Package ‘BlandAltmanLeh’

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Title Plots (Slightly Extended) Bland-Altman Plots
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Description Bland-Altman Plots using either base graphics or ggplot2, augmented with confidence intervals, with detailed return values and a sunflowerplot option for data with ties.
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Description

Bland-Altman Plots for assessing agreement between two methods of clinical measurement and returning associated statistics. Plots are optionally extended by confidence intervals as described in "J. Martin Bland, Douglas G. Altman (1986): Statistical Methods For Assessing Agreement Between Two Methods Of Clinical Measurement" but not included in the graphics of that publication. Either base graphics or ggplot2 can be used.

Details

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Type: Package
Version: 0.3.1
Date: 2015-12-23
License: GPL

Bland Altman plots are a diagnostic tool for assessing the agreement between two methods of measurement or assessing retest reliability from two measurements. This package offers plots in base and ggplot2 graphics as well as detailed descriptive statistics, thus supporting the construction of individual plots based on Bland Altman plots. Bland and Altman describe a way for constructing confidence intervals. This package computes these confidence intervals and includes them into the plots. It also invents the Sunflower-Bland-Altman plot for data with ties.

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References


See Also

bland.altman.plot,bland.altman.stats
Examples

# simple basic Bland Altman plot
a <- rnorm(40, 30, 10)
b <- 1.01*a + rnorm(40)
bland.altman.plot(a, b, xlab="mean", ylab="difference")

# to get all the data for further analysis
bland.altman.plot(a, b, xlab="mean", ylab="difference", silent=FALSE)

# to include confidence intervals into the plot
bland.altman.plot(a, b, xlab="mean", ylab="difference", conf.int=.95)

# to plot in ggplot2
bland.altman.plot(a, b, graph.sys="ggplot2")

# to mark ties in a Sunflower-Bland-Altman plot
a <- sample(1:5, 40, replace=TRUE)
b <- rep(c(1,2,3,3,5,5,5,5),5)
bland.altman.plot(a, b, sunflower=TRUE)

bland.altman.PEFR

PEFR Data from Bland JM and Altman DG 1986

Description

Peak expiratory flow data from 17 members of Bland’s family, taken with two different instruments, each twice. This data is for explanatory use only. Columns 1 and 2 were measured with the "Wright" peak flow meter, columns 3 and 4 with the "Mini Wright" peak flow meter. These are the data behind fig. 1, fig. 2 and fig. 6 of the original paper and these can be easily reconstructed

Usage

bland.altman.PEFR

Format

An object of class data.frame with 17 rows and 4 columns.

Examples

# this is what fig. 1. would have looked like in R:
x <- bland.altman.PEFR["bigger.first"]
y <- bland.altman.PEFR["smaller.first"]
plot(x,y, xlab="PEFR by large meter", ylab="PEFR by mini meter",
xlim=c(0,800), ylim=c(0,800))
abline(0,1)
bland.altman.plot  Produce Bland-Altman Plot Bland-AltmanPlots for assessing agreement between two measuring methods or repeatability (test-retest agreement) of measurements. Using either base graphics or ggplot2.

Description

Produce Bland-Altman Plot

Bland-AltmanPlots for assessing agreement between two measuring methods or repeatability (test-retest agreement) of measurements. Using either base graphics or ggplot2.

Usage

bland.altman.plot(group1, group2, two = 1.96, mode = 1, 
graph.sys = "base", conf.int = 0, silent = TRUE, sunflower = FALSE, 
geom_count = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

group1 Measurements with first method or first measurement

group2 Measurements with second method or second measurement
two Lines are drawn "two" standard deviations from mean differences. This defaults to 1.96 for proper 95 percent confidence interval estimation but can be set to 2.0 for better agreement with e. g. the Bland Altman publication.

mode if 1 then difference group1 minus group2 is used, if 2 then group2 minus group1 is used. Defaults to 1.

graph.sys Graphing system within R. This defaults to "base" but can be one out of c("base", "ggplot2"), providing ggplot2 is installed.

conf.int Defaults to 0 which draws the usual Bland Altman plot which contains no confidence intervals. Change to .95 for 95 percent confidence intervals to be drawn.
silent logical. If graph.sys="base" and silent==TRUE then no return value. If graph.sys="base" and silent==FALSE then returns statistics.
sunflower logical. If TRUE, the plot will be based on a sunflower plot and ties will be marked accordingly. Try with data with ties. Works only with graph.sys="base".

geom_count logical. If TRUE, the dots will get larger the more frequent given pair is. Use in presence of ties. Works only with graph.sys="ggplot2" version >=2.0.0.

... passed on to graphics functions if graph.sys="base"

Value

Depends on graphic system chosen. In case of "base" depending on whether silent==TRUE. If silent==TRUE then no returns. If silent==FALSE than returns list of statistics as returned by bland.altman.stats(). In case the graphics system is "ggplot2" than the graphic object is returned so that it can be printed or altered.
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See Also

bland.altman.stats

Examples

bland.altman.plot(rnorm(20), rnorm(20), xlab="mean measurement",
                  ylab="differences", main="Example plot")

bland.altman.plot(rnorm(20), 2+.8*rnorm(20), xlab="mean measurement",
                  ylab="differences", conf.int=.95)

bland.altman.plot(rnorm(200), 2+.8*rnorm(200), xlab="mean measurement",
                  ylab="differences", conf.int=.95)

# this is what fig.2 in Bland&Altman1986 would have looked like
PEFR1 <- bland.altman.PEFR[,1]
PEFR2 <- bland.altman.PEFR[,3]
bland.altman.plot(PEFR1, PEFR2, silent=TRUE, xlim=c(0,800),
                  xlab="Average PEFR by two meters",
                  ylab="Difference in PEFR (large-mini)")

# and this is the same but with additional 95 percent CIs
data(bland.altman.PEFR)
bland.altman.plot(PEFR1, PEFR2, silent=TRUE, conf.int=.95, xlim=c(0,800))

# an example with many ties and the 'sunflower'-option
a <- rep(c(1,1,2,2,2,2,2,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,4,5,6,6),2)
b <- rep(c(1,1,2,2,2,3,1,4,2,5,3,3,3,3,3),3)
bland.altman.plot(a,b, sunflower=TRUE, xlab="Mean", ylab="Difference",
                  main="discrete values lead to ties")

library(ggplot2)
a <- bland.altman.plot(rnorm(20), rnorm(20), graph.sys="ggplot2", conf.int=.9)
print(a + xlab("you can change this later") + ggtitle("Title goes here"))

Description

Does the computation for Bland Altman plots. This will usually be called from graphic functions
like bland.altman.plot but will be useful for customized plot (see examples for color coded BA
plot). Offers symmetric confidence intervals for bias and upper and lower limits.
Usage

bland.altman.stats(group1, group2, two = 1.96, mode = 1, conf.int = 0.95)

Arguments

- **group1**: vector of numerics to be compared to group2
- **group2**: vector of numerics to be compared to group1
- **two**: numeric defines how many standard deviations from mean are to be computed, defaults to 1.96 as this gives proper 95 percent CI. However, in the original publication a factor of 2 is used.
- **mode**: if 1 then difference group1 minus group2 is used, if 2 then group2 minus group1 is used. Defaults to 1.
- **conf.int**: useful

Value

- **means**: vector of means, i.e. data for the x axis
- **diffs**: vector of differences, i.e. data for the y axis
- **groups**: data.frame containing pairwise complete cases of group1 and group2. NAs are removed.
- **based.on**: count of pairwise complete cases in groups
- **lower.limit**: lower limit for BA plot
- **mean.diffs**: mean of differences, also called 'bias'
- **upper.limit**: upper limit for BA plot
- **lines**: vector containing y values where to draw horizontal lines, i.e. mean of differences minus "two" standard deviations, mean of differences and mean of differences plus "two" standard deviations (i.e. c(lower.limit, mean.diffs, upper.limit)). This is convenient for printing.
- **CI.lines**: vector of confidence intervals for the values of lines (based on the assumption of normal distribution of differences diffs).
- **two**: the argument 'two'
- **critical.diff**: critical difference, i.e. 'two' times standard deviation of differences, equals half the difference of lower.limit and upper.limit

Author(s)

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See Also

bland.altman.plot
Examples

# simple calculation of stats:
a <- rnorm(20)
b <- jitter(a)
print(bland.altman.stats(a, b))
print(bland.altman.stats(a, b)$critical.diff)

# drawing Bland-Altman-Plot with color coding sex:
example.data <- data.frame(sex = gl(2,6,labels=c("f","m")),
                           m1 = c(16,10,14,18,16,15,18,19,14,11,11,17),
                           m2 = c(18, 9,15,19,13,19,20,14,11,13,17))
ba <- bland.altman.stats(example.data$m1, example.data$m2)
plot(ba$means, ba$diffs, col=example.data$sex, ylim=c(-4,4))
abline(h=ba$lines, lty=2)

# compute 95%-CIs for the bias and upper and lower limits of PEFR data as
# in Bland&Altman 1986
bland.altman.stats(bland.altman.PEFR[,1],bland.altman.PEFR[,3])$CI.lines
# apparently wrong results? CAVE: Bland&Altman are using two=2, thus
bland.altman.stats(bland.altman.PEFR[,1],bland.altman.PEFR[,3], two=2)$CI.lines
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