

Package ‘morse’

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Type Package

Title Modelling Tools for Reproduction and Survival Data in
Ecotoxicology

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URL <https://cran.r-project.org/package=morse>

BugReports <https://github.com/pveber/morse>

Description Tools for ecotoxicologists and regulators dedicated to the
mathematical and statistical modelling of toxicity test data. They use advanced and
innovative methods for a valuable quantitative environmental risk assessment.

Depends R (>= 3.0.0)

SystemRequirements JAGS (>= 4.0.0) (see
<http://mcmc-jags.sourceforge.net>)

Imports coda, deSolve, dplyr, epitools, graphics, grDevices, ggplot2
(>= 2.1.0), grid, gridExtra, magrittr, methods, reshape2, rjags
(>= 4.0), stats, tibble, tidyr, zoo

License GPL (>= 2)

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R topics documented:

morse-package	3
cadmium1	5
cadmium2	6
chlordan	7
copper	8
dichromate	8
is_exposure_constant	9
LCx	10
LCx.survFit	10
MFx	12
MFx.survFit	13
modelData	15
modelData.survDataCstExp	15
modelData.survDataVarExp	16
plot.LCx	16
plot.MFx	17
plot.reproData	18
plot.reproFitTT	20
plot.survDataCstExp	21
plot.survDataVarExp	22
plot.survFitCstExp	23
plot.survFitPredict	24
plot.survFitPredict_Nsurv	25
plot.survFitTKTD	26
plot.survFitTT	28
plot.survFitVarExp	30
plotDoseResponse	31
plotDoseResponse.reproData	32
plotDoseResponse.survDataCstExp	33
plot_prior_post	35
plot_prior_post.survFit	35
ppc	36
ppc.reproFitTT	36
ppc.survFitCstExp	37
ppc.survFitPredict_Nsurv	38
ppc.survFitTKTD	39
ppc.survFitTT	40
ppc.survFitVarExp	41
predict.survFit	42
predict_Nsurv	43

predict_Nsurv.survFit	43
predict_Nsurv_check	45
predict_Nsurv_check.survFitPredict_Nsurv	45
predict_ode	46
predict_ode.survFit	47
print.reproFitTT	48
print.survFitCstExp	49
print.survFitTKTD	49
print.survFitTT	50
print.survFitVarExp	51
priors_distribution	52
priors_distribution.survFit	52
priors_survData	53
propiconazole	53
propiconazole_pulse_exposure	54
reproData	55
reproDataCheck	56
reproFitTT	57
summary.reproData	59
summary.reproFitTT	60
summary.survDataCstExp	61
summary.survDataVarExp	62
summary.survFit	63
summary.survFitTKTD	64
summary.survFitTT	65
survData	66
survDataCheck	67
survData_join	68
survFit	69
survFit.survDataCstExp	69
survFit.survDataVarExp	72
survFitTKTD	74
survFitTT	75
survFitTT.survDataCstExp	76
zinc	77

Index**79**

morse-package

*MOdelling tools for Reproduction and Survival data in Ecotoxicology***Description**

Provides tools for the analysis of survival/reproduction toxicity test data in quantitative environmental risk assessment. It can be used to explore/visualize experimental data, and to get estimates of LC_x ($X\%$ Lethal Concentration) or, EC_x ($X\%$ Effective Concentration) by fitting exposure-response curves. The LC_x , EC_x and parameters of the curve are provided along with an indication of the uncertainty of the estimation. morse can also be used to get an estimation of the NEC (No

Effect Concentration) by fitting a Toxicokinetic-Toxicodynamic (TK-TD) model (GUTS: General Unified Threshold model of Survival). Within the TKTD-GUTS approach, $LC(x, t)$, $EC(x, t)$ and $MF(x, t)$ ($X\%$ Multiplication Factors aka Lethal Profiles) can be explored in proportion x and time t .

Details

Estimation procedures in `morse` can be used without a deep knowledge of their underlying probabilistic model or inference methods. Rather, they were designed to behave as well as possible without requiring a user to provide values for some obscure parameters. That said, `morse` models can also be used as a first step to tailor new models for more specific situations.

The package currently handles survival and reproduction data. Functions dedicated to survival (resp. reproduction) analysis start with a `surv` (resp. `repro`) prefix. `morse` provides a similar workflow in both cases:

1. create and validate a dataset
2. explore a dataset
3. plot a dataset
4. fit a model on a dataset and output the expected estimates
5. check goodness of fit with posterior predictive check plot (ppc)
6. plot $LC(x, t)$ and $MF(x, t)$ for GUTS models
7. compute goodness-of-fit measures (PPC percent, NRMSE and SPPE) for GUTS

Those steps are presented in more details in the "Tutorial" vignette, while a more formal description of the estimation procedures are provided in the vignette called "Models in `morse` package". Please refer to these documents for further introduction to the use of `morse`.

This reference manual is a detailed description of the functions exposed in the package.

Getting started The package uses the `rjags` package (Plummer, 2013), an R interface to the JAGS library for Bayesian model estimation. Note that the `rjags` package does not include a copy of the JAGS library: you need to install it separately. For instructions on downloading JAGS, see the home page at <http://mcmc-jags.sourceforge.net>. Once done, simply follow the steps described in the tutorial vignette.

```
Package: morse
Type: Package
Version: 3.2.0
Date: 2018-11-15
License: GPL (>=2)
```

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References

Delignette-Muller, M.L., Lopes, C., Veber, P. and Charles, S. (2014) *Statistical handling of reproduction data for exposure-response modelling*. <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/es502009r?journalCode=esthag>.

Forfait-Dubuc, C., Charles, S., Billoir, E. and Delignette-Muller, M.L. (2012) *Survival data analyses in ecotoxicology: critical effect concentrations, methods and models. What should we use?* <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10646-012-0860-0>

Plummer, M. (2013) *JAGS Version 4.0.0 user manual*. http://sourceforge.net/projects/mcmc-jags/files/Manuals/4.x/jags_user_manual.pdf/download

Delignette-Muller, M. L., Ruiz, P. and Veber, P. (2017) *Robust Fit of Toxicokinetic–Toxicodynamic Models Using Prior Knowledge Contained in the Design of Survival Toxicity Tests* <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/acs.est.6b05326>

Baudrot, V., Preux, S., Ducrot, V., Pavé, A. and Charles, S. (2018) *New insights to compare and choose TKTD models for survival based on an inter-laboratory study for *Lymnaea stagnalis* exposed to Cd*. <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/acs.est.7b05464>.

See Also

[rjags](#), [ggplot2](#)

cadmium1

*Reproduction and survival datasets for *Daphnia magna* exposed to cadmium during 21 days*

Description

Reproduction and survival datasets of chronic laboratory toxicity tests with *Daphnia magna* freshwater invertebrate exposed to five concentrations of cadmium during 21 days. Five concentrations were tested, with four replicates per concentration. Each replicate contained 10 organisms. Reproduction and survival were monitored at 10 time points.

Usage

```
data(cadmium1)
```

Format

A data frame with 200 observations of the following five variables:

`replicate` A vector of class `numeric` with the replicate code (1 to 20).

`conc` A vector of class `numeric` with the cadmium concentrations in $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$.

`time` A vector of class `integer` with the time points (in days from the beginning of the experiment $t = 0$).

Nsurv A vector of class `integer` with the number of alive individuals at each time point for each concentration and each replicate.

Nrepro A vector of class `integer` with the number of offspring at each time point for each concentration and each replicate.

References

Billoir, E., Delhayé, H., Forfait, C., Clément, B., Triffault-Bouchet, G., Charles, S. and Delignette-Muller, M.L. (2012) Comparison of toxicity tests with different exposure time patterns: The added value of dynamic modelling in predictive ecotoxicology, *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 75, 80-86.

cadmium2	<i>Reproduction and survival datasets for <i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i> exposed to cadmium during 28 days</i>
----------	--

Description

Reproduction and survival datasets of chronic laboratory toxicity tests with snails (*Lymnaea stagnalis*) exposed to six concentrations of cadmium during 28 days. Six concentrations were tested, with six replicates per concentration. Each replicate contained five organisms. Reproduction and survival were monitored at 17 time points.

Usage

```
data(cadmium2)
```

Format

A data frame with 612 observations of the following five variables:

replicate A vector of class `numeric` with the replicate code (1 to 36).

conc A vector of class `integer` with the cadmium concentrations in $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$.

time A vector of class `integer` with the time points (in days from the beginning of the experiment $t = 0$).

Nsurv A vector of class `integer` with the number of alive individuals at each time point for each concentration and each replicate.

Nrepro A vector of class `integer` with the number of clutches at each time point for each concentration and each replicate.

References

Ducrot, V., Askem, C., Azam, D., Brettschneider, D., Brown, R., Charles, S., Coke, M., Collinet, M., Delignette-Muller, M.L., Forfait-Dubuc, C., Holbech, H., Hutchinson, T., Jach, A., Kinnberg, K.L., Lacoste, C., Le Page, G., Matthiessen, P., Oehlmann, J., Rice, L., Roberts, E., Ruppert, K., Davis, J.E., Veauvy, C., Weltje, L., Wortham, R. and Lagadic, L. (2014) Development and validation of an OECD reproductive toxicity test guideline with the pond snail *Lymnaea stagnalis* (Mollusca, Gastropoda), *Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology*, 70(3), 605-14.

Charles, S., Ducrot, V., Azam, D., Benstead, R., Brettschneider, D., De Schamphelaere, K., Filipe Goncalves, S., Green, J.W., Holbech, H., Hutchinson, T.H., Faber, D., Laranjeiro, F., Matthiessen, P., Norrgren, L., Oehlmann, J., Reategui-Zirena, E., Seeland-Fremer, A., Teigeler, M., Thome, J.P., Tobor Kaplon, M., Weltje, L., Lagadic, L. (2016) Optimizing the design of a reproduction toxicity test with the pond snail *Lymnaea stagnalis*, *Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology*, vol. 81 pp.47-56.

chlordan	<i>Reproduction and survival datasets for Daphnia magna exposed to chlordan during 21 days</i>
----------	--

Description

Reproduction and survival datasets of chronic laboratory toxicity tests with *Daphnia magna* freshwater invertebrate exposed to six concentrations of one organochlorine insecticide (chlordan) during 21 days. Six concentrations were tested, with 10 replicates per concentration. Each replicate contained one organism. Reproduction and survival were monitored at 22 time points.

Usage

```
data(chlordan)
```

Format

A data frame with 1320 observations of the following five variables:

`replicate` A vector of class `numeric` with the replicate code (1 to 60).

`conc` A vector of class `numeric` with the chlordan concentrations in $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$.

`time` A vector of class `integer` with the time points (in days from the beginning of the experiment $t = 0$).

`Nsurv` A vector of class `integer` with the number of alive individuals at each time point for each concentration and each replicate.

`Nrepro` A vector of class `integer` with the number of offspring at each time point for each concentration and each replicate.

References

Manar, R., Bessi, H. and Vasseur, P. (2009) Reproductive effects and bioaccumulation of chlordan in *Daphnia magna*, *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*, 28, 2150-2159.

copper	<i>Reproduction and survival datasets for Daphnia magna exposed to copper during 21 days</i>
--------	--

Description

Reproduction and survival datasets of chronic laboratory toxicity tests with *Daphnia magna* freshwater invertebrate exposed to five concentrations of copper during 21 days. Five concentrations were tested, with three replicates per concentration. Each replicate contained 20 organisms. Reproduction and survival were monitored at 16 time points.

Usage

```
data(copper)
```

Format

A data frame with 240 observations of the following five variables:

`replicate` A vector of class `numeric` with the replicate code (1 to 15).

`conc` A vector of class `numeric` with the copper concentrations in $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$.

`time` A vector of class `integer` with the time points (in days from the beginning of the experiment $t = 0$).

`Nsurv` A vector of class `integer` with the number of alive individuals at each time point for each concentration and each replicate.

`Nrepro` A vector of class `integer` with the number of offspring at each time point for each concentration and each replicate.

References

Billoir, E., Delignette-Muller, M.L., Pery, A.R.R. and Charles, S. (2008) A Bayesian Approach to Analyzing Ecotoxicological Data, *Environmental Science & Technology*, 42 (23), 8978-8984.

dichromate	<i>Survival dataset for Daphnia magna exposed to dichromate during 21 days</i>
------------	--

Description

Survival dataset of chronic laboratory toxicity tests with *Daphnia magna* freshwater invertebrate exposed to six concentrations of one oxidizing agent (potassium dichromate) during 21 days. Six concentrations were tested with one replicate of 50 organisms per concentration. Survival is monitored at 10 time points.

Usage

```
data(dichromate)
```

Format

A data frame with 60 observations on the following four variables:

replicate A vector of class `numeric` with the replicate code (1).

conc A vector of class `numeric` with dichromate concentrations in $mg.L^{-1}$.

time A vector of class `integer` with the time points (in days from the beginning of the experiment $t = 0$).

Nsurv A vector of class `integer` with the number of alive individuals at each time point for each concentration and each replicate.

References

Bedaux, J., Kooijman, SALM (1994) Statistical analysis of toxicity tests, based on hazard modeling, *Environmental and Ecological Statistics*, 1, 303-314.

is_exposure_constant	<i>Test in a well-formed argument to function 'survData' if the concentration is constant and different from NA for each replicate (each time-serie)</i>
----------------------	--

Description

Test in a well-formed argument to function 'survData' if the concentration is constant and different from NA for each replicate (each time-serie)

Usage

```
is_exposure_constant(x)
```

Arguments

x an object of class `data.frame`

Value

a boolean TRUE if concentration in replicate is constant, or FALSE if the concentration in at least one of the replicates is time-variable, and/or if NA occurs.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the survival dataset and test if concentration in replicates is constant
data("propiconazole")
is_exposure_constant(propiconazole)
is_exposure_constant(survData(propiconazole))

# (1) Load the survival dataset and test if concentration in replicates is constant
data("propiconazole_pulse_exposure")
is_exposure_constant(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)
```

LCx	<i>Predict X% Lethal Concentration at the maximum time point (default).</i>
-----	---

Description

Predict median and 95% credible interval of the x% Lethal Concentration.

Usage

```
LCx(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object used to select a method
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

When class of object is survFit, see [LCx.survFit](#).

LCx.survFit	<i>Predict x% Lethal Concentration at any specified time point for a survFit object.</i>
-------------	--

Description

The function LCx, $x\%$ Lethal Concentration (LC_x), is use to compute the dose required to kill $x\%$ of the members of a tested population after a specified test duration (time_LCx) (default is the maximum time point of the experiment).

Mathematical definition of $x\%$ Lethal Concentration at time t , denoted $LC(x, t)$, is:

$$S(LC(x, t), t) = S(0, t) * (1 - x/100),$$

where $S(LC(x, t), t)$ is the survival rate at concentration $LC(x, t)$ at time t , and $S(0, t)$ is the survival rate at no concentration (i.e. concentration is 0) at time t which reflect the background mortality h_b :

$$S(0, t) = \exp(-h_b * t).$$

In the function LCx, we use the median of $S(0, t)$ to rescale the $x\%$ Lethal Concentration at time t .

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFit'
LCx(object, X, time_LCx = NULL, conc_range = NULL,
     npoints = 100, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class survFit
X	Percentage of individuals dying (e.g., 50 for LC_{50} , 10 for LC_{10} , ...)
time_LCx	A number giving the time at which LC_x has to be estimated. If NULL, the latest time point of the experiment is used.
conc_range	A vector of length 2 with minimal and maximal value of the range of concentration. If NULL, the range is define between 0 and the highest tested concentration of the experiment.
npoints	Number of time point in conc_range between 0 and the maximal concentration. 100 by default.
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Value

The function returns an object of class LCx, which is a list with the following information:

X_prop	Survival rate of individuals surviving considering the median of the background mortality (i.e. $S(0, t) * (1 - x/100)$)
X_prop_provided	Survival rate of individuals surviving as provided in arguments (i.e. $(100 - X)/100$)
time_LCx	A number giving the time at which LC_x has to be estimated as provided in arguments or if NULL, the latest time point of the experiment is used.
df_LCx	A data.frame with quantiles (median, 2.5% and 97.5%) of LC_X at time time_LCx for $X\%$ of individuals
df_dose	A data.frame with four columns: concentration, and median q50 and 95% credible interval (qinf95 and qsup95) of the survival rate at time time_LCx

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data("propiconazole")

# (2) Create an object of class 'survData'
dataset <- survData(propiconazole)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFit function with model_type SD (or IT)
out_SD <- survFit(dataset, model_type = "SD")

# (4) estimate LC50 at time 4
LCx(out_SD, X = 50, time_LCx = 4)

## End(Not run)
```

MF_x

Predict the Multiplication Factor leading to $x\%$ of reduction in survival at a specific time.

Description

Generic method for MF_x, a function denoted $MF(x, t)$ for $x\%$ Multiplication Factor at time t .

Usage

```
MFx(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object used to select a method
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

When class of object is survFit, see [MF_x.survFit](#).

MFx.survFit	<i>Predict x% Multiplication Factor at any specified time point for a survFit object.</i>
-------------	---

Description

The function MFx, *x%* Multiplication Factor at time t , ($MF(x, t)$), is used to compute the multiplication factor applied to the concentration exposure profile in order to reduce by $x%$ (argument X) the survival rate at a specified test duration t (argument `time_MFx`) (default is the maximum time point of the experiment).

Mathematical definition of *x%* Multiplication Factor at time t (at the end of a time series $T = \{0, \dots, t\}$), denoted $MF(x, t)$, is given by:

$$S(MF(x, t) * C_w(\tau \in T), t) = S(C_w(\tau \in T), t) * (1 - x/100),$$

where $C_w(\tau \in T)$ is the initial exposure profile without multiplication factor. And so the expression $S(MF(x, t) * C_w(\tau \in T), t)$ is the survival rate after an exposure profile $MF(x, t) * C_w(\tau \in T)$ at time t .

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFit'
MFx(object, data_predict, X = 50, time_MFx = NULL,
     MFx_range = c(0, 1000), mcmc_size = 1000, hb_value = TRUE,
     spaghetti = FALSE, accuracy = 0.01, quiet = FALSE,
     threshold_iter = 100, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An object of class <code>survFit</code> .
<code>data_predict</code>	A dataframe with two columns <code>time</code> and <code>conc</code> .
<code>X</code>	Percentage of survival change (e.g., 50 for survival decrease of 50% , or -50 for survival increase of 50%).The default is 50. Only time series computed during the adaptation using a binary search in $O(\log(n))$ are returned. However, if <code>NULL</code> , all time series computed from the vector <code>MF_x_range</code> are returned.
<code>time_MF_x</code>	A number giving the time at which $MF(x, t)$ has to be estimated. If <code>NULL</code> , the latest time point of the profile is used.
<code>MF_x_range</code>	A vector from which lower and upper bound of the range of the multiplication factor <code>MF_x</code> are generated. The default is a vector <code>c(0, 1000)</code> . If argument <code>X</code> is <code>NULL</code> , then all the time series generated with <code>MF_x_range</code> are returned.
<code>mcmc_size</code>	Can be used to reduce the number of MCMC samples in order to speed up the computation. The default is 1000.
<code>hb_value</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , the background mortality <code>hb</code> is taken into account from the posterior. If <code>FALSE</code> , parameter <code>hb</code> is set to 0. The default is <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>spaghetti</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , return a set of survival curves using parameters drawn from the posterior distribution.

accuracy	Accuracy of the multiplication factor. The default is 0.01.
quiet	If FALSE, print the evolution of accuracy.
threshold_iter	Threshold number of iteration.
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Value

The function returns an object of class MFx, which is a list with the following information:

X_prop	Survival rate for X percent of reduction of the initial median survival rate at time time_MF _x .
X_prop_provided	A number giving the proportion of reduction in survival.
time_MF _x	A number giving the time at which $MF(x, t)$ has to be estimated as provided in arguments or if NULL, the latest time point of the profile is used.
df_MF _x	A data.frame with quantiles (median, 2.5% and 97.5%) of $MF(x, t)$ at time t , time_MF _x , for $x\%$ of survival reduction.
df_dose	A data.frame with quantiles (median, 2.5% and 97.5%) of survival rate along the computed multiplication factor and at time time_MF _x .
MF _x _tested	A vector of all multiplication factors computed.
ls_predict	A list of all object of class survFitPredict obtained from computing survival rate for every profiles build from the vector of multiplication factors MF _x _tested.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data("propiconazole")

# (2) Create an object of class 'survData'
dataset <- survData(propiconazole)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFit function with model_type SD (or IT)
out_SD <- survFit(dataset, model_type = "SD")

# (4) data to predict
data_4prediction <- data.frame(time = 1:10, conc = c(0,0.5,3,3,0,0,0.5,3,1.5,0))

# (5) estimate MF(x=30, t=4), that is for 30% reduction of survival at time 4
MFx_SD_30.4 <- MFx(out_SD, data_predict = data_4prediction, X = 30, time_MFx = 4)

# (5bis) estimate MF(x,t) along the MF_range from 5 to 10 (50) (X = NULL)
MFx_SD_range <- MFx(out_SD, data_predict = data_4prediction,
                    X = NULL, time_MFx = 4, MFx_range = seq(5, 10, length.out = 50))

## End(Not run)
```

modelData	<i>Create a list giving data to use in Bayesian modelling</i>
-----------	---

Description

Create a list giving data to use in Bayesian modelling

Usage

```
modelData(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class survData
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Value

A list for parameterization of priors for Bayesian modelling

modelData.survDataCstExp	<i>Create a dataset to analyse a survDataCstExp object</i>
--------------------------	--

Description

Create a dataset to analyse a survDataCstExp object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survDataCstExp'  
modelData(x, model_type = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class survData
model_type	TK-TD GUTS model type ('SD' or 'IT')

```
modelData.survDataVarExp
```

Create a dataset to analyse a survDataVarExp object

Description

Create a dataset to analyse a survDataVarExp object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survDataVarExp'
modelData(x, model_type = NULL,
  extend_time = 100, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class survData
model_type	TK-TD GUTS model type ('SD' or 'IT')
extend_time	Number of for each replicate used for linear interpolation (comprise between time to compute and fitting accuracy)
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

```
plot.LCx
```

Plotting method for LCx objects

Description

This is the generic plot S3 method for the `LCx` class. It plots the survival rate as a function of concentration.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'LCx'
plot(x, xlab = "Concentration",
  ylab = "Survival rate \n median and 95 CI", main = NULL,
  subtitle = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class LCx.
xlab	A label for the X-axis, by default Concentration.
ylab	A label for the Y-axis, by default Survival rate median and 95 CI.
main	A main title for the plot.
subtitle	A subtitle for the plot
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods.

Examples

```

# (1) Load the data
data("propiconazole")

# (2) Create an object of class 'survData'
dataset <- survData(propiconazole)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFit function with model_type SD (or IT)
out_SD <- survFit(dataset, model_type = "SD")

# (4) estimate LC50 at time 4
LCx_SD <- LCx(out_SD, X = 50, time_LCx = 4)

# (5) plot the object of class 'LCx'
plot(LCx_SD)

## End(Not run)

```

plot.MFx

Plotting method for MFx objects

Description

This is the generic plot S3 method for the MFx class. It plots the survival rate as a function of the multiplication factor applied or as a function of time.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'MFx'
plot(x, x_variable = "MFx", xlab = NULL,
     ylab = "Survival rate \n median and 95 CI", main = NULL,
     log_scale = FALSE, ncol = 3, ...)

```

Arguments

x	An object of class MFx.
x_variable	A character to define the variable for the X-axis, either "MFx" or "Time". The default is "MFx".
xlab	A label for the X-axis, by default NULL and depend on the argument x_variable.
ylab	A label for the Y-axis, by default Survival rate median and 95 CI.
main	A main title for the plot.
log_scale	If TRUE, the x-axis is log-scaled. Default is FALSE.
ncol	An interger for the number of columns when several panels are plotted.
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods.

Examples

```

# (1) Load the data
data("propiconazole")

# (2) Create an object of class 'survData'
dataset <- survData(propiconazole)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFit function with model_type SD (or IT)
out_SD <- survFit(dataset, model_type = "SD")

# (4) data to predict
data_4prediction <- data.frame(time = 1:10, conc = c(0,0.5,3,3,0,0,0.5,3,1.5,0))

# (5) estimate MF for 30% reduction of survival at time 4
Mfx_SD_30.4 <- Mfx(out_SD, data_predict = data_4prediction , X = 30, time_Mfx = 4)

# (6) plot the object of class 'Mfx'
plot(Mfx_SD_30.4)

# (6bis) plot with log-scale of x-axis
plot(Mfx_SD_30.4, log_scale = TRUE)

# (6ter) plot with "Time" as the x-axis
plot(Mfx_SD_30.4, x_variable = "Time")

# (7) plot when X = NULL and along a Mfx_range from 5 to 10:
Mfx_SD_range <- Mfx(out_SD, data_predict = data_4prediction ,
                    X = NULL, time_Mfx = 4, Mfx_range = seq(5, 10, length.out = 50))
plot(Mfx_SD_range)
plot(Mfx_SD_range, x_variable = "Time", ncol = 10)

## End(Not run)

```

plot.reproData

Plotting method for reproData objects

Description

This is the generic plot S3 method for the reproData class. It plots the cumulated number of offspring as a function of time.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'reproData'
plot(x, xlab, ylab = "Cumulated Number of offspring",
     main = NULL, concentration = NULL, style = "ggplot",

```

```
pool.replicate = FALSE, addlegend = FALSE,  
remove.someLabels = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class reproData
xlab	label of the X-axis
ylab	label of the Y-axis, by default Cumulated Number of offspring
main	main title for the plot
concentration	a numeric value corresponding to some concentration in data. If concentration = NULL, draws a plot for each concentration
style	graphical backend, can be 'ggplot' or 'generic'
pool.replicate	if TRUE, the datapoints of each replicate are summed for a same concentration
addlegend	if TRUE, adds a default legend to the plot
remove.someLabels	if TRUE, removes 3/4 of X-axis labels in 'ggplot' style to avoid the label overlap
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Note

When style = "generic", the function calls the generic function [plot](#)

When style = "ggplot", the function return an object of class gg and ggplot, see function [ggplot](#)

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data  
data(cadmium1)  
  
# (2) Create an object of class 'reproData'  
cadmium1 <- reproData(cadmium1)  
  
# (3) Plot the reproduction data  
plot(cadmium1)  
  
# (4) Plot the reproduction data for a fixed concentration  
plot(cadmium1, concentration = 4.36, style = "generic")
```

plot.reproFitTT *Plotting method for reproFitTT objects*

Description

This is the generic plot S3 method for the reproFitTT class. It plots the concentration-effect fit under target time reproduction analysis.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'reproFitTT'
plot(x, xlab = "Concentration",
     ylab = "Nb of offspring per ind/day", main = NULL,
     fitcol = "orange", fitlty = 1, fitlwd = 1, spaghetti = FALSE,
     cicol = "orange", cilty = 2, cilwd = 1, ribcol = "grey70",
     addlegend = FALSE, log.scale = FALSE, style = "ggplot", ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class reproFitTT
xlab	a label for the X-axis, by default Concentration
ylab	a label for the Y-axis, by default Nb of offspring per ind/day
main	main title for the plot
fitcol	color of the fitted curve
fitlty	line type of the fitted curve
fitlwd	width of the fitted curve
spaghetti	if TRUE, the credible interval is represented by multiple curves
cicol	color of the 95 % credible limits
cilty	line type of the 95 % credible limits
cilwd	width of the 95 % credible limits
ribcol	color of the ribbon between lower and upper credible limits. Transparent if NULL
addlegend	if TRUE, adds a default legend to the plot
log.scale	if TRUE, displays X-axis in log-scale
style	graphical backend, can be 'ggplot' or 'generic'
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

The fitted curve represents the **estimated reproduction rate** at the target time as a function of the chemical compound concentration. The function plots 95% credible intervals for the estimated reproduction rate (by default the grey area around the fitted curve). Typically a good fit is expected to display a large overlap between the two types of intervals. If spaghetti = TRUE, the credible intervals are represented by two dotted lines limiting the credible band, and a spaghetti plot is added to this band. It consists of the representation of simulated curves using parameter values sampled in the posterior distribution (10% of the MCMC chains are randomly taken for this sample).

Note

When `style = "generic"`, the function calls the generic function `plot`

When `style = "ggplot"`, the function return an object of class `ggplot`, see function `ggplot`

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data(cadmium1)

# (2) Create an object of class "reproData"
dataset <- reproData(cadmium1)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the reproFitTT function with the log-logistic gamma-Poisson model
out <- reproFitTT(dataset, stoc.part = "gammapoisson",
                  ecx = c(5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 80), quiet = TRUE)

# (4) Plot the fitted curve with generic style
plot(out, xlab = expression("Concentration in" ~ mu~g.L^{-1}),
      fitcol = "blue", cicol = "lightblue",
      main = "Log-logistic response to concentration")

## End(Not run)
```

plot.survDataCstExp *Plotting method for survData objects*

Description

This is the generic plot S3 method for the `survData` class. It plots the number of survivors as a function of time.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survDataCstExp'
plot(x, xlab = "Time",
     ylab = "Number of survivors", main = NULL, concentration = NULL,
     style = "ggplot", pool.replicate = FALSE, addlegend = FALSE,
     remove.someLabels = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>survData</code>
<code>xlab</code>	a label for the <i>X</i> -axis, by default <code>Time</code>
<code>ylab</code>	a label for the <i>Y</i> -axis, by default <code>Number of survivors</code>

main	main title for the plot
concentration	a numeric value corresponding to some concentration(s) in data. If concentration = NULL, draws a plot for each concentration
style	graphical backend, can be 'generic' or 'ggplot'
pool.replicate	if TRUE, the datapoints of each replicate are summed for a same concentration
addlegend	if TRUE, adds a default legend to the plot
remove.someLabels	if TRUE, removes 3/4 of X-axis labels in 'ggplot' style to avoid label overlap
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Note

When style = "ggplot" (default), the function calls function `ggplot` and returns an object of class `ggplot`.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data(zinc)
zinc <- survData(zinc)

# (2) Plot survival data with a ggplot style
plot(zinc)

# (3) Plot the survival data for one specific concentration
plot(zinc, concentration = 0.66)
```

plot.survDataVarExp *Plotting method for survDataVarExp objects*

Description

This is the generic plot S3 method for the `survDataVarC` class. It plots the number of survivors as a function of time.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survDataVarExp'
plot(x, xlab = "Time",
     ylab = "Number of survivors", main = NULL, one.plot = FALSE,
     facetting_level = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class <code>survDataVarExp</code>
xlab	a label for the <i>X</i> -axis, by default <code>Time</code>
ylab	a label for the <i>Y</i> -axis, by default <code>Number of survivors</code>
main	main title for the plot
one.plot	if <code>TRUE</code> , draws all the points in one plot instead of one per replicate
facetting_level	a vector of characters to rank replicates in the multi plot (i.e. <code>one.plot == FALSE</code>)
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Value

an object of class `ggplot`, see function `ggplot`

`plot.survFitCstExp` *Plotting method for survFit objects*

Description

This is the generic plot S3 method for the `survFit`. It plots the fit obtained for each concentration of chemical compound in the original dataset.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitCstExp'
plot(x, xlab = "Time", ylab = "Survival rate",
     main = NULL, concentration = NULL, spaghetti = FALSE,
     one.plot = FALSE, adddata = TRUE, addlegend = FALSE,
     style = "ggplot", ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class <code>survFit</code> .
xlab	A label for the <i>X</i> -axis, by default <code>Time</code> .
ylab	A label for the <i>Y</i> -axis, by default <code>Survival rate</code> .
main	A main title for the plot.
concentration	A numeric value corresponding to some specific concentrations in data. If <code>concentration = NULL</code> , draws a plot for each concentration.
spaghetti	if <code>TRUE</code> , draws a set of survival curves using parameters drawn from the posterior distribution
one.plot	if <code>TRUE</code> , draws all the estimated curves in one plot instead of one plot per concentration.

adddata	if TRUE, adds the observed data to the plot with (frequentist binomial) confidence intervals
addlegend	if TRUE, adds a default legend to the plot.
style	graphical backend, can be 'generic' or 'ggplot'
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods.

Details

The fitted curves represent the **estimated survival rate** as a function of time for each concentration. The black dots depict the **observed survival rate** at each time point. Note that since our model does not take inter-replicate variability into consideration, replicates are systematically pooled in this plot. The function plots both 95% credible intervals for the estimated survival rate (by default the grey area around the fitted curve) and 95% binomial confidence intervals for the observed survival rate (as black error bars if `adddata = TRUE`). Both types of intervals are taken at the same level. Typically a good fit is expected to display a large overlap between the two types of intervals. If `spaghetti = TRUE`, the credible intervals are represented by two dotted lines limiting the credible band, and a spaghetti plot is added to this band. This spaghetti plot consists of the representation of simulated curves using parameter values sampled in the posterior distribution (2% of the MCMC chains are randomly taken for this sample).

plot.survFitPredict *Plotting method for survFitPredict objects*

Description

This is the generic plot S3 method for the `survFitPredict`. It plots the fit obtained for each concentration of chemical compound in the provided dataset.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitPredict'
plot(x, xlab = "Time", ylab = "Survival rate",
     main = NULL, spaghetti = FALSE, one.plot = FALSE,
     mcmc_size = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>survFitPredict</code> .
<code>xlab</code>	A label for the <i>X</i> -axis, by default <code>Time</code> .
<code>ylab</code>	A label for the <i>Y</i> -axis, by default <code>Survival rate</code> .
<code>main</code>	A main title for the plot.
<code>spaghetti</code>	If TRUE, draws a set of survival curves using parameters drawn from the posterior distribution
<code>one.plot</code>	if TRUE, draws all the estimated curves in one plot instead of one plot per concentration.

mcmc_size A numerical value referring by default to the size of the mcmc in object survFitPredict. This option is specific to survFitPredict objects for which computing time may be long. mcmc_size can be used to reduce the number of mcmc samples in order to speed up the computation.

... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods.

Details

The fitted curves represent the **estimated survival rate** as a function of time for each concentration. The black dots depict the **observed survival rate** at each time point. The function plots both 95% binomial credible intervals for the estimated survival rate. If spaghetti = TRUE, the credible intervals are represented by two dotted lines limiting the credible band, and a spaghetti plot is added to this band. This spaghetti plot consists of the representation of simulated curves using parameter values sampled in the posterior distribution (10% of the MCMC chains are randomly taken for this sample).

Examples

```
# (1) Load the survival data
data("propiconazole_pulse_exposure")

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dataset <- survData(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFit function
out <- survFit(dataset , model_type = "SD")

# (4) Create a new data table for prediction
data_4prediction <- data.frame(time = 1:10, conc = c(0,5,5,5,0,0,5,5,5,5),
  replicate= rep("predict", 10))

# (5) Predict on a new dataset
predict_out <- predict(out, data_predict = data_4prediction, spaghetti = TRUE)

# (6) Plot the predicted curve
plot(predict_out)
plot(predict_out, spaghetti = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

This is the generic plot S3 method for the `survFitPredict_Nsurv`. It plots the fit obtained for each concentration of chemical compound in the provided dataset.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitPredict_Nsurv'
plot(x, xlab = "Time",
     ylab = "Number of survivors", main = NULL, spaghetti = FALSE,
     one.plot = FALSE, mcmc_size = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>survFitPredict_Nsurv</code> .
<code>xlab</code>	A label for the <i>X</i> -axis, by default <code>Time</code> .
<code>ylab</code>	A label for the <i>Y</i> -axis, by default <code>Survival rate</code> .
<code>main</code>	A main title for the plot.
<code>spaghetti</code>	If <code>TRUE</code> , draws a set of survival curves using parameters drawn from the posterior distribution
<code>one.plot</code>	if <code>TRUE</code> , draws all the estimated curves in one plot instead of one plot per concentration.
<code>mcmc_size</code>	A numerical value referring by default to the size of the <code>mcmc</code> in object <code>survFitPredict</code> . This option is specific to <code>survFitPredict</code> objects for which computing time may be long. <code>mcmc_size</code> can be used to reduce the number of <code>mcmc</code> samples in order to speed up the computation.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods.

Details

The fitted curves represent the **estimated survival rate** as a function of time for each concentration. The black dots depict the **observed survival rate** at each time point. The function plots both 95% binomial credible intervals for the estimated survival rate. If `spaghetti = TRUE`, the credible intervals are represented by two dotted lines limiting the credible band, and a spaghetti plot is added to this band. This spaghetti plot consists of the representation of simulated curves using parameter values sampled in the posterior distribution (10% of the MCMC chains are randomly taken for this sample).

`plot.survFitTKTD`

Plotting method for `survFitTKTD` objects

Description

This is the generic plot S3 method for the `survFitTKTD`. It plots the fit obtained for each concentration of chemical compound in the original dataset.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitTKTD'
plot(x, xlab = "Time", ylab = "Survival rate",
     main = NULL, concentration = NULL, spaghetti = FALSE,
     one.plot = FALSE, adddata = FALSE, addlegend = FALSE,
     style = "ggplot", ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class survFitTKTD.
xlab	A label for the X -axis, by default Time.
ylab	A label for the Y -axis, by default Survival rate.
main	A main title for the plot.
concentration	A numeric value corresponding to some specific concentration in data. If concentration = NULL, draws a plot for each concentration.
spaghetti	if TRUE, draws a set of survival curves using parameters drawn from the posterior distribution
one.plot	if TRUE, draws all the estimated curves in one plot instead of one plot per concentration.
adddata	if TRUE, adds the observed data to the plot with (frequentist binomial) confidence intervals
addlegend	if TRUE, adds a default legend to the plot.
style	graphical backend, can be 'generic' or 'ggplot'
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods.

Details

The fitted curves represent the **estimated survival rate** as a function of time for each concentration. When `adddata = TRUE` the black dots depict the **observed survival rate** at each time point. Note that since our model does not take inter-replicate variability into consideration, replicates are systematically pooled in this plot. The function plots both 95% credible intervals for the estimated survival rate (by default the grey area around the fitted curve) and 95% binomial confidence intervals for the observed survival rate (as black error bars if `adddata = TRUE`). Both types of intervals are taken at the same level. Typically a good fit is expected to display a large overlap between the two types of intervals. If `spaghetti = TRUE`, the credible intervals are represented by two dotted lines limiting the credible band, and a spaghetti plot is added to this band. This spaghetti plot consists of the representation of simulated curves using parameter values sampled in the posterior distribution (2% of the MCMC chains are randomly taken for this sample).

Examples

```
# (1) Load the survival data
data(propiconazole)

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
```

```

dataset <- survData(propiconazole)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFitTKTD function ('SD' model only)
out <- survFitTKTD(dataset)

# (4) Plot the fitted curves in one plot
plot(out)

# (5) Plot one fitted curve per concentration with credible limits as
# spaghetti, data and confidence intervals
# and with a ggplot style
plot(out, spaghetti = TRUE , adddata = TRUE, one.plot = FALSE,
      style = "ggplot")

# (6) Plot fitted curve for one specific concentration
plot(out, concentration = 36, style = "ggplot")

## End(Not run)

```

plot.survFitTT

Plotting method for survFitTT objects

Description

This is the generic plot S3 method for the survFitTT class. It plots concentration-response fit under target time survival analysis.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'survFitTT'
plot(x, xlab = "Concentration",
     ylab = "Survival rate", main = NULL, fitcol = "orange",
     fitlty = 1, fitlwd = 1, spaghetti = FALSE, cicol = "orange",
     cilty = 2, cilwd = 1, ribcol = "grey70", adddata = FALSE,
     addlegend = FALSE, log.scale = FALSE, style = "ggplot", ...)

```

Arguments

x	an object of class survFitTT
xlab	a label for the X-axis, default is Concentration
ylab	a label for the Y-axis, default is Survival rate
main	main title for the plot
fitcol	color of the fitted curve
fitlty	line type of the fitted curve
fitlwd	width of the fitted curve

spaghetti	if TRUE, the credible interval is represented by multiple curves
cicol	color of the 95 % credible interval limits
cilty	line type for the 95 % credible interval limits
cilwd	width of the 95 % credible interval limits
ribcol	color of the ribbon between lower and upper credible limits. Transparent if NULL
adddata	if TRUE, adds the observed data with confidence intervals to the plot
addlegend	if TRUE, adds a default legend to the plot
log.scale	if TRUE, displays X -axis in log-scale
style	graphical backend, can be 'generic' or 'ggplot'
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

The fitted curve represents the **estimated survival rate** at the target time as a function of the concentration of chemical compound; When `adddata = TRUE` the black dots depict the **observed survival rate** at each tested concentration. Note that since our model does not take inter-replicate variability into consideration, replicates are systematically pooled in this plot. The function plots both 95% credible intervals for the estimated survival rate (by default the grey area around the fitted curve) and 95% binomial confidence intervals for the observed survival rate (as black segments if `adddata = TRUE`). Both types of intervals are taken at the same level. Typically a good fit is expected to display a large overlap between the two intervals. If `spaghetti = TRUE`, the credible intervals are represented by two dotted lines limiting the credible band, and a spaghetti plot is added to this band. This spaghetti plot consists of the representation of simulated curves using parameter values sampled in the posterior distribution (10% of the MCMC chains are randomly taken for this sample).

Note

When `style = "ggplot"`, the function calls function `ggplot` and returns an object of class `ggplot`.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data(cadmium1)

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dat <- survData(cadmium1)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFitTT function with the log-logistic
#      binomial model
out <- survFitTT(dat, lcx = c(5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 80),
                 quiet = TRUE)

# (4) Plot the fitted curve
plot(out, log.scale = TRUE, adddata = TRUE)
```

```
# (5) Plot the fitted curve with ggplot style
plot(out, xlab = expression("Concentration in" ~ mu~g.L^{-1}),
      fitcol = "blue", adddata = TRUE, cicol = "blue",
      style = "ggplot")

## End(Not run)
```

plot.survFitVarExp *Plotting method for survFit objects*

Description

This is the generic plot S3 method for the survFit. It plots the fit obtained for each concentration of chemical compound in the original dataset.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitVarExp'
plot(x, xlab = "Time", ylab = "Survival rate",
      main = NULL, spaghetti = FALSE, one.plot = FALSE, adddata = TRUE,
      mcmc_size = NULL, scales = "fixed", addConfInt = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class survFit.
xlab	A label for the <i>X</i> -axis, by default Time.
ylab	A label for the <i>Y</i> -axis, by default Survival rate.
main	A main title for the plot.
spaghetti	if TRUE, draws a set of survival curves using parameters drawn from the posterior distribution
one.plot	if TRUE, draws all the estimated curves in one plot instead of one plot per concentration.
adddata	if TRUE, adds the observed data to the plot with (frequentist binomial) confidence intervals.
mcmc_size	A numerical value referring by default to the size of the mcmc in object survFit. This option is specific to survFitVarExp objects for which computing time may be long. mcmc_size can be used to reduce the number of mcmc samples in order to speed up the computation.
scales	Shape the scale of axis. Default is "fixed", but can be "free", or free in only one dimension "free_x", "free_y". (See ggplot2 documentation for more details.)
addConfInt	If TRUE, add a 95% confidence interval on observed data from a binomial test
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods.

Details

The fitted curves represent the **estimated survival rate** as a function of time for each concentration. The black dots depict the **observed survival rate** at each time point. Note that since our model does not take inter-replicate variability into consideration, replicates are systematically pooled in this plot. The function plots both 95% binomial credible intervals for the estimated survival rate (by default the grey area around the fitted curve) and 95% binomial confidence intervals for the observed survival rate (as black segments if `adddata = TRUE`). Both types of intervals are taken at the same level. Typically a good fit is expected to display a large overlap between the two types of intervals. If `spaghetti = TRUE`, the credible intervals are represented by two dotted lines limiting the credible band, and a spaghetti plot is added to this band. This spaghetti plot consists of the representation of simulated curves using parameter values sampled in the posterior distribution (10% of the MCMC chains are randomly taken for this sample).

Examples

```
# (1) Load the survival data
data("propiconazole_pulse_exposure")

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dataset <- survData(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFit function
out <- survFit(dataset , model_type = "SD")

# (4) Summary look the estimated values (parameters)
summary(out)

# (5) Plot the fitted curve
plot(out, adddata = FALSE)

# (6) Plot the fitted curve with ggplot style and CI as spaghetti
plot(out, spaghetti = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

plotDoseResponse *Plot dose-response from raw data*

Description

Plots the response of the effect as a function of the concentration at a given target time.

Usage

```
plotDoseResponse(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x an object used to select a method plotDoseRespons
 ... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

plotDoseResponse.reproData

Plot dose-response from reproData objects

Description

This is the generic plotDoseResponse S3 method for the reproData class. It plots the number of offspring per individual-days as a function of concentration at a given target time.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'reproData'
plotDoseResponse(x, xlab = "Concentration",
  ylab = "Nb of offspring per ind.day", main = NULL, ylim = NULL,
  target.time = NULL, style = "ggplot", log.scale = FALSE,
  remove.someLabels = FALSE, axis = TRUE, addlegend = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x an object of class reproData
 xlab a label for the X-axis, by default Concentration
 ylab a label for the Y-axis, by default Nb of offspring per ind.day
 main main title for the plot
 ylim Y-axis limits
 target.time a numeric value corresponding to some observed time points in data
 style graphical backend, can be 'ggplot' or 'generic'
 log.scale if TRUE, displays X-axis in log-scale
 remove.someLabels
 if TRUE, removes 75% of X-axis labels in 'ggplot' style to avoid the label
 overlap
 axis if TRUE displays ticks and label axis
 addlegend if TRUE, adds a default legend to the plot
 ... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

The function plots the observed values of the reproduction rate (number of reproduction outputs per individual-day) at a given time point as a function of concentration. The 95 % Poisson confidence interval is added to each reproduction rate. It is calculated using function `pois.exact` from package `epitools`. As replicates are not pooled in this plot, overlapped points are shifted on the x-axis to help the visualization of replicates.

Note

When `style = "generic"`, the function calls the generic function [plot](#)

When `style = "ggplot"`, the function return an object of class `ggplot`, see function [ggplot](#)

See Also

[pois.exact](#)

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data(zinc)

# (2) Create an object of class 'reproData'
zinc_rpr <- reproData(zinc)

# (3) Plot dose-response
plotDoseResponse(zinc_rpr)

# (4) Plot dose-response with a generic style
plotDoseResponse(zinc_rpr, style = "generic")
```

`plotDoseResponse.survDataCstExp`

Plot dose-response from survData objects

Description

This is the generic `plotDoseResponse` S3 method for the `survData` class. It plots the survival rate as a function of concentration at a given target time.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survDataCstExp'
plotDoseResponse(x, xlab = "Concentration",
  ylab = "Survival rate", main = NULL, target.time = NULL,
  style = "ggplot", log.scale = FALSE, remove.someLabels = FALSE,
  addlegend = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>survData</code>
<code>xlab</code>	a label for the <i>X</i> -axis, by default <code>Concentration</code>
<code>ylab</code>	a label for the <i>Y</i> -axis, by default <code>Survival rate</code>
<code>main</code>	main title for the plot

<code>target.time</code>	a numeric value corresponding to some observed time in data
<code>style</code>	graphical backend, can be 'ggplot' or 'generic'
<code>log.scale</code>	if TRUE, displays <i>X</i> -axis in log-scale
<code>remove.someLabels</code>	if TRUE, removes 75% of <i>X</i> -axis labels in 'ggplot' style to avoid the label overlap
<code>addlegend</code>	if TRUE, adds a default legend to the plot
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

The function plots the observed values of the survival rate at a given time point as a function of concentration. The 95 % binomial confidence interval is added to each survival rate. It is calculated using function [binom.test](#) from package `stats`. Replicates are systematically pooled in this plot.

Note

When `style = "generic"`, the function calls the generic function [plot](#)

When `style = "ggplot"`, the function return an object of class `ggplot`, see function [ggplot](#)

See Also

[binom.test](#)

Examples

```
library(ggplot2)

# (1) Load the data
data(zinc)

# (2) Create an object of class 'survData'
zinc <- survData(zinc)

# (3) Plot dose-response
plotDoseResponse(zinc)

# (4) Plot dose-response with a generic style
plotDoseResponse(zinc, style = "generic")
```

plot_prior_post *Plot posteriors vs priors*

Description

Plot posteriors vs priors of a survFit object

Usage

```
plot_prior_post(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x an object used to select a method plot_prior_post
 ... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

plot_prior_post.survFit
 Plot posteriors vs priors

Description

Plot posteriors vs priors of a survFit object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFit'
plot_prior_post(x, size_sample = 1000,
  EFSA_name = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x an object used to select a method plot_prior_post
 size_sample Size of the random generation of the distribution. Default is 1e3.
 EFSA_name If TRUE, replace actual terminology by the one used in EFSA PPR Scientific
 Opinion.
 ... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

ppc *Posterior predictive check plot*

Description

Plots posterior predictive check for reproFitTT, survFitTT, survFitTKTD, survFitCstExp and survFitVarExp objects.

Usage

```
ppc(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x an object used to select a method ppc
 ... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

Depending on the class of the object x see their links. for class reproFitTT: [ppc.reproFitTT](#) ; for class survFitTT: [ppc.survFitTT](#) ; for class survFitTKTD: [ppc.survFitTKTD](#) ; for class survFitCstExp: [ppc.survFitCstExp](#) and for class survFitVarExp: [ppc.survFitVarExp](#).

ppc.reproFitTT *Posterior predictive check plot for reproFitTT objects*

Description

This is the generic ppc S3 method for the reproFitTT class. It plots the predicted values with 95% credible intervals versus the observed values.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'reproFitTT'
ppc(x, style = "ggplot",
     xlab = "Observed Cumul. Nbr. of offspring",
     ylab = "Predicted Cumul. Nbr. of offspring", main = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object of class reproFitTT
 style graphical backend, can be 'generic' or 'ggplot'
 xlab A label for the X-axis, by default Observed Cumul. Nbr. of offspring
 ylab A label for the Y-axis, by default Predicted Cumul. Nbr. of offspring
 main main title for the plot
 ... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

The coordinates of black points are the observed values of the cumulated number of reproduction outputs for a given concentration (X -scale) and the corresponding predicted values (Y -scale). 95% prediction intervals are added to each predicted value, colored in green if this interval contains the observed value and in red in the other case. As replicates are not pooled in this plot, overlapped points are shifted on the X -axis to help the visualization of replicates. The bisecting line ($y = x$) is added to the plot in order to see if each prediction interval contains each observed value. As replicates are shifted on the X -axis, this line may be represented by steps.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data(cadmium1)

# (2) Create an object of class "reproData"
dataset <- reproData(cadmium1)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the reproFitTT function with the log-logistic gamma-Poisson model
out <- reproFitTT(dataset, stoc.part = "gammapoisson",
  ecx = c(5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 80), quiet = TRUE)

# (4) Plot observed versus predicted values
ppc(out)

## End(Not run)
```

ppc.survFitCstExp *Posterior predictive check plot for survFitCstExp objects*

Description

This is the generic ppc S3 method for the survFitCstExp class. It plots the predicted values along with 95% credible intervals versus the observed values for survFit objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitCstExp'
ppc(x, style = "ggplot", main = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class survFitCstExp
<code>style</code>	graphical backend, can be 'generic' or 'ggplot'
<code>main</code>	main title for the plot
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

The black points show the observed number of survivors (pooled replicates, on X -axis) against the corresponding predicted number (Y -axis). Predictions come along with 95% prediction intervals, which are depicted in green when they contain the observed value and in red otherwise. Samples with equal observed value are shifted on the X -axis. For that reason, the bisecting line ($y = x$), is represented by steps when observed values are low. That way we ensure green intervals do intersect the bisecting line.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data(propiconazole)

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dataset <- survData(propiconazole)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFitTKTD function with the TKTD model ('SD' or 'IT')
out <- survFit(dataset, model_type = "SD")

# (4) Plot observed versus predicted values
ppc(out)

## End(Not run)
```

ppc.survFitPredict_Nsurv

Posterior predictive check plot for survFitPredict_Nsurv objects

Description

This is the generic ppc S3 method for the survFitPredict_Nsurv class. It plots the predicted values along with 95% credible intervals versus the observed values for survFit objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitPredict_Nsurv'
ppc(x, xlab = "Observed nb of survivors",
    ylab = "Predicted nb of survivors", main = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class survFitPredict_Nsurv
xlab	A label for the X -axis, by default Observed nb of survivors.
ylab	A label for the Y -axis, by default Predicted nb of survivors.
main	A main title for the plot.
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

For `survFitPredict_Nsurv` object, PPC is based on times series simulated for each replicate. In addition

The black points show the observed number of survivors (on X -axis) against the corresponding predicted number (Y -axis). Predictions come along with 95% prediction intervals, which are depicted in green when they contain the observed value and in red otherwise.

`ppc.survFitTKTD` *Posterior predictive check plot for survFitTKTD objects*

Description

This is the generic `ppc` S3 method for the `survFitTKTD` class. It plots the predicted values along with 95% credible intervals versus the observed values for `survFitTKTD` objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitTKTD'
ppc(x, style = "ggplot", main = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>survFitTKTD</code>
<code>style</code>	graphical backend, can be 'generic' or 'ggplot'
<code>main</code>	main title for the plot
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

The black points show the observed number of survivors (pooled replicates, on X -axis) against the corresponding predicted number (Y -axis). Predictions come along with 95% prediction intervals, which are depicted in green when they contain the observed value and in red otherwise. Samples with equal observed value are shifted on the X -axis. For that reason, the bisecting line ($y = x$), is represented by steps when observed values are low. That way we ensure green intervals do intersect the bisecting line.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data(propiconazole)

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dat <- survData(propiconazole)

## Not run:
```

```
# (3) Run the survFitTKTD function with the TKTD model ('SD' only)
out <- survFitTKTD(dat)

# (4) Plot observed versus predicted values
ppc(out)

## End(Not run)
```

ppc.survFitTT

Posterior predictive check plot for survFitTT objects

Description

This is the generic ppc S3 method for the survFitTT class. It plots the predicted values with 95 % credible intervals versus the observed values for survFitTT objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitTT'
ppc(x, style = "ggplot", main = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class survFitTT
style	graphical backend, can be 'generic' or 'ggplot'
main	main title for the plot
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

The coordinates of black points are the observed values of the number of survivors (pooled replicates) for a given concentration (X -axis) and the corresponding predicted values (Y -axis). 95% prediction intervals are added to each predicted value, colored in green if this interval contains the observed value and in red otherwise. The bisecting line ($y = x$) is added to the plot in order to see if each prediction interval contains each observed value. As replicates are shifted on the x -axis, this line is represented by steps.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data(cadmium1)

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dat <- survData(cadmium1)

## Not run:
```



```

# (3) Run the survFitTT function with the log-logistic binomial model
out <- survFitTT(dat, lcx = c(5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 80),
quiet = TRUE)

# (4) Plot observed versus predicted values
ppc(out)

## End(Not run)

```

ppc.survFitVarExp *Posterior predictive check plot for survFitVarExp objects*

Description

This is the generic ppc S3 method for the survFitVarExp class. It plots the predicted values along with 95% credible intervals versus the observed values for survFit objects.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'survFitVarExp'
ppc(x, xlab = "Observed nb of survivors",
     ylab = "Predicted nb of survivors", main = NULL, ...)

```

Arguments

x	An object of class survFitVarExp
xlab	A label for the X -axis, by default Observed nb of survivors.
ylab	A label for the Y -axis, by default Predicted nb of survivors.
main	A main title for the plot.
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

The black points show the observed number of survivors (on X -axis) against the corresponding predicted number (Y -axis). Predictions come along with 95% prediction intervals, which are depicted in green when they contain the observed value and in red otherwise.

Examples

```

# (1) Load the data
data(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dat <- survData(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)

## Not run:

```

```
# (3) Run the survFitTKTD function with the TKTD model ('SD' or 'IT')
out <- survFit(dat, model_type = "SD")

# (4) Plot observed versus predicted values
ppc(out)

## End(Not run)
```

predict.survFit

Predict method for survFit objects

Description

This is the generic predict S3 method for the survFit class. It provides simulation for "SD" or "IT" models under constant or time-variable exposure.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFit'
predict(object, data_predict = NULL,
        spaghetti = FALSE, mcmc_size = NULL, hb_value = TRUE,
        ratio_no.NA = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class survFit
data_predict	A dataframe with three columns time, conc and replicate used for prediction. If NULL, prediction is based on x object of class survFit used for fitting.
spaghetti	If TRUE, return a set of survival curves using parameters drawn from the posterior distribution.
mcmc_size	Can be used to reduce the number of mcmc samples in order to speed up the computation.
hb_value	If TRUE, the background mortality hb is taken into account from the posterior. If FALSE, parameter hb is set to 0. The default is TRUE.
ratio_no.NA	A numeric between 0 and 1 standing for the proportion of non-NA values required to compute quantile. The default is 0.95.
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Examples

```
# (1) Load the survival data
data("propiconazole_pulse_exposure")

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dataset <- survData(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)
```

```
## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFit function
out <- survFit(dataset , model_type = "SD")

# (4) Create a new data table for prediction
data_4prediction <- data.frame(time = 1:10,
                              conc = c(0,5,30,30,0,0,5,30,15,0),
                              replicate= rep("predict", 10))

# (5) Predict on a new dataset
predict_out <- predict(object = out, data_predict = data_4prediction, spaghetti = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

predict_Nsurv	Predict_Nsurv <i>method for survFit objects</i>
---------------	---

Description

It provides simulation for "SD" or "IT" models under constant or time-variable exposure.

Usage

```
predict_Nsurv(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object used to select a method
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

predict_Nsurv.survFit	Predict_Nsurv <i>method for survFit objects</i>
-----------------------	---

Description

It provides simulation for "SD" or "IT" models under constant or time-variable exposure.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFit'
predict_Nsurv(object, data_predict = NULL,
              spaghetti = FALSE, mcmc_size = NULL, hb_value = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class survFit
data_predict	A dataframe with three columns time, conc, replicate, and Nsurv used for prediction. If NULL, prediction is based on x object of class survFit used for fitting.
spaghetti	If TRUE, return a set of survival curves using parameters drawn from the posterior distribution.
mcmc_size	Can be used to reduce the number of mcmc samples in order to speed up the computation.
hb_value	If TRUE, the background mortality hb is taken into account from the posterior. If FALSE, parameter hb is set to 0. The default is TRUE.
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Value

The function returns an object of class survFitPredict_Nsurv, which is a list with the two following data.frame:

df_quantile	A data.frame with 10 columns, time, conc, replicate, Nsurv (observed number of survivors) and other columns with median and 95% credible interval of the number of survivors computed with 2 different way refers as check and valid Nsurv_q50_check, Nsurv_qinf95_check, Nsurv_qsup95_check, Nsurv_q50_valid, Nsurv_qinf95_valid, Nsurv_qsup95_valid. _check means the number of survivor at time t is estimated using the observed number of survivor at time $t - 1$, while _valid means the number of survivor estimated at time t is based on the estimated number of survivor at time $t - 1$.
df_spaghetti	NULL if argument spaghetti = FALSE. With spaghetti = TRUE, it returns a dataframe with all simulation based on MCMC parameters return from a survFit object.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the survival data
data("propiconazole_pulse_exposure")

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dataset <- survData(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFit function
out <- survFit(dataset , model_type = "SD")

# (4) Create a new data table for prediction
data_4prediction <- data.frame(time = 1:10,
                               conc = c(0,5,30,30,0,0,5,30,15,0),
                               replicate= rep("predict", 10),
                               Nsurv = c(20,20,17,16,15,15,15,14,13,12))
```

```
# (5) Predict Nsurv on a new dataset
predict_out <- predict_Nsurv(object = out, data_predict = data_4prediction, spaghetti = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

```
predict_Nsurv_check  Checking goodness-of-fit method for survFitPredict and
                     survFitPredict_Nsurv objects
```

Description

It returns measures of goodness-of-fit for prediction

Usage

```
predict_Nsurv_check(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object an object used to select a method ppc_percent
 ... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

```
predict_Nsurv_check.survFitPredict_Nsurv
                     Compute criteria to check model performance
```

Description

Provide various criteria for assessment of the model performance: (i) percentage of observation within the 95 interval of the Posterior Prediction Check (PPC), the Normalised Root Mean Square Error (NRMSE) and the Survival Probability Prediction Error (SPPE)

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitPredict_Nsurv'
predict_Nsurv_check(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object an object of class survFitPredict_Nsurv
 ... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Value

The function return a list with three items:

Percent_PPC	The criterion compares the predicted median numbers of survivors associated to their uncertainty limits with the observed numbers of survivors. Based on experience, PPC resulting in less than 50% of the observations within the uncertainty limits indicate poor model performance. A fit of 100% may hide too large uncertainties of prediction (so covering all data).
NRMSE	The criterion is based on the classical root-mean-square error (RMSE), used to aggregate the magnitudes of the errors in predictions for various time-points into a single measure of predictive power. In order to provide a criterion expressed as a percentage, NRMSE is the normalised RMSE by the mean of the observations.
SPPE	The SPPE indicator is negative (between 0 and -100% for an underestimation of effects, and positive (between 0 and 100) for an overestimation of effects. An SPPE value of 0 means an exact prediction of the observed survival probability at the end of the experiment.

predict_ode

Predict method for survFit objects

Description

This is a method to replace function predict used on survFit object when computing issue happen. predict_ode use the deSolve library to improve robustness. However, time to compute longer.

Usage

```
predict_ode(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object used to select a method ppc
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

predict_ode.survFit *Predict method for survFit objects*

Description

This is the generic predict S3 method for the survFit class. It provides simulation for "SD" or "IT" models under constant or time-variable exposure.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFit'
predict_ode(object, data_predict = NULL,
            spaghetti = FALSE, mcmc_size = NULL, hb_value = TRUE,
            interpolate_length = 100, interpolate_method = "linear", ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class survFit
data_predict	A dataframe with three columns time, conc and replicate used for prediction. If NULL, prediction is based on x object of class survFit used for fitting.
spaghetti	If TRUE, return a set of survival curves using parameters drawn from the posterior distribution.
mcmc_size	Can be used to reduce the number of mcmc samples in order to speed up the computation. mcmc_size is the number of selected iterations for one chain. Default is 1000. If all MCMC is wanted, set argument to NULL.
hb_value	If TRUE, the background mortality hb is taken into account from the posterior. If FALSE, parameter hb is set to 0. The default is TRUE.
interpolate_length	Length of the time sequence for which output is wanted.
interpolate_method	The interpolation method for concentration. See package deSolve for details. Default is linear.
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Examples

```
# (1) Load the survival data
data("propiconazole_pulse_exposure")

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dataset <- survData(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFit function
out <- survFit(dataset , model_type = "SD")
```

```

# (4) Create a new data table for prediction
data_4prediction <- data.frame(time = 1:10,
                              conc = c(0,5,30,30,0,0,5,30,15,0),
                              replicate= rep("predict", 10))

# (5) Predict on a new dataset
predict_out <- predict_ode(object = out, data_predict = data_4prediction,
                           mcmc_size = 1000, spaghetti = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

```

```
print.reproFitTT      Print of reproFitTT object
```

Description

This is the generic print S3 method for the `reproFitTT` class. It prints the underlying JAGS model and some information on the Bayesian inference procedure.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'reproFitTT'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>reproFitTT</code>
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Examples

```

# (1) Load the data
data(cadmium1)

# (2) Create an object of class 'reproData'
cadmium1 <- reproData(cadmium1)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the reproFitTT function with the log-logistic
# model
out <- reproFitTT(cadmium1, ecx = c(5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 80),
                  quiet = TRUE)

# (4) Print the reproFitTT object
print(out)

## End(Not run)

```

print.survFitCstExp *Print of survFit object*

Description

This is the generic print S3 method for the survFitCstExp class. It prints the underlying JAGS model and some information on the Bayesian inference procedure.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitCstExp'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object of class survFitCstExp
... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data  
data(propiconazole)  
  
# (2) Create an object of class 'survData'  
dat <- survData(propiconazole)  
  
## Not run:  
# (3) Run the survFit function with TK-TD model 'SD' or 'IT'  
out <- survFit(dat, quiet = TRUE, model_type="SD")  
  
# (4) Print the survFit object  
print(out)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

print.survFitTKTD *Print of survFitTKTD object*

Description

This is the generic print S3 method for the survFitTKTD class. It prints the underlying JAGS model and some information on the Bayesian inference procedure.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitTKTD'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object of class `survFitTKTD`
... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data  
data(propiconazole)  
  
# (2) Create an object of class 'survData'  
dat <- survData(propiconazole)  
  
## Not run:  
# (3) Run the survFitTKTD function  
out <- survFitTKTD(dat, quiet = TRUE)  
  
# (4) Print the survFitTKTD object  
print(out)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

```
print.survFitTT            Print of survFitTT object
```

Description

This is the generic print S3 method for the `survFitTT` class. It prints the underlying JAGS model and some information on the Bayesian inference procedure.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitTT'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x An object of class `survFitTT`
... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Examples

```

# (1) Load the data
data(cadmium1)

# (2) Create an object of class 'survData'
cadmium1 <- survData(cadmium1)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFitTT function with the log-logistic
# binomial model
out <- survFitTT(cadmium1, lcx = c(5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 80),
                 quiet = TRUE)

# (4) Print the survFitTT object
print(out)

## End(Not run)

```

```
print.survFitVarExp Print of survFitVarExp object
```

Description

This is the generic print S3 method for the survFitVarExp class. It prints the underlying JAGS model and some information on the Bayesian inference procedure.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitVarExp'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class survFitVarExp
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods.

Examples

```

# (1) Load the data
data(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)

# (2) Create a survData object
dataset <- survData(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFit function with TK-TD model 'SD' or 'IT'
out <- survFit(dataset, model_type="SD")

```

```
# (4) Print the survFit object
print(out)

## End(Not run)
```

priors_distribution *Density distribution of priors.*

Description

Return a data.frame with priors density distribution of parameters used in object.

Usage

```
priors_distribution(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object used to select a method
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

When the object is of class survFit, see [priors_distribution.survFit](#)

priors_distribution.survFit
Density distribution of priors from a survFit object.

Description

Return a data.frame with priors distribution of parameters used in object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFit'
priors_distribution(object, size_sample = 1000,
  EFSA_name = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class survFit.
size_sample	Size of the random generation of the distribution. Default is 1e3.
EFSA_name	If TRUE, replace actual terminology by the one used in EFSA PPR Scientific Opinion.
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods.

priors_survData	<i>Create a list of scalars giving priors to use in Bayesian modelling</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Create a list of scalars giving priors to use in Bayesian modelling

Usage

```
priors_survData(x, model_type = NULL)
```

Arguments

x	An object of class survData
model_type	TKTD model type ('SD' or 'IT')

Value

A list for parameterization of priors for Bayesian modeling with JAGS

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data(cadmium1)

# (2) Create a survData object
dat <- survData(cadmium1)

# (3) Create priors for SD model_type
priors_survData(dat, model_type = "SD")

# (4) Create priors for IT model_type
priors_survData(dat, model_type = "IT")
```

propiconazole	<i>Survival dataset for Gammarus pulex exposed to propiconazole during four days</i>
---------------	--

Description

Survival dataset of chronic laboratory toxicity tests with *Gammarus pulex* freshwater invertebrate exposed to eight concentrations of one fungicide (propiconazole) during four days. Eight concentrations were tested with two replicates of 10 organisms per concentration. Survival is monitored at five time points.

Usage

```
data(propiconazole)
```

Format

A dataframe with 75 observations on the following four variables:

`replicate` A vector of class `factor` with the replicate code (SC for the control and A1 to G2 for other profiles).

`conc` A vector of class `numeric` with propiconazole concentrations in $\mu\text{mol.L}^{-1}$.

`time` A vector of class `integer` with the time points (in days from the beginning of the experiment $t = 0$).

`Nsurv` A vector of class `integer` with the number of alive individuals at each time point for each concentration and each replicate.

References

Nyman, A.-M., Schirmer, K., Ashauer, R., (2012) Toxicokinetic-toxicodynamic modelling of survival of *Gammarus pulex* in multiple pulse exposures to propiconazole: model assumptions, calibration data requirements and predictive power, *Ecotoxicology*, (21), 1828-1840.

propiconazole_pulse_exposure

Survival dataset for Gammarus pulex exposed to propiconazole during 10 days with time-variable exposure concentration (non-standard pulsed toxicity experiments)

Description

Survival dataset of laboratory toxicity tests with *Gammarus pulex* freshwater invertebrates exposed to several profiles of concentrations (time-variable concentration for each time series) of one fungicide (propiconazole) during 10 days.

Usage

```
data(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)
```

Format

A data frame with 74 observations on the following four variables:

`replicate` A vector of class `factor` with the replicate code (`varControl`, `varA`, `varB` and `varC`).

`conc` A vector of class `numeric` with propiconazole concentrations in $\mu\text{mol.L}^{-1}$.

`time` A vector of class `integer` with the time points (in days from the beginning of the experiment $t = 0$).

`Nsurv` A vector of class `integer` with the number of alive individuals at each time point for each concentration and each replicate.

References

Nyman, A.-M., Schirmer, K., Ashauer, R., (2012) Toxicokinetic-toxicodynamic modelling of survival of *Gammarus pulex* in multiple pulse exposures to propiconazole: model assumptions, calibration data requirements and predictive power, *Ecotoxicology*, (21), 1828-1840.

reproData

Creates a dataset for reproduction toxicity analysis

Description

This function creates a reproData object from experimental data provided as a data.frame. The resulting object can then be used for plotting and model fitting. The reproData class is a sub-class of survData, meaning that all functions and method available for survival analysis can be used with reproData objects.

Usage

```
reproData(x)
```

Arguments

x a dataframe as expected by survData containing one additional Nrepro column of class integer with positive values only. This column should provide the number of offspring produced since the last observation.

Details

The x argument contains the experimental data, and should have the same structure than the argument of survData, plus a single additional column providing the total number of offspring observed since the last time point. The function fails if x does not meet the expected requirements. Please run [reproDataCheck](#) to ensure x is well-formed.

Note that experimental data with time-variable exposure are not supported.

Value

An object of class reproData.

Examples

```
# (1) Load reproduction dataset
data(cadmium1)

# (2) Create an object of class "reproData"
dat <- reproData(cadmium1)
class(dat)
```

reproDataCheck	<i>Checks if an object can be used to perform reproduction toxicity data analysis</i>
----------------	---

Description

The reproDataCheck function can be used to check if an object containing data from a reproduction toxicity assay meets the expectations of the function [reproData](#).

Usage

```
reproDataCheck(data, diagnosis.plot = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data any object
diagnosis.plot if TRUE, produces a diagnosis plot

Details

Since in morse' reproduction datasets are a special case of survival datasets, reproDataCheck performs the same verifications than [survDataCheck](#) plus additional ones that are specific to reproduction data.

Value

The function returns a data.frame similar to the one returned by [survDataCheck](#), except that it may contain the following additional error ids:

- NreproInteger: column Nrepro contains values of class other than integer
- Nrepro0T0: Nrepro is not 0 at time 0 for each concentration and each replicate
- Nsurvt0Nreprotp1P: at a given time T , the number of alive individuals is null and the number of collected offspring is not null for the same replicate and the same concentration at time $T+1$

Note

If an error of type dataframeExpected or missingColumn is detected, the function reproDataCheck is stopped. When no error is detected the reproDataCheck function returns an empty dataframe.

See Also

[reproData](#)

Examples

```
# Run the check data function
data(copper)
reproDataCheck(copper)

# Now we insert an error in the dataset, by setting a non-zero number of
# offspring at some time, although there is no surviving individual in the
# replicate from the previous time point.
copper[148, "Nrepro"] <- as.integer(1)
reproDataCheck(copper)
```

reproFitTT	<i>Fits a Bayesian concentration-effect model for target-time reproduction analysis</i>
------------	---

Description

This function estimates the parameters of a concentration-effect model for target-time reproduction analysis using Bayesian inference. In this model the endpoint is the cumulated number of reproduction outputs over time, with potential mortality all along the experiment.

Usage

```
reproFitTT(data, stoc.part = "bestfit", target.time = NULL,
  ecx = c(5, 10, 20, 50), n.chains = 3, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	an object of class reproData
stoc.part	stochastic part of the model. Possible values are "bestfit", "poisson" and "gammapoisson"
target.time	defines the target time point at which to analyse the repro data. By default the last time point
ecx	desired values of x (in percent) for which to compute EC_x
n.chains	number of MCMC chains. The minimum required number of chains is 2
quiet	if TRUE, does not print messages and progress bars from JAGS

Details

Because some individuals may die during the observation period, the reproduction rate alone is not sufficient to account for the observed number of offspring at a given time point. In addition, we need the time individuals have stayed alive during this observation period. The reproFitTT function estimates the number of individual-days in an experiment between its start and the target time. This

covariable is then used to estimate a relation between the chemical compound concentration and the reproduction rate *per individual-day*.

The `reproFitTT` function fits two models, one where inter-individual variability is neglected ("Poisson" model) and one where it is taken into account ("gamma-Poisson" model). When setting `stoc.part` to "bestfit", a model comparison procedure is used to choose between both. More details are presented in the vignette accompanying the package.

Value

The function returns an object of class `reproFitTT` which is a list of the following objects:

<code>DIC</code>	DIC value of the selected model
<code>estim.ECx</code>	a table of the estimated 5, 10, 20 and 50 % effective concentrations (by default) and their 95 % credible intervals
<code>estim.par</code>	a table of the estimated parameters as medians and 95 % credible intervals
<code>mcmc</code>	an object of class <code>mcmc.list</code> with the posterior distribution
<code>model</code>	a JAGS model object
<code>warnings</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> with warning messages
<code>model.label</code>	a character string, "P" if the Poisson model is used, "GP" if the gamma-Poisson is used
<code>parameters</code>	a list of the parameter names used in the model
<code>n.chains</code>	an integer value corresponding to the number of chains used for the MCMC computation
<code>n.iter</code>	a list of two indices indicating the beginning and the end of monitored iterations
<code>n.thin</code>	a numerical value corresponding to the thinning interval
<code>jags.data</code>	a list of the data passed to the jags model
<code>transformed.data</code>	the <code>survData</code> object passed to the function
<code>dataTT</code>	the dataset with which the parameters are estimated

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data(cadmium1)

# (2) Create an object of class "reproData"
dataset <- reproData(cadmium1)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the reproFitTT function with the log-logistic gamma-Poisson model
out <- reproFitTT(dataset, stoc.part = "gammapoisson",
                  ecx = c(5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 80), quiet = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

summary.reproData	<i>Summary of reproData object</i>
-------------------	------------------------------------

Description

This is the generic summary S3 method for the reproData class. It provides information about the structure of the dataset and the experimental design.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'reproData'  
summary(object, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class reproData
quiet	if TRUE, does not print
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Value

The function returns a list with the same information than [summary.survDataCstExp](#) plus an additional one:

NboffTimeConc nb of offspring for all concentrations and time points

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data  
data(cadmium1)  
  
# (2) Create a reproData object  
cadmium1 <- reproData(cadmium1)  
  
# (3) Summarize the dataset  
summary(cadmium1)
```

summary.reproFitTT *Summary of reproFitTT object*

Description

This is the generic summary S3 method for the reproFitTT class. It shows the quantiles of priors and posteriors on parameters and the quantiles of the posterior on the ECx estimates.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'reproFitTT'  
summary(object, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class reproFitTT
quiet	when TRUE, does not print
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Value

The function returns a list with the following information:

Qpriors	quantiles of the model priors
Qposteriors	quantiles of the model posteriors
QECx	quantiles of ECx estimates

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data  
data(cadmium1)  
  
# (2) Create a reproData object  
cadmium1 <- reproData(cadmium1)  
  
## Not run:  
# (3) Run the reproFitTT function with the log-logistic  
# model  
out <- reproFitTT(cadmium1, ecx = c(5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 80),  
quiet = TRUE)  
  
# (4) summarize the reproFitTT object  
summary(out)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`summary.survDataCstExp`*Summary of survDataCstExp object*

Description

The generic summary S3 method for the survDataCstExp class provides information about the structure of the dataset and the experimental design.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survDataCstExp'  
summary(object, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	an object of class survDataCstExp
<code>quiet</code>	when TRUE, does not print
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Value

The function returns a list with the following information:

`NbrepTimeConc` nb of replicates for all concentrations and time points

`NbsurvTimeConc` nb of survivors. for all concentrations and time points

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data  
data(cadmium1)  
  
# (2) Create a survDataCstExp object  
dat <- survData(cadmium1)  
  
# (3) Summarize the dataset  
summary(dat)
```

`summary.survDataVarExp`*Summary of survDataVarExp object*

Description

The generic summary S3 method for the survDataVarExp class provides information about the structure of the dataset and the experimental design.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survDataVarExp'  
summary(object, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	an object of class survDataVarExp
<code>quiet</code>	when TRUE, does not print
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Value

The function returns a list with the following information:

<code>OccRepTime</code>	Occurence of replicates for all time points
<code>NbsurvTimeRep</code>	nb of survivors. for all replicates and time points
<code>ConcTimeRep</code>	Concentration for all replicates and time points

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data  
data(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)  
  
# (2) Create a survDataVarExp object  
out <- survData(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)  
  
# (3) Summarize the dataset  
summary(out)
```

summary.survFit *Summary of survFit object*

Description

This is the generic summary S3 method for the survFit class. It shows the quantiles of priors and posteriors on parameters.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFit'
summary(object, quiet = FALSE, EFSA_name = FALSE,
        ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class survFit.
quiet	When TRUE, does not print.
EFSA_name	If TRUE, replace actual terminology by the one used in EFSA PPR Scientific Opinion.
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods.

Value

The function returns a list with the following information:

Qpriors	quantiles of the model priors
Qposteriors	quantiles of the model posteriors

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data(propiconazole)

# (2) Create a survData object
dat <- survData(propiconazole)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFit function
out <- survFit(dat, model_type = "SD")

# (4) summarize the survFit object
summary(out)

## End(Not run)
```

summary.survFitTKTD *Summary of survFitTKTD object*

Description

This is the generic summary S3 method for the survFitTKTD class. It shows the quantiles of priors and posteriors on parameters.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitTKTD'  
summary(object, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class survFitTKTD
quiet	when TRUE, does not print
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods.

Value

The function returns a list with the following information:

Qpriors	quantiles of the model priors
Qposteriors	quantiles of the model posteriors

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data  
data(propiconazole)  
  
# (2) Create a survData object  
dat <- survData(propiconazole)  
  
## Not run:  
# (3) Run the survFitTKTD function  
out <- survFitTKTD(dat)  
  
# (4) summarize the survFitTKTD object  
summary(out)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

summary.survFitTT *Summary of survFitTT object*

Description

This is the generic summary S3 method for the survFitTT class. It shows the quantiles of priors and posteriors on parameters and the quantiles of the posteriors on the LCx estimates.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survFitTT'  
summary(object, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class survFitTT
quiet	when TRUE, does not print
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Value

The function returns a list with the following information:

Qpriors	quantiles of the model priors
Qposteriors	quantiles of the model posteriors
QLCx	quantiles of LCx estimates

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data  
data(cadmium1)  
  
# (2) Create a survData object  
cadmium1 <- survData(cadmium1)  
  
## Not run:  
# (3) Run the survFitTT function with the log-logistic  
# binomial model  
out <- survFitTT(cadmium1, lcx = c(5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 80),  
                  quiet = TRUE)  
  
# (4) summarize the survFitTT object  
summary(out)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

`survData`*Creates a dataset for survival analysis*

Description

This function creates a `survData` object from experimental data provided as a `data.frame`. The resulting object can then be used for plotting and model fitting. It can also be used to generate *individual-time* estimates.

Usage

```
survData(x)
```

Arguments

- `x` a `data.frame` containing the following four columns:
- `replicate`: a vector of class `integer` or `factor` for replicate identification. A given replicate value should identify the same group of individuals followed in time
 - `conc`: a vector of class `numeric` with tested concentrations (positive values, may contain NAs)
 - `time`: a vector of class `integer` with time points, minimal value must be 0
 - `Nsurv`: a vector of class `integer` providing the number of alive individuals at each time point for each concentration and each replicate (may contain NAs)

Details

Survival datasets can be under either constant or time-variable exposure profile. The resulting object, in addition to its `survData` class, inherits the class `survDataCstExp` or `survDataVarExp` respectively.

The `x` argument describes experimental results from a survival toxicity test. Each line of the `data.frame` corresponds to one experimental measurement, that is a number of alive individuals at a given concentration at a given time point and in a given replicate. Note that either the concentration or the number of alive individuals may be missing. The dataset is inferred to be under constant exposure if the concentration is constant for each replicate and systematically available. The function `survData` fails if `x` does not meet the expected requirements. Please run [survDataCheck](#) to ensure `x` is well-formed.

Value

A dataframe of class `survData`.

See Also

[survDataCheck](#)

Examples

```
# (1) Load the survival dataset
data(zinc)

# (2) Create an object of class 'survData'
dat <- survData(zinc)
class(dat)
```

survDataCheck	<i>Checks if an object can be used to perform survival analysis</i>
---------------	---

Description

The survDataCheck function can be used to check if an object containing survival data is formatted according to the expectations of the survData function.

Usage

```
survDataCheck(data, diagnosis.plot = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`data` any object
`diagnosis.plot` if TRUE, the function may produce diagnosis plots

Value

The function returns a dataframe of class `msgTable` and `data.frame` with two columns: `id` and `msg` of character strings. When no error is detected the object is empty. Here is the list of possible error ids with their meaning:

<code>dataframeExpected</code>	an object of class <code>data.frame</code> is expected
<code>missingColumn</code>	at least one expected column heading is missing
<code> firstTime0</code>	the first time point for some (concentration, replicate) couples is not 0
<code> concNumeric</code>	column <code>conc</code> contains a value of class other than numeric
<code> timeNumeric</code>	column <code>time</code> contains a value of class other than numeric
<code>NsurvInteger</code>	column <code>Nsurv</code> contains a value of class other than integer
<code>tablePositive</code>	some data are negative
<code> Nsurv0T0</code>	<code>Nsurv</code> is 0 at time 0 for some (concentration, replicate)
<code> duplicateID</code>	there are two identical (replicate, time) couples
<code>NsurvIncrease</code>	<code>Nsurv</code> increases at some time point of some (concentration, replicate)
<code>maxTimeDiffer</code>	maximum time for concentration is lower than maximum time for survival

Note

If an error of type `dataframeExpected` or `missingColumn` is detected, the function `survDataCheck` is stopped before looking for other errors.

See Also

[survData](#)

Examples

```
# Run the check data function
data(zinc)
survDataCheck(zinc)

# Now we insert an error in the dataset, by artificially increasing the
# number of survivors at a given time point, in such a way that the number
# of individuals increases in the corresponding replicate
zinc[25, "Nsurv"] <- as.integer(20)
survDataCheck(zinc, diagnosis.plot = TRUE)
```

survData_join	<i>Joins a concentration with a survival dataset into an argument for 'survData' when the concentration varies over time</i>
---------------	--

Description

This function joins two datasets, one for exposure measurements, the other for survival measurements, into a single dataframe that can be used with the `survData` function.

Usage

```
survData_join(x, y)
```

Arguments

x	<p>a data.frame containing the following three columns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • replicate: a vector of class integer or factor for replicate identification • time: a vector of class integer with time points, min value must be 0 • Nsurv: a vector of class integer providing the number of alive individuals at some or all time points for each replicate
y	<p>a data.frame containing the following three columns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • replicate: a vector of class integer or factor for replicate identification • time: a vector of class integer with time points, min value must be 0 • conc: a vector of class numeric providing the concentration at some or all time points for each replicate

Value

a dataframe suitable for 'survData'

Examples

```
# (1) Load the two survival datasets
data(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)
exposure <- propiconazole_pulse_exposure[,c("replicate", "time", "conc")]
survival <- propiconazole_pulse_exposure[,c("replicate", "time", "Nsurv")]

# (2) Create an objet of class 'survData'
dat_join <- survData(survData_join(exposure, survival))
class(dat_join)
```

survFit

Method to fit a model for survival data using Bayesian inference

Description

Method to fit a model for survival data using Bayesian inference

Usage

```
survFit(data, ...)
```

Arguments

data an object used to select a method 'survFit'
... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

survFit.survDataCstExp

*Fits a TKTD model for survival analysis using Bayesian inference for
survDataCstExp object*

Description

This function estimates the parameters of a TKTD model ('SD' or 'IT') for survival analysis using Bayesian inference. In this model, the survival rate of individuals is modeled as a function of the chemical compound concentration with a mechanistic description of the effects on survival over time.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survDataCstExp'
survFit(data, model_type = NULL,
        quiet = FALSE, n.chains = 3, n.adapt = 3000, n.iter = NULL,
        n.warmup = NULL, thin.interval = NULL, limit.sampling = TRUE,
        dic.compute = FALSE, dic.type = "pD", hb_value = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	An object of class <code>survDataCstExp</code> .
<code>model_type</code>	can be "SD" or "IT" to choose between "Stochastic Death" or "Individual Tolerance" models.
<code>quiet</code>	If FALSE, prints logs and progress bar from JAGS.
<code>n.chains</code>	A positive integer specifying the number of MCMC chains. The minimum required number of chains is 2.
<code>n.adapt</code>	A positive integer specifying the number of iterations for adaptation. If <code>n.adapt = 0</code> then no adaptation takes place.
<code>n.iter</code>	A positive integer specifying the number of iterations to monitor for each chain.
<code>n.warmup</code>	A positive integer specifying the number of warmup (aka burnin) iterations per chain.
<code>thin.interval</code>	A positive integer specifying the period to monitor.
<code>limit.sampling</code>	If FALSE (default is TRUE), there is no limit to the number of iterations in MCMC imposed by the <code>raftery.diag</code> test.
<code>dic.compute</code>	if TRUE (default is FALSE), it generates penalized deviance samples to compute the Deviance Information Criterion (DIC) with the <code>rjags</code> package
<code>dic.type</code>	type of penalty to use. A string identifying the type of penalty: <code>pD</code> or <code>popt</code> (see function dic.samples)
<code>hb_value</code>	If TRUE, the background mortality <code>hb</code> is taken into account. If FALSE, parameter <code>hb</code> is set to 0. The default is TRUE.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

The function `survFit` return the parameter estimates of Toxicokinetic-toxicodynamic (TK-TD) models SD for 'Stochastic Death' or IT for 'Individual Tolerance'. TK-TD models, and particularly the General Unified Threshold model of Survival (GUTS), provide a consistent process-based framework to analyse both time and concentration dependent datasets. In GUTS-SD, all organisms are assumed to have the same internal concentration threshold (denoted z), and, once exceeded, the instantaneous probability to die increases linearly with the internal concentration. In GUTS-IT, the threshold concentration is distributed among all the organisms, and once exceeded in one individual, this individual dies immediately.

Value

The function returns an object of class `survFitCstExp`, which is a list with the following information:

<code>estim.par</code>	a table of the estimated parameters as medians and 95% credible intervals
<code>mcmc</code>	an object of class <code>mcmc.list</code> with the posterior distribution
<code>model</code>	a JAGS model object
<code>dic</code>	return the Deviance Information Criterion (DIC) if <code>dic.compute</code> is TRUE
<code>warnings</code>	a table with warning messages
<code>parameters</code>	a list of parameter names used in the model
<code>n.chains</code>	an integer value corresponding to the number of chains used for the MCMC computation
<code>mcmcInfo</code>	a table with the number of iterations, chains, adaptation, warmup and the thinning interval.
<code>jags.data</code>	a list of the data passed to the JAGS model
<code>model_type</code>	the type of TK-TD model used: SD or IT

References

Jager, T., Albert, C., Preuss, T. G. and Ashauer, R. (2011) General unified threshold model of survival-a toxicokinetic-toxicodynamic framework for ecotoxicology, *Environmental Science and Technology*, 45, 2529-2540. 303-314.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the survival data
data(propiconazole)

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dataset <- survData(propiconazole)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFit function with TK-TD model 'SD' or 'IT'
out <- survFit(dataset , model_type = "SD")

# (4) Summarize look the estimated parameters
summary(out)

# (5) Plot the fitted curve
plot(out, adddata = TRUE)

# (6) Plot the fitted curve with ggplot style and CI as spaghetti
plot(out, spaghetti = TRUE , adddata = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

 survFit.survDataVarExp

Fits a TKTD model for survival analysis using Bayesian inference for survDataVarExp object

Description

This function estimates the parameters of a TKTD ('SD' or 'IT') model for survival analysis using Bayesian inference. In this model, the survival rate of individuals is modeled as a function of the chemical compound concentration with a mechanistic description of the effects on survival over time.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survDataVarExp'
survFit(data, model_type = NULL,
        quiet = FALSE, extend_time = 100, n.chains = 3, n.adapt = 1000,
        n.iter = NULL, n.warmup = NULL, thin.interval = NULL,
        limit.sampling = TRUE, dic.compute = FALSE, dic.type = "pD",
        hb_value = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	An object of class survDataVarExp.
model_type	can be "SD" or "IT" to choose between "Stochastic Death" or "Individual Tolerance" models (resp.). See modeling vignette for details.
quiet	If FALSE, prints logs and progress bar from JAGS.
extend_time	Number of for each replicate used for linear interpolation (comprise between time to compute and fitting accuracy)
n.chains	A positive integer specifying the number of MCMC chains. The minimum required number of chains is 2.
n.adapt	A positive integer specifying the number of iterations for adaptation. If n.adapt = 0 then no adaptation takes place.
n.iter	A positive integer specifying the number of iterations to monitor for each chain.
n.warmup	A positive integer specifying the number of warmup (aka burnin) iterations per chain.
thin.interval	A positive integer specifying the period to monitor.
limit.sampling	if FALSE (default is TRUE), there is no limit to the number of iterations in MCMC imposed by the raftery.diag test.
dic.compute	if TRUE (default is FALSE), it generates penalized deviance samples to compute the Deviance Information Criterion (DIC) with the rjags package
dic.type	type of penalty to use. A string identifying the type of penalty: pD or popt (see function dic.samples)

hb_value	If TRUE, the background mortality hb is taken into account. If FALSE, parameter hb is set to 0. The default is TRUE.
...	Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

The function `survFit` return the parameter estimates of Toxicokinetic-toxicodynamic (TK-TD) models SD for 'Stochastic Death' or IT fo 'Individual Tolerance'. TK-TD models, and particularly the General Unified Threshold model of Survival (GUTS), provide a consistent process-based framework to analyse both time and concentration dependent datasets. In GUTS-SD, all organisms are assumed to have the same internal concentration threshold (denoted z), and, once exceeded, the instantaneous probability to die increases linearly with the internal concentration. In GUTS-IT, the threshold concentration is distributed among all the organisms, and once exceeded in one individual, this individual dies immediately.

Value

The function returns an object of class `survFitVarExp`, which is a list with the following information:

<code>estim.par</code>	a table of the estimated parameters as medians and 95% credible intervals
<code>mcmc</code>	an object of class <code>mcmc.list</code> with the posterior distribution
<code>model</code>	a JAGS model object
<code>dic</code>	return the Deviance Information Criterion (DIC) if <code>dic.compute</code> is TRUE
<code>warnings</code>	a table with warning messages
<code>parameters</code>	a list of parameter names used in the model
<code>n.chains</code>	an integer value corresponding to the number of chains used for the MCMC computation
<code>mcmcInfo</code>	a table with the number of iterations, chains, adaptation, warmup and the thinning interval
<code>jags.data</code>	a list of the data passed to the JAGS model
<code>model_type</code>	the type of TK-TD model used: SD or IT

References

Jager, T., Albert, C., Preuss, T. G. and Ashauer, R. (2011) General unified threshold model of survival-a toxicokinetic-toxicodynamic framework for ecotoxicology, *Environmental Science and Technology*, 45, 2529-2540. 303-314.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the survival data
data("propiconazole_pulse_exposure")

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dataset <- survData(propiconazole_pulse_exposure)
```

```
## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFit function with TK-TD model 'SD' or 'IT'
out <- survFit(dataset , model_type = "SD")

# (4) Summarize look the estimated parameters
summary(out)

# (5) Plot the fitted curve
plot(out, adddata = FALSE)

# (6) Plot the fitted curve with ggplot style and CI as spaghetti
plot(out, spaghetti = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

survFitTKTD

Fits a TKTD for survival analysis using Bayesian inference for survDataTKTD object

Description

This function estimates the parameters of a TKTD model for survival analysis using Bayesian inference. In this model, the survival rate of individuals is modeled as a function of the chemical compound concentration with a mechanistic description of the effects on survival over time.

Usage

```
survFitTKTD(data, n.chains = 3, quiet = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	An object of class survData.
n.chains	Number of MCMC chains. The minimum required number of chains is 2.
quiet	If FALSE, prints logs and progress bar from JAGS.

Value

The function returns an object of class survFitTKTD, which is a list with the following information:

estim.par	a table of the estimated parameters as medians and 95% credible intervals
mcmc	an object of class mcmc.list with the posterior distribution
warnings	a table with warning messages
model	a JAGS model object
parameters	a list of parameter names used in the model

n.chains an integer value corresponding to the number of chains used for the MCMC computation

n.iter a list of two indices indicating the beginning and the end of monitored iterations

n.thin a numerical value corresponding to the thinning interval

jags.data a list of data passed to the JAGS model

References

Bedaux, J., Kooijman, SALM (1994) Statistical analysis of toxicity tests, based on hazard modeling, *Environmental and Ecological Statistics*, 1, 303-314.

Examples

```
# (1) Load the survival data
data(propiconazole)

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dataset <- survData(propiconazole)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFitTKTD function
out <- survFitTKTD(dataset)

# (4) Summarize look the estimated parameters
summary(out)

# (5) Plot the fitted curve
plot(out, adddata = TRUE)

# (6) Plot the fitted curve with ggplot style and CI as spaghetti
plot(out, spaghetti = TRUE , adddata = TRUE,
      style = "ggplot")

## End(Not run)
```

survFitTT	<i>Fits a Bayesian concentration-response model for target-time survival analysis</i>
-----------	---

Description

Fits a Bayesian concentration-response model for target-time survival analysis

Usage

```
survFitTT(data, ...)
```

Arguments

data an object used to select a method 'survFitTT'
 ... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

survFitTT.survDataCstExp

Fits a Bayesian concentration-response model for target-time survival analysis

Description

This function estimates the parameters of an concentration-response model for target-time survival analysis using Bayesian inference. In this model, the survival rate of individuals at a given time point (called target time) is modeled as a function of the chemical compound concentration. The actual number of surviving individuals is then modeled as a stochastic function of the survival rate. Details of the model are presented in the vignette accompanying the package.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survDataCstExp'
survFitTT(data, target.time = NULL, lcx = c(5,
  10, 20, 50), n.chains = 3, quiet = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

data an object of class survData
 target.time the chosen endpoint to evaluate the effect of the chemical compound concentration, by default the last time point available for all concentrations
 lcx desired values of x (in percent) for which to compute LC_x .
 n.chains number of MCMC chains, the minimum required number of chains is 2
 quiet if TRUE, does not print messages and progress bars from JAGS
 ... Further arguments to be passed to generic methods

Details

The function returns parameter estimates of the concentration-response model and estimates of the so-called LC_x , that is the concentration of chemical compound required to get an $(1 - x/100)$ survival rate.

Value

The function returns an object of class `survFitTT`, which is a list with the following information:

<code>estim.LCx</code>	a table of the estimated LC_x along with their 95% credible intervals
<code>estim.par</code>	a table of the estimated parameters (medians) and 95% credible intervals
<code>det.part</code>	the name of the deterministic part of the used model
<code>mcmc</code>	an object of class <code>mcmc.list</code> with the posterior distribution
<code>warnings</code>	a table with warning messages
<code>model</code>	a JAGS model object
<code>parameters</code>	a list of parameter names used in the model
<code>n.chains</code>	an integer value corresponding to the number of chains used for the MCMC computation
<code>n.iter</code>	a list of two indices indicating the beginning and the end of monitored iterations
<code>n.thin</code>	a numerical value corresponding to the thinning interval
<code>jags.data</code>	a list of the data passed to the JAGS model
<code>transformed.data</code>	the <code>survData</code> object passed to the function
<code>dataTT</code>	the dataset with which the parameters are estimated

Examples

```
# (1) Load the data
data(cadmium1)

# (2) Create an object of class "survData"
dat <- survData(cadmium1)

## Not run:
# (3) Run the survFitTT function with the log-logistic
#      binomial model
out <- survFitTT(dat, lcx = c(5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 80),
                 quiet = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

Description

Reproduction and survival datasets of a chronic laboratory toxicity tests with *Daphnia magna* freshwater invertebrate exposed to four concentrations of zinc during 21 days. Four concentrations were tested with three replicates per concentration. Each replicate contained 20 organisms. Reproduction and survival were monitored at 15 time points.

Usage

```
data(zinc)
```

Format

A data frame with 180 observations on the following five variables:

`replicate` A vector of class `numeric` with the replicate code (1 to 12).

`conc` A vector of class `numeric` with zinc concentrations in $mg.L^{-1}$.

`time` A vector of class `integer` with the time points (in days from the beginning of the experiment $t = 0$).

`Nsurv` A vector of class `integer` with the number of alive individuals at each time point for each concentration and each replicate.

`Nrepro` A vector of class `integer` with the number of offspring at each time point for each concentration and each replicate.

References

Billoir, E., Delignette-Muller, M.L., Pery, A.R.R. and Charles S. (2008) A Bayesian Approach to Analyzing Ecotoxicological Data, *Environmental Science & Technology*, 42 (23), 8978-8984.

Index

*Topic **check**

reproDataCheck, 56

*Topic **dataset**

cadmium1, 5
cadmium2, 6
chlordan, 7
copper, 8
dichromate, 8
propiconazole, 53
propiconazole_pulse_exposure, 54
zinc, 77

*Topic **estimation**

reproFitTT, 57
survFit.survDataCstExp, 69
survFit.survDataVarExp, 72
survFitTKTD, 74
survFitTT.survDataCstExp, 76

*Topic **plot**

plot.LCx, 16
plot.MFx, 17
plot.reproData, 18
plot.reproFitTT, 20
plot.survDataCstExp, 21
plot.survDataVarExp, 22
plot.survFitCstExp, 23
plot.survFitPredict, 24
plot.survFitPredict_Nsurv, 25
plot.survFitTKTD, 26
plot.survFitTT, 28
plot.survFitVarExp, 30
plotDoseResponse.reproData, 32
plotDoseResponse.survDataCstExp,
33

*Topic **print**

print.reproFitTT, 48
print.survFitCstExp, 49
print.survFitTKTD, 49
print.survFitTT, 50
print.survFitVarExp, 51

*Topic **summary**

summary.reproData, 59
summary.reproFitTT, 60
summary.survDataCstExp, 61
summary.survDataVarExp, 62
summary.survFit, 63
summary.survFitTKTD, 64
summary.survFitTT, 65

*Topic **transformation**

reproData, 55
survData, 66

binom.test, 34

cadmium1, 5
cadmium2, 6
chlordan, 7
copper, 8

dic.samples, 70, 72
dichromate, 8

ggplot, 19, 21–23, 29, 33, 34
ggplot2, 5

is_exposure_constant, 9

LCx, 10
LCx.survFit, 10, 10

MFx, 12
MFx.survFit, 12, 13
modelData, 15
modelData.survDataCstExp, 15
modelData.survDataVarExp, 16
morse (morse-package), 3
morse-package, 3

plot, 19, 21, 33, 34
plot.LCx, 16
plot.MFx, 17

plot.reproData, 18
plot.reproFitTT, 20
plot.survDataCstExp, 21
plot.survDataVarExp, 22
plot.survFitCstExp, 23
plot.survFitPredict, 24
plot.survFitPredict_Nsurv, 25
plot.survFitTKTD, 26
plot.survFitTT, 28
plot.survFitVarExp, 30
plot_prior_post, 35
plot_prior_post.survFit, 35
plotDoseResponse, 31
plotDoseResponse.reproData, 32
plotDoseResponse.survDataCstExp, 33
pois.exact, 32, 33
ppc, 36
ppc.reproFitTT, 36, 36
ppc.survFitCstExp, 36, 37
ppc.survFitPredict_Nsurv, 38
ppc.survFitTKTD, 36, 39
ppc.survFitTT, 36, 40
ppc.survFitVarExp, 36, 41
predict.survFit, 42
predict_Nsurv, 43
predict_Nsurv.survFit, 43
predict_Nsurv_check, 45
predict_Nsurv_check.survFitPredict_Nsurv,
45
predict_ode, 46
predict_ode.survFit, 47
print.reproFitTT, 48
print.survFitCstExp, 49
print.survFitTKTD, 49
print.survFitTT, 50
print.survFitVarExp, 51
priors_distribution, 52
priors_distribution.survFit, 52, 52
priors_survData, 53
propiconazole, 53
propiconazole_pulse_exposure, 54

reproData, 55, 56
reproDataCheck, 55, 56
reproFitTT, 57
rjags, 5

summary.reproData, 59
summary.reproFitTT, 60

summary.survDataCstExp, 59, 61
summary.survDataVarExp, 62
summary.survFit, 63
summary.survFitTKTD, 64
summary.survFitTT, 65
survData, 66, 68
survData_join, 68
survDataCheck, 56, 66, 67
survFit, 69
survFit.survDataCstExp, 69
survFit.survDataVarExp, 72
survFitTKTD, 74
survFitTT, 75
survFitTT.survDataCstExp, 76

zinc, 77