

# Package: NonCompart (via r-universe)

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**Title** Noncompartmental Analysis for Pharmacokinetic Data

**Description** Conduct a noncompartmental analysis with industrial strength. Some features are 1) Use of CDISC SDTM terms 2) Automatic or manual slope selection 3) Supporting both 'linear-up linear-down' and 'linear-up log-down' method 4) Interval(partial) AUCs with 'linear' or 'log' interpolation method \* Reference: Gabrielsson J, Weiner D. Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis - Concepts and Applications. 5th ed. 2016. (ISBN:9198299107).

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NonCompart-package	<i>Noncompartmental Analysis for Pharmacokinetic Data</i>
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## Description

It conducts a noncompartmental analysis(NCA) with industrial strength.

## Details

The main functions are

tblNCA to perform NCA for many subjects.

sNCA to perform NCA for one subject.

## Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

## References

1. Gabrielsson J, Weiner D. Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis - Concepts and Applications. 5th ed. 2016.
2. Shargel L, Yu A. Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics. 7th ed. 2015.
3. Rowland M, Tozer TN. Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics - Concepts and Applications. 4th ed. 2011.
4. Gibaldi M, Perrier D. Pharmacokinetics. 2nd ed. revised and expanded. 1982.

## Examples

```
# Theoph and Indometh data: dose in mg, conc in mg/L, time in h
tblNCA(Theoph, key="Subject", colTime="Time", colConc="conc", dose=320,
      adm="Extravascular", doseUnit="mg", concUnit="mg/L")

tblNCA(Indometh, key="Subject", colTime="time", colConc="conc", dose=25,
      adm="Infusion", dur=0.5, doseUnit="mg", concUnit="mg/L", R2ADJ=0.9)
```

```
# For individual NCA
iAUC = data.frame(Name=c("AUC[0-12h]", "AUC[0-24h]"), Start=c(0,0), End=c(12,24)) ; iAUC

x = Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1", "Time"]
y = Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1", "conc"]

sNCA(x, y, dose=320, doseUnit="mg", concUnit="mg/L", timeUnit="h", iAUC=iAUC)
sNCA(x, y, dose=320, concUnit="mg/L", iAUC=iAUC)
```

---

AUC	<i>Calculate Area Under the Curve (AUC) and Area Under the first Moment Curve (AUMC) in a table format</i>
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### Description

Calculate Area Under the Curve(AUC) and the first Moment Curve(AUMC) in two ways; 'linear trapezoidal method' or 'linear-up and log-down' method. Return a table of cumulative values.

### Usage

```
AUC(x, y, down = "Linear")
```

### Arguments

x	vector values of independent variable, usually time
y	vector values of dependent variable, usually concentration
down	either of "Linear" or "Log" to indicate the way to calculate AUC and AUMC

### Details

down="Linear" means linear trapezoidal rule with linear interpolation. down="Log" means linear-up and log-down method.

### Value

Table with two columns, AUC and AUMC; the first column values are cumulative AUCs and the second column values cumulative AUMCs.

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

### References

Rowland M, Tozer TN. Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics - Concepts and Applications. 4th ed. pp687-689. 2011.

**See Also**

[LinAUC](#), [LogAUC](#)

**Examples**

```
AUC(Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "Time"], Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "conc"])
AUC(Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "Time"], Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "conc"], down="Log")
```

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BestSlope	<i>Choose the best-fit slope for the log(y) and x regression by the criteria of adjusted R-square.</i>
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---

**Description**

It sequentially fits  $\log(y) \sim x$  from the last point of x to the previous points with at least 3 points. It chooses a slope the highest adjusted R-square. If the difference is less than  $1e-4$ , it picks longer slope.

**Usage**

```
BestSlope(x, y, adm = "Extravascular", TOL=1e-4, excludeDelta = 1)
```

**Arguments**

x	vector values of x-axis, usually time
y	vector values of y-axis, usually concentration
adm	one of "Bolus" or "Infusion" or "Extravascular" to indicate drug administration mode
TOL	tolerance. See Phoenix WinNonlin 6.4 User's Guide p33 for the detail.
excludeDelta	Improvement of R2ADJ larger than this value could exclude the last point. Default value 1 is for the compatibility with other software.

**Details**

Choosing the best terminal slope (y in log scale) in pharmacokinetic analysis is somewhat challenging, and it could vary by analysis performer. Phoenix WinNonlin chooses a slope with highest adjusted R-squared and the longest one. The difference of adjusted R-Squared less than TOL considered to be 0. This function uses ordinary least square method (OLS). Author recommends to use excludeDelta option with about 0.3.

**Value**

R2	R-squared
R2ADJ	adjusted R-squared
LAMZNPT	number of points used for slope
LAMZ	negative of the slope, lambda_z
b0	intercept of the regression line
CORRXY	correlation of log(y) and x
LAMZLL	earliest x for lambda_z
LAMZUL	last x for lambda_z
CLSTP	predicted y value at the last point, predicted concentration for the last time point

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

**See Also**

[Slope](#)

**Examples**

```
BestSlope(Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "Time"], Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "conc"])
BestSlope(Indometh[Indometh$Subject==1, "time"], Indometh[Indometh$Subject==1, "conc"],
          adm="Bolus")
```

---

DetSlope

*Determine slope for the log(y) and x regression manually*

---

**Description**

You choose a slope for terminal half-life.

**Usage**

```
DetSlope(x, y, SubTitle="", sel.1=0, sel.2=0)
```

**Arguments**

x	vector values of x-axis, usually time
y	vector values of y-axis, usually concentration
SubTitle	subtitle to be shown on the plot
sel.1	default index of the first element to use
sel.2	default index of the last element to use

**Details**

Sometimes BestSlope cannot find terminal slope satisfactorily. Then you can use this function to choose manually. It returns the same format result with BestSlope with an attribute indicating used points.

**Value**

R2	R-squared
R2ADJ	adjusted R-squared
LAMZNPT	number of points used for the slope
LAMZ	negative of the slope, lambda_z
b0	intercept of the regression line
CORRXY	correlation of log(y) and x
LAMZLL	earliest x for lambda_z
LAMZUL	last x for lambda_z
CLSTP	predicted y value at the last point, predicted concentration for the last time point

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

**See Also**

[Slope](#)

**Examples**

```
DetSlope(Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "Time"], Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "conc"])
DetSlope(Indometh[Indometh$Subject==2, "time"], Indometh[Indometh$Subject==2, "conc"])
```

---

gAUC

*General Area Under the Curve*

---

**Description**

General AUC function for Emax, TEmax and AUCs

**Usage**

```
gAUC(x, y, Ymax = "Emax", XofYmax = "TEmax", AUCname = "AUEClast", iAUC = "",
      Outer = "NEAREST")
```

**Arguments**

x	usually time
y	usually concentration or effect. This can be negative/
Ymax	usually Cmax or Emax
XofYmax	usually Tmax or TEmax
AUCname	usually AUClast or AUEClast
iAUC	a data.frame to calculate interval AUCs
Outer	indicates how to do the out of x range point

**Details**

This is a general purpose AUC function. It calculates only Cmax(Emax), Tmax(TEmax) and AUCs(AUECs). This can be used for effect(pharmacodynamic) data which has negative values. For concentration data, use IntAUC.

**Value**

Column names can vary according to the options.

Emax	maximum y value
TEmax	x value at the maximum y value
AUEClast	Area under the y versus x curve
iAUCs	Columns from iAUC input

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

**Examples**

```
# For one subject
x = Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1", "Time"]
y = Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1", "conc"]
gAUC(x, y)

iAUC = data.frame(Name=c("AUC[0-12h]", "AUC[0-24h]"), Start=c(0,0), End=c(12,24))
gAUC(x, y, iAUC=iAUC)
```

---

`gIntAUC`*Calculate interval AUC of general form*

---

**Description**

It calculates interval AUC of general form. This is useful for pharmacodynamic data.

**Usage**

```
gIntAUC(x, y, t1, t2, Outer = "NEAREST")
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	vector values of independent variable, usually time
<code>y</code>	vector values of dependent variable, usually concentration
<code>t1</code>	start time for AUC
<code>t2</code>	end time for AUC
<code>Outer</code>	indicates how to do the out of x range point

**Details**

This calculates an interval (partial) AUC (from t1 to t2) with the given series of x and y. If t1 and/or t2 cannot be found within x vector, it interpolates. If t1 and/or t2 are out of x range, it uses the nearest value. For concentration data, use `IntAUC`.

**Value**

return interval AUC value (scalar)

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

**See Also**

[gAUC](#), [gInterpol](#), [tblAUC](#)

**Examples**

```
gIntAUC(Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "Time"], Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "conc"], t1=0.5, t2=11)
```



---

`gInterpol`*Interpolate y value for general y value not for concentration*

---

**Description**

It interpolates y value when a corresponding x value (xnew) does not exist within x vector

**Usage**

```
gInterpol(x, y, xnew, Outer="NEAREST")
```

**Arguments**

x	vector values of x-axis, usually time
y	vector values of y-axis, usually concentration
xnew	new x point to be interpolated, usually new time point
Outer	indicates how to do the out of x range point

**Details**

This function interpolate y value, if xnew is not in x vector. If xnew is in the x vector, it just returns the given x and y vector. This function usually is called by gIntAUC function Returned vector is sorted in the order of increasing x values.

**Value**

new x and y vector containing xnew and ynew point

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

**See Also**

[gIntAUC](#)

**Examples**

```
x = 1:10 + 0.1
y = -2*x + 40.2
gInterpol(x, y, 1.5)
gInterpol(x, y, 0.5) # Out of range, Left
gInterpol(x, y, 11) # Out of range, Left
```

---

IntAUC

*Calculate interval AUC*

---

### Description

It calculates interval AUC

### Usage

```
IntAUC(x, y, t1, t2, Res, down = "Linear")
```

### Arguments

x	vector values of independent variable, usually time
y	vector values of dependent variable, usually concentration
t1	start time for AUC
t2	end time for AUC
Res	result from sNCA function
down	either of "Linear" or "Log" to indicate the way to calculate AUC

### Details

This calculates an interval (partial) AUC (from t1 to t2) with the given series of x and y. If t1 and/or t2 cannot be found within x vector, it interpolates according to the down option.

### Value

return interval AUC value (scalar)

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

### References

1. Gabrielsson J, Weiner D. Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis - Concepts and Applications. 5th ed. 2016.
2. Shargel L, Yu A. Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics. 7th ed. 2015.
3. Rowland M, Tozer TN. Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics - Concepts and Applications. 4th ed. 2011.
4. Gibaldi M, Perrier D. Pharmacokinetics. 2nd ed. revised and expanded. 1982.

### See Also

[AUC](#), [Interpol](#)

**Examples**

```
Res = sNCA(Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1,"Time"], Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "conc"],
           dose=320, concUnit="mg/L")
IntAUC(Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "Time"], Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "conc"], t1=0.5, t2=11, Res)
```

---

Interpol	<i>Interpolate y value</i>
----------	----------------------------

---

**Description**

It interpolates y value when a corresponding x value (xnew) does not exist within x vector

**Usage**

```
Interpol(x, y, xnew, Slope, b0, down = "Linear")
```

**Arguments**

x	vector values of x-axis, usually time
y	vector values of y-axis, usually concentration
xnew	new x point to be interpolated, usually new time point
Slope	slope of regression $\log(y) \sim x$
b0	y value of just left point of xnew
down	either of "Linear" or "Log" to indicate the way to interpolate

**Details**

This function interpolate y value, if xnew is not in x vector. If xnew is in x vector, it just returns the given x and y vector. This function usually is called by IntAUC function Returned vector is sorted in the order of increasing x values.

**Value**

new x and y vector containing xnew and ynew point

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

**See Also**

[IntAUC](#)

**Examples**

```
x = 10:1 + 0.1
y = -2*x + 40.2
Interpol(x, y, 1.5)
Interpol(x, y, 1.5, down="Log")
```

---

LinAUC                      *Area Under the Curve(AUC) and Area Under the first Moment Curve(AUMC) by linear trapezoidal method*

---

**Description**

It calculates AUC and AUMC using the linear trapezoidal method

**Usage**

```
LinAUC(x, y)
```

**Arguments**

x	vector values of the independent variable, usually time
y	vector values of the dependent variable, usually concentration

**Details**

This function returns AUC and AUMC by the linear trapezoidal method.

**Value**

AUC	area under the curve
AUMC	area under the first moment curve

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

**References**

1. Gabrielsson J, Weiner D. Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis - Concepts and Applications. 5th ed. 2016.
2. Shargel L, Yu A. Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics. 7th ed. 2015.
3. Rowland M, Tozer TN. Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics - Concepts and Applications. 4th ed. 2011.
4. Gibaldi M, Perrier D. Pharmacokinetics. 2nd ed. revised and expanded. 1982.

**See Also**

[LogAUC](#), [AUC](#)

**Examples**

```
LinAUC(Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "Time"], Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "conc"])  
AUC(Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "Time"], Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "conc"]) # compare the last line
```

---

LogAUC	<i>Area Under the Curve(AUC) and Area Under the first Moment Curve(AUMC) by linear-up log-down method</i>
--------	---

---

**Description**

It calculates AUC and AUMC using the linear-up log-down method

**Usage**

```
LogAUC(x, y)
```

**Arguments**

x	vector values of the independent variable, usually time
y	vector values of the dependent variable, usually concentration

**Details**

This function returns AUC and AUMC by the linear-up log-down method.

**Value**

AUC	area under the curve
AUMC	area under the first moment curve

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

**References**

1. Gabrielsson J, Weiner D. Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis - Concepts and Applications. 5th ed. 2016.
2. Shargel L, Yu A. Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics. 7th ed. 2015.
3. Rowland M, Tozer TN. Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics - Concepts and Applications. 4th ed. 2011.
4. Gibaldi M, Perrier D. Pharmacokinetics. 2nd ed. revised and expanded. 1982.

**See Also**

[LinAUC,AUC](#)

**Examples**

```
LogAUC(Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "Time"], Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "conc"])  
# Compare the last line with the above  
AUC(Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "Time"], Theoph[Theoph$Subject==1, "conc"], down="Log")
```

Slope

*Get the Slope of regression  $\log(y) \sim x$* **Description**

It calculates the slope with linear regression of  $\log(y) \sim x$

**Usage**

```
Slope(x, y)
```

**Arguments**

x	vector values of the independent variable, usually time
y	vector values of the dependent variable, usually concentration

**Details**

With time-concentration curve, you frequently need to estimate slope in  $\log(\text{concentration}) \sim \text{time}$ . This function is usually called by `BestSlope` function, and you seldom need to call this function directly.

**Value**

R2	R-squared
R2ADJ	adjusted R-squared
LAMZNPT	number of points used for slope
LAMZ	negative of the slope, $\lambda_z$
b0	intercept of the regression line
CORRXY	correlation of $\log(y)$ and x
LAMZLL	earliest x for $\lambda_z$
LAMZUL	last x for $\lambda_z$

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

**See Also**

[BestSlope](#)

**Examples**

```
Slope(Indometh[Indometh$Subject==1, "time"], Indometh[Indometh$Subject==1, "conc"])
```

---

sNCA

*Simplest NCA*


---

### Description

This is the work-horse function for NCA.

### Usage

```
sNCA(x, y, dose = 0, adm = "Extravascular", dur = 0, doseUnit = "mg", timeUnit = "h",
     concUnit = "ug/L", iAUC = "", down = "Linear", R2ADJ = 0.7, MW = 0, SS = FALSE,
     Keystring="", excludeDelta = 1)
```

### Arguments

x	usually time
y	usually concentration
dose	given amount, not amount per body weight
adm	one of "Bolus" or "Infusion" or "Extravascular" to indicate drug administration mode
dur	duration of infusion
doseUnit	unit of dose
timeUnit	unit of time
concUnit	unit of concentration
iAUC	interval AUCs to calculate
down	either of "Linear" or "Log" to indicate the way to calculate AUC and AUMC
R2ADJ	Minimum adjusted R-square value to determine terminal slope automatically
MW	molecular weight of the drug
SS	if steady-state, this should be TRUE. AUCLST (AUClast) is used instead of AUCIFO (AUCinf) for the calculation of Vz (VZFO, VZO), CL (CLFO, CLO), and Vdss (VSSO).
Keystring	a text string to be shown at the plot in case of manual selection of terminal slope
excludeDelta	Improvement of R2ADJ larger than this value could exclude the last point. Default value 1 is for the compatibility with other software.

### Details

This replaced previous IndiNCA. Author recommends to use `excludeDelta` option with about 0.3.

**Value**

C <sub>MAX</sub>	maximum concentration, C <sub>max</sub>
C <sub>MAXD</sub>	dose normalized C <sub>max</sub> , C <sub>MAX</sub> / Dose, C <sub>max</sub> / Dose
T <sub>MAX</sub>	time of maximum concentration, T <sub>max</sub>
T <sub>LAG</sub>	time to observe the first non-zero concentration, for extravascular administration only
CL <sub>ST</sub>	last positive concentration observed, C <sub>last</sub>
CL <sub>STP</sub>	last positive concentration predicted, C <sub>last_pred</sub>
TL <sub>ST</sub>	time of last positive concentration, T <sub>last</sub>
LAM <sub>ZHL</sub>	half-life by lambda z, ln(2)/LAMZ
LAMZ	lambda_z negative of the best-fit terminal slope
LAM <sub>ZLL</sub>	earliest time for LAMZ
LAM <sub>ZUL</sub>	last time for LAMZ
LAM <sub>ZNPT</sub>	number of points for LAMZ
COR <sub>RXY</sub>	correlation of log(concentration) and time
R <sub>2</sub>	R-squared
R <sub>2ADJ</sub>	R-squared adjusted
C <sub>0</sub>	back extrapolated concentration at time 0, for intravascular bolus administration only
AU <sub>CLST</sub>	AUC from 0 to TL <sub>ST</sub>
AU <sub>CALL</sub>	AUC using all the given points, including trailing zero concentrations
AU <sub>CIFO</sub>	AUC infinity observed
AU <sub>CIFOD</sub>	AU <sub>CIFO</sub> / Dose
AU <sub>CIFP</sub>	AUC infinity predicted using CL <sub>STP</sub> instead of CL <sub>ST</sub>
AU <sub>CIFPD</sub>	AU <sub>CIFP</sub> / Dose
AU <sub>CPEO</sub>	AUC % extrapolation observed
AU <sub>CPEP</sub>	AUC % extrapolated for AU <sub>CIFP</sub>
AU <sub>CPBEO</sub>	AUC % back extrapolation observed, for bolus IV administration only
AU <sub>CPBEP</sub>	AUC % back extrapolation predicted with AU <sub>CIFP</sub> , for bolus IV administration only
AU <sub>MCLST</sub>	AUMC to the TL <sub>ST</sub>
AU <sub>MCIFO</sub>	AUMC infinity observed using CL <sub>ST</sub>
AU <sub>MCIFP</sub>	AUMC infinity determined by CL <sub>STP</sub>
AU <sub>MCPEO</sub>	AUMC % extrapolated observed
AU <sub>MCPEP</sub>	AUMC % extrapolated predicted
MR <sub>TIVLST</sub>	mean residence time (MRT) to TL <sub>ST</sub> , for intravascular administration
MR <sub>TIVIFO</sub>	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CL <sub>ST</sub> , for intravascular administration



MRTIVIFP	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for intravascular administration
MRTEVLST	mean residence time (MRT) to TLST, for extravascular administration
MRTEVIFO	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLST, for extravascular administration
MRTEVIFP	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for extravascular administration
VZO	volume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFO, for intravascular administration
VZP	volume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFP, for intravascular administration
VZFO	VZO for extravascular administration, VZO/F, F is bioavailability
VZFP	VZP for extravascular administration, VZP/F, F is bioavailability
CLO	clearance using AUCIFO, for intravascular administration
CLP	clearance using AUCIFP, for intravascular administration
CLFO	CLO for extravascular administration, CLO/F, F is bioavailability
CLFP	CLP for extravascular administration, CLP/F, F is bioavailability
VSSO	volume of distribution at steady state using CLST, for intravascular administration only
VSSP	volume of distribution at steady state using CLSTP, for intravascular administration only

**Author(s)**

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**References**

Gabrielsson J, Weiner D. Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis - Concepts and Applications. 5th ed. 2016.

**See Also**

[help](#), [tblNCA](#)

**Examples**

```
# For one subject
x = Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1", "Time"]
y = Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1", "conc"]

sNCA(x, y, dose=320, doseUnit="mg", concUnit="mg/L", timeUnit="h")
sNCA(x, y, dose=320, concUnit="mg/L")

iAUC = data.frame(Name=c("AUC[0-12h]", "AUC[0-24h]"), Start=c(0,0), End=c(12,24))
sNCA(x, y, dose=320, doseUnit="mg", concUnit="mg/L", timeUnit="h", iAUC=iAUC)
```

```

MW = 180.164 # Molecular weight of theophylline

sNCA(x, y/MW, dose=320, doseUnit="mg", concUnit="mmol/L", timeUnit="h")
sNCA(x, y/MW, dose=320, doseUnit="mg", concUnit="mmol/L", timeUnit="h", MW=MW)
sNCA(x, y, dose=320/MW, doseUnit="mmol", concUnit="mg/L", timeUnit="h", MW=MW)
sNCA(x, y/MW, dose=320/MW, doseUnit="mmol", concUnit="mmol/L", timeUnit="h", MW=MW)

sNCA(x, y/MW, dose=320/MW, doseUnit="mmol", concUnit="mmol/L", timeUnit="h", MW=MW)
sNCA(x, y/MW, doseUnit="mmol", concUnit="mmol/L", timeUnit="h", MW=MW)
sNCA(x, y/MW, dose=as.numeric(NA), doseUnit="mmol", concUnit="mmol/L", timeUnit="h",
      MW=MW)

sNCA(x, y, dose=320, concUnit="mg/L", timeUnit="hr")
sNCA(x*60, y, dose=320, concUnit="mg/L", timeUnit="min")

```

tblAUC

*Table output of gAUCs***Description**

Do multiple AUCs and returns a result table. See gNCA for more detail i.e. iAUC

**Usage**

```
tblAUC(Data, key = "Subject", colX = "Time", colY = "Y", iAUC = "",
       Ymax = "Emax", XofYmax = "TEmax", AUCname = "AUEClast", Outer = "NEAREST")
```

**Arguments**

Data	data table name
key	column names of Data to be shown in the output table
colX	column name for x axis
colY	column name for y axis
iAUC	a data.frame to calculate interval AUCs
Ymax	usually Cmax or Emax
XofYmax	usually Tmax or TEmax
AUCname	usually AUClast or AUEClast
Outer	indicates how to do the out of x range point

**Details**

Tabular output of AUC with many subjects. This calculates only Cmax(Emax), Tmax(TEmax), AUCs

**Value**

Basically same with [gAUC](#)

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

**See Also**

[help](#), [gAUC](#)

**Examples**

```
tb1AUC(Theoph, key="Subject", colX="Time", colY="conc")

iAUC = data.frame(Name=c("AUC[0-12h]", "AUC[0-24h]"), Start=c(0,0), End=c(12,24))
tb1AUC(Indometh, key="Subject", colX="time", colY="conc", iAUC=iAUC)
```

---

 tb1NCA

---

*Table output NCA*


---

**Description**

Do multiple NCA and returns a result table. See [sNCA](#) for more detail i.e. [iAUC](#)

**Usage**

```
tb1NCA(concData, key = "Subject", colTime = "Time", colConc = "conc", dose = 0,
  adm = "Extravascular", dur = 0, doseUnit = "mg", timeUnit = "h",
  concUnit = "ug/L", down = "Linear", R2ADJ = 0, MW = 0, SS = FALSE,
  iAUC = "", excludeDelta = 1)
```

**Arguments**

concData	concentration data table
key	column names of concData to be shown in the output table
colTime	column name for time
colConc	column name for concentration
dose	administered dose
adm	one of "Bolus" or "Infusion" or "Extravascular" to indicate drug administration mode
dur	duration of infusion
doseUnit	unit of dose
timeUnit	unit of time
concUnit	unit of concentration

down	method to calculate AUC, "Linear" or "Log"
R2ADJ	Lowest threshold of adjusted R-square value to do manual slope determination
MW	molecular weight of drug
SS	if steady-state, this should be TRUE. AUCLST (AUClast) is used instead of AUCIFO (AUCinf) for the calculation of Vz (VZFO, VZO), CL (CLFO, CLO), and Vdss (VSSO).
iAUC	data.frame for interval AUC
excludeDelta	Improvement of R2ADJ larger than this value could exclude the last point. Default value 1 is for the compatibility with other software.

### Details

Tabular output of NCA with many subjects. Author recommends to use `excludeDelta` option with about 0.3.

### Value

Basically same with [sNCA](#)

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

### See Also

[help](#), [sNCA](#)

### Examples

```
tblNCA(Theoph, key="Subject", dose=320, concUnit="mg/L")
tblNCA(Indometh, key="Subject", colTime="time", colConc="conc", dose=25,
      adm="Infusion", dur=0.5, concUnit="mg/L")
```

---

Unit

*Display CDISC standard units and multiplied factor of NCA results*

---

### Description

It displays CDISC PP output units and multiplication factor for them.

### Usage

```
Unit(code = "", timeUnit = "h", concUnit = "ng/mL", doseUnit = "mg", MW = 0)
```

**Arguments**

code	vector of PPTTESTCD
timeUnit	unit of time
concUnit	unit of concentration
doseUnit	unit of dose
MW	molecular weight of drug

**Value**

row names	PPTTESTCD
Unit	unit
Factor	internal multiplication factor

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

**Examples**

```
Unit(concUnit="ug/L", doseUnit="mg")
Unit(concUnit="ng/L", doseUnit="mg")

Unit(concUnit="umol/L", doseUnit="mmol")
Unit(concUnit="nmol/L", doseUnit="mmol")

Unit(concUnit="mmol/L", doseUnit="mg", MW=500)
Unit(concUnit="umol/L", doseUnit="mg", MW=500)
Unit(concUnit="nmol/L", doseUnit="mg", MW=500)
Unit(concUnit="nmol/mL", doseUnit="mg", MW=500)

Unit(concUnit="ug/L", doseUnit="mmol", MW=500)
Unit(concUnit="ug/L", doseUnit="mol", MW=500)
Unit(concUnit="ng/L", doseUnit="mmol", MW=500)
Unit(concUnit="ng/mL", doseUnit="mmol", MW=500)

Unit(concUnit="nmol/L", doseUnit="mg")
Unit(concUnit="ug/L", doseUnit="mmol")
```

---

UnitUrine

*Returns a conversion factor for the amount calculation from urine concentration and volume*

---

**Description**

You can get a conversion factor for the multiplication:  $\text{conc} * \text{vol} * \text{factor} = \text{amount}$  in the given unit.

**Usage**

```
UnitUrine(conU = "ng/mL", volU = "mL", amtU = "mg", MW = 0)
```

**Arguments**

conU	concentration unit
volU	volume unit
amtU	amount unit
MW	molecular weight

**Value**

Factor	conversion factor for multiplication with the unit in name
--------	--

**Author(s)**

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

**Examples**

```
UnitUrine()  
UnitUrine("ng/mL", "mL", "mg")  
UnitUrine("ug/L", "mL", "mg")  
UnitUrine("ug/L", "L", "mg")  
  
UnitUrine("ng/mL", "mL", "g")  
  
UnitUrine("ng/mL", "mL", "mol", MW=500)  
UnitUrine("ng/mL", "mL", "mmol", MW=500)  
UnitUrine("ng/mL", "mL", "umol", MW=500)
```

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