Package ‘rxode2et’

January 30, 2024

Title  Event Table Functions for 'rxode2'
Version  2.0.12
Description  Provides the event table and support functions needed for
            'rxode2' (Wang, Hallow and James (2016) <doi:10.1002/psp4.12052>) and 'nlmixr2'
            This split will reduce computational burden of recompiling 'rxode2'.
License  GPL (>= 3)
     https://github.com/nlmixr2/rxode2et/
BugReports  https://github.com/nlmixr2/rxode2et/issues/
Depends  R (>= 4.0.0)
Imports  stats, utils, methods, Rcpp, checkmate, rxode2random (>=
         2.0.13), rxode2parse (>= 2.0.18), cli, crayon, magrittr, lotri
Suggests  testthat (>= 3.0.0), units, tibble, data.table, dplyr,
         pillar, nlmixr2data, qs
LinkingTo  rxode2random, rxode2parse, Rcpp
Biarch  true
Config/testthat/edition  3
Encoding  UTF-8
Language  en-US
NeedsCompilation  yes
RoxygenNote  7.3.1
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Repository  CRAN
Date/Publication  2024-01-30 15:20:02 UTC
.collectWarnings

Collect warnings and just warn once.

Description

Collect warnings and just warn once.

Usage

.collectWarnings(expr, lst = FALSE)

Arguments

expr | R expression

lst | When TRUE return a list with list(object,warnings) instead of issuing the warnings. Otherwise, when FALSE issue the warnings and return the object.

Value

The value of the expression or a list with the value of the expression and a list of warning messages

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler
add.dosing

Add dosing to eventTable

Description

This adds a dosing event to the event table. This is provided for piping syntax through magrittr. It can also be accessed by eventTable$add.dosing(...)

Usage

```r
add.dosing(
  eventTable,
  dose,
  nbr.doses = 1L,
  dosing.interval = 24,
  dosing.to = 1L,
  rate = NULL,
  amount.units = NA_character_,
  start.time = 0,
  do.sampling = FALSE,
  time.units = NA_character_,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `eventTable`: eventTable object; When accessed from object it would be eventTable$
- `dose`: numeric scalar, dose amount in `amount.units`
- `nbr.doses`: integer, number of doses;
- `dosing.interval`: required numeric scalar, time between doses in `time.units`, defaults to 24 of `time.units="hours"`
- `dosing.to`: integer, compartment the dose goes into (first compartment by default);
- `rate`: for infusions, the rate of infusion (default is NULL, for bolus dosing);
- `amount.units`: optional string indicating the dosing units. Defaults to NA to indicate as per the original EventTable definition.
- `start.time`: required dosing start time;
- `do.sampling`: logical, should observation sampling records be added at the dosing times? Defaults to FALSE.
- `time.units`: optional string indicating the time units. Defaults to "hours" to indicate as per the original EventTable definition.
- `...`: Other parameters passed to `et()`.
add.dosing

Value

eventTable with updated dosing (note the event table will be updated anyway)

Author(s)

Matthew L. Fidler
Matthew L Fidler, Wenping Wang

References


See Also

eventTable, add.sampling, add.dosing, et, etRep, etRbind

Examples

library(units)

## These are making the more complex regimens of the rxode2 tutorial

## bid for 5 days
bid <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
et(amt=10000, ii=12, until=set_units(5, "days"))

## qd for 5 days
qd <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
et(amt=20000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"))

## bid for 5 days followed by qd for 5 days
et <- seq(bid, qd) %>% et(seq(0, 11*24, length.out=100));

## Now Infusion for 5 days followed by oral for 5 days

## note you can dose to a named compartment instead of using the compartment number
infusion <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>%
et(amt=10000, rate=5000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="centr")

qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>% et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="depot")
et <- seq(infusion, qd)
## 2wk-on, 1wk-off

```r
qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>% et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- seq(qd, set_units(1,"weeks"), qd) %>%
    add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 5.5,by=0.005),weeks))

## You can also repeat the cycle easily with the rep function

qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>% et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- etRep(qd, times=4, wait=set_units(1,"weeks")) %>%
    add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 12.5,by=0.005),weeks))
```

---

### add.sampling

**Add sampling to eventTable**

**Description**

This adds a dosing event to the event table. This is provided for piping syntax through magrittr. It can also be accessed by `eventTable$add.sampling()`

**Usage**

```r
add.sampling(eventTable, time, time.units = NA)
```

**Arguments**

- `eventTable` An `eventTable` object. When accessed from object it would be `eventTable$
- `time` A vector of time values (in `time.units`).
- `time.units` An optional string specifying the time units. Defaults to the units specified when the `EventTable` was initialized.

**Value**

`eventTable` with updated sampling. (Note the event table will be updated even if you don’t reassign the `eventTable`)

**Author(s)**

Matthew L Fidler, Wenping Wang
References


See Also
eventTable, add.sampling, add.dosing, et, etRep, etRbind

Examples

library(units)

## These are making the more complex regimen of the rxode2 tutorial

## bid for 5 days
bid <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
et(amt=10000, ii=12, until=set_units(5, "days"))

## qd for 5 days
qd <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
et(amt=20000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"))

## bid for 5 days followed by qd for 5 days
et <- seq(bid, qd) %>% add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 5.5, by=0.005), "weeks"));

## Now Infusion for 5 days followed by oral for 5 days

## note you can dose to a named compartment instead of using the compartment number
infusion <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>%
et(amt=10000, rate=5000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="centr")

qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>% et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="depot")
et <- seq(infusion, qd)

## 2wk-on, 1wk-off
qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>% et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")
et <- seq(qd, set_units(1,"weeks"), qd) %>%
      add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 5.5, by=0.005), "weeks"))

## You can also repeat the cycle easily with the rep function
qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>% et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- etRep(qd, times=4, wait=set_units(1,"weeks")) %>%
  add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 12.5,by=0.005),weeks))

---

**as.et**

*Coerce object to data.frame*

**Description**

Coerce object to data.frame

**Usage**

```r
as.et(x, ...)
```

### Default S3 method:

```r
as.et(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **x**: Object to coerce to et.
- **...**: Other parameters

**Value**

An event table

---

**et**

*Event Table Function*

**Description**

Event Table Function
Usage

```r
et(x, ..., envir = parent.frame())
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'rxode2'
et(x, ..., envir = parent.frame())
```

```r
## S3 method for class `function`
et(x, ..., envir = parent.frame())
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'rxUi'
et(x, ..., envir = parent.frame())
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'rxSolve'
et(x, ..., envir = parent.frame())
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'rxParams'
et(x, ..., envir = parent.frame())
```

```r
## Default S3 method:
et(  
x,  
...,  
time,  
amt,  
evid,  
cmt,  
ii,  
addl,  
ss,  
rate,  
dur,  
until,  
inf,  
amountUnits,  
timeUnits,  
addSampling,  
envir = parent.frame(),  
by = NULL,  
length.out = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `x`:
  This is the first argument supplied to the event table. This is named to allow `et` to be used in a pipe-line with arbitrary objects.

- `...`:
  Times or event tables. They can also be one of the named arguments below.

- `envir`:
  the environment in which `expr` is to be evaluated. May also be `NULL`, a list, a data frame, a pairlist or an integer as specified to `sys.call`. 
**time**

Time is the time of the dose or the sampling times. This can also be unspecified and is determined by the object type (list or numeric/integer).

**amt**

Amount of the dose. If specified, this assumes a dosing record, instead of a sampling record.

**evid**

Event ID; This can be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeric Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>An observation. This can also be specified as evid=obs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A dose observation. This can also be specified as evid=dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A non-dose event. This can also be specified as evid=other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>A reset event. This can also be specified as evid=reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dose and reset event. This can also be specified as evid=doseReset or evid=resetDose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note a reset event resets all the compartment values to zero and turns off all infusions.

**cmt**

Compartment name or number. If a number, this is an integer starting at 1. Negative compartments turn off a compartment. If the compartment is a name, the compartment name is changed to the correct state/compartment number before running the simulation. For a compartment named "-cmt" the compartment is turned off.

Can also specify `cmt` as `dosing.to`, `dose.to`, `doseTo`, `dosingTo`, and `state`.

**ii**

When specifying a dose, this is the inter-dose interval for ss, addl and until options (described below).

**addl**

The number of additional doses at a inter-dose interval after one dose.

**ss**

Steady state flag: It can be one of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>This dose is not a steady state dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>This dose is a steady state dose with the between/inter-dose interval of ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Superposition steady state</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When ss=2 the steady state dose that uses the super-position principle to allow more complex steady states, like 10 mg in the morning and 20 mg at night, or dosing at 8 am 12 pm and 8 pm instead of every 12 hours. Since it uses the super positioning principle, it only makes sense when you know the kinetics are linear.

All other values of SS are currently invalid.

**rate**

When positive, this is the rate of infusion. Otherwise:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>No infusion is on this record</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
-1 Modeled rate (in rxode2: rate(cmt) =); Can be et(rate=model).
-2 Modeled duration (in rxode2: dur(cmt) =); Can be et(dur=model) or et(rate=dur).

When a modeled bioavailability is applied to positive rates (rate > 0), the duration of infusion is changed. This is because the data specify the rate and amount, the only think that modeled bioavailability can affect is duration.

If instead you want the modeled bioavailability to increase the rate of infusion instead of the duration of infusion, specify the dur instead or model the duration with rate=2.

dur Duration of infusion. When amt and dur are specified the rate is calculated from the two data items. When dur is specified instead of rate, the bioavailability changes will increase rate instead of duration.

until This is the time until the dosing should end. It can be an easier way to figure out how many additional doses are needed over your sampling period.

id A integer vector of IDs to add or remove from the event table. If the event table is identical for each ID, then you may expand it to include all the IDs in this vector. All the negative IDs in this vector will be removed.

amountUnits The units for the dosing records (amt)
timeUnits The units for the time records (time)
addSampling This is a boolean indicating if a sampling time should be added at the same time as a dosing time. By default this is TRUE.

by number: increment of the sequence.

length.out desired length of the sequence. A non-negative number, which for seq and seq.int will be rounded up if fractional.

Value

A new event table

Author(s)

Matthew L Fidler, Wenping Wang

References


See Also

eventTable, add.sampling, add.dosing, et, etRep, etRbind
library(units)

## These are making the more complex regimens of the rxode2 tutorial

### bid for 5 days
bid <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
et(amt=10000, ii=12, until=set_units(5, "days"))

### qd for 5 days
qd <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
et(amt=20000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"))

### bid for 5 days followed by qd for 5 days
et <- seq(bid, qd) %>%
et(seq(0,11*24,length.out=100));

### Now Infusion for 5 days followed by oral for 5 days

### note you can dose to a named compartment instead of using the compartment number
infusion <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>%
et(amt=10000, rate=5000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="centr")

qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>%
et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="depot")
et <- seq(infusion, qd)

### 2wk-on, 1wk-off
qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>%
et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")
et <- seq(qd, set_units(1,"weeks"), qd) %>%
    add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 5.5,by=0.005),weeks))

### You can also repeat the cycle easily with the rep function
qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>%
et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")
et <- etRep(qd, times=4, wait=set_units(1,"weeks")) %>%
    add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 12.5,by=0.005),weeks))
etExpand  
*Expand additional doses*

**Description**

Expand additional doses

**Usage**

```R
etExpand(et)
```

**Arguments**

- `et`  
  Event table to expand additional doses for.

**Value**

New event table with addl doses expanded

**Author(s)**

Matthew Fidler

**Examples**

```R
ev <- et(amt = 3, ii = 24, until = 240)
print(ev)
etExpand(ev)  # expands event table, but doesn't modify it
print(ev)
ev$expand()  ## Expands the current event table and saves it in ev
```

---

etRbind  
*Combining event tables*

**Description**

Combining event tables
etRbind

Usage

etRbind(
  ..., 
  samples = c("use", "clear"),
  waitII = c("smart", "+ii"),
  id = c("merge", "unique")
)

## S3 method for class 'rxEt'
rbind(..., deparse.level = 1)

Arguments

... The event tables and optionally time between event tables, called waiting times in this help document.
samples How to handle samples when repeating an event table. The options are:
  • "clear" Clear sampling records before combining the datasets
  • "use" Use the sampling records when combining the datasets
waitII This determines how waiting times between events are handled. The options are:
  • "smart" This "smart" handling of waiting times is the default option. In this case, if the waiting time is above the last observed inter-dose interval in the first combined event table, then the actual time between doses is given by the wait time. If it is smaller than the last observed inter-dose interval, the time between event tables is given by the inter-dose interval + the waiting time between event tables.
  • "+ii" In this case, the wait time is added to the inter-dose interval no matter the length of the wait time or inter-dose interval
id This is how rbind will handle IDs. There are two different types of options:
  • merge with id="merge", the IDs are merged together, overlapping IDs would be merged into a single event table.
  • unique with id="unique", the IDs will be renumbered so that the IDs in all the event tables are not overlapping.
deparse.level The deparse.level of a traditional rbind is ignored.

Value

An event table

Author(s)

Matthew L Fidler
Matthew L Fidler, Wenping Wang
References

See Also
eventId, add.sampling, add.dosing, et, etRep, etRbind

Examples

library(units)

## These are making the more complex regimens of the rxode2 tutorial

## bid for 5 days
bid <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
et(amt=10000,ii=12,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## qd for 5 days
qd <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
et(amt=20000,ii=24,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## bid for 5 days followed by qd for 5 days
et <- seq(bid,qd) %>% et(seq(0,11*24,length.out=100));

## Now Infusion for 5 days followed by oral for 5 days

## note you can dose to a named compartment instead of using the compartment number
infusion <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>%
et(amt=10000, rate=5000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="centr")

qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>% et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="depot")
et <- seq(infusion,qd)

## 2wk-on, 1wk-off
qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>% et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")
et <- seq(qd, set_units(1,"weeks"), qd) %>%
   add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 5.5,by=0.005),weeks))

## You can also repeat the cycle easily with the rep function
etRep

qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>% et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")

et <- etRep(qd, times=4, wait=set_units(1,"weeks")) %>%
  add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 12.5,by=0.005),weeks))

---

etRep

Repeat an rxode2 event table

Description

Repeat an rxode2 event table

Usage

etRep(
  x,
  times = 1,
  length.out = NA,
  each = NA,
  n = NULL,
  wait = 0,
  id = integer(0),
  samples = c("clear", "use"),
  waitII = c("smart", "+ii"),
  ii = 24
)

## S3 method for class 'rxEt'
rep(x, ...)

Arguments

x An rxode2 event table
times Number of times to repeat the event table
length.out Invalid with rxode2 event tables, will throw an error if used.
each Invalid with rxode2 event tables, will throw an error if used.
n The number of times to repeat the event table. Overrides times.
wait Waiting time between each repeated event table. By default there is no waiting, or wait=0
id A integer vector of IDs to add or remove from the event table. If the event table is identical for each ID, then you may expand it to include all the IDs in this vector. All the negative IDs in this vector will be removed.
samples  How to handle samples when repeating an event table. The options are:

  • "clear" Clear sampling records before combining the datasets
  • "use" Use the sampling records when combining the datasets

waitII  This determines how waiting times between events are handled. The options are:

  • "smart" This "smart" handling of waiting times is the default option. In this case, if the waiting time is above the last observed inter-dose interval in the first combined event table, then the actual time between doses is given by the wait time. If it is smaller than the last observed inter-dose interval, the time between event tables is given by the inter-dose interval + the waiting time between event tables.
  • "+ii" In this case, the wait time is added to the inter-dose interval no matter the length of the wait time or inter-dose interval

ii  When specifying a dose, this is the inter-dose interval for ss, addl and until options (described below).

...  Times or event tables. They can also be one of the named arguments below.

Value
An event table

Author(s)
Matthew L Fidler, Wenping Wang

References

See Also
eventTable, add.sampling, add.dosing, et, etRep, etRbind

Examples

library(units)

## These are making the more complex regimens of the rxode2 tutorial

## bid for 5 days
bid <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
et(amt=10000,ii=12,until=set_units(5, "days"))

## qd for 5 days

## cld for 5 days
etSeq <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
et(amt=20000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"))

## bid for 5 days followed by qd for 5 days
et <- seq(bid, qd) %>% et(seq(0, 11*24, length.out=100));

## Now infusion for 5 days followed by oral for 5 days
## note you can dose to a named compartment instead of using the compartment number
infusion <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>%
et(amt=10000, rate=5000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="centr")
qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>% et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="depot")
et <- seq(infusion, qd)

## 2wk-on, 1wk-off
qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>% et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")
et <- seq(qd, set_units(1,"weeks"), qd) %>%
  add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 5.5,by=0.005),weeks))

## You can also repeat the cycle easily with the rep function
qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>% et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")
et <- etRep(qd, times=4, wait=set_units(1,"weeks")) %>%
  add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 12.5,by=0.005),weeks))

---

etSeq

Sequence of event tables

Description
This combines a sequence of event tables.

Usage
etSeq(..., samples = c("clear", "use"), waitII = c("smart", "+ii"), ii = 24)

## S3 method for class 'rxEt'
seq(...)
Arguments

... The event tables and optionally time between event tables, called waiting times in this help document.

samples How to handle samples when repeating an event table. The options are:

- "clear" Clear sampling records before combining the datasets
- "use" Use the sampling records when combining the datasets

waitII This determines how waiting times between events are handled. The options are:

- "smart" This "smart" handling of waiting times is the default option. In this case, if the waiting time is above the last observed inter-dose interval in the first combined event table, then the actual time between doses is given by the wait time. If it is smaller than the last observed inter-dose interval, the time between event tables is given by the inter-dose interval + the waiting time between event tables.
- "+ii" In this case, the wait time is added to the inter-dose interval no matter the length of the wait time or inter-dose interval

ii If there was no inter-dose intervals found in the event table, assume that the interdose interval is given by this ii value. By default this is 24.

Details

This sequences all the event tables in added in the argument list ... By default when combining the event tables the offset is at least by the last inter-dose interval in the prior event table (or ii). If you separate any of the event tables by a number, the event tables will be separated at least the wait time defined by that number or the last inter-dose interval.

Value

An event table

Author(s)

Matthew L Fidler, Wenping Wang

References


See Also

eventTable, add.sampling, add.dosing, et, etRep, etRbind
Examples

```r
library(units)

## These are making the more complex regimens of the rxode2 tutorial

## bid for 5 days
bid <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
   et(amt=10000, ii=12, until=set_units(5, "days"))

## qd for 5 days
qd <- et(timeUnits="hr") %>%
   et(amt=20000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"))

## bid for 5 days followed by qd for 5 days
et <- seq(bid, qd) %>%
   et(seq(0, 11*24, length.out=100));

## Now Infusion for 5 days followed by oral for 5 days

## note you can dose to a named compartment instead of using the compartment number
infusion <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>%
   et(amt=10000, rate=5000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="centr")
qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>%
   et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(5, "days"), cmt="depot")
et <- seq(infusion, qd)

## 2wk-on, 1wk-off
qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>%
   et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")
et <- seq(qd, set_units(1, "weeks"), qd) %>%
   add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 5.5, by=0.005), weeks))

## You can also repeat the cycle easily with the rep function
qd <- et(timeUnits = "hr") %>%
   et(amt=10000, ii=24, until=set_units(2, "weeks"), cmt="depot")
et <- etRep(qd, times=4, wait=set_units(1, "weeks")) %>%
   add.sampling(set_units(seq(0, 12.5, by=0.005), weeks))
```
Create an event table object

Description

Initializes an object of class ‘EventTable’ with methods for adding and querying dosing and observation records

Usage

eventTable(amount.units = NA, time.units = NA)

Arguments

amount.units  
string denoting the amount dosing units, e.g., “mg”, “ug”. Default to NA to denote unspecified units. It could also be a solved rxode2 object. In that case, eventTable(obj) returns the eventTable that was used to solve the rxode2 object.

time.units  
string denoting the time units, e.g., “hours”, “days”. Default to “hours”.

An eventTable is an object that consists of a data.frame storing ordered time-stamped events of an (unspecified) PK/PD dynamic system, units (strings) for dosing and time records, plus a list of functions to add and extract event records. Currently, events can be of two types: dosing events that represent inputs to the system and sampling time events that represent observations of the system with ‘amount.units’ and ‘time.units’, respectively.

Value

A modified data.frame with the following accessible functions:

- get.EventTable() returns the current event table
- add.dosing() adds dosing records to the event table.
- get.dosing() returns a data.frame of dosing records.
- clear.dosing() clears or deletes all dosing from event table
- add.sampling() adds sampling time observation records to the event table.
- get.sampling() returns a data.frame of sampled observation records.
- clear.sampling() removes all sampling from event table.
- get.obs.rec() returns a logical vector indicating whether each event record represents an observation or not.
- get.nobs() returns the number of observation (not dosing) records.
- get.units() returns a two-element character vector with the dosing and time units, respectively
- copy() makes a copy of the current event table. To create a copy of an event table object use qd2 <- qd$copy()
- expand() Expands the event table for multi-subject solving. This is done by qd$expand(400) for a 400 subject data expansion
eventTable

Author(s)
Matthew Fidler, Melissa Hallow and Wenping Wang

See Also
et()

Examples

# create dosing and observation (sampling) events
# QD 50mg dosing, 5 days followed by 25mg 5 days
#
qd <- eventTable(amount.units = "mg", time.units = "days")
#
qd$add.dosing(dose = 50, nbr.doses = 5, dosing.interval = 1, do.sampling = FALSE)
#
qd$add.sampling(seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 1 / 24))
qd$add.sampling(seq(from = 1, to = 5, by = 12 / 24))
#
qd$add.sampling() # table of dosing records
print(qd$get.nobs()) # number of observation (not dosing) records
#
# BID dosing, 5 days
bid <- eventTable("mg", "days") # only dosing
bid$add.dosing(
  dose = 10000, nbr.doses = 2 * 5,
  dosing.interval = 12, do.sampling = FALSE
)
#
# Use the copy() method to create a copy (clone) of an existing
# event table (simple assignments just create a new reference to
# the same event table object (closure)).
#
bid.ext <- bid$copy() # three-day extension for a 2nd cohort
bid.ext$add.dosing(
  dose = 5000, nbr.doses = 2 * 3,
  start.time = 120, dosing.interval = 12, do.sampling = FALSE
)
#
# You can also use the Piping operator to create a table

qd2 <- eventTable(amount.units = "mg", time.units = "days") %>%
  add.dosing(dose = 50, nbr.doses = 5, dosing.interval = 1, do.sampling = FALSE) %>%
  add.sampling(seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 1 / 24)) %>%
  add.sampling(seq(from = 1, to = 5, by = 12 / 24))
# print(qd2$get.dosing()) # table of dosing records
print(qd2$get.nobs()) # number of observation (not dosing) records
#
# Note that piping with %>% will update the original table.
qd3 <- qd2 %>% add.sampling(seq(from = 5, to = 10, by = 6 / 24))
print(qd2$get.nobs())
print(qd3$get.nobs())

is.rxStackData  
Return if the object can be stacked

Description
Return if the object can be stacked

Usage
is.rxStackData(object)

Arguments
object  
object to test if it can be stacked

Value
boolean to tell if an object can be stacked using rxode2

Author(s)
Matthew L. Fidler

Examples

is.rxStackData(NULL)

rxCbindStudyIndividual  
Bind the study parameters and individual parameters

Description
Bind the study parameters and individual parameters

Usage
rxCbindStudyIndividual(studyParameters, individualParameters)
Arguments

studyParameters

These are the study parameters, often can be generated by sampling from a population. This can be either a matrix or a data frame

individualParameters

A data frame of individual parameters

Value

Data frame that can be used in rxode2 simulations

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

Examples

# Function for converting coefficient of covariance into a variance
lognCv <- function(x) log((x/100)^2+1)

set.seed(32)

nSub <- 100
nStud <- 10

# define theta
theta <- c(lka=log(0.5), # log ka
           lCl=log(5), # log Cl
           lV=log(300) # log V
          )

# define theta Matrix
thetaMat <- lotri(lCl ~ lognCv(5),
              lV ~ lognCv(5),
              lka ~ lognCv(5))

nev <- nSub*nStud

ev1 <- data.frame(COV1=rnorm(nev,50,30),COV2=rnorm(nev,75,10),
                   COV3=sample(c(1.0,2.0),nev,replace=TRUE))

tmat <-rxRmvn(nStud, theta[dimnames(thetaMat)[[1]]], thetaMat)

rcBindStudyIndividual(tmat, ev1)
### rxEtDispatchSolve

*Dispatch solve to 'rxode2' solve*

**Description**

Dispatch solve to 'rxode2' solve

**Usage**

```r
rxEtDispatchSolve(x, ...)
```

```r
## Default S3 method:
rxEtDispatchSolve(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: rXode2 solve dispatch object
- `...`: other arguments

**Value**

If 'rxode2' is loaded, a solved object, otherwise an error

**Author(s)**

Matthew L. Fidler

---

### rxEvid

*EVID formatting for tibble and other places.*

**Description**

This is to make an EVID more readable by non pharmacometricians. It displays what each means and allows it to be displayed in a tibble.

**Usage**

```r
rxEvid(x)
```

```r
as.rxEvid(x)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'rxEvid'
c(x, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'rxEvid'
```
**rxRateDur**

```
x[...]  
## S3 method for class 'rxEvid'
as.character(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxEvid'
x[[...]]

## S3 method for class 'rxRateDur'
c(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxEvid'
format(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxRateDur'
format(x, ...)

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

**Arguments**

- **x** Item to be converted to a rxode2 EVID specification.
- **...** Other parameters

**Value**

rxEvid specification

**Examples**

```
rxEvid(1:7)
```

---

**rxRateDur**  
*Creates a rxRateDur object*

**Description**

This is primarily to display information about rate

**Usage**

```
rxRateDur(x)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'rxRateDur'
x[...]
```
as.rxRateDur(x)

## S3 method for class 'rxRateDur'
as.character(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rxRateDur'
x[[...]]

Arguments

- **x**: rxRateDur data
- **...**: Other parameters

Value

rxRateDur object

---

### rxStack

*Stack a solved object for things like default ggplot2 plot*

**Description**

Stack a solved object for things like default ggplot2 plot

**Usage**

rxStack(data, vars = NULL, doSim = TRUE)

**Arguments**

- **data**: is a rxode2 object to be stacked.
- **vars**: Variables to include in stacked data; By default this is all the variables when vars is NULL.
  
  When vars is `sim` and comes from a rxode2 ui simulation with multiple endpoints (ie it has a CMT in the simulation), it will rework the data as if it was stacked based the value based on the compartments in the multiple endpoint model.

  When the vars is `sim.endpoint1` it will subset the stack to endpoint1, you can also have `c("sim.endpoint1", "sim.endpoint2")` and the "stack" will subset to endpoint1 and endpoint2.

  When you specify the `sim` type variables they have to be all prefixed with `sim` otherwise, the stack will not treat them differently.

- **doSim**: boolean that determines if the "sim" variable in a rxSolve dataset is actually "stacking" based on the endpoint (TRUE) or simply treating `sim` as a variable.
toTrialDuration

Value

Stacked data with `value` and `trt`, where `value` is the values and `trt` is the state and `lhs` variables.

Author(s)

Matthew Fidler

---

toTrialDuration  Convert event data to trial duration data A helper function to create a custom event table. The observation time will start from the first event time (baseline) and end at trial duration. The interval is the spacing between each observation.

Description

Convert event data to trial duration data A helper function to create a custom event table. The observation time will start from the first event time (baseline) and end at trial duration. The interval is the spacing between each observation.

Usage

toTrialDuration(ev, trialEnd, interval, writeDir = NULL)

Arguments

ev  event data
trialEnd  extend trial duration. Must be same time unit as event data
interval  observation interval. Must be same time unit as event data
writeDir  if not NULL, write the output to a csv file

Author(s)

Omar Elashkar

Examples

# Create event table with unique time for each ID
ev = et(data.frame(id = rep(1:10, 3), time = runif(min = 10, max = 20, n = 30)))

# select the duration and spacing interval (assuming time is in years)
toTrialDuration(ev, trialEnd = 1.5, interval = 0.2)
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