Package: dscoreMSM (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Survival Proximity Score Matching in Multi-State Survival Model

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Imports rjags, stats, timeROC, ggplot2, survival, mstate

Description Implements survival proximity score matching in multi-state survival models. Includes tools for simulating survival data and estimating transition-specific coxph models with frailty terms. The primary methodological work on multistate censored data modeling using propensity score matching has been published by Bhattacharjee et al.(2024) <doi:10.1038/s41598-024-54149-y>.

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`cphGM` *CoxPH model with parametric baseline and frailty terms*

Description

Function for estimating the parameters of coxPH model with frailty terms

Usage

```
cphGM(
  formula,
  fterm,
  Time,
  status,
  id,
  data,
  bhdist,
  method = "L-BFGS-B",
  maxit = 200
)
```

Arguments

`formula`	survival model formula like Surv(time,status)~x1+x2
`fterm`	frailty term like c('gamma','center'). Currently we have the option for gamma distribution.
`Time`	survival time column
`status`	survival status column
`id`	id column
`data`	dataset

bhdist	distribution of survival time at baseline. Available option 'weibull','exponential','gompertz',
method	options are 'LFGS','L-BFGS-G','CG' etc. for more details see optim
maxit	maximum number of iteration

Details

The hazard model is as follows:

$$h_i(t) = z_i h_0(t) exp(\mathbf{x}_i \beta) \; ; i = 1, 2, 3, ..., n$$

where baseline survival distribution could be Weibull distribution and the hazard function is:

$$h_0(t) = \rho \lambda t^{\rho - 1}$$

. Similarly we can have Expoenetial, log logistic distribution. The following are the formula for hazard and cummulative hazard function For exponential: $h_0(t) = \lambda$ and $H_0(t) = \lambda t \backslash ; \lambda > 0$ Gompertz: $h_0(t) = \lambda exp(\gamma t)$ and $H_0(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\gamma}(exp(\gamma t) - 1) ; \lambda, \gamma > 0$ The frailty term z_i follows Gamma distribution with parameter θ. The parameter estimates are obtained by maximising the log likelihood

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n} l_i(\beta, \theta, \lambda, \rho)$$

The method argument allows the user to select suitable optimisation method available in optim function.

Value

Estimates obtained from coxph model with the frailty terms.

Author(s)

Atanu Bhattacharjee, Bhrigu Kumar Rajbongshi and Gajendra K. Vishwakarma

References

Vishwakarma, G. K., Bhattacherjee, A., Rajbongshi, B. K., & Tripathy, A. (2024). Censored imputation of time to event outcome through survival proximity score method. *Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics*, 116103;

Bhattacharjee, A., Vishwakarma, G. K., Tripathy, A., & Rajbongshi, B. K. (2024). Competing risk multistate censored data modeling by propensity score matching method. *Scientific Reports*, 14(1), 4368.

See Also

dscore,simfdata

Examples

```
##
X1<-matrix(rnorm(1000*2),1000,2)
simulated_data<-simfdata(n=1000,beta=c(0.5,0.5),fvar=0.5,
X=X1)
model1<-cphGM(formula=Surv(time,status)~X1+X2,
fterm<-c('gamma','id'),Time="time",status="status",
id="id",data=simulated_data,bhdist='weibull')
model1
##
```

`dscore` *Survival Proximity Score matching for MSM*

Description

function for survival proximity score matching in multistate model with three state.

Usage

```
dscore(status, data, prob, m, n, method = "euclidean")
```

Arguments

`status`	status column name in the survival data
`data`	survival data
`prob`	threshold probability
`m`	starting column number
`n`	ending column number
`method`	distance metric name e.g. "euclidean","minkowski","canberra"

Value

list with newdataset updated using dscore

Author(s)

Atanu Bhattacharjee, Bhrigu Kumar Rajbongshi and Gajendra K. Vishwakarma

References

Vishwakarma, G. K., Bhattacherjee, A., Rajbongshi, B. K., & Tripathy, A. (2024). Censored imputation of time to event outcome through survival proximity score method. *Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics*, 116103;

Bhattacharjee, A., Vishwakarma, G. K., Tripathy, A., & Rajbongshi, B. K. (2024). Competing risk multistate censored data modeling by propensity score matching method. *Scientific Reports*, 14(1), 4368.

See Also

cphGM,simfdata

Examples

```
##s
data(simulated_data)
udata<-dscore(status="status",data=simulated_data,prob=0.65,m=4,n=7)
##
```

`EBMTdata` *European Bone Marrow Transplantation data obtained from* `mstate` *r package*

Description

A multi state dataset

Usage

```
data(EBMTdata)
```

Format

a tibble of 13 columns and 2204 observations,

id id value for subjects

prtime Time in days from transplantation to platelet recovery or last follow-up

prstate Platelet recovery status; 1 = platelet recovery, 0 = censored

rfstime Time in days from transplantation to relapse or death or last follow-up (relapse-free survival time)

rfsstate Relapse-free survival status; 1 = relapsed or dead, 0 = censored

dissub Disease subclassification; factor with levels "AML", "ALL", "CML"

age Patient age at transplant; factor with levels "<=20", "20-40", ">40"

drmatch Donor-recipient gender match; factor with levels "No gender mismatch", "Gender mismatch"

tcd T-cell depletion; factor with levels "No TCD", "TCD"

x1,x2,x3,x4 simulated covariate information used for SPSM

Source

We acknowledge that this data set is obtained from the r package `mstate`. We have included four continuous covariates in the dataset to demonstrate SPSM method in multistate survival model.

References

de Wreede, L. C., Fiocco, M., & Putter, H. (2011). mstate: an R package for the analysis of competing risks and multi-state models. Journal of statistical software, 38, 1-30.

Vishwakarma, G. K., Bhattacherjee, A., Rajbongshi, B. K., & Tripathy, A. (2024). Censored imputation of time to event outcome through survival proximity score method. Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics, 116103;

Bhattacharjee, A., Vishwakarma, G. K., Tripathy, A., & Rajbongshi, B. K. (2024). Competing risk multistate censored data modeling by propensity score matching method. Scientific Reports, 14(1), 4368.

`EBMTupdate` *European Bone Marrow Transplantation data obtained from* `mstate` *r package. This is the updated data obtained after applying SPSM.*

Description

A multi state dataset

Usage

```
data(EBMTupdate)
```

Format

a tibble of 13 columns and 2204 observations,

id id value for subjects

prtime Time in days from transplantation to platelet recovery or last follow-up

prstate Platelet recovery status; 1 = platelet recovery, 0 = censored

rfstime Time in days from transplantation to relapse or death or last follow-up (relapse-free survival time)

rfsstate Relapse-free survival status; 1 = relapsed or dead, 0 = censored

dissub Disease subclassification; factor with levels "AML", "ALL", "CML"

age Patient age at transplant; factor with levels "<=20", "20-40", ">40"

drmatch Donor-recipient gender match; factor with levels "No gender mismatch", "Gender mismatch"

tcd T-cell depletion; factor with levels "No TCD", "TCD"

x1,x2,x3,x4 simulated covariate information used for SPSM

Source

We acknowledge that this data set is obtained from the r package `mstate`. We have included four continuous covariates in the dataset to demonstrate SPSM method in multistate survival model.

References

de Wreede, L. C., Fiocco, M., & Putter, H. (2011). mstate: an R package for the analysis of competing risks and multi-state models. Journal of statistical software, 38, 1-30.

Vishwakarma, G. K., Bhattacherjee, A., Rajbongshi, B. K., & Tripathy, A. (2024). Censored imputation of time to event outcome through survival proximity score method. Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics, 116103;

Bhattacharjee, A., Vishwakarma, G. K., Tripathy, A., & Rajbongshi, B. K. (2024). Competing risk multistate censored data modeling by propensity score matching method. Scientific Reports, 14(1), 4368.

`expbh` *Exponential baseline hazard*

Description

Exponential baseline hazard

Usage

```
expbh(t, shape = 2)
```

Arguments

`t`	time
`shape`	shape parameter

Value

hazard function value under Exponential distibution

`ggplot_roc` *Reciever Operating Curve*

Description

this function provides roc plot for coxph model fitted before and after survival proximity score matching.

Usage

```
ggplot_roc(
  trns,
  model1,
  model2,
  data1,
  data2,
  folder_path = NULL,
  times = NULL
)
```

Arguments

trns	transition number for the multistate model
model1	fitted object from coxPH (before SPSM)
model2	fitted object from coxPH (after SPSM)
data1	dataset used for model1
data2	dataset used for model2
folder_path	default is NULL. if folder_path is provided then plots will be saved there automitically.
times	default is NULL. time at which TP and FP values are calculated.

Value

returns roc plot for model1 and model2

Author(s)

Atanu Bhattacharjee, Bhrigu Kumar Rajbongshi and Gajendra Kumar Vishwakarma

References

Vishwakarma, G. K., Bhattacherjee, A., Rajbongshi, B. K., & Tripathy, A. (2024). Censored imputation of time to event outcome through survival proximity score method. Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics, 116103;

Bhattacharjee, A., Vishwakarma, G. K., Tripathy, A., & Rajbongshi, B. K. (2024). Competing risk multistate censored data modeling by propensity score matching method. Scientific Reports, 14(1), 4368.

See Also

dscore, simfdata, cphGM

Examples

```
##
library(mstate)
data(EBMTdata)
data(EBMTupdate)
tmat<-transMat(x=list(c(2,3),c(3),c()),
               names=c("Tx","Rec","Death"))
covs<-c("dissub","age","drmatch","tcd","prtime","x1","x2","x3","x4")
msbmt<-msprep(time=c(NA,"prtime","rfstime"),
              status=c(NA,"prstat","rfsstat"),
              data=EBMTdata,trans=tmat,keep=covs)
msbmt1<-msprep(time=c(NA,"prtime","rfstime"),
               status=c(NA,"prstat","rfsstat"),
               data=EBMTupdate,trans=tmat,keep=covs)
msph3<-coxph(Surv(time,status)~dissub+age+drmatch+tcd+
frailty(id,distribution='gamma'),data=msbmt[msbmt$trans==3,])
msph33<-coxph(Surv(Tstart,Tstop,status)~dissub+age +drmatch+ tcd+
frailty(id,distribution='gamma'),data=msbmt1[msbmt1$trans==3,])
ggplot_roc(trns=3,model1=msph3,model2=msph33,
           data1=msbmt,data2=msbmt1)
##
```

`ggplot_surv` *Survival probability plot*

Description

it gives plot with fitted survival curve obtained from two different coxPH model fitted before and after SPSM

Usage

```
ggplot_surv(model1, model2, data1, data2, n_trans, id)
```

Arguments

`model1`	coxPH fitted model object (before SPSM)
`model2`	coxPH fitted model object (after SPSM)
`data1`	multistate data used in model1
`data2`	multistate data used in model2
`n_trans`	number of transition
`id`	particular id from the dataset

Value

plot for survival curve of a particular id obtained from both the model

Author(s)

Atanu Bhattacharjee, Bhrigu Kumar Rajbongshi and Gajendra Kumar Vishwakarma

See Also

dscore, simfdata, cphGM

Examples

```
##
library(mstate)
data(EBMTdata)
data(EBMTupdate)
tmat<-transMat(x=list(c(2,3),c(3),c()),names=c("Tx","Rec","Death"))
covs<-c("dissub","age","drmatch","tcd","prtime","x1","x2","x3","x4")
msbmt<-msprep(time=c(NA,"prtime","rfstime"),status=c(NA,"prstat","rfsstat"),
             data=EBMTdata,trans=tmat,keep=covs)
msbmt1<-msprep(time=c(NA,"prtime","rfstime"),status=c(NA,"prstat","rfsstat"),
              data=EBMTupdate,trans=tmat,keep=covs)
msph3<-coxph(Surv(time,status)~dissub+age+drmatch+tcd+
             frailty(id,distribution='gamma'),data=msbmt[msbmt$trans==3,])
msph33<-coxph(Surv(Tstart,Tstop,status)~dissub+age +drmatch+ tcd+
              frailty(id,distribution='gamma'),data=msbmt1[msbmt1$trans==3,])
ggplot_surv(model1=msph3,model2=msph33,data1=msbmt,
           data2=msbmt1,n_trans=3,id=1)
#####
# plot1<-ggplot_surv(model1=msph3,model2=msph33,data1=msbmt,data2=msbmt1,
# ggsave("plot1.jpg",path="C:/Users/.....")
#####
##
```

---

gompbh *Gompartz baseline hazard*

Description

Gompartz baseline hazard

Usage

```
gompbh(t, shape = 2, scale = 1)
```

Arguments

t	time
shape	shape parameter
scale	scale parameter

Value

hazard function value under Gompartz distibution

`print.cphGM` *print function for cphGM*

Description

S3 print method for class 'cphGM'

Usage

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

Arguments

`x`	object
`...`	others

Value

prints table containing various parameter estimates, SE, P-value.

Examples

```
##
n1<-1000
p1<-2
X1<-matrix(rnorm(n1*p1),n1,p1)
simulated_data<-simfdata(n=1000,beta=c(0.5,0.5),fvar=0.5,X=X1)
model1<-cphGM(formula=Surv(time,status)~X1+X2,
fterm=c('gamma','id'),Time="time",status="status",
id="id",data=simulated_data,bhdist='weibull')
print(model1)
##
```

`simfdata` *simulation of survival data*

Description

function for simulation of survival data assuming the data comes from a parametric coxph model with gamma frailty distribution

Usage

```
simfdata(n, beta, fvar, bhdist = "weibull", X, fdist = "gamma", ...)
```

Arguments

`n`	number of individual
`beta`	vector of regression coefficient for coxph model
`fvar`	frailty variance value(currently the function works for gamma frailty only)
`bhdist`	distribution of survival time at baseline e.g. "weibull","exponential","llogistic"
`X`	model matrix for the coxPH model with particular choice of beta
`fdist`	distribution of frailty terms e.g. "gamma"
`...`	user can assume the shape and scale parameter of baseline survival distribution

Details

The process for simulation of multistate survival data is described in our manuscript. As the process includes transition through different states and it involves simulating survival time in different transition. So we have demonstrated the code for simulation of simple survival model. Suppose we want to simulate a survival data with parametric baseline hazard and parametric frailty model. The hazard model is as follows:

$$h_i(t) = z_i h_0(t) exp(\mathbf{x}_i \beta) \; ; i = 1, 2, 3, ..., n$$

where the baseline survival time follow Weibull distribution and the hazard is

$$h_0(t) = \rho \lambda t^{\rho - 1}$$

. Similarly we can have Gompertz, log logistic distribution. The following are the formula for hazard and cummulative hazard function For exponential: $h_0(t) = \lambda$ and $H_0(t) = \lambda t$\;$\lambda > 0$ Gompertz: $h_0(t) = \lambda exp(\gamma t)$ and $H_0(t) = \frac{\lambda}{\gamma}(exp(\gamma t) - 1)$;$\lambda, \gamma > 0$

Value

simulated survival data for a single transition

Author(s)

Atanu Bhattacharjee, Bhrigu Kumar Rajbongshi and Gajendra K. Vishwakarma

References

Vishwakarma, G. K., Bhattacherjee, A., Rajbongshi, B. K., & Tripathy, A. (2024). Censored imputation of time to event outcome through survival proximity score method. *Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics*, 116103;

Bhattacharjee, A., Vishwakarma, G. K., Tripathy, A., & Rajbongshi, B. K. (2024). Competing risk multistate censored data modeling by propensity score matching method. *Scientific Reports*, 14(1), 4368.

See Also

cphGM

Examples

```
##
n1<-1000
p1<-2
X1<-matrix(rnorm(n1*p1),n1,p1)
simulated_data<-simfdata(n=1000,beta=c(0.5,0.5),fvar=0.5,
X=X1)
##
```

---

simulated_data *Simulated multistate data*

Description

A simulated multi state dataset used for demonstration purpose.

Usage

```
data(simulated_data)
```

Format

a tibble of 13 columns and 2204 observations,

id id value for subjects

status survival status

time survival time

x1 Numeric covariate

x2 Numeric covariate

x3 Numeric covariate

x4 Numeric covariate

References

Vishwakarma, G. K., Bhattacherjee, A., Rajbongshi, B. K., & Tripathy, A. (2024). Censored imputation of time to event outcome through survival proximity score method. Journal of Computational and Applied Mathematics, 116103;

Bhattacharjee, A., Vishwakarma, G. K., Tripathy, A., & Rajbongshi, B. K. (2024). Competing risk multistate censored data modeling by propensity score matching method. Scientific Reports, 14(1), 4368.

`weibulbh` *Weibull baseline hazard*

Description

Weibull baseline hazard

Usage

```
weibulbh(t, shape = 2, scale = 1)
```

Arguments

`t`	time
`shape`	shape parameter
`scale`	scale parameter

Value

hazard function value under Weibull distibution

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