Package ‘mtdesign’

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Type Package

Title Mander and Thompson Designs

Version 0.1.0

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Description Implements Mander & Thompson's (2010) 
<do:10.1016/j.cct.2010.07.008> methods for two-stage designs
optimal under the alternative hypothesis for phase II [cancer] trials. Also
provides an implementation of Simon's (1989)
<do:10.1016/0197-2456(89)90015-9> original methodology and
allows exploration of the operating characteristics of sub-optimal designs.

Language en-GB

License GPL (>= 3)

Encoding UTF-8

URL https://github.com/openpharma/mtdesign

BugReports https://github.com/openpharma/mtdesign/issues

RoxygenNote 7.2.1

Imports dplyr, ggplot2, logger, magrittr, methods, Rcpp, rlang,
tibble, tidyr

LinkingTo Rcpp, BH

Suggests covr, parallel, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

Config/testthat/edition 3

NeedsCompilation yes

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**Description**

Augment a grid of candidate designs with type 1 and type 2 error probabilities, expected sample sizes and probabilities of early termination

**Usage**

```r
augmentGrid(d, parallel = TRUE, cores = NA, minChunkSize = 1e+05)
```

**Arguments**

- `d` a tibble created by `createGrid`
- `parallel` use parallelisation if available
- `cores` the number of cores to use when parallelising. If `<code>NA</code>`, all available cores are requested
- `minChunkSize` The minimum size of the grid before parallelisation is attempted

**Value**

an augmented grid tibble

**Usage Notes**

Regardless of the value of `parallel`, parallelisation is only used if the size of the grid is greater than `<code>chunkSize</code>`. If parallelisation is requested and needed, an exception is thrown if the parallel package is not available.

**Examples**

```r
x <- createGrid(p0 = 0.1, p1 = 0.30, alpha = 0.1, beta = 0.1, nMin = 24, nMax = 32) %>%
augmentGrid(parallel = FALSE)
```
createGrid

Create a grid of candidate designs

Description

Create a grid of candidate designs

Usage

createGrid(
  p0,
  p1,
  alpha = 0.1,
  beta = NA,
  power = ifelse(is.na(beta), 0.9, 1 - beta),
  nMin = NA,
  nMax = NA,
  mander = TRUE
)

Arguments

- **p0**: the response rate under the null hypothesis
- **p1**: the response rate under the alternate hypothesis
- **alpha**: the desired (one-sided) type 1 error rate
- **beta**: the desired type 2 error rate
- **power**: an alternative to beta
- **nMin**: the lower bound for the search grid. If NA, searchBounds is called to provide an appropriate value
- **nMax**: the lower bound for the search grid. If NA, searchBounds is called to provide an appropriate value
- **lander**: is a Mander & Thompson or a Simon’s design required?

Value

A tibble. See Usage notes for a list and description of columns.

Examples

# Standard use for a Simon's 2-stage design
x <- createGrid(p0 = 0.1, p1 = 0.5, alpha = 0.1, beta = 0.1, mander = FALSE)
# Custom search bounds for a Mander & Thompson design
y <- createGrid(p0 = 0.1, p1 = 0.4, alpha = 0.1, beta = 0.1, nMin = 20, nMax = 30)
obtainDesign  

Finds optimal and minimax designs for either Simon’s 2-stage or Mander & Thompson studies

Description

obtainDesign is essentially a wrapper for calls to createGrid and augmentGrid followed by some simple filtering of the candidate designs to identify the optimal and minimax designs.

Usage

obtainDesign(
  grid = NULL,
  p0 = NA,
  p1 = NA,
  alpha = ifelse(is.null(grid), 0.05, NA),
  beta = ifelse(is.null(grid), 0.1, NA),
  fullGrid = FALSE,
  ...
)

Arguments

grid  Optional. A tibble created by createGrid. If NULL, then p0, p1, alpha and beta must be specified and createGrid is called to generate the required grid. If not NULL, then p0, p1, alpha and beta are ignored
p0  the response rate under the null hypothesis
p1  the response rate under the alternate hypothesis
alpha  the desired (one-sided) type 1 error rate
beta  the desired type 2 error rate
fullGrid  should the full grid of all possible designs be returned, or simply the optimal and minimax solutions? For a Mander and Thompson design, optimal and minimax designs are returned for both the null and alternate hypotheses. See Usage Notes below.

Value

a tibble created by createGrid. If fullGrid == FALSE the table contains an additional column, Criterion indicating the type of design. Possible values for Criterion are “optimal” and “minimax” for Simon’s designs and “optimalNull”, “optimalAlt”, “minimaxNull” and “minimaxAlt” for Mander & Thompson designs.
Usage notes

If grid is not NULL it is possible that none of the candidate designs are acceptable (that is, satisfy both the significance level and power requirements). If this is the case and fullGrid == FALSE, then an empty tibble is returned. If verbose == TRUE a warning message is also printed. If fullGrid == TRUE the full grid of all designs considered is returned. This can then be further interrogated to find optimal designs under constraints - for example with fixed stage sizes.

Examples

```r
# Standard use (Simon's 2-stage design)
createGrid(p0 = 0.05, p1 = 0.25, alpha = 0.05, beta = 0.2, mander = FALSE) %>%
augmentGrid(parallel = FALSE) %>%
obtainDesign()

# Constrained stage sizes
createGrid(p0 = 0.25, p1 = 0.45, alpha = 0.05, beta = 0.2) %>%
dplyr::filter(nStage1 == 8) %>%
augmentGrid(parallel = FALSE) %>%
obtainDesign()
```

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**powerPlot**

*Plot the power curve(s) for the given design(s)*

Description

Plot the power curve(s) for the given design(s)

Usage

```r
powerPlot(grid, probs = seq(0, 1, 0.01))
```

Arguments

- **grid**: the tibble containing the designs to be plotted
- **probs**: the response rates for which the rejection probabilities are to be plotted

Value

the ggplot object containing the power curve(s)

Examples

```r
createGrid(p0 = 0.05, p1 = 0.25, alpha = 0.05, beta = 0.2, mander = FALSE) %>%
augmentGrid(cores = 2) %>%
obtainDesign() %>%
powerPlot(probs = seq(0, 0.5, 0.025))
```
Obtain default bounds for the construction of the search grid.

Description

The formula used is the continuity corrected Normal approximation from Fleiss et al (2003).

Usage

searchBounds(p0, p1, alpha = 0.05, beta = 0.2, twoSided = TRUE)

Arguments

- `p0`: the response rate under the null hypothesis
- `p1`: the response rate under the alternate hypothesis
- `alpha`: the desired (one-sided) type 1 error rate
- `beta`: the desired type 2 error rate
- `twoSided`: two- or one-sided significance level?

Value

A list with three elements: "n" - the single stage sample size from Fleiss et al; "min" - the lower bound, 0.8*n; "max" - the upper bound, 2*n. floor() and ceiling() are applied as appropriate.
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