Package ‘rmstcompsens’

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Type  Package
Title  Comparing Restricted Mean Survival Time as Sensitivity Analysis
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Imports  survival, dplyr
Description  Performs two-sample comparisons using the restricted mean survival time (RMST) when survival curves end at different time points between groups. This package implements a sensitivity approach that allows the threshold timepoint tau to be specified after the longest survival time in the shorter survival group. Two kinds of between-group contrast estimators (the difference in RMST and the ratio of RMST) are computed: Uno et al(2014)<doi:10.1200/JCO.2014.55.2208>, Uno et al(2022)<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=survRM2>, Ueno and Morita(2023)<doi:10.1007/s43441-022-00484-z>.
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Comparing restricted mean survival time when survival curves have divergent tails

Description

Performs two-sample comparisons using the restricted mean survival time (RMST) when survival curves end at different time points between groups. This package implements a sensitivity approach that allows the threshold timepoint tau to be specified after the longest survival time in the shorter survival group. Two kinds of between-group contrast estimators (the difference in RMST and the ratio of RMST) are computed.

Author(s)

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References


See Also

survival survRM2

Examples

```r
#--- sample data ---#
time <- c(0.7,1.6,3.1,4.5,7.6,11,13.5,18.6,22.7,26.5,0.4,2.2,2.9,3.8,5.2,8.6,9.8,10.1,13.3,14.9)
event <- c(0,1,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0)
arm <- c(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)
data <- data.frame(time, event, arm)
#--- analysis ---#
library(rmstcompsens)
a = dfittimerms(data, 24)
print(a)
```
diftimermst

Comparing restricted mean survival time when survival curves have divergent tails

Description

Performs two-sample comparisons using the restricted mean survival time (RMST) when survival curves end at different time points between groups. This package implements a sensitivity approach that allows the threshold timepoint tau to be specified after the longest survival time in the shorter survival group. Two kinds of between-group contrast estimators (the difference in RMST and the ratio of RMST) are computed.

Usage

diftimermst(data, tau, alpha = 0.05)

Arguments

data The data set must contains three variables named time, arm and event.
time: The follow-up time for right censored.
arm: The group indicator for comparison. 1=treat group, 0=control group.
event: The event indicator, 1=event, 0=right censored.
We assume that control group KM is shoter than treat group.
tau The truncation time point for the RMST calculation. If tau is bigger than the largest observed time in shorter KM, then conduct a sensitivity approach which we propose.
alpha The default is 0.05. 1-alpha confidence intervals are reported.

Value

list of RMST comparing results.

1. Point estimates

RMST arm=1 RMST results in treat group.
RMST arm=0 Method1 RMST results in control group. Method1:Deal with the censored case as event case.
RMST arm=0 Method2 RMST results in control group. Method2:Extend the observation time up to tau and deal with event.

2. Comparison between two group

RMST difference Method1 (arm=1)-(arm=0) Results of the RMST difference in Method1.
RMST difference Method2 (arm=1)-(arm=0) Results of the RMST difference in Method2.
The values below are generated when several patients are censored at the largest survival time in the shorter-survival group.

1. Point estimates

RMST arm=1
RMST results in treat group.

RMST \(\text{difference p value=\text{max}}\)
RMST results in control group. The pattern that maximize the p value when comparing by difference. Usually, the result of Method2 is calculated.

RMST \(\text{difference p value=\text{min}}\)
RMST results in control group. The pattern that minimize the p value when comparing by difference. Usually, the result of Method1 is calculated.

RMST \(\text{ratio p value=\text{max}}\)
RMST results in control group. The pattern that maximize the p value when comparing by ratio.

RMST \(\text{ratio p value=\text{min}}\)
RMST results in control group. The pattern that minimize the p value when comparing by ratio.

2. Comparison between two group

RMST difference \(\text{p value=\text{max}}\)
Results of the RMST difference when the p value maximum.

RMST difference \(\text{p value=\text{min}}\)
Results of the RMST difference when the p value minimum.

RMST ratio \(\text{p value=\text{max}}\)
Results of the RMST ratio when the p value maximum.

RMST ratio \(\text{p value=\text{min}}\)
Results of the RMST ratio when the p value minimum.

Author(s)
Kentaro Ueno

References


Examples

```r
#--- sample data ---#
time <- c(0.7,1.6,3.1,4.5,7.6,11,13.5,18.6,22.7,26.5,0.4,2.2,2.9,3.8,5.2,8.6,9.8,10.1,13.3,14.9)
event <- c(0,1,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,1,0,1,0)
arm <- c(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)
data <- data.frame(time,event,arm)

#--- analysis ---#
library(rmstcompsens)
a = diftimermst(data,24)
print(a)
```
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