootstrapping - case resampling</i>
---------	--

Description

Generate replicates of the original data using random sampling with replacement. Population parameters are then estimated from each replicate.

Usage

```
bootmlx(project, nboot = 100, dataFolder = NULL, settings = NULL)
```

Arguments

project	Monolix project
nboot	[optional] number of bootstrap replicates (default=100)
dataFolder	[optional] folder where already generated datasets are stored, e.g dataFolder="./dummy_project/boot/" (default: data set are generated by bootmlx)
settings	[optional] a list of settings for the resampling and the results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N the number of individuals in each bootstrap data set (default value is the number of individuals in the original data set). • newResampling boolean to generate the data sets again if they already exist (default=FALSE). • covStrat a categorical covariate of the project. The original distribution of this covariate is maintained in each resampled data set if covStrat is defined (default=NULL). Notice that if the categorical covariate is varying within the subject (in case of IOV), it will not be taken into account. • plot boolean to choose if the distribution of the bootstrapped estimates is displayed (default = TRUE) • level level of the bootstrap confidence intervals of the population parameters (default = 0.90)

Value

a data frame with the bootstrap estimates

Examples

```
initializeMlxConnectors(software = "monolix")

# RsmplxDemo1.mlxtran is a Monolix project for modelling the PK of warfarin using a PK model
# with parameters ka, V, Cl.

# In this example, bootmlx will generate 100 random replicates of the original data and will
# use Monolix to estimate the population parameters from each of these 100 replicates:
r1 <- bootmlx(project="RsmplxDemo1.mlxtran")

# 5 replicates will now be generated, with 50 individuals in each replicate:
r2 <- bootmlx(project="RsmplxDemo1.mlxtran", nboot = 5, settings = list(N = 50))

# Proportions of males and females in the original dataset will be preserved
# in each replicate:
r3 <- bootmlx(project="RsmplxDemo1.mlxtran", settings = list(covStrat = "sex"))

# See http://rsmplx.webpopix.org/userguide/bootmlx/ for detailed examples of use of bootmlx
# Download the demo examples here: http://rsmplx.webpopix.org/Rsmplx/Rsmplx10\_demos.zip
```

 buildmlx

Automatic model building

Description

buildmlx uses SAMBA (Stochastic Approximation for Model Building Algorithm), an iterative procedure to accelerate and optimize the process of model building by identifying at each step how best to improve some of the model components. This method allows to find the optimal statistical model which minimizes some information criterion in very few steps.

Usage

```
buildmlx(project, final.project = NULL, model = "all", paramToUse = "all",
  covToTest = "all", covToTransform = "none", criterion = "BIC",
  direction = NULL, max.iter = 20, print = TRUE, nb.model = 1,
  linearization = FALSE, seqcc = FALSE, p.max = 1, steps = 1000,
  exp.iter = 2)
```

Arguments

project	a string: the initial Monolix project
final.project	a string: the final Monolix project (default adds "_built" to the original project)
model	components of the model to optimize c("residualError", "covariate", "correlation"), (default="all")
paramToUse	list of parameters possibly function of covariates (default="all")
covToTest	components of the covariate model that can be modified (default="all")
covToTransform	list of (continuous) covariates to be log-transformed (default="none")
criterion	penalization criterion to optimize c("BIC", "AIC", gamma)
direction	method for covariate search c("full", "both", "backward", "forward"), (default="full" or "both")
max.iter	maximum number of iterations (default=20)
print	TRUE/FALSE display the results (default=TRUE)
nb.model	number of models to display at each iteration (default=1)
linearization	TRUE/FALSE whether the computation of the likelihood is based on a linearization of the model (default=FALSE)
seqcc	TRUE/FALSE whether the covariate model is built before the correlation model (default=FALSE)
p.max	maximum p-value (for the correlation test) for keeping a covariate in a model (default=1)
steps	maximum number of iteration for stepAIC (default=1000)
exp.iter	number of iterations during the exploratory phase (default=1)

Details

Penalization criterion can be either a custom penalization of the form $\gamma \cdot (\text{number of parameters})$, AIC ($\gamma=2$) or BIC ($\gamma=\log(N)$).

Several strategies can be used for building the covariate model at each iteration of the algorithm: `direction="full"` means that all the possible models are compared (default when the number of covariates is less than 10). Otherwise, `direction` is the mode of stepwise search of `stepAIC` {MASS}, can be one of "both", "backward", or "forward", with a default of "both" when there are at least 10 covariates.

See <http://rsmlx.webpopix.org> for more details.

Value

a new Monolix project with a new statistical model.

Examples

```
initializeMlxConnectors(software = "monolix")
# RsmlxDemo1.mlxtran is a Monolix project for modelling the pharmacokinetics (PK) of warfarin
# using a PK model with parameters ka, V, Cl.

# By default, buildmlx will compute the best statistical model in term of BIC, i.e ,
# the best covariate model, the best correlation model for the three random effects and the best
# residual error model in terms of BIC.
# In this example, three covariates (wt, age, sex) are available with the data and will be used
# for building the covariate model for the three PK parameters:
r1 <- buildmlx(project="RsmlxDemo1.mlxtran")

# Here, the covariate model will be built for V and Cl only and log-transformation of all
# continuous covariates will also be considered:
r2 <- buildmlx(project="RsmlxDemo1.mlxtran", paramToUse=c("V", "Cl"), covToTransform="all")

# Only the covariate model will be built, using AIC instead of BIC:
r3 <- buildmlx(project="RsmlxDemo1.mlxtran", model="covariate", criterion="AIC")

# See http://rsmlx.webpopix.org/userguide/buildmlx/ for detailed examples of use of buildmlx
# Download the demo examples here: http://rsmlx.webpopix.org/Rsmlx/Rsmlx10\_demos.zip
```

confintmlx

Confidence intervals for population parameters

Description

Compute confidence intervals for the population parameters estimated by Monolix.

Usage

```
confintmlx(project, parameters = "all", method = "fim", level = 0.9,
  linearization = TRUE, nboot = 100, settings = NULL)
```

Arguments

project	a Monolix project
parameters	list of parameters for which confidence intervals are computed (default="all")
method	method c("fim", "proflike", "bootstrap")
level	confidence level, a real number between 0 and 1 (default=0.90)
linearization	TRUE/FALSE whether the calculation of the standard errors or the profile likelihood is based on a linearization of the model (default=TRUE)
nboot	number of bootstrap replicates (default=100, used when method="bootstrap")
settings	a list of settings for the profile likelihood method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • max.iter maximum number of iterations to find the solution (default=10) • tol.LL absolute tolerance for -2LL (default=0.001) • tol.param relative tolerance for the parameter (default=0.01) • print TRUE/FALSE display the results (default=TRUE)

Details

The method used for computing the confidence intervals can be either based on the standard errors derived from an estimation of the Fisher Information Matrix ("fim"), on the profile likelihood ("proflike") or on nonparametric bootstrap estimate ("bootstrap"). method="fim" is used by default.

When method="fim", the FIM can be either estimated using a linearization of the model or a stochastic approximation. When method="proflike", the observed likelihood can be either estimated using a linearization of the model or an importance sampling Monte Carlo procedure. When method="bootstrap", the bootstrap estimates are obtained using the bootmlx function

Value

a list with the computed confidence intervals, the method used and the level.

Examples

```
initializeMlxConnectors(software = "monolix")

# RsmLxDemo2.mlxtan is a Monolix project for modelling the PK of warfarin using a PK model
# with parameters ka, V, Cl.

# confintmlx will compute a 90% confidence interval for all the population parameters
# using the population estimates obtained by Monolix and the Fisher Information Matrix
# estimated by linearization
r1 <- confintmlx(project="RsmLxDemo2.mlxtan")

# 95% confidence intervals are now computed, using the FIM estimated by Monolix using a
# stochastic approximation algorithm:
r2 <- confintmlx(project="RsmLxDemo2.mlxtan", linearization=FALSE, level=0.95)

# Confidence intervals are computed for ka_pop and omega_ka only,
# using the profile likelihood method:
r <- confintmlx(project = "RsmLxDemo2.mlxtan",
```

```

method      = "proflike",
parameters = c("ka_pop", "omega_ka")

# Confidence intervals are computed using 200 bootstrap samples:
r3 <- confintmlx(project="RsmplxDemo2.mlxtran", method="bootstrap", nboot=200)

# See http://rsmplx.webpopix.org/userguide/confintmlx/ for detailed examples of use of confintmlx
# Download the demo examples here: http://rsmplx.webpopix.org/Rsmplx/Rsmplx10\_demos.zip

```

covariateSearch *Covariate model building*

Description

Automatic search of the best covariate model. Two methods for covariate model building are proposed

- **SCM**: stepwise covariate modeling method In the forward selection, at each step, each of the remaining (i.e not yet included) parameter-covariate relationships are added to the model in an univariate model (one model per relationship), and run. Among all models, the model that improves some criteria (LRT, BIC or AIC) most is selected and taken forward to the next step. During backward elimination, parameter-covariate relationships are removed in an univariate manner.
- **COSSAC**: COnditional Sampling for Stepwise Approach based on Correlation tests method COSSAC makes use of the information contained in the base model run to choose which covariate to try first (instead of trying all covariates "blindly" as in SCM). Indeed, the correlation between the individual parameters (or random effects) and the covariates hints at possibly relevant parameter-covariate relationships. If the EBEs (empirical Bayes estimates) are used, shrinkage may bias the result. COSSAC instead uses samples from the a posteriori conditional distribution (available as "conditional distribution" task in MonolixSuite2018) to calculate the correlation between the random effects and covariates. A p-value can be derived using the Pearson's correlation test for continuous covariate and ANOVA for categorical covariate. The p-values are used to sort all the random effect-covariate relationships. Relationships with the lowest p-value are added first, run and confirmed using a likelihood ratio test, AIC or BIC criteria.

Usage

```

covariateSearch(project, final.project = NULL, method = NULL,
  covToTest = NULL, covToTransform = NULL, paramToUse = NULL,
  testRelations = NULL, settings = NULL)

```

Arguments

```

project      a Monolix project
final.project [optional] string corresponding to the final Monolix project (default: 'runFinal.mlxtran' in covariate search output folder)

```

method	[optional] string correspondig to the method. It can be 'COSSAC' or 'SCM'. By default, COSSAC' is used.
covToTest	[optional] vector of covariates to test. Cannot be used if testRelations is defined. By default, all covariates are tested.
covToTransform	[optional] vector of covariates to transform. The transformation consists in a log transform of the covariate with centering by the mean value (ex: WT is transformed into $\log(WT/\text{mean})$ with mean the mean WT value over the individuals of the data set). Both the transformed and untransformed covariate are tested by the algorithm. By default, no covariate is transformed. Note: adding a non-transformed covariate on a lognormally distributed parameter results in an exponential relationship: $\log(V) = \log(V_{\text{pop}}) + \beta * WT + \eta \Leftrightarrow V = V_{\text{pop}} * \exp(\beta * WT) * \exp(\eta)$ adding a log-transformed covariate on a lognormally distributed parameter results in a power law relationship: $\log(V) = \log(V_{\text{pop}}) + \beta * \log(WT/70) + \eta \Leftrightarrow V = V_{\text{pop}} * (WT/70)^\beta * \exp(\eta)$
paramToUse	[optional] vector of parameters which may be function of covariates. Cannot be used if testRelations is defined. By default, all parameters are tested.
testRelations	[optional] list of parameter-covariate relationships to test, ex: <code>list(V=c("WT", "SEX"), Cl=c("CRCL"))</code> . Cannot be used if covToTest or paramToUse is defined. By default, all parameter-covariate relationships are tested.
settings	[optional] list of settings for the covariate search: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>pInclusion</code> [positive double] threshold on the LRT p-value to accept the model with the added parameter-covariate relationship during forward selection (default = .1). Only used if <code>criteria="LRT"</code>. • <code>pElimination</code> [positive double] threshold on the LRT p-value to accept the model without the removed parameter-covariate relationship during the backward elimination (default = .05). Only used if <code>criteria="LRT"</code>. • <code>criteriaThreshold</code> [positive double] the threshold on the AIC or BIC difference to accept the model with added/removed parameter-covariate relationship (default = 0). Only used if <code>criteria="BIC"</code> or <code>"AIC"</code>. • <code>linearization</code> [boolean] whether the computation of the likelihood is based on a linearization of the model (default = FALSE). • <code>criteria</code> [string] criteria to optimize. It can be the "BIC", "AIC", or "LRT" (default="LRT"). • <code>direction</code> [string] method for covariate search. It can be "backward", "forward", or "both" (default = "both"). • <code>updateInit</code> [boolean] whether to update or not the initial parameters using the estimates of the parent model (default = FALSE) • <code>saveRun</code> [boolean] whether to save or not each run (default = TRUE)

Examples

```
initializeMlxConnectors(software = "monolix")

# RsmIxDemo1.mlxtran is a Monolix project for modelling the pharmacokinetics (PK) of warfarin
# using a PK model with parameters ka, V, Cl.
```



```
# In this example, three covariates (wt, age, sex) are available with the data
# covariatesearch will compute the best covariate model, in term of BIC,
# for the three PK parameters using the three covariates.
r1 <- covariateSearch(project="RsmlxDemo1.mlxtran")

# Instead of using the COSSAC method, we can use the SCM method:
r2 <- covariateSearch(project="RsmlxDemo1.mlxtran", method = 'SCM')

# Here, the covariate model is built using age and wt only, for V and Cl only:
r3 <- covariateSearch(project = "RsmlxDemo1.mlxtran",
                      paramToUse = c("V", "Cl"),
                      covToTest = c("age", "wt"))

# See http://rsmplx.webpopix.org/userguide/covariatesearch/ for detailed examples of covariatesearch
# Download the demo examples here: http://rsmplx.webpopix.org/Rsmlx/Rsmlx10\_demos.zip
```

GetEstimatedCovarianceMatrix

Get estimated covariance and correlation matrices

Description

Get estimated covariance and correlation matrices

Usage

```
GetEstimatedCovarianceMatrix()
```

Value

a list of two matrices.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Assume that the Monolix project "warfarinPKPD.mlxtran" has been loaded
r = GetEstimatedCovarianceMatrix() # r is a list with elements "cor.matrix" and "cov.matrix"

# See http://rsmplx.webpopix.org/userguide/newconnectors/ for more detailed examples
# Download the demo examples here: http://rsmplx.webpopix.org/Rsmlx/Rsmlx10\_demos.zip

## End(Not run)
```

getEstimatedIndividualParameters2

Get estimated individual and population parameters

Description

Get the individual individual parameters, the population parameters with the population covariates and the population parameters with the individual covariates.

Usage

```
getEstimatedIndividualParameters2()
```

Value

a list of data frames.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Assume that the Monolix project "warfarinPKPD.mlxtran" has been loaded
r = getEstimatedIndividualParameters2()

# r is a list with elements "saem", "conditionalMean", "conditionalSD", "conditionalMode",
# "popPopCov" and "popIndCov"

# See http://rsmlx.webpopix.org/userguide/newconnectors/ for more detailed examples
# Download the demo examples here: http://rsmlx.webpopix.org/Rsmlx/Rsmlx10\_demos.zip

## End(Not run)
```

getEstimatedPredictions

Get estimated predictions

Description

Get the individual predictions obtained with the estimated individual parameters :

Usage

```
getEstimatedPredictions()
```

Value

a list of data frames (one data frame per output).

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Assume that the Monolix project "warfarinPKPD.mlxtran" has been loaded  
r = getEstimatedPredictions() # r is a list with elements "y1" and "y2"  
  
# See http://rsmlx.webpopix.org/userguide/newconnectors/ for more detailed examples  
# Download the demo examples here: http://rsmlx.webpopix.org/Rsmlx/Rsmlx10\_demos.zip  
  
## End(Not run)
```

getEstimatedResiduals *Get estimated residuals*

Description

Get the residuals computed from the individual predictions obtained with the estimated individual parameters:

Usage

```
getEstimatedResiduals()
```

Value

a list of data frames (one data frame per output).

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Assume that the Monolix project "warfarinPKPD.mlxtran" has been loaded  
r = getEstimatedResiduals() # r is a list with elements "y1" and "y2"  
  
# See http://rsmlx.webpopix.org/userguide/newconnectors/ for more detailed examples  
# Download the demo examples here: http://rsmlx.webpopix.org/Rsmlx/Rsmlx10\_demos.zip  
  
## End(Not run)
```

getSimulatedPredictions
Get simulated predictions

Description

Get the individual predictions obtained with the simulated individual parameters :

Usage

```
getSimulatedPredictions()
```

Value

a list of data frames (one data frame per output).

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Assume that the Monolix project "warfarinPKPD.mlxtran" has been loaded  
r = getSimulatedPredictions() # r is a list with elements "Cc" and "E"  
  
# See http://rsm1x.webpopix.org/userguide/newconnectors/ for more detailed examples  
# Download the demo examples here: http://rsm1x.webpopix.org/Rsm1x/Rsm1x10\_demos.zip  
  
## End(Not run)
```

```
getSimulatedResiduals Get simulated residuals
```

Description

Get the residuals computed from the individual predictions obtained with the simulated individual parameters:

Usage

```
getSimulatedResiduals()
```

Value

a list of data frames (one data frame per output).

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Assume that the Monolix project "warfarinPKPD.mlxtran" has been loaded  
r = getSimulatedResiduals() # r is a list with elements "y1" and "y2"  
  
# See http://rsm1x.webpopix.org/userguide/newconnectors/ for more detailed examples  
# Download the demo examples here: http://rsm1x.webpopix.org/Rsm1x/Rsm1x10\_demos.zip  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`initializeMlxConnectors`*Initialize MlxConnectors API*

Description

Initialize MlxConnectors API for a given software

Usage

```
initializeMlxConnectors(software, mlxDirectory = "")
```

Arguments

`software` (character) Name of the software to be loaded : "monolix"

`mlxDirectory` (character) [optional] Path to installation directory of the Lixoft suite. If no path is given, the one written in the lixoft.ini file is used.

Value

A boolean equaling TRUE if the initialization has been successful and FALSE if not.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
initializeMlxConnectors(software = "monolix", mlxDirectory = "/path/to/mlxRuntime/")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`pkbuild`*Automatic PK model building*

Description

Fit several structural PK models and select the best one based on a Bayesian Information Criterion. Models to compare can be defined by rate constants and/or clearances and can include or not nonlinear elimination models. See <http://rsmlx.webpopix.org/pkbuild/> for more details.

Usage

```
pkbuild(data = NULL, project = NULL, param = "clearance",  
        new.dir = NULL, MM = FALSE, level = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	a list with fields <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dataFile: path of a formatted data file • headerTypes: a vector of strings • administration ("iv", "bolus", "infusion", "oral", "ev"): route of administration
project	a Monolix project
param	("clearance", "rate", "both"): parameterization
new.dir	name of the directory where the created files are stored (default is the current working directory)
MM	(FALSE, TRUE): tested models include or not Michaelis Menten elimination models
level	an integer between 1 and 9 (used by setSettings)

Value

A list of results

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Build a PK model for the warfarin PK data.
# By default, only models using clearance (and inter compartmental clearances) are used
warf.pk1 <- pkbuild(data=warfarin)

# Models using elimination and transfer rate constants are used,
# as well as nonlinear elimination models
warf.pk2 <- pkbuild(data=warfarin, new.dir="warfarin", param="rate", MM=TRUE)

# Both models using clearances and rates are used.
# Level is set to 7 in order to get accurate results.
warf.pk3 <- pkbuild(data=warfarin, new.dir="warfarin", param="both", level=7)

## End(Not run)
```

pkpopini

Compute initial population PK parameters

Description

Use the pooled PK data to derive population PK parameters for a "standard" PK model (i.e. a model of the Monolix PK library). The structural model is automatically defined using the names of the PK parameters. Allowed names are: 'Tlag', 'Mtt', 'Ktr', 'ka', 'Tk0', 'V', 'V1', 'V2', 'V3', 'Q', 'Q2', 'Q3', 'Cl', 'k', 'k12', 'k21', 'k13', 'k31', 'Vm', 'Km'.

Usage

```
pkpopini(data = NULL, project = NULL, parameter = NULL,  
          new.project = NULL, new.dir = NULL, par.ini = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	a list with fields <ul style="list-style-type: none">• dataFile: path to a formatted data file• headerTypes: a vector of strings
project	a Monolix project
parameter	a vector of strings (names of the PK parameters)
new.project	name of the new Monolix project (a default name is created if not provided)
new.dir	name of the directory where the created files are stored (default is the current working directory)
par.ini	a vector of PK parameter values

Details

A Monolix project is then automatically created using these values as initial population parameters.

See <http://rsmlx.webpopix.org/pkpopini/> for more details.

Value

A list of results

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Create in the working directory a Monolix project for a 1 cpt model with  
# lag time, 0 order absorption and linear elimination  
warf.ini1 <- pkpopini(data=warfarin, param=c("Tlag", "Tk0", "V", "Cl"))  
  
# Create in directory 'warfarin' a Monolix project called 'warfPK2.mlxtran'  
# for a 2 cpt model with 1st order absorption and nonlinear elimination  
warf.ini3 <- pkpopini(data=warfarin, param=c("ka", "V", "k12", "k21", "Vm", "Km"),  
                    new.dir="warfarin", new.project="warfPK2.mlxtran")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

readDatamlx	<i>Read formatted data file</i>
-------------	---------------------------------

Description

Read data in a Monolix/NONMEM format. Either the path to the data file or a Monolix project that uses this data file can be provided as input.

Usage

```
readDatamlx(data = NULL, project = NULL, addl.ss = 10)
```

Arguments

data	a list with fields <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dataFile: path of a formatted data file • headerTypes: a vector of strings
project	a Monolix project
addl.ss	number of additional doses to use for steady-state (default=10)

Details

See <http://rsmix.webpopix.org/readdatamlx/> for more details.

Value

A list of data frames

Examples

```
## Not run:
# using a data file:
warfarinPK <- list(dataFile = "data/warfarinPK.csv",
                  headerTypes = c("id", "time", "observation", "amount",
                                  "contcov", "contcov", "catcov"),
                  administration = "oral")
d <- readDatamlx(data=warfarinPK)
names(d)
head(d$treatment)
head(d$covariate)
head(d$y)

# using a Monolix project:
d <- readDatamlx(project='projects/warfarinPK.mlxtran')

## End(Not run)
```

resMonolix	<i>Monolix results</i>
------------	------------------------

Description

Monolix results used by the Rsmplx examples

Usage

resMonolix

Format

A R list

Source

Monolix demos

References

Rsmplx website: <http://rsmplx.webpopix.org>

RsmplxDemo1.project	<i>Monolix project for warfarin PK - 1</i>
---------------------	--

Description

RsmplxDemo2.mlxtran is a Monolix project for modelling the pharmacokinetics (PK) of warfarin using a PK model with parameters ka , V , Cl . There is no covariate in the model.

Usage

RsmplxDemo1.project

Format

A text file

Source

Monolix project

References

Rsmplx doumentation

Rsm1xDemo2.project *Monolix project for warfarin PK - 2*

Description

Rsm1xDemo2.mlxtan is a Monolix project for modelling the pharmacokinetics (PK) of warfarin using a PK model with parameters ka, V, Cl. Here, V and Cl are function of weight.

Usage

Rsm1xDemo2.project

Format

A text file

Source

Monolix project

References

Rsm1x doumentation

setSettings *Easy tuning of the settings of a Monolix project*

Description

Use a single accuracy level, between 1 and 9, to automatically tune all the settings of a Monolix project. When the accuray level is equal to 1, the algorithms are very fast but the results may be not precise. When the accuray level is equal to 9, the algorithms are slow but the results are accurate. Default Monolix settings are obtained with level=5.

Usage

```
setSettings(project = NULL, new.project = NULL, level = 5)
```

Arguments

project	a string: a Monolix project (the loaded project if NULL)
new.project	a string: the new created Monolix project (default is the original project)
level	an integer between 1 and 9 (default=5)

Examples

```
# RsmplxDemo1.mlxtran is a Monolix project for modelling the PK of warfarin.
# All settings of the project are set so that algorithms used by Monolix converge as
# quickly as possible possible:
setSettings(project="RsmplxDemo1.mlxtran", level=1)

# A new project will be created with settings set in order to obtain the most
# precise results possible:
new.project= file.path(tempdir(), "RsmplxDemoNew.mlxtran")
setSettings(project="RsmplxDemo1.mlxtran", new.project=new.project, level=9)

# See http://rsmplx.webpopix.org/userguide/setSettings/ for detailed examples of use of setSettings
# Download the demo examples here: http://rsmplx.webpopix.org/Rsmplx/Rsmplx10\_demos.zip
```

testmlx

Statistical tests for model assessment

Description

Perform several statistical tests using the results of a Monolix run to assess the statistical components of the model in use.

Usage

```
testmlx(project, tests = c("covariate", "randomEffect", "correlation",
  "residual"), plot = FALSE)
```

Arguments

project	a Monolix project
tests	a vector of strings: the list of tests to perform among c("covariate", "randomEffect", "correlation", "residual")
plot	FALSE/TRUE display some diagnostic plots associated to the tests (default=FALSE)

Details

The tests used are: 1) F-tests (or, equivalently, correlation tests) to evaluate the effect of each covariate on each parameter ("covariate"), 2) Shapiro-Wilk and symmetry tests to assess the distribution of the random effects ("randomEffect"), 3) correlation tests to assess the correlation structure of the random effects ("correlation"), 4) Shapiro-Wilk and symmetry tests to assess the distribution of the residual errors ("residual").

By default, the four tests are performed

Value

a list of data frames and ggplot objects if plot=TRUE

Examples

```
initializeMlxConnectors(software = "monolix")

# RsmplxDemo2.mlxtran is a Monolix project for modelling the PK of warfarin using a PK model
# with parameters ka, V, Cl.

#testmlx will perform statistical tests for the different component of the statistical model:
r1 <- testmlx(project="RsmplxDemo2.mlxtran")

#testmlx will perform statistical tests for the covariate model and the correlation model only.
r2 <- testmlx(project="RsmplxDemo2.mlxtran", tests=c("covariate","correlation"))

# See http://rsmplx.webpopix.org/userguide/testmlx/ for detailed examples of use of testmlx
# Download the demo examples here: http://rsmplx.webpopix.org/Rsmplx/Rsmplx10\_demos.zip
```

warfarin.data

warfarin PKPD data

Description

The warfarin PK and PD data for 32 patients

Usage

warfarin.data

Format

A csv file

Source

Monolix demos

References

O'Reilly (1968). Studies on coumarin anticoagulant drugs. Initiation of warfarin therapy without a loading dose. *Circulation* 1968, 38:169-177.

whichPKmodel	<i>Find a Monolix PK model</i>
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Description

Return the path of the Monolix PK model defined by a list of parameter names See <http://rsmlx.webpopix.org/whichPKmodel/> for more details.

Usage

```
whichPKmodel(parameter, mlxPath = NULL, pkPath = NULL)
```

Arguments

parameter	a vector of PK parameter names
mlxPath	path to Monolix install
pkPath	path to the Monolix PK library

Examples

```
## Not run:  
whichPKmodel(parameter=c("Tlag", "Tk0", "V", "Cl"))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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