Package ‘nmarank’

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R topics documented:

condition  ................................................................. 2
nmarank  ................................................................. 3
opposite  ................................................................. 5
%AND%  ................................................................. 6
%OR%  ................................................................. 7
%XOR%  ................................................................. 8
Index  ................................................................. 9
**condition**

Define which hierarchies to select

### Description

Defines a condition that is of interest to be satisfied involving a set of treatments in the network.

### Usage

(condition(fn, ...))

### Arguments

- **fn**: Character string specifying type of condition.
- **...**: Function arguments.

### Details

The following types of conditions are available.

The condition fn = "sameHierarchy" checks whether a specific hierarchy occurs. One additional unnamed argument has to be provided in `...`: a vector with a permutation of all treatment names in the network.

The condition fn = "specificPosition" checks whether a treatment ranks in a specific position. Two additional unnamed arguments have to be provided in `...`: (1) name of the treatment of interest and (2) a single numeric specifying the rank position.

The condition fn = "betterEqual" checks whether a treatment has a position better or equal to a specific rank. Two additional unnamed arguments have to be provided in `...`: (1) name of the treatment of interest and (2) a single numeric specifying the rank position.

The condition fn = "retainOrder" checks whether a specific order of two or more treatments is retained anywhere in the hierarchy. One additional unnamed argument has to be provided in `...`: a vector with two or more treatment names providing the order of treatments.

The condition fn = "biggerCIV" checks whether the effect of a treatment is bigger than that of a second treatment by more than a given clinically important value (CIV) on an additive scale (e.g. log odds ratio, log risk ratio, mean difference). Three additional unnamed arguments have to be provided in `...`: (1) name of the first treatment, (2) name of the second treatment and (3) a numerical value for the CIV. Note that the actual value of the relative effect is considered independently of whether small.values is "desirable" or "undesirable".

### Composition of conditions for more complex queries:

Conditions can be combined to express more complex decision trees. This can be done by using the special operators %AND%, %OR%, %XOR% and the opposite function. The combination should be defined as a binary tree with the use of parentheses. If A, B, C and D are conditions, we can for example combine them into a complex condition E:

E = A %AND% (B %OR% (opposite(C) %XOR% D))
Value

A list with the defined function and its arguments.

See Also

nmarank

Examples

```r
data("Woods2010", package = "netmeta")
p1 <- pairwise(treatment, event = r, n = N, studlab = author,  
data = Woods2010, sm = "OR")
net1 <- netmeta(p1, small.values = "good")

# criterionA if all treatments are in the exact defined order
criteriaA <-
  condition("sameHierarchy", 
    c("SFC", "Salmeterol", "Fluticasone", "Placebo"))

# criterionB respects the relative order of two or more treatments
criteriaB <-
  condition("retainOrder", 
    c("SFC", "Fluticasone", "Placebo"))

# Below we define the condition that SFC and Salmeterol are in the
# first two positions.

# We first define conditions that each one of them is in position 1
# or 2
criteriaC1 <- condition("betterEqual", "SFC", 2)
criteriaC2 <- condition("betterEqual", "Salmeterol", 2)
# We then combine them with operator %AND%
criteriaC <- criteriaC1 %AND% criteriaC2

# Next we can feed the condition into nmarank to get the
# probability of the selection
nmarank(net1, criteriaC,  
text.condition =  
  "SFC and Salmeterol are the two best options", nsim = 100)

# We can further combine criteria
criteriaD <- criteriaA %AND% (criteriaB %OR% opposite(criteriaC))
```

**nmarank**

**Probabilities of treatment hierarchies**

Description

Specifies the frequencies of hierarchies along with their estimated probabilities and the probability that a specified criterion holds.
Usage

nmrank(
  TE.nma,
  condition = NULL,
  text.condition = "",
  VCOV.nma = NULL,
  pooled,
  nsim = 10000,
  small.values
)

## S3 method for class 'nmrank'
print(
  x,
  text.condition = x$text.condition,
  nrows = 10,
  digits = gs("digits.prop"),
  ...
)

Arguments

- **TE.nma**: Either a netmeta object or a matrix with network estimates.
- **condition**: Defines the conditions that should be satisfied by the treatments in the network. Multiple conditions can be combined with special operators into any decision tree. See condition.
- **text.condition**: Optional descriptive text for the condition.
- **VCOV.nma**: Variance-covariance matrix for network estimates (only considered if argument TE.nma isn't a netmeta object).
- **pooled**: A character string indicating whether the hierarchy is calculated for the common effects ("common") or random effects model ("random"). Can be abbreviated.
- **nsim**: Number of simulations.
- **small.values**: A character string specifying whether small treatment effects indicate a "desirable" or "undesirable" effect.
- **x**: A nmrank object.
- **nrows**: Number of hierarchies to print.
- **digits**: Minimal number of significant digits for proportions, see print.default.
- **...**: Additional arguments.

Details

A simulation method is used to derive the relative frequency of all possible hierarchies in a network of interventions. Users can also define the set of all possible hierarchies that satisfy a specified criterion, for example that a specific order among treatments is retained in the network and/or a treatment is in a specific position, and the sum of their frequencies constitute the certainty around the criterion.
Value

An object of class "nmarank" with corresponding print function. The object is a list containing the following components:

- **hierarchies**: A list of the most frequent hierarchies along with their estimated probability of occurrence.
- **probabilityOfSelection**: Combined probability of all hierarchies that satisfy the defined condition.

**Examples**

```r
data("Woods2010", package = "netmeta")
p1 <- pairwise(treatment, event = r, n = N, studlab = author, data = Woods2010, sm = "OR")
net1 <- netmeta(p1, small.values = "good")
nmarank(net1, nsim = 100)

criterionA <- condition("sameHierarchy", c("SFC", "Salmeterol", "Fluticasone", "Placebo"))
nmarank(net1, criterionA, nsim = 100)
```

### Description

The NOT function for a selection statement It simply reverses condition

**Usage**

```r
opposite(cond)
```

**Arguments**

- **cond**: condition.
Value

Object of class 'data.tree'.

See Also

condition, nmarank

Examples

data("Woods2010", package = "netmeta")
p1 <- pairwise(treatment, event = r, n = N, studlab = author,
data = Woods2010, sm = "OR")
net1 <- netmeta(p1, small.values = "good")

A = condition("retainOrder", c("Placebo", "Salmeterol", "SFC"))
nmarank(net1, opposite(A), text.condition = "NOT order P-S-S", nsim = 5000)
Examples

data("Woods2010", package = "netmeta")
p1 <- pairwise(treatment, event = r, n = N, studlab = author,
               data = Woods2010, sm = "OR")
net1 <- netmeta(p1, small.values = "good")

A <- condition("retainOrder", c("Placebo", "Salmeterol", "SFC"))
B <- condition("betterEqual", "Fluticasone", 2)
nmarank(net1, A %AND% B, nsim = 500)

---

%OR%

Combine selections with OR

Description

Combine selections with OR

Usage

c1 %OR% c2

Arguments

  c1   First condition.
  c2   Second condition.

Value

Object of class 'data.tree'.

See Also

condition, nmarank

Examples

data("Woods2010", package = "netmeta")
p1 <- pairwise(treatment, event = r, n = N, studlab = author,
               data = Woods2010, sm = "OR")
net1 <- netmeta(p1, small.values = "good")

A <- condition("retainOrder", c("Placebo", "Salmeterol", "SFC"))
B <- condition("betterEqual", "Fluticasone", 2)
nmarank(net1, A %OR% B, nsim = 500)
Combine selections with XOR

Description

Combine selections with XOR

Usage

cond1 %XOR% cond2

Arguments

cond1 First condition.
cond2 Second condition.

Value

Object of class 'data.tree'.

See Also

condition, nmarank

Examples

data("Woods2010", package = "netmeta")
p1 <- pairwise(treatment, event = r, n = N, studlab = author,
  data = Woods2010, sm = "OR")
net1 <- netmeta(p1, small.values = "good")
A <- condition("retainOrder", c("Placebo", "Salmeterol", "SFC"))
B <- condition("betterEqual", "Fluticasone", 2)
nmarank(net1, A %XOR% B, nsim = 3000)
Index

%AND%, 6
%OR%, 7
%XOR%, 8

c condition, 2, 4–8

netmeta, 4, 5
nmrank, 3, 3, 4, 6–8

opposite, 5

print.nmarank(nmrank), 3