Package ‘EffectTreat’

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Description In personalized medicine, one wants to know, for a given patient and his or her outcome for a predictor (pre-treatment variable), how likely it is that a treatment will be more beneficial than an alternative treatment. This package allows for the quantification of the predictive causal association (i.e., the association between the predictor variable and the individual causal effect of the treatment) and related metrics. Part of this software has been developed using funding provided from the European Union’s 7th Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under Grant Agreement no 602552.

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Show a causal diagram of the median correlation between the counterfactuals in the continuous-continuous setting

Description

This function provides a diagram that depicts the estimable correlations $\rho(T_0, S)$ and $\rho(T_1, S)$, and median of the correlation $\rho(T_0, T_1)$ for a specified range of values of the predictive causal association (PCA; $\rho_0$).

Usage

```r
CausalPCA.ContCont(x, Min=-1, Max=1, Cex.Letters=3, Cex.Corrs=2,
                      Lines.Rel.Width=TRUE, Col.Pos.Neg=TRUE)
```

Arguments

- **x**: An object of class `PCA.ContCont`. See `PCA.ContCont`.
- **Min**: The minimum values of the PCA that should be considered. Default=-1.
- **Max**: The maximum values of the PCA that should be considered. Default=1.
- **Cex.Letters**: The size of the symbols for $S$, $T_0$, and $T_1$ in the diagram. Default=3.
- **Cex.Corrs**: The size of the text depicting the (median) correlations in the diagram. Default=2.
- **Lines.Rel.Width**: Logical. When `Lines.Rel.Width=TRUE`, the widths of the lines that represent the correlations in the diagram are relative to the size of the correlations (i.e., a smaller line is used for correlations closer to zero whereas a thicker line is used for (absolute) correlations closer to 1). When `Lines.Rel.Width=FALSE`, the width of all lines representing the correlations between the counterfactuals is identical. Default=TRUE.
- **Col.Pos.Neg**: Logical. When `Col.Pos.Neg=TRUE`, the color of the lines that represent the correlations in the diagram is red for negative correlations and black for positive ones. When `Col.Pos.Neg=FALSE`, all lines are in black. Default=TRUE.

Author(s)

Wim Van der Elst, Ariel Alonso, & Geert Molenberghs

References

See Also

PCA.ContCont

Examples

```r
# Generate the vector of PCA.ContCont values when rho_T0S=.3, rho_T1S=.9,
# sigma_T0T0=2, sigma_T1T1=2, sigma_SS=2, and the grid of values {-1, -.99, 
# ..., 1} is considered for the correlations between T0 and T1:
PCA <- PCA.ContCont(T0S=.3, T1S=.9, T0T0=2, T1T1=2, SS=2,
                   T0T1=seq(-1, 1, by=.01))

# Obtain causal diagram for PCA score range [-1; 1]:
CausalPCA.ContCont(PCA, Min=-1, Max=1)

# Obtain causal diagram for PCA score range [0.5; 1]:
CausalPCA.ContCont(PCA, Min=0.5, Max=1)
```

Example.Data

An example dataset

Description

Example.Data is a hypothetical dataset constructed to demonstrate some of the functions in the package.

Usage

```r
data(Example.Data)
```

Format

A data.frame with 181 observations on 4 variables.

- **Id** The Patient ID.
- **Treat** The treatment indicator, coded as $-1 = \text{control}$ and $1 = \text{experimental}$.
- **T** The most credible outcome to assess therapeutic success.
- **S** The potential pretreatment predictor.
**GoodPretreatContCont**

*Examine the plausibility of finding a good pretreatment predictor in the Continuous-continuous case*

**Description**

The function `GoodPretreatContCont` examines the plausibility of finding a good pretreatment predictor in the continuous-continuous setting. For details, see Alonso et al. (submitted).

**Usage**

```r
goodpretreatcontcont(T0, T1, Delta, T0T1=seq(from=0, to=1, by=.01))
```

**Arguments**

- `T0` : A scalar that specifies the variance of the true endpoint in the control treatment condition.
- `T1` : A scalar that specifies the variance of the true endpoint in the experimental treatment condition.
- `Delta` : A scalar that specifies an upper bound for the prediction mean squared error when predicting the individual causal effect of the treatment on the true endpoint based on the pretreatment predictor.
- `T0T1` : A scalar or vector that contains the correlation(s) between the counterfactuals $T_0$ and $T_1$ that should be considered in the computation of $\rho_{\text{min}}^2$. Default `seq(0,1,by=.01)`, i.e., the values 0, 0.01, 0.02, ..., 1.

**Value**

An object of class `GoodPretreatContCont` with components,

- `T0T1` : A scalar or vector that contains the correlation(s) between the counterfactuals $T_0$ and $T_1$ that were considered (i.e., $\rho(T_0, T_1)$).
- `Sigma.Delta.T` : A scalar or vector that contains the standard deviations of the individual causal treatment effects on the true endpoint as a function of $\rho(T_0, T_1)$.
- `Rho2.Min` : A scalar or vector that contains the $\rho_{\text{min}}^2$ values as a function of $\rho(T_0, T_1)$.

**Author(s)**

Wim Van der Elst, Ariel Alonso, & Geert Molenberghs

**References**

Minimum and maximum values for the multivariate predictive causal association (PCA) in the continuous-continuous case

Description

The function `Min.Max.Multivar.PCA` computes the minimum and maximum values for the multivariate predictive causal association (PCA) in the continuous-continuous case.

Usage

```r
Min.Max.Multivar.PCA(gamma, Sigma_SS, Sigma_T0T0, Sigma_T1T1)
```

Arguments

- `gamma`: The vector of regression coefficients for the $S$ by treatment interactions.
- `Sigma_SS`: The variance-covariance matrix of the pretreatment predictors. For example, when there are 2 pretreatment predictors $\Sigma_{SS} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{S1S1} & \sigma_{S1S2} \\ \sigma_{S1S2} & \sigma_{S2S2} \end{pmatrix}$.
- `Sigma_T0T0`: The variance of $T$ in the control treatment group.
- `Sigma_T1T1`: The variance of $T$ in the experimental treatment group.

Author(s)

Wim Van der Elst & Ariel Alonso

References

Examples

# Specify vector of S by treatment interaction coefficients
gamma <- matrix(data = c(-0.006, -0.002, 0.045), ncol=1)
# Specify variances
Sigma_SS = matrix(data=c(882.352, 49.234, 6.420, 49.234, 411.964, -26.205, 6.420, -26.205, 95.400), byrow = TRUE, nrow = 3)
Sigma_T0T0 <- 82.274
Sigma_T1T1 <- 96.386

# Compute min and max PCA
Min.Max.Multivar.PCA(gamma=gamma, Sigma_SS=Sigma_SS, Sigma_T0T0=Sigma_T0T0, Sigma_T1T1=Sigma_T1T1)

Min.R2.delta

Compute minimum $R^2_\delta$ for desired prediction accuracy

description

Computes the minimum $R^2_\delta$ needed to achieve the desired prediction accuracy for the set of pre-treatment predictors.

Usage

Min.R2.delta(delta, Sigma_T0T0, Sigma_T1T1)

Arguments

delta The vector of $\delta$ values to be considered.
Sigma_T0T0 The variance of $T$ in the control treatment group.
Sigma_T1T1 The variance of $T$ in the experimental treatment group.

Author(s)

Wim Van der Elst, Ariel Alonso & Geert Molenberghs

References


Examples

Fit <- Min.R2.delta(delta = seq(from = 0, to = 250, by=50), Sigma_T0T0 = 38.606, Sigma_T1T1 = 663.917)

# Explore the results
summary(Fit)
plot(Fit)
The function `Multivar.PCA.ContCont` computes the predictive causal association (PCA) when $S$ = the vector of pretreatment predictors and $T$ = the True endpoint. All $S$ and $T$ should be continuous normally distributed endpoints. See Details below.

Usage

`Multivar.PCA.ContCont(Sigma_TT, Sigma_TS, Sigma_SS, T0T1=seq(-1, 1, by=.01), M=NA)`

Arguments

- **Sigma_TT**: The variance-covariance matrix $\Sigma_{TT} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{T0T0} & \sigma_{T0T1} \\ \sigma_{T0T1} & \sigma_{T1T1} \end{pmatrix}$.
- **Sigma_TS**: The matrix that contains the covariances $\sigma_{T0S1}, \sigma_{T1S1}$. For example, when there are 2 pretreatment predictors $\Sigma_{TS} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{T0S1} & \sigma_{T0S2} \\ \sigma_{T1S1} & \sigma_{T1S2} \end{pmatrix}$.
- **Sigma_SS**: The variance-covariance matrix of the pretreatment predictors. For example, when there are 2 pretreatment predictors $\Sigma_{SS} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{S1S1} & \sigma_{S1S2} \\ \sigma_{S1S2} & \sigma_{S2S2} \end{pmatrix}$.
- **T0T1**: A scalar or vector that contains the correlation(s) between the counterfactuals $T_0$ and $T_1$ that should be considered in the computation of $R^2_\psi$. Default `seq(-1,1,by=.01)`, i.e., the values $-1, -0.99, -0.98, \ldots, 1$.
- **M**: If `M=NA`, all correlation(s) between the counterfactuals $T_0$ and $T_1$ specified in the argument `T0T1` are used to compute $R^2_\psi$. If `M=m`, random draws are taken from `T0T1` until `m` $R^2_\psi$ are found. Default `M=NA`.

Value

An object of class `Multivar.PCA.ContCont` with components,

- **Total.Num.Matrices**: An object of class numeric that contains the total number of matrices that can be formed as based on the user-specified correlations in the function call.
- **Pos.Def**: A data.frame that contains the positive definite matrices that can be formed based on the user-specified correlations. These matrices are used to compute the vector of the $R^2_\psi$ values.
- **PCA**: A scalar or vector that contains the PCA ($R^2_\psi$) value(s).
- **R2_psi_g**: A Data.frame that contains $R^2_{\psi g}$.

Author(s)

Wim Van der Elst, Ariel Alonso, & Geert Molenberghs
References

Examples
# First specify the covariance matrices to be used
Sigma_TT = matrix(c(177.870, NA, NA, 162.374), byrow=TRUE, nrow=2)
Sigma_TS = matrix(data = c(-45.140, -109.599, 11.290, -56.542,
-106.897, 20.490), byrow = TRUE, nrow = 2)
Sigma_SS = matrix(data=c(840.564, 73.936, -3.333, 73.936, 357.719,
-30.564, -3.333, -30.564, 95.063), byrow = TRUE, nrow = 3)

# Compute PCA
Results <- Multivar.PCA.ContCont(Sigma_TT = Sigma_TT,
Sigma_TS = Sigma_TS, Sigma_SS = Sigma_SS)

# Evaluate results
summary(Results)
plot(Results)

---

PCA.ContCont  
Compute the predictive causal association (PCA) in the Continuous-continuous case

Description
The function `PCA.ContCont` computes the predictive causal association (PCA) when \( S = \) pretreatment predictor and \( T = \) True endpoint are continuous normally distributed endpoints. See Details below.

Usage
`PCA.ContCont(T0S, T1S, T0T0=1, T1T1=1, SS=1, T0T1=seq(-1, 1, by=.01))`

Arguments

- **T0S**: A scalar or vector that specifies the correlation(s) between the pretreatment predictor and the true endpoint in the control treatment condition that should be considered in the computation of \( \rho_\psi \).

- **T1S**: A scalar or vector that specifies the correlation(s) between the pretreatment predictor and the true endpoint in the experimental treatment condition that should be considered in the computation of \( \rho_\psi \).

- **T0T0**: A scalar that specifies the variance of the true endpoint in the control treatment condition that should be considered in the computation of \( \rho_\psi \). Default 1.

- **T1T1**: A scalar that specifies the variance of the true endpoint in the experimental treatment condition that should be considered in the computation of \( \rho_\psi \). Default 1.
PCA.ContCont

SS A scalar that specifies the variance of the pretreatment predictor endpoint. Default 1.

T0T1 A scalar or vector that contains the correlation(s) between the counterfactuals $T_0$ and $T_1$ that should be considered in the computation of $\rho_\psi$. Default seq(-1,1,by=.01), i.e., the values $-1, -0.99, -0.98, \ldots, 1$.

Details

Based on the causal-inference framework, it is assumed that each subject $j$ has two counterfactuals (or potential outcomes), i.e., $T_{0j}$ and $T_{1j}$ (the counterfactuals for the true endpoint ($T$) under the control ($Z=0$) and the experimental ($Z=1$) treatments of subject $j$, respectively). The individual causal effects of $Z$ on $T$ for a given subject $j$ is then defined as $\Delta T_j = T_{1j} - T_{0j}$.

The correlation between the individual causal effect of $Z$ on $T$ and $S_j$ (the pretreatment predictor) equals (for details, see Alonso et al., submitted):

$$\rho_\psi = \frac{\sqrt{\sigma_{T11}\rho_{T1S}} - \sqrt{\sigma_{T00}\rho_{T0S}}}{\sqrt{\sigma_{T00} + \sigma_{T11}} - 2\sqrt{\sigma_{T00}\sigma_{T11}\rho_{T01}}}$$

where the correlation $\rho_{T0T1}$ is not estimable. It is thus warranted to conduct a sensitivity analysis (by considering vectors of possible values for the correlations between the counterfactuals – rather than point estimates).

When the user specifies a vector of values that should be considered for $\rho_{T0T1}$ in the above expression, the function PCA.ContCont constructs all possible matrices that can be formed as based on these values and the estimable quantities $\rho_{T_0S}, \rho_{T_1S}, \sigma_{T_00}, \sigma_{T_11}$, identifies the matrices that are positive definite (i.e., valid correlation matrices), and computes $\rho_\psi$ for each of these matrices. The obtained vector of $\rho_\psi$ values can subsequently be used to e.g., conduct a sensitivity analysis.

Notes

A single $\rho_\psi$ value is obtained when all correlations in the function call are scalars.

Value

An object of class PCA.ContCont with components,

Total.Num Matrices An object of class numeric that contains the total number of matrices that can be formed as based on the user-specified correlations in the function call.

Pos. Def A data.frame that contains the positive definite matrices that can be formed based on the user-specified correlations. These matrices are used to compute the vector of the $\rho_\psi$ values.

PCA A scalar or vector that contains the PCA ($\rho_\psi$) value(s).

GoodSurr A data.frame that contains the PCA ($\rho_\psi$), $\sigma_{T_0S}$, and $\delta$.

Author(s)

Wim Van der Elst, Ariel Alonso, & Geert Molenberghs
References


Examples

# Based on the example dataset
# load data in memory
data(Example.Data)

# compute corr(S, T) in control treatment, gives .77
cor(Example.Data$S[Example.Data$Treat==-1],
    Example.Data$T[Example.Data$Treat==-1])

# compute corr(S, T) in experimental treatment, gives .71
cor(Example.Data$S[Example.Data$Treat==1],
    Example.Data$T[Example.Data$Treat==1])

# compute var T in control treatment, gives 263.99
var(Example.Data$T[Example.Data$Treat==-1])

# compute var T in experimental treatment, gives 230.64
var(Example.Data$T[Example.Data$Treat==1])

# compute var S, gives 163.65
var(Example.Data$S)

# Generate the vector of PCA.ContCont values using these estimates
# and the grid of values {-1, -.99, ..., 1} for the correlations
# between T0 and T1:
PCA <- PCA.ContCont(T0S=.77, T1S=.71, T0T0=263.99, T1T1=230.65,
    SS=163.65, T0T1=seq(-1, 1, by=.01))

# Examine and plot the vector of generated PCA values:
summary(PCA)
plot(PCA)

# Other example

# Generate the vector of PCA.ContCont values when rho_T0S=.3, rho_T1S=.9,
# sigma_T0T0=2, sigma_T1T1=2, sigma_SS=2, and
# the grid of values {-1, -.99, ..., 1} is considered for the correlations
# between T0 and T1:
PCA <- PCA.ContCont(T0S=.3, T1S=.9, T0T0=2, T1T1=2, SS=2,
    T0T1=seq(-1, 1, by=.01))

# Examine and plot the vector of generated PCA values:
summary(PCA)
plot(PCA)

# Obtain the positive definite matrices than can be formed as based on the
# specified (vectors) of the correlations (these matrices are used to
# compute the PCA values)
PCA$Pos Def
plot GoodPretreatContCont

Graphically illustrates the theoretical plausibility of finding a good pretreatment predictor in the continuous-continuous case

Description

This function provides a plot that displays the frequencies, percentages, or cumulative percentages of $\rho_{\min}^2$ for a fixed value of $\delta$ (given the observed variances of the true endpoint in the control and experimental treatment conditions and a specified grid of values for the unidentified parameter $\rho(T_0, T_1)$; see GoodPretreatContCont). For details, see the online appendix of Alonso et al., submitted.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'GoodPretreatContCont'
plot(x, main, col, Type="Percent", Labels=FALSE,
     Par=par(oma=c(0,0,0,0), mar=c(5.1,4.1,4.1,2.1)), ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: An object of class GoodPretreatContCont. See GoodPretreatContCont.
- `main`: The title of the plot.
- `col`: The color of the bins.
- `Type`: The type of plot that is produced. When Type=Frel or Type=Percent, the Y-axis shows frequencies or percentages of $\rho_{\min}^2$. When Type=CumPerc, the Y-axis shows cumulative percentages of $\rho_{\min}^2$. Default "Percent".
- `Labels`: Logical. When Labels=TRUE, the percentage of $\rho_{\min}^2$ values that are equal to or larger than the midpoint value of each of the bins are displayed (on top of each bin). Only applies when Type=Freq or Type=Percent. Default FALSE.
- `Par`: Graphical parameters for the plot. Default `par(oma=c(0,0,0,0),mar=c(5.1,4.1,4.1,2.1))`.
- `...`: Extra graphical parameters to be passed to `hist()`.

Author(s)

Wim Van der Elst, Ariel Alonso, & Geert Molenberghs

References


See Also

GoodPretreatContCont
Examples

# compute rho^2_min in the setting where the variances of T in the control
# and experimental treatments equal 100 and 120, delta is fixed at 50,
# and the grid G={0, .01, ..., 1} is considered for the counterfactual
# correlation rho_T0T1:

MinPred <- GoodPretreatContCont(T0T0 = 100, T1T1 = 120, Delta = 50,
T0T1 = seq(0, 1, by = 0.01))

# Plot the results (use percentages on Y-axis)
plot(MinPred, Type="Percent")

# Same plot, but add the percentages of ICA values that are equal to or
# larger than the midpoint values of the bins
plot(MinPred, Labels=TRUE)

plot Min.R2.delta

Plot $R^2_\delta$ as a function of $\delta$.

Description

This function plots $R^2_\delta$ as a function of $\delta$ (in the multivariate case).

Usage

## S3 method for class 'Min.R2.delta'
plot(x, Ylab, Main="", Ylim=c(0, 1), ...)

Arguments

x An object of class plot.Min.R2.delta. See Min.R2.delta.
Ylab The legend of the Y-axis of the PCA plot. Default $R^2_\delta$.
Main The title of the plot. Default "" (no title).
Ylim The limits of the Y-axis. Default Ylim=c(0, 1).
... Extra graphical parameters to be passed to plot().

Author(s)

Wim Van der Elst, Ariel Alonso, & Geert Molenberghs

References

plot PCA.ContCont

See Also

Min.R2.delta

Examples

Fit <- Min.R2.delta(delta = seq(from = 0, to = 250, by=50),
Sigma_T0T0 = 38.606, Sigma_T1T1 = 663.917)

# Explore the results
summary(Fit)
plot(Fit)

plot PCA.ContCont  
Plots the Predictive Causal Association in the continuous-continuous case

Description

This function provides a plot that displays the frequencies, percentages, or cumulative percentages of the Predictive Causal Association (PCA; \( \rho_\psi \), \( R^2_\psi \)). These figures are useful to examine the sensitivity of the obtained results with respect to the assumptions regarding the correlations between the counterfactuals (for details, see Alonso et al., submitted). Optionally, it is also possible to obtain plots that are useful in the examination of the plausibility of finding a good pretreatment predictor (in the univariate case).

Usage

## S3 method for class 'PCA.ContCont'
plot(x, Xlab.PCA, Main.PCA, Type="Percent",
Labels=FALSE, PCA=TRUE, Good.Pretreat=FALSE, EffectT0T1=FALSE,
R2_psi_g=FALSE, Main.Good.Pretreat, Par=par(oma=c(0, 0, 0, 0),
mar=c(5.1, 4.1, 4.1, 2.1)), col, ...)

Arguments

x An object of class PCA.ContCont or Multivar.PCA.ContCont. See PCA.ContCont and Multivar.PCA.ContCont.
Xlab.PCA The legend of the X-axis of the PCA plot. Default \( \rho_\psi \) (univariate predictor case) or \( R^2_\psi \) (multivariate predictor case).
Main.PCA The title of the PCA plot. Default "PCA".
Type The type of plot that is produced. When Type=Freq or Type=Percent, the Y-axis shows frequencies or percentages of PCA and/or \( \delta \). When Type=CumPerc, the Y-axis shows cumulative percentages of PCA and/or \( \delta \). Default "Percent".
Labels Logical. When Labels=TRUE, the percentage of \( \rho_\psi \), \( R^2_\psi \) and/or \( \delta \) values that are equal to or larger than the midpoint value of each of the bins are displayed (on top of each bin). Default FALSE.
PCA

Logical. When PCA=TRUE, a plot of the PCA is provided. Default TRUE.

Good.Pretreat

Logical. When Good.Pretreat=TRUE, a plot of δ is provided. This plot is useful in the context of examining the plausibility of finding a good pretreatment predictor endpoint. For details, see Alonso et al. (submitted). Can only be requested for fitted objects of class object of class PCA.ContCont. Default FALSE.

EffectT0T1

Logical. When EffectT0T1=TRUE, a plot depicting the relation between $\rho[T0T1]$ and PCA is provided. Default FALSE.

R2.psi_g

Logical. When R2.psi_g=TRUE, a plot depicting the relation between $\rho[T0T1]$ and $R^2_{\psi g}$ is provided. Default FALSE.

Main.Good.Pretreat

The title of the plot of δ. For details, see Alonso et al. (submitted).

Par

Graphical parameters for the plot. Default par(oma=c(0,0,0,0),mar=c(5.1,4.1,4.1,2.1)).

col

The color of the bins. Default col <-c(8).

...

Extra graphical parameters to be passed to hist() or plot().

Author(s)

Wim Van der Elst, Ariel Alonso, & Geert Molenberghs

References


See Also

PCA.ContCont

Examples

# Generate the vector of PCA.ContCont values when rho_T0S=.3, rho_T1S=.9,
# sigma_T0T0=2, sigma_T1T1=2, sigma_SS=2, and
# the grid of values {-1, -.99, ..., 1} is considered for the correlations
# between T0 and T1:
PCA <- PCA.ContCont(T0S=.3, T1S=.9, T0T0=2, T1T1=2, SS=2,
T0T1=seq(-1, 1, by=.01))

# Plot the results:
plot(PCA)

# Same plot but add the percentages of PCA values that are equal to or larger
# than the midpoint values of the bins
plot(PCA, Labels=TRUE)

# Plot of the cumulative distribution of PCA
plot(PCA, Typ="CumPerc")
Description

Plots the distribution of $\Delta T_j | S_j$ and the $1 - \alpha\%$ CIs for the mean and median $\rho_{T0T1}$ values (and optionally, for other user-requested $\rho_{T0T1}$ values).

Usage

```R
# S3 method for class 'Predict.Treat.ContCont'
plot(x, Xlab, Main, Mean.T0T1=FALSE, Median.T0T1=TRUE,
     Specific.T0T1="none", alpha=0.05, Cex.Legend=1, ...)
# S3 method for class 'Predict.Treat.Multivar.ContCont'
plot(x, Xlab, Main, Mean.T0T1=FALSE, Median.T0T1=TRUE,
     Specific.T0T1="none", alpha=0.05, Cex.Legend=1, ...)
```

Arguments

- `Xlab` The legend of the X-axis of the plot. Default "$\Delta T_j | S_j$".
- `Main` The title of the PCA plot. Default "".
- `Mean.T0T1` Logical. When `Mean.T0T1=TRUE`, the $1 - \alpha\%$ CI for the mean $\rho_{T0T1}$ value (i.e., the mean of all valid $\rho_{T0T1}$ values in `x` ) is shown. Default `FALSE`.
- `Median.T0T1` Logical. When `Median.T0T1=TRUE`, the $1 - \alpha\%$ CI for the median $\rho_{T0T1}$ value is shown. Default `TRUE`.
- `Specific.T0T1` Optional. A scalar that specifies a particular value $\rho_{T0T1}$ for which the $1 - \alpha\%$ CI is shown. Default "none".
- `alpha` The $\alpha$ level to be used in the computation of the CIs. Default `0.05`.
- `Cex.Legend` The size of the legend of the plot. Default `1`.
- `...` Other arguments to be passed to the `plot()` function.

Author(s)

Wim Van der Elst, Ariel Alonso, & Geert Molenberghs

References


See Also

`Predict.Treat.ContCont`
Examples

# Generate the vector of PCA.ContCont values when rho_T0S=.3, rho_T1S=.9,
# sigma_T0T0=2, sigma_T1T1=2, sigma_SS=2, and the grid of values {-1, -.99,
# ...., 1} is considered for the correlations between T0 and T1:
PCA <- PCA.ContCont(T0S=.3, T1S=.9, T0T0=2, T1T1=2, SS=2,
T0T1=seq(-1, 1, by=.01))

# Obtain the predicted value T for a patient who scores S = 10, using beta=5,
# SS=2, mu_S=4
Predict <- Predict.Treat.ContCont(x=PCA, S=10, Beta=5, SS=2, mu_S=4)

# examine the results
summary(Predict)

# plot Delta_T_j given S_T and 95% CI based on
# the mean value of the valid rho_T0T1 results
plot(Predict, Mean.T0T1=TRUE, Median.T0T1=FALSE,
xlim=c(4, 13))

# plot Delta_T_j given S_T and 99% CI using
# rho_T0T1=.8
plot(Predict, Mean.T0T1=FALSE, Median.T0T1=FALSE,
Specific.T0T1=.6, alpha=0.01, xlim=c(4, 13))

plot.Predict.Treat.T0T1.ContCont

Plots the distribution of the individual causal effect based on S for a
specific assumed correlation between the counterfactuals.

Description

Plots the distribution of $\Delta T_j | S_j$ and the $1 - \alpha$ CIs for a user-requested $\rho_{T0T1}$ value). The function
is similar to plot.Predict.Treat.ContCont, but it is applied to an object of class Predict.Treat.T0T1.ContCont
(rather than to an object of class Predict.Treat.ContCont). This object contains only one $\rho_{T0T1}$
value (rather than a vector of $\rho_{T0T1}$ values), and thus the plot automatically uses the considered
$\rho_{T0T1}$ value in the object x to compute the $1 - \alpha$ CI for $\Delta T_j | S_j$.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'Predict.Treat.T0T1.ContCont'
plot(x, Xlab, Main, alpha=0.05, Cex.Legend=1, ...)

Arguments

Xlab The legend of the X-axis of the plot. Default "$\Delta T_j | S_j$".
Main The title of the PCA plot. Default "".
alpha The $\alpha$ level to be used in the computation of the CIs. Default 0.05.
Predict.Treat.ContCont

Compute the predicted treatment effect on the true endpoint of a patient based on his or her observed pretreatment predictor value in the continuous-continuous setting.

Description

This function computes the predicted $\Delta T_j$ of a patient based on the pretreatment value $S_j$ of a patient in the continuous-continuous setting.

Usage

Predict.Treat.ContCont(x, S, Beta, SS, mu_S)

Author(s)

Wim Van der Elst, Ariel Alonso, & Geert Molenberghs

References


See Also

Predict.Treat.T0T1.ContCont

Examples

# Generate the vector of PCA.ContCont values when rho_T0S=.3, rho_T1S=.9, # sigma_T0T0=2, sigma_T1T1=2, sigma_SS=2, and the grid of values {-1, -.99, # ... , 1} is considered for the correlations between T0 and T1:
PCA <- PCA.ContCont(T0S=.3, T1S=.9, T0T0=2, T1T1=2, SS=2, T0T1=seq(-1, 1, by=.01))

# Obtain the predicted value T for a patient who scores S = 10, using beta=5, # SS=2, mu_S=4, assuming rho_T0T1=.6
indiv <- Predict.Treat.T0T1.ContCont(x=PCA, S=10, Beta=5, SS=2, mu_S=4, T0T1=.6)
summary(indiv)

# Obtain a plot with the 95% CI around delta T_j | S_j (assuming rho_T0T1=.6)
plot(indiv, xlim=c(5, 12))
Arguments

- **x**: An object of class PCA.ContCont. See `PCA.ContCont`.
- **S**: The observed pretreatment value $S_j$ for a patient.
- **Beta**: The estimated treatment effect on the true endpoint (in the validation sample).
- **SS**: The estimated variance of the pretreatment predictor endpoint.
- **mu_S**: The estimated mean of the pretreatment predictor (in the validation sample).

Value

An object of class `PCA.Predict.Treat.ContCont` with components,

- **Pred_T**: The predicted $\Delta T_j$.
- **Var_Delta.T**: The variance $\sigma_{\Delta T}$.
- **T0T1**: The correlation between the counterfactuals $T_0, T_1$.
- **PCA**: The vector of $\rho_\psi$ values.
- **Var_Delta.T_S**: The variance $\sigma_{\Delta T | S_j}$.

Author(s)

Wim Van der Elst, Ariel Alonso, & Geert Molenberghs

References


See Also

- `PCA.ContCont`

Examples

```r
# Generate the vector of PCA.ContCont values when rho_T0S=.3, rho_T1S=.9,
# sigma_T0T0=2, sigma_T1T1=2, sigma_SS=2, and the grid of values {-1, -.99,
# ..., 1} is considered for the correlations between T0 and T1:
PCA <- PCA.ContCont(T0S=.3, T1S=.9, T0T0=2, T1T1=2, SS=2,
                    T0T1=seq(-1, 1, by=.01))

# Obtain the predicted value T for a patient who scores S = 10, using beta=5,
# SS=2, mu_S=4
Predict <- Predict.Treat.ContCont(x=PCA, S=10, Beta=5, SS=2, mu_S=4)

# examine the results
summary(Predict)

# plot Delta_T_j given S_T, for the mean value of the valid rho_T0T1
plot(Predict, Mean.T0T1=TRUE, Median.T0T1=FALSE)
```
Predict.Treat.Multivar.ContCont

Compute the predicted treatment effect on the true endpoint of a patient based on his or her observed vector of pretreatment predictor values in the continuous-continuous setting.

Description

This function computes the predicted $\Delta T_j$ of a patient based on the vector of pretreatment values $S_j$ of a patient in the continuous-continuous setting.

Usage

Predict.Treat.Multivar.ContCont(Sigma_TT, Sigma_TS, Sigma_SS, Beta, S, mu_S, T0T1=seq(-1, 1, by=.01))

Arguments

- **Sigma_TT**: The variance-covariance matrix $\Sigma_{TT} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{T0T0} & \sigma_{T0T1} \\ \sigma_{T0T1} & \sigma_{T1T1} \end{pmatrix}$.
- **Sigma_TS**: The matrix that contains the covariances $\sigma_{T0Sr}$, $\sigma_{T1Sr}$. For example, when there are 2 pretreatment predictors $\Sigma_{TS} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{T0S1} & \sigma_{T0S2} \\ \sigma_{T1S1} & \sigma_{T1S2} \end{pmatrix}$.
- **Sigma_SS**: The variance-covariance matrix of the pretreatment predictors. For example, when there are 2 pretreatment predictors $\Sigma_{SS} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_{S1S1} & \sigma_{S1S2} \\ \sigma_{S1S2} & \sigma_{S2S2} \end{pmatrix}$.
- **Beta**: The estimated treatment effect on the true endpoint (in the validation sample).
- **S**: The vector of observed pretreatment values $S_j$ for a patient.
- **mu_S**: The vector of estimated means of the pretreatment predictor (in the validation sample).
- **T0T1**: A scalar or vector that contains the correlation(s) between the counterfactuals $T_0$ and $T_1$ that should be considered in the computation of $\rho_\psi$. Default seq(-1,1,by=.01), i.e., the values $-1, -0.99, -0.98, \ldots, 1$.

Value

An object of class `PCA.Predict.Treat.Multivar.ContCont` with components:

- **Pred_T**: The predicted $\Delta T_j$.
- **Var_Delta.T_S**: The variance $\sigma_{\Delta_T|S_j}$.
- **T0T1**: The correlation between the counterfactuals $T_0, T_1$.

Author(s)

Wim Van der Elst, Ariel Alonso, & Geert Molenberghs
References


See Also

PCA.ContCont, Multivar.PCA.ContCont

Examples

# Specify the covariance matrices to be used
Sigma_TT = matrix(c(177.870, NA, NA, 162.374), byrow=TRUE, nrow=2)
Sigma_TS = matrix(data = c(-45.140, -109.599, 11.290, -56.542, -106.897, 20.490), byrow = TRUE, nrow = 2)
Sigma_SS = matrix(data=c(840.564, 73.936, -3.333, 73.936, 357.719, -30.564, -3.333, -30.564, 95.063), byrow = TRUE, nrow = 3)

# Specify treatment effect (Beta), means of vector S (mu_s), and # observed pretreatment variable values for patient (S)
Beta <- -0.9581 # treatment effect
mu_S = matrix(c(66.8149, 84.8393, 25.1939), nrow=3) #means S_1--S_3
S = matrix(c(90, 180, 30), nrow=3) # S_1--S_3 values for a patient

# predict Delta_T based on S
Pred_S <- Predict.Treat.Multivar.ContCont(Sigma_TT=Sigma_TT, Sigma_TS=Sigma_TS, Sigma_SS=Sigma_SS, Beta=Beta, S=S, mu_S=mu_S, T0T1=seq(-1, 1, by=.01))

# Explore results
summary(Pred_S)
plot(Pred_S)

Predict.Treat.T0T1.ContCont
Compute the predicted treatment effect on the true endpoint of a patient based on his or her observed pretreatment predictor value in the continuous-continuous setting for a particular (single) value of \( \rho_{T0T1} \).

Description

This function computes the predicted \( \Delta T_j \) of a patient based on the pretreatment value \( S_j \) of a patient in the continuous-continuous setting for a particular (single) value of \( \rho_{T0T1} \).

Usage

Predict.Treat.T0T1.ContCont(x, S, Beta, SS, mu_S, T0T1, alpha=0.05)
Arguments

x  An object of class PCA.ContCont. See PCA.ContCont.
S  The observed pretreatment value $S_j$ for a patient.
Beta The estimated treatment effect on the true endpoint (in the validation sample).
SS  The estimated variance of the pretreatment predictor endpoint.
mu_S The estimated mean of the surrogate endpoint (in the validation sample).
T0T1 The $\rho_{T0T1}$ value (used to compute the variance of $\Delta_T|S_j$).
alpha The $\alpha$-level that is used to determine the confidence interval around $\Delta_T|S_j$.

Default 0.05.

Value

An object of class PCA.Predict.Treat.T0T1.ContCont with components,

Pred_T  The predicted $\Delta_T$.
Var_Delta.T  The variance $\sigma_{\Delta_T}$.
T0T1  The correlation between the counterfactuals $T_0, T_1$.
CI_low  The lower border of the $1 - \alpha$% confidence interval of $\Delta_T|S_j$.
CI_high The upper border of the $1 - \alpha$% confidence interval of $\Delta_T|S_j$.
Var_Delta.T_S  The variance $\sigma_{\Delta_T|S_j}$.
alpha The $\alpha$-level that is used to determine the confidence interval of $\Delta_T|S_j$.

Author(s)

Wim Van der Elst, Ariel Alonso, & Geert Molenberghs

References


See Also

PCA.ContCont

Examples

# Generate the vector of PCA.ContCont values when rho_T0S=.3, rho_T1S=.9,
# sigma_T0T0=2, sigma_T1T1=2,sigma_SS=2, and the grid of values {-1, -.99,
# ...}, 1} is considered for the correlations between T0 and T1:
PCA <- PCA.ContCont(T0S=.3, T1S=.9, T0T0=2, T1T1=2, SS=2,
T0T1=seq(-1, 1, by=.01))

# Obtain the predicted value T for a patient who scores S = 10, using beta=5,
# SS=2, mu_S=4, assuming rho_T0T1=.6
indiv <- Predict.Treat.T0T1.ContCont(x=PCA, S=10, Beta=5, SS=2, mu_S=4, T0T1=.6)
summary(indiv)

# obtain a plot with the 95% CI around delta T_j | S_j (assuming rho_T0T1=.6)
plot(indiv)
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