Package ‘dampack’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Decision-Analytic Modeling Package

**Version** 1.0.1

**Description** A suite of functions for analyzing and visualizing the health economic outputs of mathematical models.

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**License** GPL-3

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**BugReports** https://github.com/DARTH-git/dampack/issues

**Encoding** UTF-8

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Calculate alpha and beta parameters of beta distribution.

**Description**

Function to calculate the alpha and beta parameters of the beta distribution based on the method of moments using the mean $\mu$ and standard deviation $\sigma$ of the random variable of interest.

**Usage**

`beta_params(mean, sigma)`

**Arguments**

- `mean`: mean of the random variable.
- `sigma`: standard deviation of the random variable (i.e., standard error).

**Value**

A list containing the following:

- `alpha`: The method-of-moments estimate for the alpha parameter of the beta distribution
- `beta`: The method-of-moments estimate for the beta parameter of the beta distribution

**Details**

Based on methods of moments. If $\mu$ is the mean and $\sigma$ is the standard deviation of the random variable, then

$$\alpha = \left( \frac{1}{\sigma^2} - \frac{1}{\mu} \right) \mu^2$$

and

$$\beta = \alpha \left( \frac{1}{\mu} - 1 \right)$$
calculate_icers  

**Calculate incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs)**

**Description**

This function takes in strategies and their associated cost and effect, assigns them one of three statuses (non-dominated, extended dominated, or dominated), and calculates the incremental cost-effectiveness ratios for the non-dominated strategies.

The cost-effectiveness frontier can be visualized with plot, which calls `plot.icers`.

An efficient way to get from a probabilistic sensitivity analysis to an ICER table is by using `summary` on the PSA object and then using its columns as inputs to `calculate_icers`.

**Usage**

```
calculate_icers(cost, effect, strategies)
```

**Arguments**

- `cost`  
  vector of cost for each strategy

- `effect`  
  vector of effect for each strategy

- `strategies`  
  string vector of strategy names With the default (NULL), there is no reference strategy, and the strategies are ranked in ascending order of cost.

**Value**

A data frame and `icers` object of strategies and their associated status, incremental cost, incremental effect, and ICER.

**See Also**

`plot.icers`

**Examples**

```r
## Base Case
# if you have a base case analysis, can use calculate_icers on that
data(hund_strat)
hund_icers <- calculate_icers(hund_strat$Cost,
                              hund_strat$QALYs,
                              hund_strat$Strategy)
plot(hund_icers)
# we have so many strategies that we may just want to plot the frontier
plot(hund_icers, plot_frontier_only = TRUE)
# see ?plot.icers for more options

## Using a PSA object
```
calc_evpi

```r
data(psa_cdiff)

# summary() gives mean cost and effect for each strategy
sum_cdiff <- summary(psa_cdiff)

# calculate icers
icers <- calculate_icers(sum_cdiff$meanCost, sum_cdiff$meanEffect, sum_cdiff$Strategy)
icers

# visualize
plot(icers)

# by default, only the frontier is labeled
# if using a small number of strategies, you can label all the points
# note that longer strategy names will get truncated
plot(icers, label = "all")
```

calc_evpi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Value of Perfect Information (EVPI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

calc_evpi is used to compute the expected value of perfect information (EVPI) from a probabilistic sensitivity analysis (PSA) dataset.

**Usage**

calc_evpi( PSA, WTP, POP = 1 )

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSA</td>
<td>PSA object from <code>make_psa_obj</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTP</td>
<td>numeric vector with willingness-to-pay (WTP) thresholds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POP</td>
<td>scalar that corresponds to the total population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**

A data frame and evpi object with the EVPI at each WTP threshold.

**Details**

evpi calculates the value of eliminating all the uncertainty of a cost-effectiveness analysis at each WTP threshold.

**See Also**

`plot.evpi`, `make_psa_obj`
Examples

```r
# load psa object provided with package
data("example_psa_obj")

# define wtp threshold vector (can also use a single wtp)
wtp <- seq(1e4, 1e5, by = 1e4)
evpi <- calc_evpi(example_psa_obj, wtp)
plot(evpi) # see ?plot.evpi for options

# can use plot options (# see ?plot.evpi for details)
plot(evpi, effect_units = "QALE")

# or can use ggplot layers
plot(evpi) + ggtitle("Expected Value of Perfect Information")
```

calc_evppi

**Estimation of the Expected Value of Partial Perfect Information (EVPPI) using a linear regression metamodel approach**

description

evppi is used to estimate the Expected Value of Partial Perfect Information (EVPPI) using a linear regression metamodel approach from a probabilistic sensitivity analysis (PSA) dataset.

Usage

calc_evppi(
  psa,
  wtp,
  params = NULL,
  outcome = c("nmb", "nhb"),
  type = c("gam", "poly"),
  poly.order = 2,
  k = -1,
  pop = 1,
  progress = TRUE
)

Arguments

- **psa** object of class psa, produced by `make_psa_obj`
- **wtp** willingness-to-pay threshold
- **params** A vector of parameter names to be analyzed in terms of EVPPI.
- **outcome** either net monetary benefit ("nmb") or net health benefit ("nhb")
- **type** either generalized additive models ("gam") or polynomial models ("poly")
- **poly.order** order of the polynomial, if type == "poly"
calc_evppi

k
basis dimension, if type == "gam"

pop
scalar that corresponds to the total population

progress
TRUE or FALSE for whether or not function progress should be displayed in console.

Details

The expected value of partial perfect information (EVPPI) is the expected value of perfect information from a subset of parameters of interest, $\theta_I$, of a cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA) of $D$ different strategies with parameters $\theta = \{\theta_I, \theta_C\}$, where $\theta_C$ is the set of complementary parameters of the CEA. The function `calc_evppi` computes the EVPPI of $\theta_I$ from a matrix of net monetary benefits $B$ of the CEA. Each column of $B$ corresponds to the net benefit $B_d$ of strategy $d$. The function `calc_evppi` computes the EVPPI using a linear regression metamodel approach following these steps:

1. Determine the optimal strategy $d^*$ from the expected net benefits $\bar{B}$
   \[
   d^* = \arg\max_d \{\bar{B}\}
   \]

2. Compute the opportunity loss for each $d$ strategy, $L_d$
   \[
   L_d = B_d - B_{d^*}
   \]

3. Estimate a linear metamodel for the opportunity loss of each $d$ strategy, $L_d$, by regressing them on the spline basis functions of $\theta_I$, $f(\theta_I)$
   \[
   L_d = \beta_0 + f(\theta_I) + \epsilon,
   \]
   where $\epsilon$ is the residual term that captures the complementary parameters $\theta_C$ and the difference between the original simulation model and the metamodel.

4. Compute the EVPPI of $\theta_I$ using the estimated losses for each $d$ strategy, $\hat{L}_d$ from the linear regression metamodel and applying the following equation:
   \[
   \text{EVPPI}_{\theta_I} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^{K} \max_d (\hat{L}_d)
   \]
   The spline model in step 3 is fitted using the ‘mgcv’ package.

Value

A list containing 1) a data.frame with WTP thresholds and corresponding EVPPIs for the selected parameters and 2) a list of metamodels used to estimate EVPPI for each strategy at each willingness to pay threshold.

References


Calculate Expected Value of Sample Information (EVSI)

Description

Calculate Expected Value of Sample Information (EVSI)

Usage

calc_evsi(
    psa,
    wtp,
    params = NULL,
    outcome = c("nhb", "nmb"),
    k = -1,
    n = 100,
    n0 = 10,
    n_by_param = FALSE,
    pop = 1,
    progress = TRUE
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>psa</td>
<td>object of class psa, produced by <code>make_psa_obj</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wtp</td>
<td>willingness-to-pay threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>params</td>
<td>A vector of parameter names to be analyzed in terms of EVPPI.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outcome</td>
<td>either net monetary benefit (&quot;nmb&quot;) or net health benefit (&quot;nhb&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>basis dimension, if <code>type == &quot;gam&quot;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>additional sample size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n0</td>
<td>initial sample size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n_by_param</td>
<td>if TRUE, each parameter in the metamodel can have a unique initial and additional sample size. n and n0 must be numerical vectors of equal length to params, with each value corresponding to the initial and additional sample sizes for each parameter in the metamodel. By default, n_by_param = FALSE, and each value of n and n0 is shared by each parameter in the model. When n_by_param = FALSE, n0 must be a single numeric value, and n must be a numerical vector of additional sample sizes for which EVSI is calculated from the metamodel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop</td>
<td>scalar that corresponds to the total population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>progress</td>
<td>TRUE or FALSE for whether or not function progress should be displayed in console.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**calc_exp_loss**

**Value**

A list containing 1) a data.frame with WTP thresholds, new prospective sample sizes (if `n_by_param == FALSE`), and corresponding EVSIs for the selected parameters and 2) a list of metamodels used to estimate EVSI for each strategy at each willingness to pay threshold.

**Description**

The expected loss is the quantification of the foregone benefits when choosing a suboptimal strategy given current evidence.

**Usage**

`calc_exp_loss(psa, wtp)`

**Arguments**

- **psa**: object of class `psa`, produced by function `make_psa_obj`
- **wtp**: vector of willingness to pay thresholds

**Details**

Visualize the expected loss at a variety of WTP thresholds using `plot.exp_loss`.

**Value**

object with classes `exp_loss` and `data.frame`

**References**


**See Also**

`plot.exp_loss`, `make_psa_obj`
Examples

```r
data("example_psa_obj")
wtp <- seq(1e4, 1e5, by = 1e4)
exp_loss <- calc_exp_loss(example_psa_obj, wtp)

# can use head(), summary(), print(), etc.
head(exp_loss)

# plot an expected loss curve (ELC)
plot(exp_loss)

# the y axis is on a log scale by default
plot(exp_loss, log_y = FALSE)
```

---

**ceac**

*Cost-Effectiveness Acceptability Curve (CEAC)*

**Description**

`ceac` is used to compute and plot the cost-effectiveness acceptability curves (CEAC) from a probabilistic sensitivity analysis (PSA) dataset.

**Usage**

```r
ceac(wtp, psa)
```

**Arguments**

- `wtp` numeric vector with willingness-to-pay (WTP) thresholds
- `psa` psa object from `make_psa_obj`

**Details**

`ceac` computes the probability of each of the strategies being cost-effective at each `wtp` threshold. The returned object has classes `ceac` and `data.frame`, and has its own plot method (`plot.ceac`).

**Value**

An object of class `ceac` that can be visualized with `plot`. The `ceac` object is a `data.frame` that shows the proportion of PSA samples for which each strategy at each WTP threshold is cost-effective. The final column indicates whether or not the strategy at a particular WTP is on the cost-efficient frontier.

**See Also**

`plot.ceac, summary.ceac`
create_dsa_oneway

Create one-way deterministic sensitivity analysis object

Description

The object returned by this function can be passed to owsa to do a one-way sensitivity analysis on each parameter of interest.

Usage

create_dsa_oneway(
  parameters,
  effectiveness = NULL,
  strategies,
  cost = NULL,
  currency = "$",
  other_outcome = NULL
)
create_dsa_twoway

Arguments

parameters parameter values associated with costs, effectiveness, or other outcomes. The table must have two columns, with each parameter name in the first column and the associated parameter value in the second column:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>param1 name</td>
<td>param1 val1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>param2 name</td>
<td>param2 val1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

effectiveness data frames containing data for costs, effectiveness or another outcome (user-defined), respectively. Each simulation should be a row of the data frame, and each strategy should be a column. Naming the columns of the data frames is not necessary, as they will be renamed with the strategies vector.

strategies vector with the names of the strategies. Due to requirements in certain uses of this vector, this function uses make.names to modify strategy names as necessary. It is strongly suggested that you follow the rules in the make.names help page, to avoid unexpected errors.

cost data frames containing data for costs, effectiveness or another outcome (user-defined), respectively. Each simulation should be a row of the data frame, and each strategy should be a column. Naming the columns of the data frames is not necessary, as they will be renamed with the strategies vector.

currency symbol for the currency being used (ex. "$", "£")

other_outcome data frames containing data for costs, effectiveness or another outcome (user-defined), respectively. Each simulation should be a row of the data frame, and each strategy should be a column. Naming the columns of the data frames is not necessary, as they will be renamed with the strategies vector.

Value

a class dsa_oneway object that can be passed to the owsa function to visualize the one-way sensitivity analyses contained in the object.

create_dsa_twoway Create one-way deterministic sensitivity analysis object

Description

The object returned by this function can be passed to owsa to do a one-way sensitivity analysis on each parameter of interest.
create_dsa_twoway

Usage

create_dsa_twoway(
  parameters,
  effectiveness = NULL,
  strategies,
  cost = NULL,
  currency = "$",
  other_outcome = NULL
)

Arguments

parameters parameter values associated with effectiveness and outcomes. The table must have two columns, one for each parameter. The parameter names must be the column names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>param1 name</th>
<th>param2 name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>param1 val1</td>
<td>param2 val1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>param1 val2</td>
<td>param2 val2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

effectiveness data frames containing data for costs, effectiveness or another outcome (user-defined), respectively. Each simulation should be a row of the data frame, and each strategy should be a column. Naming the columns of the data frames is not necessary, as they will be renamed with the strategies vector.

strategies vector with the names of the strategies. Due to requirements in certain uses of this vector, this function uses `make.names` to modify strategy names as necessary. It is strongly suggested that you follow the rules in the `make.names` help page, to avoid unexpected errors.

cost data frames containing data for costs, effectiveness or another outcome (user-defined), respectively. Each simulation should be a row of the data frame, and each strategy should be a column. Naming the columns of the data frames is not necessary, as they will be renamed with the strategies vector.

currency symbol for the currency being used (ex. "$", "£")

other_outcome data frames containing data for costs, effectiveness or another outcome (user-defined), respectively. Each simulation should be a row of the data frame, and each strategy should be a column. Naming the columns of the data frames is not necessary, as they will be renamed with the strategies vector.

Value

a class `dsa_twoway` object that can be passed to the `twsa` function to visualize the two-way sensitivity analysis contained in the object.
dirichlet_params  

*Calculate alpha parameters of Dirichlet distribution.*

**Description**

Function to calculate the $\alpha$ parameters of the Dirichlet distribution based on the method of moments (MoM) using the mean $\mu$ and standard deviation $\sigma$ of the random variables of interest.

**Usage**

```r
dirichlet_params(p.mean, sigma)
```

**Arguments**

- `p.mean` Vector of means of the random variables.
- `sigma` Vector of standard deviation of the random variables (i.e., standard error).

**Value**

numeric vector of method-of-moment estimates for the alpha parameters of the dirichlet distribution

**Details**

Based on methods of moments. If $\mu$ is a vector of means and $\sigma$ is a vector of standard deviations of the random variables, then the second moment $X_2$ is defined by $\sigma^2 + \mu^2$. Using the mean and the second moment, the $J$ alpha parameters are computed as follows

$$
\alpha_i = \frac{(\mu_1 - X_{21})\mu_i}{X_2 - \mu_1^2}
$$

for $i = 1, \ldots, J - 1$, and

$$
\alpha_J = \frac{(\mu_1 - X_{21})(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{J-1} \mu_i)}{X_2 - \mu_1^2}
$$

**References**


**Examples**

```r
p.mean <- c(0.5, 0.15, 0.35)
p.se  <- c(0.035, 0.025, 0.034)
dirichlet_params(p.mean, p.se)
```
### example_psa

*Sample PSA data for testing*

**Description**

A dataset containing a number of PSA samples

**Usage**

```r
example_psa
```

**Format**

An object of class `list` of length 5.

---

### example_psa_obj

*Sample PSA data for testing*

**Description**

A `psa` object created from the data in `example_psa`

**Usage**

```r
example_psa_obj
```

**Format**

An object of class `psa` of length 8.

---

### gamma_params

*Calculate shape and scale (or rate) parameters of a gamma distribution.*

**Description**

Function to calculate the shape, \( \alpha \), and scale, \( \theta \), (or rate, \( \beta \)) parameters of a gamma distribution based on the method of moments (MoM) using the mean \( \mu \) and standard deviation \( \sigma \) of the random variable of interest.

**Usage**

```r
gamma_params(mu, sigma, scale = TRUE)
```
gamma_params

Arguments

mu scalar with the mean of the random variable.
sigma scalar with the standard deviation of the random variable.
scale logical variable indicating scale parameterization of the gamma distribution (Default is TRUE). If FALSE, rate parameterization is retrieved

Value

A list containing the following:

shape Shape parameter of gamma distribution
scale Scale parameter of gamma distribution (If scale=TRUE)
rate Rate parameter of gamma distribution (If scale=FALSE)

Details

Based on method of moments. If \( \mu \) is the mean and \( \sigma \) is the standard deviation of the random variable, then the shape, \( \alpha \), scale, \( \theta \), and rate, \( \beta \), parameters are computed as follows

\[
\alpha = \frac{\mu^2}{\sigma^2},
\]

\[
\theta = \frac{\sigma^2}{\mu}
\]

and

\[
\beta = \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}
\]

References


Examples

mu <- 2
sigma <- 1
# Scale specification
gamma_params(mu, sigma)
# Rate specification
gamma_params(mu, sigma, scale = FALSE)
**gen_psa_samp**

**Generate PSA Sample**

**Description**

`gen_psa_samp` generates a data frame of sampled parameter values from user-specified distributions to be used in a probabilistic sensitivity analysis (PSA).

**Usage**

```r
gen_psa_samp(
  params = NULL,
  dists = c("normal", "log-normal", "truncated-normal", "beta", "gamma", "dirichlet", "bootstrap", "constant", "triangle"),
  parameterization_types = c("mean, sd", "a, b", "shape, scale", "value, mean_prop, sd", "value, n", "value, alpha", "mean, sd, ll, ul", "val", "meanlog, sdlog", "ll, ul, mode"),
  dists_params = NULL,
  nsamp = 100
)
```

**Arguments**

- `params` string vector with the names of parameters to be generated by `gen_psa_samp` and used by a user-defined function in `run_psa` to calculate outcomes.
- `dists` string vector with the distributions from which `params` will be drawn.
- `parameterization_types` string vector with parameterization types for each `dists`.
- `dists_params` list of input parameters required to by specific `dists` and `parameterization_types` to fully describe distribution and generate parameter samples.
- `nsamp` number of sets of parameter values to be generated.

**Details**

Length of vectors `params`, `dists`, `parameterization_types`, and list `dists_params` must all be the same. The nth element of `dists`, `parameterization_types`, and `dists_params` all define the distribution that will be used to draw samples of the corresponding nth element of the `params` vector.

For a given element of `params`:

- If `dists == "normal"`, `parameterization_types` can only be "mean, sd", and the corresponding element of list `dists_params` must be the vector `c(mean, sd)`.
- If `dists == "log-normal"`, `parameterization_types` can be either "mean, sd" or "meanlog, sdlog", and the corresponding element of list `dists_params` must be either the vector `c(mean, sd)` or `c(meanlog, sdlog)`. Use "mean, sd" if you have sample mean and sample standard deviation of an empirical sample of the random variable, and use "meanlog, sdlog".
if you want to directly specify the parameters of the log-normal distribution as specified by \texttt{rlnorm}

- If \texttt{dists == "truncated-normal"}, \texttt{parameterization_types} can only be "mean, sd, ll, ul", and \texttt{dists_params} must be the vector \texttt{c(mean, sd, ll, ul)}, where \texttt{ll} is the lower limit of the distribution and \texttt{ul} is the upper limit of the distribution. If either the lower limit or the upper limit does not exist, simply specify NA in the corresponding position of the \texttt{dists_params} vector.

- If \texttt{dists == "beta"}, \texttt{parameterization_types} can be "mean, sd" or "a, b" and the corresponding element of list \texttt{dists_params} must be the the vector \texttt{c(mean, sd)} or \texttt{c(a, b)}, respectively.

- If \texttt{dists == "gamma"}, \texttt{parameterization_types} can be "mean, sd" or "shape, scale" and the corresponding element of list \texttt{dists_params} must be the the vector \texttt{c(mean, sd)} or \texttt{c(shape, scale)}, respectively.

- If \texttt{dists == "dirichlet"}, \texttt{parameterization_types} can be "value, mean_prop, sd", "value, n", or "value, alpha".
  - If \texttt{parameterization_types == "value, mean_prop, sd"}, then the corresponding element of list \texttt{dists_params} must be a data.frame where the first column is a string vector of the different multinomial outcomes. These multinomial outcomes will become column names in the data.frame returned by \texttt{gen_psa_samp}, and therefore the strings in this column should correspond to variable names used in \texttt{FUN} for \texttt{run_psa}. The second and third columns of this \texttt{dists_params} should be numerical vectors containing the sample means and sample standard errors for each of the multinomial outcomes.
  - If \texttt{parameterization_types == "value, n"}, then \texttt{dists_params} must be a data.frame with the first column being a string vector of the multinomial outcomes, and the second column being a vector of the observed number of each multinomial outcome in a sample.
  - If \texttt{parameterization_types == "value, alpha"}, then \texttt{dists_params} must be a data.frame with the first column being a string vector of the multinomial outcomes, and the second column must be a numerical vector of the alpha parameter values for each multinomial outcome in the dirichlet distribution.

- If \texttt{dists == "bootstrap"}, \texttt{parameterization_types} can only be "value, weight", and \texttt{dists_params} must be a data.frame with the first column being a numerical vector containing all of the bootstrap sample values, and the second column being an integer vector designating the sampling weights of each bootstrap sample value. For example, the number of rows in the \texttt{dists_params} data.frame is the number of individuals in the population to be sampled from (with replacement) or the number of values an empirical distribution (e.g. a histogram). If each individual value in the sample is unique and should be weighted equally, set each weight to 1. If the sample distribution resembles a histogram, the weights should be equal to the number of observations for each unique value in the empirical distribution.

- If \texttt{dists == "constant"}, \texttt{parameterization_types} can only be "val", and \texttt{dists_params} must be a single numerical value.

\textbf{Value}

A dataframe with samples of parameters for a probabilistic sensitivity analysis (PSA)

\textbf{See Also}

\texttt{run_psa}
Examples

```r
# define parameter names
params <- c("normal_param", "lognorm_param", "truncnorm_param", "beta_param",
           "gamma_param", "dirichlet_param", "bootstrap_param")

# indicate parent distribution types for each parameter
dists <- c("normal", "log-normal", "truncated-normal", "beta", "gamma", "dirichlet", "bootstrap")

# indicate which type of parameterization is used for each parent distribution
parameterization_types <- c("mean, sd", "mean, sd", "mean, sd, ll, ul", "mean, sd", "mean, sd",
                            "value, mean_prop, sd", "value, weight")

# provide distribution parameters that fully define each parent distribution, and
# ensure that these distribution parameters match the form expected by each combination of dists
# and parameterization_types
dists_params <- list(c(1, 2), c(1, 3), c(1, 0.1, NA, 1), c(.5, .2), c(100, 1),
                      data.frame(value = c("level1", "level2", "level3"),
                                  mean_prop = c(.1, .4, .5), sd = c(.05, .01, .1)),
                      data.frame(value = c(1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8),
                                  weight = c(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 4)))

# generate 100 samples of parameter values to be used in a probabilistic sensitivity analysis
gen_psa_samp(params = params,
dists = dists,
parameterization_types = parameterization_types,
dists_params = dists_params,
nsamp = 100)
```

---

### hund_strat

Sample deterministic data for testing

---

**Description**

A dataset containing 100 strategies

**Usage**

`hund_strat`

**Format**

An object of class `data.frame` with 100 rows and 3 columns.
lnorm_params  Calculate location and scale parameters of a log-normal distribution.

Description

Function to calculate the location, $\mu$, and scale, $\sigma$, parameters of a log-normal distribution based on the method of moments (MoM) using the mean $m$ and variance $v$ of the non-logarithmized random variable of interest.

Usage

```r
lnorm_params(m = 1, v = 1)
```

Arguments

- **m**: Scalar with the mean of the random variable.
- **v**: Scalar with the variance of the random variable. (i.e., squared standard error).

Value

A list containing the following:
- **mu**: Location parameter of log-normal distribution.
- **sigma**: Scale parameter of log-normal distribution.

Details

Based on method of moments. If $m$ is the mean and $v$ is the variance of the random variable, then the location, $\mu$, and scale, $\sigma$, parameters are computed as follows:

$$
\mu = \ln \left( \frac{m}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v}{m^2}}} \right)
$$

and

$$
\sigma = \sqrt{\ln \left( 1 + \frac{v}{m^2} \right)}
$$

References


Examples

```r
m <- 3
v <- 0.01
lnorm_params(m, v)
# True values: 100, 30, 70
```
Description

Creates an object to hold probabilistic sensitivity analysis data, while checking the data for validity. The object can then be used for many standard cost-effectiveness analyses (see Details below).

Usage

```r
make_psa_obj(
  cost,
  effectiveness,
  parameters = NULL,
  strategies = NULL,
  currency = "$",
  other_outcome = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- **cost**: For the data.frame, each simulation should be a row and each strategy should be a column. Naming the columns of the data frames is not necessary, as they will be renamed with the strategies vector.
- **effectiveness**: For the data.frame, each simulation should be a row and each strategy should be a column. Naming the columns of the data frames is not necessary, as they will be renamed with the strategies vector.
- **parameters**: Data frame with values for each simulation (rows) and parameter (columns). The column names should be the parameter names.
- **strategies**: vector with the names of the strategies. Due to requirements in certain uses of this vector, this function uses `make.names` to modify strategy names as necessary. It is strongly suggested that you follow the rules in the `make.names` help page, to avoid unexpected errors.
- **currency**: symbol for the currency being used (ex. "$", "£")
- **other_outcome**: data.frame containing values for another user-defined outcome. Each simulation should be a row of the data frame, and each strategy should be a column. Naming the columns of the data frames is not necessary, as they will be renamed with the strategies vector.

Details

The PSA object forms the backbone of one part of the dampack package.

A scatterplot of the cost-effectiveness plane may be shown by running `plot` on the output of `make_psa_obj`.

Using this object, you may calculate:
• Cost-effectiveness acceptability curves (ceac)
• Expected value of perfect information (calc_evpi)
• Expected loss (calc_exp_loss)
• One-way sensitivity analysis (owsa)
• Two-way sensitivity analysis (twsa)
• Metamodels (metamodel)

In addition, the PSA may be converted to a base-case analysis by using summary on the PSA object. The output of summary can be used in calculate_icers.

Value
An object of class psa

See Also
summary.psa, plot.psa

Examples

# psa input provided with package
data("example_psa")
psa <- make_psa_obj(example_psa$cost, example_psa$effectiveness,
extample_psa$parameters, example_psa$strategies)

# custom print and summary methods
print(psa)
summary(psa)

# custom plot method; see ?plot.psa for options
plot(psa)
Usage

```r
metamodel(
  analysis = c("oneway", "twoway", "multiway"),
  psa,
  params = NULL,
  strategies = NULL,
  outcome = c("eff", "cost", "nhb", "nmb", "nmb_loss", "nhb_loss_voi",
  "nmb_loss_voi"),
  wtp = NULL,
  type = c("linear", "gam", "poly"),
  poly.order = 2,
  k = -1
)
```

Arguments

- `analysis`: either "oneway" or "twoway"
- `psa`: psa object
- `params`: string vector with the name(s) of the parameter of interest. Defaults to all.
- `strategies`: vector of strategies to consider. The default (NULL) is that all strategies are considered.
- `outcome`: either effectiveness ("eff"), cost ("cost"), net health benefit ("nhb"), net monetary benefit ("nmb"), or the opportunity loss in terms of NHB or NMB ("nmb_loss" and "nmb_loss", respectively). "nmb_loss_voi" and "nhb_loss_voi" are only used in internal function calls of metamodel within other VOI functions.
- `wtp`: if outcome is NHB or NMB (or the associated loss), must provide the willingness-to-pay threshold
- `type`: type of metamodel
- `poly.order`: order of polynomial for the linear regression metamodel. Default: 2
- `k`: the dimension of the basis used to represent the smooth term. The default depends on the number of variables that the smooth is a function of. k should not be less than the dimension of the null space of the penalty for the term (see `null.space.dimension`), but will be reset if it is. See `choose.k` for further information.

Details

The most important option is `analysis`, which can be either "oneway" or "twoway". If `analysis == "oneway"`, a separate metamodel is created for each combination of the parameters in `params` and strategies in `strategies` (by default, this is all strategies and parameters).

If `analysis == "twoway"`, `params` must be a vector of two parameters, and a metamodel is created with these two parameters for each strategy in `strategies`.

Value

A metamodel object, which contains a list of metamodels and other relevant information.
One-way sensitivity analysis

Description
When used on a PSA object, this function uses a polynomial regression metamodel to predict the average outcome of a decision-analytic model as a function of a single input parameter. When used on a DSA object, this function uses the DSA results directly to show how the selected outcome varies as a function of the input parameter of interest. In the DSA context, this function is called internally by `run_owsa_det` and should not be called by the user. In the PSA context, the user must use this function to produce an `owsa` object.

Usage
```r
owsa(
  sa_obj,  # sensitivity analysis object; either a probabilistic sensitivity analysis (make_psa_obj) or a deterministic sensitivity analysis object (run_owsa_det)
  params = NULL,  # string vector with the name(s) of the parameter of interest. Defaults to all.
  ranges = NULL,  # a named list of the form c("param" = c(0, 1), ...) that gives the ranges for the parameter of interest. If NULL, parameter values from the middle 95 from this range is determined by nsamp.
  nsamp = 100,  # number of samples to take from the ranges
  outcome = c("eff", "cost", "nhb", "nmb", "nhb_loss", "nmb_loss"),  # either effectiveness ("eff"), cost ("cost"), net health benefit ("nhb"), net monetary benefit ("nmb"), or the opportunity loss in terms of NHB or NMB ("nhb_loss" and "nmb_loss", respectively). "nmb_loss_voi" and "nhb_loss_voi" are only used in internal function calls of metamodel within other VOI functions.
  wtp = NULL,  # if outcome is NHB or NMB (or the associated loss), must provide the willingness-to-pay threshold
  strategies = NULL,  # vector of strategies to consider. The default (NULL) is that all strategies are considered.
  poly.order = 2  # order of polynomial for the linear regression metamodel. Default: 2
)
```

Arguments
- **sa_obj**: sensitivity analysis object; either a probabilistic sensitivity analysis (`make_psa_obj`) or a deterministic sensitivity analysis object (`run_owsa_det`)
- **params**: string vector with the name(s) of the parameter of interest. Defaults to all.
- **ranges**: a named list of the form c("param" = c(0, 1), ...) that gives the ranges for the parameter of interest. If NULL, parameter values from the middle 95 from this range is determined by nsamp.
- **nsamp**: number of samples to take from the ranges
- **outcome**: either effectiveness ("eff"), cost ("cost"), net health benefit ("nhb"), net monetary benefit ("nmb"), or the opportunity loss in terms of NHB or NMB ("nhb_loss" and "nmb_loss", respectively). "nmb_loss_voi" and "nhb_loss_voi" are only used in internal function calls of metamodel within other VOI functions.
- **wtp**: if outcome is NHB or NMB (or the associated loss), must provide the willingness-to-pay threshold
- **strategies**: vector of strategies to consider. The default (NULL) is that all strategies are considered.
- **poly.order**: order of polynomial for the linear regression metamodel. Default: 2

See Also
- `predict.metamodel`
- `make_psa_obj`
- `owsa`
- `twsa`
owsa_opt_strat

Value

An object of class data.frame and owsa with the results of the sensitivity analysis. Can be visualized with plot.owsa, owsa_tornado, and owsa_opt_strat

owsa_opt_strat  plot the optimal strategy as the parameter values change

Description

plot the optimal strategy as the parameter values change

Usage

owsa_opt_strat(
  owsa,
  params = NULL,
  maximize = TRUE,
  return = c("plot", "data"),
  plot_const = TRUE,
  col = c("full", "bw"),
  greystart = 0.2,
  greyend = 0.8,
  txtsize = 12,
  facet_ncol = 1,
  facet_nrow = NULL,
  facet_lab_txtsize = NULL,
  n_x_ticks = 10
)

Arguments

owsa  An owsa object
params  vector of parameters to plot
maximize  whether to maximize (TRUE) or minimize the outcome
return  either return a ggplot object plot or a data frame with ranges of parameters for which each strategy is optimal.
plot_const  whether to plot parameters that don’t lead to changes in optimal strategy as they vary.
col  either none, full color, or black and white
greystart  between 0 and 1. used in greyscale only. smaller numbers are lighter
greyend  between 0 and 1, greater than greystart.
txtsize  base text size
facet_ncol  Number of columns in plot facet.
owsa_tornado

- facet_nrow: number of rows in plot facet.
- facet_lab_txtsize: text size for plot facet labels
- n_x_ticks: number of axis ticks

**Value**

If `return` == "plot", a ggplot2 optimal strategy plot derived from the owsa object, or if `return` == "data", a data.frame containing all data contained in the plot. The plot allows us to see how the strategy that maximizes the expectation of the outcome of interest changes as a function of each parameter of interest.

**Description**

Tornado plot of a one-way sensitivity analysis

**Usage**

```r
owsa_tornado(
  owsa,
  return = c("plot", "data"),
  txtsize = 12,
  min_rel_diff = 0,
  col = c("full", "bw"),
  n_y_ticks = 8,
  ylim = NULL,
  ybreaks = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- `owsa`: an owsa object
- `return`: either return a ggplot object plot or a data frame with ranges of parameters for which each strategy is optimal.
- `txtsize`: base text size
- `min_rel_diff`: this function only plots parameters that lead to a relative change in the outcome greater than or equal to `min_rel_diff`, which must be between 0 and 1. The default (0) is that no strategies are filtered.
- `col`: either none, full color, or black and white
- `n_y_ticks`: number of axis ticks
- `ylim`: vector of axis limits, or NULL, which sets limits automatically
- `ybreaks`: vector of axis breaks. will override n_x_ticks and/or n_y_ticks if provided.
Value

If `return == "plot"`, a ggplot2 tornado plot derived from the `owsa` object, or if `return == "data"`, a data.frame containing all data contained in the plot. A tornado plot is a visual aid used to identify which parameters are driving most of the variation in a specified model outcome.

**Description**

Plots the `evpi` object created by `calc_evpi`.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'evpi'
plot(
  x,
  txtsize = 12,
  currency = "\$",
  effect_units = "QALY",
  n_y_ticks = 8,
  n_x_ticks = 20,
  xbreaks = NULL,
  ybreaks = NULL,
  xlim = c(0, NA),
  ylim = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**
  object of class `evpi`, produced by function `calc_evpi`
- **txtsize**
  base text size
- **currency**
  string with currency used in the cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA). Default: $, but it could be any currency symbol or word (e.g., £, €, peso)
- **effect_units**
  units of effectiveness. Default: QALY
- **n_y_ticks**
  number of axis ticks
- **n_x_ticks**
  number of axis ticks
- **xbreaks**
  vector of axis breaks. will override `n_x_ticks` and/or `n_y_ticks` if provided.
- **ybreaks**
  vector of axis breaks. will override `n_x_ticks` and/or `n_y_ticks` if provided.
- **xlim**
  vector of axis limits, or NULL, which sets limits automatically
- **ylim**
  vector of axis limits, or NULL, which sets limits automatically
- **...**
  further arguments to plot. This is not used by dampack but required for generic consistency.
Value

A ggplot2 plot with the EVPI

See Also

calc_evpi

plot.evppi

Plot of Expected Value of Partial Perfect Information (EVPI)

Description

Plots the evppi object created by calc_evppi.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'evppi'
plot(
  x,
  txtsize = 12,
  currency = "$",
  effect_units = "QALY",
  n_y_ticks = 8,
  n_x_ticks = 20,
  xbreaks = NULL,
  ybreaks = NULL,
  xlim = c(0, NA),
  ylim = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

x object of class evppi, produced by function calc_evppi
txtsize base text size
currency string with currency used in the cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA). Default: $, but it could be any currency symbol or word (e.g., £, €, peso)
effect_units units of effectiveness. Default: QALY
n_y_ticks number of axis ticks
n_x_ticks number of axis ticks
xbreaks vector of axis breaks. will override n_x_ticks and/or n_y_ticks if provided.
ybreaks vector of axis breaks. will override n_x_ticks and/or n_y_ticks if provided.
xlim vector of axis limits, or NULL, which sets limits automatically
ylim vector of axis limits, or NULL, which sets limits automatically
... further arguments to plot. This is not used by dampack but required for generic consistency.
Value

A ggplot2 plot with the EVPPI

See Also

calc_evppi

---

### Description

Plots the `evsi` object created by `calc_evppi`. EVSI is either plotted as a function of additional sample size for each willingness-to-pay threshold provided, or as a function of each willingness-to-pay threshold, depending upon the usage of `calc_evppi` used to create the `evsi` object.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'evsi'
plot(
x, txtsize = 12,
currency = "$",
effect_units = "QALY",
n_y_ticks = 8,
n_x_ticks = 20,
xbreaks = NULL,
ybreaks = NULL,
xlim = c(0, NA),
ylim = NULL,
col = c("full", "bw"),
...
)
```

### Arguments

- `x` object of class `evsi`, produced by function `calc_evppi`
- `txtsize` base text size
- `currency` string with currency used in the cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA). Default: $, but it could be any currency symbol or word (e.g., £, €, peso)
- `effect_units` units of effectiveness. Default: QALY
- `n_y_ticks` number of axis ticks
- `n_x_ticks` number of axis ticks
- `xbreaks` vector of axis breaks. will override `n_x_ticks` and/or `n_y_ticks` if provided.
- `ybreaks` vector of axis breaks. will override `n_x_ticks` and/or `n_y_ticks` if provided.
plot.exp_loss

xlim vector of axis limits, or NULL, which sets limits automatically
ylim vector of axis limits, or NULL, which sets limits automatically
col either none, full color, or black and white
... further arguments to plot. This is not used by dampack but required for generic consistency.

Value

A ggplot2 plot with the EVSI

See Also

calc_evsi

---

plot.exp_loss  Plot of Expected Loss Curves (ELC)

Description

Plot of Expected Loss Curves (ELC)

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'exp_loss'
plot(
x, 
log_y = TRUE, 
frontier = TRUE, 
points = TRUE, 
lscale = 1, 
txtsize = 12, 
currency = "$", 
effect_units = "QALY", 
n_y_ticks = 8, 
n_x_ticks = 20, 
xbreaks = NULL, 
ybreaks = NULL, 
xlim = c(0, NA), 
ylim = NULL, 
col = c("full", "bw"), 
... 
)
```
plot.icers

Arguments

- **x**: object of class `exp_loss`, produced by function `calc_exp_loss`
- **log_y**: take the base 10 log of the y axis
- **frontier**: indicate the frontier (also the expected value of perfect information). To only plot the EVPI see `calc_evpi`.
- **points**: whether to plot points on the curve (TRUE) or not (FALSE)
- **lsize**: line size. defaults to 1.
- **txtsize**: base text size
- **currency**: string with currency used in the cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA). Default: $, but it could be any currency symbol or word (e.g., £, €, peso)
- **effect_units**: units of effectiveness. Default: QALY
- **n_y_ticks**: number of axis ticks
- **n_x_ticks**: number of axis ticks
- **xbreaks**: vector of axis breaks. will override n_x_ticks and/or n_y_ticks if provided.
- **ybreaks**: vector of axis breaks. will override n_x_ticks and/or n_y_ticks if provided.
- **xlim**: vector of axis limits, or NULL, which sets limits automatically
- **ylim**: vector of axis limits, or NULL, which sets limits automatically
- **col**: either none, full color, or black and white
- **...**: further arguments to plot. This is not used by dampack but required for generic consistency.

Value

A `ggplot2` object with the expected loss

Description

Plots the cost-effectiveness plane for a ICER object, calculated with `calculate_icers`

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'icers'
plot(
x,
txtsize = 12,
currency = "$",
effect_units = "QALYs",
label = c("frontier", "all", "none"),
label_max_char = NULL,
)```

plot.icers  
Plot of ICERs

Description

Plots the cost-effectiveness plane for a ICER object, calculated with `calculate_icers`
plot.frontier_only = FALSE,
alpha = 1,
n_x_ticks = 6,
n_y_ticks = 6,
xbreaks = NULL,
ybreaks = NULL,
xlim = NULL,
ylim = NULL,
xexpand = expansion(0.1),
yexpand = expansion(0.1),
max.iter = 20000,
...)

Arguments

x Object of class icers.
txtsize base text size
currency string. with currency used in the cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA).
effect_units string. unit of effectiveness
label whether to label strategies on the efficient frontier, all strategies, or none. de-
defaults to frontier.
label_max_char max number of characters to label the strategies - if not NULL (the default)
longer strategies are truncated to save space.
plot.frontier_only only plot the efficient frontier
alpha opacity of points
n_x_ticks number of axis ticks
n_y_ticks number of axis ticks
xbreaks vector of axis breaks. will override n_x_ticks and/or n_y_ticks if provided.
ybreaks vector of axis breaks. will override n_x_ticks and/or n_y_ticks if provided.
xlim vector of axis limits, or NULL, which sets limits automatically
yylim vector of axis limits, or NULL, which sets limits automatically
xexpand Padding around data. See scale_continuous for details. The default behavior
in ggplot2 is expansion(0.05). See expansion for how to modify this.
yexpand Padding around data. See scale_continuous for details. The default behavior
in ggplot2 is expansion(0.05). See expansion for how to modify this.
max.iter Maximum number of iterations to try to resolve overlaps. Defaults to 10000.
... further arguments to plot. This is not used by dampack but required for generic
consistency.

Value

a ggplot2 object which can be modified by adding additional geoms
Description

Plot a sensitivity analysis

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'owsa'
plot(
  x,
  txtsize = 12,
  col = c("full", "bw"),
  facet_scales = c("free_x", "free_y", "free", "fixed"),
  facet_nrow = NULL,
  facet_ncol = NULL,
  size = 1,
  n_x_ticks = 6,
  n_y_ticks = 6,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **x**: an owsa object
- **txtsize**: base text size in the plot
- **col**: either full-color ("full") or black and white ("bw")
- **facet_scales**: whether the x or y axes should be fixed. See `facet_grid` in the ggplot2 package for more details.
- **facet_nrow**: number of rows in plot facet.
- **facet_ncol**: number of columns in plot facet. The default (NULL) is passed to `facet_wrap`, which determines the number of rows and columns automatically.
- **size**: either point size (ptype = "point") and/or line size (ptype = "line")
- **n_x_ticks**: number of axis ticks
- **n_y_ticks**: number of axis ticks
- **...**: further arguments to plot. This is not used by dampack but required for generic consistency.

Value

A ggplot2 plot of the owsa object.
plot.psa

Plot the psa object

Description

Plot the psa object

Usage

## S3 method for class 'psa'
plot(
  x,
  center = TRUE,
  ellipse = TRUE,
  alpha = 0.2,
  txtsize = 12,
  col = c("full", "bw"),
  n_x_ticks = 6,
  n_y_ticks = 6,
  xbreaks = NULL,
  ybreaks = NULL,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

x       the psa object
center  plot the mean cost and effectiveness for each strategy. defaults to TRUE
ellipse plot an ellipse around each strategy. defaults to TRUE
alpha   opacity of the scatterplot points. 0 is completely transparent, 1 is completely opaque
txtsize base text size
col     either none, full color, or black and white
n_x_ticks number of axis ticks
n_y_ticks number of axis ticks
xbreaks  vector of axis breaks. will override n_x_ticks and/or n_y_ticks if provided.
ybreaks  vector of axis breaks. will override n_x_ticks and/or n_y_ticks if provided.
xlim    vector of axis limits, or NULL, which sets limits automatically
ylim    vector of axis limits, or NULL, which sets limits automatically
...     further arguments to plot. This is not used by dampack but required for generic consistency.
Value

A ggplot2 plot of the PSA, showing the distribution of each PSA sample and strategy on the cost-effectiveness plane.

Description

Two-way sensitivity analysis plot

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'twsa'
plot(
x, maximize = TRUE,
col = c("full", "bw"),
n_x_ticks = 6,
n_y_ticks = 6,
txtsize = 12,
...
)
```

Arguments

- `x` a twsa object
- `maximize` If TRUE, plot of strategy with maximum expected outcome (default); if FALSE, plot of strategy with minimum expected outcome
- `col` either none, full color, or black and white
- `n_x_ticks` number of axis ticks
- `n_y_ticks` number of axis ticks
- `txtsize` base text size
- `...` further arguments to plot. This is not used by dampack but required for generic consistency.

Value

A ggplot2 plot of the two-way sensitivity analysis.
predict.metamodel  Predict from a one-way or two-way metamodel

Description
Predict from a one-way or two-way metamodel

Usage
## S3 method for class 'metamodel'
predict(object, ranges = NULL, nsamp = 100, ...)

Arguments
object  object with class "metamodel"
ranges  a named list of the form c("param" = c(0, 1), ...) that gives the ranges for the parameter of interest. If NULL, parameter values from the middle 95 from this range is determined by nsamp.
nsamp  number of samples from ranges
...
  further arguments to predict (not used)

Value
a data.frame containing the outcome values predicted by the metamodel for each strategy and each combination of parameter values defined by ranges.

print.metamodel  Print metamodel

Description
Print metamodel

Usage
## S3 method for class 'metamodel'
print(x, ...)

Arguments
x  metamodel to print
...
  further arguments to print

Value
None (invisible NULL)
print.sa  

print a psa object

Description

print a psa object

Usage

## S3 method for class 'sa'
print(x, all_strat = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

x : the psa object
all_strat : whether or not to print the full list of strategies. defaults to FALSE, which truncates the strategy list to 5
... : further arguments to print (not used)

Value

None (invisible NULL).

psa_cdiff  

Sample PSA dataset

Description

Sample PSA dataset

Usage

psa_cdiff

Format

An object of class psa (inherits from sa) of length 6.
### rdirechlet

Random number generation for the Dirichlet distribution with parameter vector alpha.

**Usage**

```r
direchlet(n, alpha)
```

**Arguments**

- `n`: number of observations
- `alpha`: vector of parameters defining Dirichlet distribution

### run_owsa_det

Run deterministic one-way sensitivity analysis (OWSA)

**Description**

This function runs a deterministic one-way sensitivity analysis (OWSA) on a given function that produces outcomes.

**Usage**

```r
run_owsa_det(
  params_range,
  params_basecase,
  nsamp = 100,
  FUN,
  outcomes = NULL,
  strategies = NULL,
  progress = TRUE,
  ...
)
```
Arguments

params_range  data.frame with 3 columns in the following order: "pars", "min", and "max". The number of samples from this range is determined by nsamp. "pars" are the parameters of interest and must be a subset of the parameters from params_basecase.

params_basecase  a named list of basecase values for input parameters needed by FUN, the user-defined function.

nsamp  number of sets of parameter values to be generated. If NULL, 100 parameter values are used

FUN  function that takes the basecase in params_basecase and . . . to produce the outcome of interest. The FUN must return a dataframe where the first column are the strategy names and the rest of the columns must be outcomes.

outcomes  string vector with the outcomes of interest from FUN produced by nsamp

strategies  vector of strategy names. The default NULL will use strategy names in FUN

progress  TRUE or FALSE for whether or not function progress should be displayed in console.

. . .  Additional arguments to user-defined FUN

Value

A list containing dataframes with the results of the sensitivity analyses. The list will contain a dataframe for each outcome specified. List elements can be visualized with plot.owsa, owsa_opt_strat and owsa_tornado from dampack

Details

- params_range
  - "pars" are the names of the input parameters of interest. These are the parameters that will be varied in the deterministic sensitivity analysis. variables in "pars" column must be a subset of variables in params_basecase
  - "min" and "max" are the minimum and maximum values of the parameters of interest.

Description

run_psa calculates outcomes using a user-defined function and creates PSA objects corresponding to the specified outcomes.
run_psa(
  psa_samp,
  params_basecase = NULL,
  FUN,
  outcomes = NULL,
  strategies = NULL,
  currency = "$",
  progress = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>psa_samp</td>
<td>A dataframe with samples of parameters for a probabilistic sensitivity analysis (PSA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>params_basecase</td>
<td>A named list of basecase values for input parameters needed by FUN, the user-defined function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUN</td>
<td>Function that takes the parameter values in psa_samp and ... to produce the outcome of interest. The FUN must return a dataframe where the first column are the strategy names and the rest of the columns must be outcomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>outcomes</td>
<td>String vector with the outcomes of interest from FUN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strategies</td>
<td>Vector of strategy names. The default NULL will use strategy names in FUN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>currency</td>
<td>Symbol for the currency being used (ex. &quot;$&quot;, &quot;£&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>progress</td>
<td>TRUE or FALSE for whether or not function progress should be displayed in console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Additional arguments to user-defined FUN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

A list containing PSA objects for each outcome in outcomes.

See Also

run_psa, make_psa_obj, gen_psa_samp.

run_twsa_det

---

**Description**

This function runs a deterministic two-way sensitivity analysis (TWSA) on a given function that produces outcomes.
Usage

```r
run_twsa_det(
  params_range,
  params_basecase,
  nsamp = 40,
  FUN,
  outcomes = NULL,
  strategies = NULL,
  progress = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `params_range` data.frame with 2 rows and 3 columns in the following order: "pars", "min", and "max". The number of samples from this range is determined by `nsamp`. "pars" are the 2 parameters of interest, which must be a subset of the parameters from `params_basecase`.
- `params_basecase` a named list of basecase values for input parameters needed by `FUN`, the user-defined function.
- `nsamp` number of parameter values. If NULL, 40 parameter values are used
- `FUN` Function that takes the basecase in `params_all` and ... to produce the outcome of interest. The `FUN` must return a dataframe where the first column are the strategy names and the rest of the columns must be outcomes.
- `outcomes` String vector with the outcomes of interest from `FUN` produced by `nsamp`
- `strategies` vector of strategy names. The default (NULL) will use strategy names in `FUN`
- `progress` TRUE or FALSE for whether or not function progress should be displayed in console.
- `...` Additional arguments to user-defined `FUN`

Value

A list containing dataframes with the results of the sensitivity analyses. The list will contain a dataframe for each outcome specified.

Details

- `params_range`
  - "pars" are the names of the two input parameters of interest. The two variables in "pars" column must be a subset of variables in `params_basecase`
  - "min" and "max" are the minimum and maximum values of the parameters of interest.
**Summary of metamodel**

**Description**

Summary of metamodel

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'metamodel'
summary(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: metamodel to summarize
- `...`: further arguments to summary

**Value**

A data.frame containing the r-squared for each strategy and parameter's metamodel.

---

**Summary of psa**

**Description**

Summarize a psa object across all simulations

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'psa'
summary(object, calc_sds = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: the psa object
- `calc_sds`: whether or not to calculate the standard deviations. Defaults to FALSE
- `...`: further arguments to summary (not used)

**Value**

A data.frame containing the mean cost and effectiveness for each strategy and, if requested, the standard deviations of the cost and effectiveness for each strategy.
Two-way sensitivity analysis using linear regression metamodeling

Description

This function displays a two-way sensitivity analysis (TWSA) graph by estimating a linear regression metamodel of a PSA for a given decision-analytic model.

Usage

twsa(
  sa_obj,
  param1 = NULL,
  param2 = NULL,
  ranges = NULL,
  nsamp = 100,
  outcome = c("eff", "cost", "nhb", "nmb", "nhb_loss", "nmb_loss"),
  wtp = NULL,
  strategies = NULL,
  poly.order = 2
)

Arguments

sa_obj sensitivity analysis object; either a probabilistic sensitivity analysis (make_psa_obj) or a deterministic sensitivity analysis object (run_owsa_det)

param1 String with the name of the first parameter of interest

param2 String with the name of the second parameter of interest

ranges a named list of the form c("param" = c(0, 1), ...) that gives the ranges for the parameter of interest. If NULL, parameter values from the middle 95 from this range is determined by nsamp.

nsamp number of samples from ranges

outcome either effectiveness ("eff"), cost ("cost"), net health benefit ("nhb"), net monetary benefit ("nmb"), or the opportunity loss in terms of NHB or NMB ("nhb_loss" and "nmb_loss", respectively). "nmb_loss_voi" and "nhb_loss_voi" are only used in internal function calls of metamodel within other VOI functions.

wtp if outcome is NHB or NMB (or the associated loss), must provide the willingness-to-pay threshold

strategies vector of strategies to consider. The default (NULL) is that all strategies are considered.

poly.order order of polynomial for the linear regression metamodel. Default: 2

Value

twsa A ggplot2 object with the TWSA graph of param1 and param2 on the outcome of interest.
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