

# Package ‘SensIAT’

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**Title** Sensitivity Analysis for Irregular Assessment Times

**Version** 0.1.1

**Description** Sensitivity analysis for trials with irregular and informative assessment times, based on a new influence function-based, augmented inverse intensity-weighted estimator.

**Language** en-US

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.2

**Imports** assertthat, dplyr, glue, KernSmooth, MASS, methods, orthogonalSplineBasis, pracma, purrr, Rcpp (>= 1.0.12), rlang, splines, stats, survival, tibble, tidyr, utils

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**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**Depends** R (>= 4.4.0)

**LazyData** true

**LinkingTo** Rcpp

**SystemRequirements** C++17

**URL** <https://github.com/UofUEpiBio/SensIAT>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/UofUEpiBio/SensIAT/issues>

**NeedsCompilation** yes

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fit\_SensIAT\_fulldata\_model  
*Produce fitted model for group (treatment or control)*

---

### Description

Produces a fitted model that may be used to produce estimates of mean and variance for the given group.

### Usage

```
fit_SensIAT_fulldata_model(data, trt, ...)

fit_SensIAT_within_group_model(
  group.data,
  outcome_modeler,
  knots,
  id.var,
  outcome.var,
  time.var,
  alpha = 0,
  intensity.covariates = ~.,
  outcome.covariates = ~. - 1,
  End = max({
    {
      time.var
    }
  }, na.rm = TRUE) + 1,
  integration.tolerance = .Machine$double.eps^(1/3),
  intensity.bandwidth = NULL,
  ...,
  influence.args = list()
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>data</code>	the full data set.
<code>trt</code>	an expression that determine what is treated as the treatment. Everything not treatment is considered control.
<code>...</code>	add parameters as needed or use this to pass forward into the <code>outcome_modeler</code> .
<code>group.data</code>	The data for the group that is being analyzed. Preferably passed in as a single tibble that internally is subsetted/filtered as needed.
<code>outcome_modeler</code>	A separate function that may be swapped out to switch between negative-binomial, single index model, or another we will dream up in the future.
<code>knots</code>	knot locations for defining the spline basis.
<code>id.var</code>	The variable that identifies the patient.
<code>outcome.var</code>	The variable that contains the outcome.
<code>time.var</code>	The variable that contains the time.
<code>alpha</code>	The sensitivity parameter.
<code>intensity.covariates</code>	A formula representing modifications to the intensity model.
<code>outcome.covariates</code>	A formula representing modifications to the outcome model. The default removes the intercept term.
<code>End</code>	The end time for this data analysis, we need to set the default value as the max value of the time
<code>integration.tolerance</code>	The tolerance for the integration.
<code>intensity.bandwidth</code>	The bandwidth for the intensity model kernel.
<code>influence.args</code>	A list of additional arguments to pass to the influence function.

**Details**

This function should be agnostic to whether it is being provided a treatment or control group.

**Value**

a list with class `SensIAT-fulldata-fitted-model` with two components, `control` and `treatment`, each of which is an independently fitted `SensIAT-within-group-fitted-model` fit with the `fit_within_group_model` function.

Should return everything needed to define the fit of the model. This can then be used for producing the estimates of mean, variance, and in turn treatment effect. For the full data model a list with two models one each for the treatment and control groups.

**Functions**

- `fit_SensIAT_fulldata_model()`: Fit the sensitivity analysis for both treatment and control groups.

**Examples**

```

model <-
  fit_SensIAT_within_group_model(
    group.data = SensIAT_example_data,
    outcome_modeler = SensIAT_sim_outcome_modeler,
    alpha = c(-0.6, -0.3, 0, 0.3, 0.6),
    id.var = Subject_ID,
    outcome.var = Outcome,
    time.var = Time,
    End = 830,
    knots = c(60,60,60,60,260,460,460,460,460),
  )

```

---

pcoriaccel\_estimate\_pmf

*Directly estimate the probability mass function of Y.*

---

**Description**

Directly estimate the probability mass function of Y.

**Usage**

```
pcoriaccel_estimate_pmf(Xb, Y, xi, y_seq, h, kernel = "K2_Biweight")
```

**Arguments**

Xb	Numeric vector of individual linear predictors from the data
Y	Numeric vector of individual responses from the data
xi	value of the individuals linear predictor at the point of estimation
y_seq	Numeric vector of unique values of Y.
h	bandwidth of the kernel
kernel	character string specifying the kernel to use, either "dnorm", "K2_Biweight", or "K4_Biweight"

---

pcoriaccel\_evaluate\_basis

*Compiled version of evaluate\_basis() function*

---

### Description

Compiled version of evaluate\_basis() function

### Usage

```
pcoriaccel_evaluate_basis(spline_basis, x)
```

### Arguments

spline_basis	The spline basis, S4 class <code>orthogonalsplinebasis::SplineBasis</code>
x	The point to evaluate

### Value

Vector of the basis functions evaluated at x.

---

pcori\_conditional\_means

*Compute Conditional Means*

---

### Description

Compute Conditional Means

### Usage

```
pcori_conditional_means(model, alpha = 0, new.data = model.frame(model), ...)
```

### Arguments

model	An object of class <code>SensIAT::outcome-model</code>
alpha	Sensitivity parameter
new.data	Data to compute conditional means for, defaults to the model frame for the fitted model.
...	passed onto methods.

**Details**

Compute the conditional expectations needed for predictions in the models. Three additional values/expectations are computed:

- $E \left[ Y(t) \exp \left\{ -\alpha Y(t) \right\} \mid A(t)=1, \bar{0}(t) \right]$ , returned as `E_y_past`, and
- $E \left[ \exp \left\{ -\alpha Y(t) \right\} \mid A(t)=1, \bar{0}(t) \right]$ , returned as `E_exp_alphaY`.

**Value**

The new data frame with additional columns `E_Y_past`, and `E_exp_alphaY` appended.

---

```
predict.SensIAT_fullldata_model
```

*Predict mean and variance of the outcome for a SensIAT within-group model*

---

**Description**

Predict mean and variance of the outcome for a SensIAT within-group model

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'SensIAT_fullldata_model'
predict(object, time, ...)

## S3 method for class 'SensIAT_within_group_model'
predict(object, time, include.var = TRUE, ..., base = object$base)
```

**Arguments**

<code>object</code>	SensIAT_within_group_model object
<code>time</code>	Time points of interest
<code>...</code>	Currently ignored.
<code>include.var</code>	Logical. If TRUE, the variance of the outcome is also returned
<code>base</code>	A SplineBasis object used to evaluate the basis functions.

**Value**

If `include.var` is TRUE, a tibble with columns `time`, `mean`, and `var` is returned. otherwise if `include.var` is FALSE, only the mean vector is returned.

**Functions**

- `predict(SensIAT_fullldata_model)`: For each combination of `time` and `alpha` estimate the mean response and variance for each group as well as estimate the mean treatment effect and variance.

## Examples

```
model <-
  fit_SensIAT_within_group_model(
    group.data = SensIAT_example_data,
    outcome_modeler = SensIAT_sim_outcome_modeler,
    alpha = c(-0.6, -0.3, 0, 0.3, 0.6),
    id.var = Subject_ID,
    outcome.var = Outcome,
    time.var = Time,
    End = 830,
    knots = c(60, 60, 60, 60, 260, 460, 460, 460, 460),
  )
predict(model, time = c(90, 180))
```

---

SensIAT\_example\_data    *SensIAT Example Data*

---

## Description

A simulated dataset for use in the SensIAT tutorial, testing and documentation.

## Usage

```
SensIAT_example_data
```

## Format

A data frame with 779 rows and 4 variables consisting of 200 simulated patients. Each row in the data represents a visit for the patient. The columns are:

**Subject\_ID** A unique identifier for each patient.

**Visit** The ordinal number of the visit for the patient. Baseline observation is 0.

**Time** The time of the visit in days, since baseline.

**Outcome** The outcome of interest.

---

SensIAT\_jackknife    *Estimate response with jackknife resampling*

---

## Description

Estimate response with jackknife resampling

## Usage

```
SensIAT_jackknife(original.object, time, ...)
```

**Arguments**

original.object  
                                   A SensIAT\_within\_group\_model object.  
 time                              Time points for which to estimate the response.  
 ...                               currently ignored.

**Value**

A tibble with columns alpha, time, jackknife\_mean, and jackknife\_var, where jackknife\_mean is the mean of the jackknife estimates and jackknife\_var is the estimated variances of the response at the given time points for the specified alpha values.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
original.object <-
fit_SensIAT_within_group_model(
  group.data = SensIAT_example_data,
  outcome_modeler = SensIAT_sim_outcome_modeler,
  alpha = c(-0.6, -0.3, 0, 0.3, 0.6),
  id.var = Subject_ID,
  outcome.var = Outcome,
  time.var = Time,
  intensity.bandwidth = 30,
  knots = c(60,60,60,60,260,460,460,460,460),
  End = 830
)
jackknife.estimates <- SensIAT_jackknife(original.object, time = c(90, 180, 270, 360, 450))

## End(Not run)
```

---

SensIAT\_sim\_outcome\_modeler

*Outcome Modeler for SensIAT Single Index Model.*

---

**Description**

Outcome Modeler for SensIAT Single Index Model.

**Usage**

```
SensIAT_sim_outcome_modeler(
  formula,
  data,
  kernel = "K2_Biweight",
  method = "nmk",
  id = ..id..,
  ...
)
```



**Arguments**

formula	The outcome model formula
data	The data to fit the outcome model to. Should only include follow-up data, i.e. time > 0.
kernel	The kernel to use for the outcome model.
method	The optimization method to use for the outcome model, either "optim", "nlminb", or "nmk".
id	The patient identifier variable for the data.
...	Currently ignored, included for future compatibility.

**Value**

Object of class `SensIAT::Single-index-outcome-model` which contains the outcome model portion.

**Examples**

```
model <-
  fit_SensIAT_within_group_model(
    group.data = SensIAT_example_data,
    outcome_modeler = SensIAT_sim_outcome_modeler,
    alpha = c(-0.6, -0.3, 0, 0.3, 0.6),
    id.var = Subject_ID,
    outcome.var = Outcome,
    time.var = Time,
    End = 830,
    knots = c(60,60,60,60,260,460,460,460,460),
  )
```

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