

Package: stpm (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Stochastic Process Model for Analysis of Longitudinal and Time-to-Event Outcomes

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Author I. Zhbannikov, Liang He, K. Arbeev, I. Akushevich, A. Yashin.

Maintainer Ilya Y. Zhbannikov <ilya.zhbannikov@duke.edu>

Description Utilities to estimate parameters of the models with survival functions induced by stochastic covariates. Miscellaneous functions for data preparation and simulation are also provided. For more information, see: (i) "Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality" by Yashin A. et al. (2007), *Mathematical Biosciences*, 208(2), 538-551, <[DOI:10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006)>; (ii) "Health decline, aging and mortality: how are they related?" by Yashin A. et al. (2007), *Biogerontology* 8(3), 291(302), <[DOI:10.1007/s10522-006-9073-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10522-006-9073-3)>.

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Imports sas7bdat,stats,nloptr,survival,tools,MASS

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Contents

assign_to_global	3
ex_data	3
func1	3
get.column.index	4
getNextY.cont	5
getNextY.cont2	5
getNextY.discr	6
getNextY.discr.m	7
getPrevY.discr	7
getPrevY.discr.m	8
longdat	8
LRTest	9
m	9
make.short.format	10
mu	10
prepare_data	11
prepare_data_cont	12
prepare_data_discr	13
sigma_sq	14
simdata_cont	14
simdata_discr	16
simdata_gamma_frailty	17
simdata_time_dep	18
sim_pobs	20
spm	22
spm.impute	24
spm_continuous	25
spm_cont_lin	27
spm_cont_quad_lin	29
spm_con_1d	31
spm_con_1d_g	33
spm_discrete	35
spm_pobs	36
spm_projection	38
spm_time_dep	40
stpm	41
trim	42
trim.leading	43
trim.trailing	43
vitstat	43

Index

44

assign_to_global	<i>function loading results in global environment</i>
------------------	---

Description

function loading results in global environment

Usage

```
assign_to_global(pos = 1, what, value)
```

Arguments

pos	defaults to 1 which equals an assignment to global environment
what	variable to assign to
value	value to assign

ex_data	<i>This is the longitudinal genetic dataset.</i>
---------	--

Description

This is the longitudinal genetic dataset.

Author(s)

Liang He

func1	<i>An internal function to compute m and gamma based on continuous-time model (Yashin et. al., 2007)</i>
-------	--

Description

An internal function to compute m and gamma based on continuous-time model (Yashin et. al., 2007)

Usage

```
func1(tt, y, a, f1, Q, f, b, theta)
```

Arguments

tt	tt - time
y	y
a	a (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
f1	f1 (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
Q	Q (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
f	f (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
b	b (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
theta	theta

Value

list(m, gamma) Next values of m and gamma (see Yashin et. al, 2007)

get.column.index *An internal function to obtain column index by its name*

Description

An internal function to obtain column index by its name

Usage

```
get.column.index(x, col.name)
```

Arguments

x	Dataset
col.name	Column name

Value

column index(es) in the provided dataset

getNextY.cont	<i>An internal function to compute next Y based on continous-time model (Yashin et. al., 2007)</i>
---------------	--

Description

An internal function to compute next Y based on continous-time model (Yashin et. al., 2007)

Usage

```
getNextY.cont(y1, t1, t2, a, f1, Q, f, b, theta)
```

Arguments

y1	y1
t1	t1
t2	t2
a	a (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
f1	f1 (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
Q	Q (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
f	f (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
b	b (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
theta	theta (see Yashin et. al, 2007)

Value

y.next Next value of Y

getNextY.cont2	<i>An internal function to compute next value of physiological variable Y</i>
----------------	---

Description

An internal function to compute next value of physiological variable Y

Usage

```
getNextY.cont2(y1, t1, t2, b, a, f1)
```

Arguments

y1	y1
t1	t1
t2	t2
b	b (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
a	a (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
f1	f1 (see Yashin et. al, 2007)

Value

y.next Next value of y

getNextY.discr	<i>An internal function to compute the next value of physiological variable Y based on discrete-time model (Akushevich et. al., 2005)</i>
----------------	---

Description

An internal function to compute the next value of physiological variable Y based on discrete-time model (Akushevich et. al., 2005)

Usage

```
getNextY.discr(y1, u, R, Sigma)
```

Arguments

y1	y1
u	u (see Akushevich et. al, 2005)
R	R (see Akushevich et. al, 2005)
Sigma	Sigma (see Akushevich et. al, 2005)

Value

y.next Next value of y

getNextY.discr.m	<i>An internal function to compute next m based on discrete-time model</i>
------------------	--

Description

An internal function to compute next m based on discrete-time model

Usage

```
getNextY.discr.m(y1, u, R)
```

Arguments

y1	y1
u	u
R	R

Value

m Next value of m (see Yashin et. al, 2007)

getPrevY.discr	<i>An internal function to compute previous value of physiological variable Y based on discrete-time model</i>
----------------	--

Description

An internal function to compute previous value of physiological variable Y based on discrete-time model

Usage

```
getPrevY.discr(y2, u, R, Sigma)
```

Arguments

y2	y2
u	u
R	R
Sigma	Sigma

Value

y1 Previous value of y

getPrevY.discr.m	<i>An internal function to compute previous m based on discrete-time model</i>
------------------	--

Description

An internal function to compute previous m based on discrete-time model

Usage

```
getPrevY.discr.m(y2, u, R)
```

Arguments

y2	y2
u	u
R	R

Value

m Next value of m (see Yashin et. al, 2007)

longdat	<i>This is the longitudinal dataset.</i>
---------	--

Description

This is the longitudinal dataset.

Author(s)

Ilya Y Zhbannikov <ilya.zhbannikov@duke.edu>

LRTest	<i>Likelihood-ratio test</i>
--------	------------------------------

Description

Likelihood-ratio test

Usage

LRTest(LA, L0, df = 1)

Arguments

LA	Log-likelihood for alternative hypothesis
L0	Log-likelihood for null hypothesis
df	Degrees of freedom for Chi-square test

Value

p-value of LR test.

m	<i>An internal function to compute m from</i>
---	---

Description

An internal function to compute m from

Usage

m(y, t1, t2, a, f1)

Arguments

y	Current value of Y
t1	t1
t2	t2
a	a (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
f1	f1 (see Yashin et. al, 2007)

Value

m m (see Yashin et. al, 2007)

<code>make.short.format</code>	<i>An internal function which construct short data format from a given long</i>
--------------------------------	---

Description

An internal function which construct short data format from a given long

Usage

```
make.short.format(  
  x,  
  col.id = 1,  
  col.status = 2,  
  col.t1 = 3,  
  col.t2 = 4,  
  col.cov = 5  
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Dataset
<code>col.id</code>	Column ID index
<code>col.status</code>	Column status index
<code>col.t1</code>	Column t1 index
<code>col.t2</code>	Column t2 index
<code>col.cov</code>	Column covariates indices

Value

column index(es) in the provided dataset

<code>mu</code>	<i>An internal function to compute mu</i>
-----------------	---

Description

An internal function to compute mu

Usage

```
mu(y, mu0, b, Q, theta, tt)
```

Arguments

y	Current value of y
mu0	mu0 (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
b	b (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
Q	Q (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
theta	theta (see Yashin et. al, 2007)
tt	t (time)

Value

mu Next value of mu

prepare_data	<i>Data pre-processing for analysis with stochastic process model methodology.</i>
--------------	--

Description

Data pre-processing for analysis with stochastic process model methodology.

Usage

```
prepare_data(
  x,
  col.id = NA,
  col.status = NA,
  col.age = NA,
  col.age.event = NA,
  covariates = NA,
  interval = 1,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

x	A path to the file with table of follow-up observations (longitudinal table). File formats: csv, sas7bdat
col.id	A name of column containing subject ID. This ID should be the same in both x (longitudinal) and y (vital statistics) tables. None: if col.id not provided, the first column of the x and first column of the y will be used by default.
col.status	A name of the column containing status variable (0/1, which is an indicator of death/censoring). Note: if not provided - then the column #2 from the y (vital statistics) dataset will be used.

col.age	A name of age column (also called 't1'). This column represents a time (age) of measurement. If not provided then the 3rd column from the longitudinal dataset (x) will be used.
col.age.event	A name of 'event' column. The event column indicates a time when the even occurred (e.g. system failure). Note: if not provided then the 3rd column from the y (vital statistics) dataset will be used.
covariates	A list of covariates (physiological variables). If covariates not provided, then all columns from longitudinal table having index > 3 will be used as covariates.
interval	A number of breaks between observations for data for discrete model. This interval must be integer and should be equal or greater than 1. Default = 1 unit of time.
verbose	A verbosing output indicator. Default=FALSE.

Value

A list of two elements: first element contains a preprocessed data for continuous model, with arbitrary intervals between observations and second element contains a preprocessed data table for a discrete model (with constant intervals between observations).

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(stpm)
data <- prepare_data(x=system.file("extdata", "longdat.csv", package="stpm"))
head(data[[1]])
head(data[[2]])

## End(Not run)
```

prepare_data_cont	<i>Prepares continuouts-time dataset.</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Prepares continuouts-time dataset.

Usage

```
prepare_data_cont(
  merged.data,
  col.status.ind,
  col.id.ind,
  col.age.ind,
  col.age.event.ind,
  col.covar.ind,
  verbose,
  dt
)
```

Arguments

merged.data	a longitudinal study dataset.
col.status.ind	index of "status" column.
col.id.ind	subject id column index.
col.age.ind	index of the age column.
col.age.event.ind	an index of the column which represents the time in which event occurred.
col.covar.ind	a set of column indexes which represent covariates.
verbose	turns on/off verbosing output.
dt	interval between observations.

prepare_data_discr *Prepares discrete-time dataset.*

Description

Prepares discrete-time dataset.

Usage

```
prepare_data_discr(
  merged.data,
  interval,
  col.status.ind,
  col.id.ind,
  col.age.ind,
  col.age.event.ind,
  col.covar.ind,
  verbose
)
```

Arguments

merged.data	a longitudinal study dataset.
interval	interval between observations.
col.status.ind	index of "status" column.
col.id.ind	subject id column index.
col.age.ind	index of the age column.
col.age.event.ind	an index of the column which represents the time in which event occurred.
col.covar.ind	a set of column indexes which represent covariates.
verbose	turns on/off verbosing output. Filling the last cell

sigma_sq	<i>An internal function to compute sigma square analytically</i>
----------	--

Description

An internal function to compute sigma square analytically

Usage

```
sigma_sq(t1, t2, b)
```

Arguments

t1	t1
t2	t2
b	b (see Yashin et. al, 2007)

Value

sigma_square (see Akushevich et. al, 2005)

simdata_cont	<i>Multi-dimensional simulation function for continuous-time SPM.</i>
--------------	---

Description

Multi-dimensional simulation function for continuous-time SPM.

Usage

```
simdata_cont(
  N = 10,
  a = -0.05,
  f1 = 80,
  Q = 2e-08,
  f = 80,
  b = 5,
  mu0 = 1e-05,
  theta = 0.08,
  ystart = 80,
  tstart = 30,
  tend = 105,
  dt = 1,
  sd0 = 1,
  nobs = NULL,
```

```

    gomp = TRUE,
    format = "long"
  )

```

Arguments

N	Number of individuals.
a	A k by k matrix, represents the adaptive capacity of the organism
f1	A trajectory that corresponds to the long-term average value of the stochastic process Y(t), which describes a trajectory of individual covariate (physiological variable) influenced by different factors represented by a random Wiener process W(t). This is a vector with length of k.
Q	A matrix k by k, which is a non-negative-definite symmetric matrix, represents a sensitivity of risk function to deviation from the norm.
f	A vector with length of k, represents the normal (or optimal) state of physiological variable.
b	A diffusion coefficient, k by k matrix, characterizes a strength of the random disturbances from Wiener process W(t).
mu0	A baseline mortality.
theta	A displacement coefficient.
ystart	A vector with length equal of k, defines starting values of covariates.
tstart	A number that defines starting time (30 by default).
tend	A number, defines final time (105 by default).
dt	A discrete step size between two observations. A random uniform value is then added to this step size.
sd0	a standard deviation for modelling the next covariate value.
nobs	A number of observations (lines) for individual observations.
gomp	A flag (FALSE by default). When it is set, then time-dependent exponential form of mu0 and Q are used: $\mu_0 = \mu_0 * \exp(\theta * t)$.
format	Data format: "long" (default), "short".

Value

A table with simulated data.

References

Yashin, A.I. et al (2007). Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality. *Mathematical Biosciences*, 208(2), 538-551.<DOI:10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006>.

Examples

```

library(stpm)
dat <- simdata_cont(N=50)
head(dat)

```

simdata_discr *Multi-dimension simulation function*

Description

Multi-dimension simulation function

Usage

```
simdata_discr(
  N = 100,
  a = -0.05,
  f1 = 80,
  Q = 2e-08,
  f = 80,
  b = 5,
  mu0 = 1e-05,
  theta = 0.08,
  ystart = 80,
  tstart = 30,
  tend = 105,
  dt = 1,
  nobs = NULL,
  format = "long"
)
```

Arguments

N	Number of individuals
a	A k by k matrix, which characterize the rate of the adaptive response.
f1	A particular state, which is a deviation from the normal (or optimal). This is a vector with length of k.
Q	A matrix k by k, which is a non-negative-definite symmetric matrix.
f	A vector-function (with length k) of the normal (or optimal) state.
b	A diffusion coefficient, k by k matrix.
mu0	mortality at start period of time.
theta	A displacement coefficient of the Gompertz function.
ystart	A vector with length equal to number of dimensions used, defines starting values of covariates. Default ystart = 80.
tstart	Starting time (age). Can be a number (30 by default) or a vector of two numbers: c(a, b) - in this case, starting value of time is simulated via uniform(a,b) distribution.
tend	A number, defines final time (105 by default).
dt	A time step (1 by default).

nobs	A number, defines a number of observations (lines) for an individual, NULL by default.
format	Data format: "long" (default), "short".

Value

A table with simulated data.

References

Akushevich I., Kulminski A. and Manton K. (2005), Life tables with covariates: Dynamic model for Nonlinear Analysis of Longitudinal Data. *Mathematical Population Studies*, 12(2), pp.: 51-80. <DOI:10.1080/08898480590932296>.

Examples

```
library(stpm)
data <- simdata_discr(N=100)
head(data)
```

`simdata_gamma_frailty` *This script simulates data using familial frailty model. We use the following variation: $\text{gamma}(\mu, \text{ssq})$, where μ is the mean and ssq is sigma square. See: https://www.rocscience.com/help/swedge/webhelp/swedge/Gamma_Distribution.htm*

Description

This script simulates data using familial frailty model. We use the following variation: $\text{gamma}(\mu, \text{ssq})$, where μ is the mean and ssq is sigma square. See: <https://www.rocscience.com/help/swedge/webhelp/swedge/Gamma>

Usage

```
simdata_gamma_frailty(
  N = 10,
  f = list(at = "-0.05", f1t = "80", Qt = "2e-8", ft = "80", bt = "5", mu0t = "1e-3"),
  step = 1,
  tstart = 30,
  tend = 105,
  ystart = 80,
  sd0 = 1,
  nobs = NULL,
  gamma_mu = 1,
  gamma_ssq = 0.5
)
```

Arguments

N	Number of individuals.
f	a list of formulas that define age (time) - dependency. Default: list(at="a", flt="f1", Qt="Q*exp(theta*t)", ft="f", bt="b", mu0t="mu0*exp(theta*t)")
step	An interval between two observations, a random uniformly-distributed value is then added to this step.
tstart	Starting time (age). Can be a number (30 by default) or a vector of two numbers: c(a, b) - in this case, starting value of time is simulated via uniform(a,b) distribution.
tend	A number, defines final time (105 by default).
ystart	A starting value of covariates.
sd0	A standard deviation for modelling the next covariate value, sd0 = 1 by default.
nobs	A number of observations (lines) for individual observations.
gamma_mu	A parameter which is a mean value, default = 1
gamma_ssq	A sigma squared, default = 0.5.

Value

A table with simulated data.

References

Yashin, A. et al (2007), Health decline, aging and mortality: how are they related? Biogerontology, 8(3), 291-302.<DOI:10.1007/s10522-006-9073-3>.

Examples

```
library(stpm)
dat <- simdata_gamma_frailty(N=10)
head(dat)
```

simdata_time_dep	<i>Simulation function for continuous trait with time-dependant coefficients.</i>
------------------	---

Description

Simulation function for continuous trait with time-dependant coefficients.

Usage

```
simdata_time_dep(
  N = 10,
  f = list(at = "-0.05", f1t = "80", Qt = "2e-8", ft = "80", bt = "5", mu0t = "1e-3"),
  step = 1,
  tstart = 30,
  tend = 105,
  ystart = 80,
  sd0 = 1,
  nobs = NULL,
  format = "short"
)
```

Arguments

N	Number of individuals.
f	a list of formulas that define age (time) - dependency. Default: list(at="a", f1t="f1", Qt="Q*exp(theta*t)", ft="f", bt="b", mu0t="mu0*exp(theta*t)")
step	An interval between two observations, a random uniformly-distributed value is then added to this step.
tstart	Starting time (age). Can be a number (30 by default) or a vector of two numbers: c(a, b) - in this case, starting value of time is simulated via uniform(a,b) distribution.
tend	A number, defines final time (105 by default).
ystart	A starting value of covariates.
sd0	A standard deviation for modelling the next covariate value, sd0 = 1 by default.
nobs	A number of observations (lines) for individual observations.
format	Data format: "short" (default), "long".

Value

A table with simulated data.

References

Yashin, A. et al (2007), Health decline, aging and mortality: how are they related? *Biogerontology*, 8(3), 291-302.<DOI:10.1007/s10522-006-9073-3>.

Examples

```
library(stpm)
dat <- simdata_time_dep(N=100)
head(dat)
```

 sim_pobs

Multi-dimension simulation function for data with partially observed covariates (multidimensional GenSPM) with arbitrary intervals

Description

Multi-dimension simulation function for data with partially observed covariates (multidimensional GenSPM) with arbitrary intervals

Usage

```

sim_pobs(
  N = 10,
  aH = -0.05,
  aL = -0.01,
  f1H = 60,
  f1L = 80,
  QH = 2e-08,
  QL = 2.5e-08,
  fH = 60,
  fL = 80,
  bH = 4,
  bL = 5,
  mu0H = 8e-06,
  mu0L = 1e-05,
  thetaH = 0.08,
  thetaL = 0.1,
  p = 0.25,
  ystart = 80,
  tstart = 30,
  tend = 105,
  dt = 1,
  sd0 = 1,
  mode = "observed",
  gomp = FALSE,
  nobs = NULL
)

```

Arguments

N	Number of individuals.
aH	A k by k matrix, which characterize the rate of the adaptive response when Z = 1.
aL	A k by k matrix, which characterize the rate of the adaptive response when Z = 0.

f1H	A particular state, which if a deviation from the normal (or optimal) when $Z = 1$. This is a vector with length of k .
f1L	A particular state, which if a deviation from the normal (or optimal) when $Z = 0$. This is a vector with length of k .
QH	A matrix k by k , which is a non-negative-definite symmetric matrix when $Z = 1$.
QL	A matrix k by k , which is a non-negative-definite symmetric matrix when $Z = 0$.
fH	A vector-function (with length k) of the normal (or optimal) state when $Z = 1$.
fL	A vector-function (with length k) of the normal (or optimal) state when $Z = 0$.
bH	A diffusion coefficient, k by k matrix when $Z = 1$.
bL	A diffusion coefficient, k by k matrix when $Z = 0$.
mu0H	mortality at start period of time when $Z = 1$.
mu0L	mortality at start period of time when $Z = 0$.
thetaH	A displacement coefficient of the Gompertz function when $Z = 1$.
thetaL	A displacement coefficient of the Gompertz function when $Z = 0$.
p	A proportion of carriers in a simulated population (default $p = 0.25$).
ystart	A vector with length equal to number of dimensions used, defines starting values of covariates.
tstart	A number that defines starting time (30 by default).
tend	A number, defines final time (105 by default).
dt	A discrete step size between two observations. A random uniform value is then added to this step size.
sd0	A standard deviation for modelling the next physiological variable (covariate) value.
mode	Can have the following values: "observed" (default), "unobserved". This represents a type of group to simulate: a group with observed variable Z , or group with unobserved variable Z .
gomp	A flag (FALSE by default). When it is set, then time-dependent exponential form of μ_0 and Q are used: $\mu_0 = \mu_0 * \exp(\theta * t)$.
nobs	A number of observations (lines) for individual observations.

Value

A table with simulated data.

References

Arbeev, K.G. et al (2009). Genetic model for longitudinal studies of aging, health, and longevity
 Yashin, A.I. et al (2007). Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality. *Mathematical Biosciences*, 208(2), 538-551.<DOI:10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006>.

Examples

```
library(stpm)
dat <- sim_pobs(N=50)
head(dat)
```

spm	<i>A central function that estimates Stochastic Process Model parameters a from given dataset.</i>
-----	--

Description

A central function that estimates Stochastic Process Model parameters a from given dataset.

Usage

```
spm(
  x,
  model = "discrete",
  formulas = list(at = "a", f1t = "f1", Qt = "Q", ft = "f", bt = "b", mu0t = "mu0"),
  start = NULL,
  tol = NULL,
  stopifbound = FALSE,
  lb = NULL,
  ub = NULL,
  pinv.tol = 0.01,
  theta.range = seq(0.01, 0.2, by = 0.001),
  verbose = FALSE,
  gomp = FALSE,
  opts = list(algorithm = "NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD", maxeval = 100, ftol_rel = 1e-08)
)
```

Arguments

x	A dataset: is the output from prepare_data(...) function and consists of two separate data tables: (1) a data table for continuous-time model and (2) a data table for discrete-time model.
model	A model type. Choices are: "discrete", "continuous" or "time-dependent".
formulas	A list of parameter formulas used in the "time-dependent" model. Default: formulas=list(at="a", f1t="f1", Qt="Q", ft="f", bt="b", mu0t="mu0").
start	A starting values of coefficients in the "time-dependent" model.
tol	A tolerance threshold for matrix inversion (NULL by default).
stopifbound	A flag (default=FALSE) if it is set then the optimization stops when any of the parametrs achives lower or upper boundary.
lb	Lower boundary, default NULL.
ub	Upper boundary, default NULL.
pinv.tol	A tolerance threshold for matrix pseudo-inverse. Default: 0.01.
theta.range	A user-defined range of the parameter theta used in discrete-time optimization and estimating of starting point for continuous-time optimization.
verbose	A verbosing output indicator (FALSE by default).

gomp	A flag (FALSE by default). When it is set, then time-dependent exponential form of μ_0 and Q are used: $\mu_0 = \mu_0 \cdot \exp(\theta \cdot t)$, $Q = Q \cdot \exp(\theta \cdot t)$.
opts	A list of options for <code>nloptr</code> . Default value: <code>opt=list(algorithm="NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD",maxeval=ftol_re1=1e-8)</code> . Please see <code>nloptr</code> documentation for more information.

Value

For "discrete" (`dmodel`) and "continuous" (`cmodel`) model types: (1) a list of model parameter estimates for the discrete model type described in "Life tables with covariates: Dynamic Model for Nonlinear Analysis of Longitudinal Data", Akushevich et al, 2005.<DOI:10.1080/08898480590932296>, and (2) a list of model parameter estimates for the continuous model type described in "Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality", Yashin et al, 2007, *Math Biosci.*<DOI:10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006>.

For the "time-dependent" model (model parameters depend on time): a set of model parameter estimates.

References

Yashin, A. et al (2007), Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality. *Mathematical Biosciences*, 208(2), 538-551.

Akushevich I., Kulminski A. and Manton K. (2005). Life tables with covariates: Dynamic model for Nonlinear Analysis of Longitudinal Data. *Mathematical Population Studies*, 12(2), pp.: 51-80. <DOI: 10.1080/08898480590932296>.

Yashin, A. et al (2007), Health decline, aging and mortality: how are they related? *Biogerontology*, 8(3), 291-302.<DOI:10.1007/s10522-006-9073-3>.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(stpm)
data.continuous <- simdata_cont(N=1000)
data.discrete <- simdata_discr(N=1000)
data <- list(data.continuous, data.discrete)
p.discr.model <- spm(data)
p.discr.model
p.cont.model <- spm(data, model="continuous")
p.cont.model
p.td.model <- spm(data,
model="time-dependent",f=list(at="aa*t+bb", f1t="f1", Qt="Q", ft="f", bt="b", mu0t="mu0"),
start=list(a=-0.001, bb=0.05, f1=80, Q=2e-8, f=80, b=5, mu0=1e-3))
p.td.model

## End(Not run)
```

spm.impute

*Multiple Data Imputation with SPM***Description**

Multiple Data Imputation with SPM

Usage

```
spm.impute(
  x,
  id = 1,
  case = 2,
  t1 = 3,
  t2 = 3,
  covariates = 4,
  minp = 5,
  theta_range = seq(0.01, 0.2, by = 0.001)
)
```

Arguments

x	A longitudinal dataset with missing observations
id	A name (text) or index (numeric) of ID column. Default: 1
case	A case status column name (text) or index (numeric). Default: 2
t1	A t1 (or t if short format is used) column name (text) or index (numeric). Default: 3
t2	A t2 column name (if long format is used) (text) or index (numeric). Default: 4
covariates	A list of covariate column names or indices. Default: 5
minp	Number of imputations. Default: 5
theta_range	A range of parameter theta used for optimization, default: seq(0.01, 0.15, by=0.001).

Value

A list(imputed, imputations)

imputed An imputed dataset.

imputations Temporary imputed datasets used in multiple imputaitons.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(stpm)
##Data preparation ##
data <- simdata_discr(N=1000, dt = 2)
miss.id <- sample(x=dim(data)[1], size=round(dim(data)[1]/4)) # ~25% missing data
```



```

incomplete.data <- data
incomplete.data[miss.id,5] <- NA
incomplete.data[miss.id-1,6] <- NA
## End of data preparation ##

# Estimate parameters from the complete dataset #
p <- spm_discrete(data, theta_range = seq(0.075, 0.09, by=0.001))
p

##### Multiple imputation with SPM #####
imp.data <- spm.impute(x=incomplete.data,
                      minp=5,
                      theta_range=seq(0.075, 0.09, by=0.001))$imputed
head(imp.data)
## Estimate SPM parameters from imputed data and compare them to the p ##
pp.test <- spm_discrete(imp.data, theta_range = seq(0.075, 0.09, by=0.001))
pp.test

## End(Not run)

```

spm_continuous

Continuous multi-dimensional optimization

Description

Continuous multi-dimensional optimization

Usage

```

spm_continuous(
  dat,
  a = -0.05,
  f1 = 80,
  Q = 2e-08,
  f = 80,
  b = 5,
  mu0 = 2e-05,
  theta = 0.08,
  stopifbound = FALSE,
  lb = NULL,
  ub = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  pinv.tol = 0.01,
  gomp = FALSE,
  opts = list(algorithm = "NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD", maxeval = 100, ftol_rel = 1e-08),
  logmu0 = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

dat	A data table.
a	A starting value of the rate of adaptive response to any deviation of Y from f1(t).
f1	A starting value of the average age trajectories of the variables which process is forced to follow.
Q	Starting values of the quadratic hazard term.
f	A starting value of the "optimal" value of variable which corresponds to the minimum of hazard rate at a respective time.
b	A starting value of a diffusion coefficient representing a strength of the random disturbance from Wiener Process.
mu0	A starting value of the baseline hazard.
theta	A starting value of the parameter theta (axe displacement of Gompertz function).
stopifbound	Estimation stops if at least one parameter achieves lower or upper boundaries. #'Check the NLOpt website for a description of the algorithms. Default: NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD
lb	Lower bound of parameters under estimation.
ub	Upper bound of parameters under estimation. The program stops when the number of function evaluations exceeds maxeval. Default: 500.
verbose	An indicator of verbosing output.
pinv.tol	A tolerance value for pseudo-inverse of matrix gamma (see Yashin, A.I. et al (2007). Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality. Mathematical Biosciences, 208(2), 538-551.<DOI:10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006>.)
gomp	A flag (FALSE by default). When it is set, then time-dependent exponential form of mu0 is used: $\mu_0 = \mu_0 * \exp(\theta * t)$.
opts	A list of options for nloptr. Default value: <code>opt=list(algorithm="NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD",maxeval=ftol_rel=1e-8)</code> . Please see nloptr documentation for more information.
logmu0	Natural logarithm of baseline mortality. Default: FALSE.

Details

spm_continuous runs much slower than discrete but more precise and can handle time intervals with different lengths.

Value

A set of estimated parameters a, f1, Q, f, b, mu0, theta and additional variable limit which indicates if any parameter achieved lower or upper boundary conditions (FALSE by default).

status Optimization status (see documentation for nloptr package).

LogLik A logarithm likelihood.

objective A value of objective function (given by nloptr).

message A message given by nloptr optimization function (see documentation for nloptr package).

References

Yashin, A.I. et al (2007). Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality. *Mathematical Biosciences*, 208(2), 538-551.<DOI:10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006>.

Examples

```
library(stpm)
set.seed(123)
#Reading the data:
data <- simdata_cont(N=2)
head(data)
#Parameters estimation:
pars <- spm_continuous(dat=data,a=-0.05, f1=80,
                      Q=2e-8, f=80, b=5, mu0=2e-5)
pars
```

spm_cont_lin	<i>Continuous multi-dimensional optimization with linear terms in mu only</i>
--------------	---

Description

Continuous multi-dimensional optimization with linear terms in mu only

Usage

```
spm_cont_lin(
  dat,
  a = -0.05,
  f1 = 80,
  Q = 2e-08,
  f = 80,
  b = 5,
  mu0 = 2e-05,
  theta = 0.08,
  stopifbound = FALSE,
  lb = NULL,
  ub = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  pinv.tol = 0.01,
  gomp = FALSE,
  opts = list(algorithm = "NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD", maxeval = 100, ftol_rel = 1e-08)
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data table.
a	A starting value of the rate of adaptive response to any deviation of Y from f1(t).
f1	A starting value of the average age trajectories of the variables which process is forced to follow.
Q	Starting values of the linear hazard term.
f	A starting value of the "optimal" value of variable which corresponds to the minimum of hazard rate at a respective time.
b	A starting value of a diffusion coefficient representing a strength of the random disturbance from Wiener Process.
mu0	A starting value of the baseline hazard.
theta	A starting value of the parameter theta (axe displacement of Gompertz function).
stopifbound	Estimation stops if at least one parameter achieves lower or upper boundaries. #'Check the NLOpt website for a description of the algorithms. Default: NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD
lb	Lower bound of parameters under estimation.
ub	Upper bound of parameters under estimation. The program stops when the number of function evaluations exceeds maxeval. Default: 500.
verbose	An indicator of verbosing output.
pinv.tol	A tolerance value for pseudo-inverse of matrix gamma (see Yashin, A.I. et al (2007). Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality. <i>Mathematical Biosciences</i> , 208(2), 538-551.<DOI:10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006>.)
gomp	A flag (FALSE by default). When it is set, then time-dependent exponential form of mu0 is used: $\mu_0 = \mu_0 * \exp(\theta * t)$.
opts	A list of options for nloptr. Default value: <code>opt=list(algorithm="NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD",maxeval=ftol_rel=1e-8)</code> . Please see nloptr documentation for more information.

Details

spm_continuous runs much slower than discrete but more precise and can handle time intervals with different lengths.

Value

A set of estimated parameters a, f1, Q, f, b, mu0, theta and additional variable limit which indicates if any parameter achieved lower or upper boundary conditions (FALSE by default).

status Optimization status (see documentation for nloptr package).

LogLik A logarithm likelihood.

objective A value of objective function (given by nloptr).

message A message given by nloptr optimization function (see documentation for nloptr package).

References

Yashin, A.I. et al (2007). Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality. *Mathematical Biosciences*, 208(2), 538-551.<DOI:10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006>.

Examples

```

library(stpm)
set.seed(123)
#Reading the data:
data <- simdata_cont(N=2)
head(data)
#Parameters estimation:
pars <- spm_cont_lin(dat=data,a=-0.05, f1=80,
                    Q=2e-8, f=80, b=5, mu0=2e-5)
pars

```

spm_cont_quad_lin	<i>Continuous multi-dimensional optimization with quadratic and linear terms</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Continuous multi-dimensional optimization with quadratic and linear terms

Usage

```

spm_cont_quad_lin(
  dat,
  a = -0.05,
  f1 = 80,
  Q = 2e-08,
  f = 80,
  b = 5,
  mu0 = 2e-05,
  theta = 0.08,
  Q1 = 1e-08,
  stopifbound = FALSE,
  lb = NULL,
  ub = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  pinv.tol = 0.01,
  gomp = FALSE,
  opts = list(algorithm = "NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD", maxeval = 100, ftol_rel = 1e-08)
)

```

Arguments

dat	A data table.
a	A starting value of the rate of adaptive response to any deviation of Y from f1(t).
f1	A starting value of the average age trajectories of the variables which process is forced to follow.

Q	Starting values of the quadratic hazard term.
f	A starting value of the "optimal" value of variable which corresponds to the minimum of hazard rate at a respective time.
b	A starting value of a diffusion coefficient representing a strength of the random disturbance from Wiener Process.
mu0	A starting value of the baseline hazard.
theta	A starting value of the parameter theta (axe displacement of Gompertz function).
Q1	Q for linear term
stopifbound	Estimation stops if at least one parameter achieves lower or upper boundaries. #'Check the NLOpt website for a description of the algorithms. Default: NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD
lb	Lower bound of parameters under estimation.
ub	Upper bound of parameters under estimation. The program stops when the number of function evaluations exceeds maxeval. Default: 500.
verbose	An indicator of verbosing output.
pinv.tol	A tolerance value for pseudo-inverse of matrix gamma (see Yashin, A.I. et al (2007). Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality. Mathematical Biosciences, 208(2), 538-551.<DOI:10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006>.)
gomp	A flag (FALSE by default). When it is set, then time-dependent exponential form of mu0 is used: $\mu_0 = \mu_0 * \exp(\theta * t)$.
opts	A list of options for nloptr. Default value: <code>opt=list(algorithm="NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD",maxeval=ftol_rel=1e-8)</code> . Please see nloptr documentation for more information.

Details

spm_continuous runs much slower than discrete but more precise and can handle time intervals with different lengths.

Value

A set of estimated parameters a, f1, Q, f, b, mu0, theta and additional variable `limit` which indicates if any parameter achieved lower or upper boundary conditions (FALSE by default).

`status` Optimization status (see documentation for nloptr package).

`LogLik` A logarithm likelihood.

`objective` A value of objective function (given by nloptr).

`message` A message given by nloptr optimization function (see documentation for nloptr package).

References

Yashin, A.I. et al (2007). Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality. Mathematical Biosciences, 208(2), 538-551.<DOI:10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006>.

Examples

```

library(stpm)
set.seed(123)
#Reading the data:
data <- simdata_cont(N=2)
head(data)
#Parameters estimation:
pars <- spm_cont_quad_lin(dat=data,a=-0.05, f1=80,
                          Q=2e-8, f=80, b=5, mu0=2e-5, Q1=1e-08)
pars

```

spm_con_1d

*Fitting a 1-D SPM model with constant parameters***Description**

This function implements a analytical solution to estimate the parameters in the continuous SPM model by assuming all the parameters are constants.

Usage

```

spm_con_1d(
  spm_data,
  a = NA,
  b = NA,
  q = NA,
  f = NA,
  f1 = NA,
  mu0 = NA,
  theta = NA,
  lower = c(),
  upper = c(),
  control = list(xtol_rel = 1e-06),
  global = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ahessian = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

spm_data	A dataset for the SPM model. See the STPM package for more details about the format.
a	The initial value for the paramter <i>a</i> . The initial value will be predicted if not specified.
b	The initial value for the paramter <i>b</i> . The initial value will be predicted if not specified.

q	The initial value for the parameter q . The initial value will be predicted if not specified.
f	The initial value for the parameter f . The initial value will be predicted if not specified.
f1	The initial value for the parameter f_1 . The initial value will be predicted if not specified.
mu0	The initial value for the parameter μ_0 in the baseline hazard. The initial value will be predicted if not specified.
theta	The initial value for the parameter θ in the baseline hazard. The initial value will be predicted if not specified.
lower	A vector of the lower bound of the parameters.
upper	A vector of the upper bound of the parameters.
control	A list of the control parameters for the optimization parameters.
global	A logical variable indicating whether the MLSL (TRUE) or the L-BFGS (FALSE) algorithm is used for the optimization.
verbose	A logical variable indicating whether initial information is printed.
ahessian	A logical variable indicating whether the approximate (FALSE) or analytical (TRUE) Hessian is returned.

Value

est The estimates of the parameters.

hessian The Hessian matrix of the estimates.

lik The minus log-likelihood.

con A number indicating the convergence. See the 'nloptr' package for more details.

message Extra message about the convergence. See the 'nloptr' package for more details.

References

He, L., Zhbannikov, I., Arbeev, K. G., Yashin, A. I., and Kulminski, A.M., 2017. Genetic stochastic process model for detecting pleiotropic and interaction effects with longitudinal data.

Examples

```
{
library(stpm)
dat <- simdata_cont(N=500)
colnames(dat) <- c("id", "xi", "t1", "t2", "y", "y.next")
res <- spm_con_1d(as.data.frame(dat), a=-0.05, b=2, q=1e-8, f=80, f1=90, mu0=1e-3, theta=0.08)
}
```

 spm_con_1d_g

Fitting a 1-D genetic SPM model with constant parameters

Description

This function implements a continuous genetic SPM model by assuming all the parameters are constants.

Usage

```
spm_con_1d_g(
  spm_data,
  gene_data,
  a = NA,
  b = NA,
  q = NA,
  f = NA,
  f1 = NA,
  mu0 = NA,
  theta = NA,
  effect = c("a"),
  lower = c(),
  upper = c(),
  control = list(xtol_rel = 1e-06),
  global = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  ahessian = FALSE,
  method = "lbfgs",
  method.hessian = "L-BFGS-B"
)
```

Arguments

spm_data	A dataset for the SPM model. See the STPM package for more details about the format.
gene_data	A two column dataset containing the genotypes for the individuals in spm_data. The first column id is the ID of the individuals in spm_data, and the second column geno is the genotype.
a	The initial value for the parameter a . The initial value will be predicted if not specified.
b	The initial value for the parameter b . The initial value will be predicted if not specified.
q	The initial value for the parameter q . The initial value will be predicted if not specified.
f	The initial value for the parameter f . The initial value will be predicted if not specified.

f1	The initial value for the parameter f_1 . The initial value will be predicted if not specified.
mu0	The initial value for the parameter μ_0 in the baseline hazard. The initial value will be predicted if not specified.
theta	The initial value for the parameter θ in the baseline hazard. The initial value will be predicted if not specified.
effect	A character vector of the parameters that are linked to genotypes. The vector can contain any combination of a, b, q, f, mu0.
lower	A vector of the lower bound of the parameters.
upper	A vector of the upper bound of the parameters.
control	A list of the control parameters for the optimization parameters.
global	A logical variable indicating whether the MLSL (TRUE) or the L-BFGS (FALSE) algorithm is used for the optimization.
verbose	A logical variable indicating whether initial information is printed.
ahessian	A logical variable indicating whether the approximate (FALSE) or analytical (TRUE) Hessian is returned.
method	Optimization method. Can be one of the following: lbfgs, mlsl, mma, slsqp, tnewton, varmetric. Default: lbfgs.
method.hessian	Optimization method for hessian calculation (if ahessian=F). Default: L-BFGS-B.

Value

est The estimates of the parameters.

hessian The Hessian matrix of the estimates.

hessian The Hessian matrix of the estimates.

lik The minus log-likelihood.

con A number indicating the convergence. See the 'nloptr' package for more details.

message Extra message about the convergence. See the 'nloptr' package for more details.

beta The coefficients of the genetic effect on the parameters to be linked to genotypes.

References

He, L., Zhbannikov, I., Arbeev, K. G., Yashin, A. I., and Kulminski, A.M., 2017. Genetic stochastic process model for detecting pleiotropic and interaction effects with longitudinal data.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(stpm)
data(ex_spmcon1dg)
res <- spm_con_1d_g(ex_data$spm_data, ex_data$gene_data,
a = -0.02, b=0.2, q=0.01, f=3, f1=3, mu0=0.01, theta=1e-05,
upper=c(-0.01,3,0.1,10,10,0.1,1e-05), lower=c(-1,0.01,0.00001,1,1,0.001,1e-05),
effect=c('q'))

## End(Not run)
```

spm_discrete	<i>Discrete multi-dimensional optimization</i>
--------------	--

Description

Discrete multi-dimensional optimization

Usage

```
spm_discrete(
  dat,
  theta_range = seq(0.02, 0.2, by = 0.001),
  tol = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

dat	A data table.
theta_range	A range of theta parameter (axe displacement of Gompertz function), default: from 0.001 to 0.09 with step of 0.001.
tol	A tolerance threshold for matrix inversion (NULL by default).
verbose	An indicator of verbosing output.

Details

This function is way more faster that continuous `spm_continuous_MD(...)` (but less precise) and used mainly in estimation a starting point for the `spm_continuous_MD(...)`.

Value

A list of two elements ("dmodel", "cmodel"): (1) estimated parameters u , R , b , Σ , Q , μ_0 , θ for discrete-time model and (2) estimated parameters a , f_1 , Q , f , b , μ_0 , θ for continuous-time model. Note: b and μ_0 from first list are different from b and μ_0 from the second list.

References

Akushevich I., Kulminski A. and Manton K. (2005), Life tables with covariates: Dynamic model for Nonlinear Analysis of Longitudinal Data. *Mathematical Population Studies*, 12(2), pp.: 51-80. <DOI:10.1080/08898480590932296>.

Examples

```
library(stpm)
data <- simdata_discr(N=10)
#Parameters estimation
pars <- spm_discrete(data)
pars
```

spm_pobs

Continuous-time multi-dimensional optimization for SPM with partially observed covariates (multidimensional GenSPM)

Description

Continuous-time multi-dimensional optimization for SPM with partially observed covariates (multidimensional GenSPM)

Usage

```
spm_pobs(
  x = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  aH = -0.05,
  aL = -0.01,
  f1H = 60,
  f1L = 80,
  QH = 2e-08,
  QL = 2.5e-08,
  fH = 60,
  fL = 80,
  bH = 4,
  bL = 5,
  mu0H = 8e-06,
  mu0L = 1e-05,
  thetaH = 0.08,
  thetaL = 0.1,
  p = 0.25,
  stopifbound = FALSE,
  algorithm = "NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD",
  lb = NULL,
  ub = NULL,
  maxeval = 500,
  verbose = FALSE,
  pinv.tol = 0.01,
  mode = "observed",
  gomp = TRUE,
  ftol_rel = 1e-06
)
```

Arguments

x	A data table with genetic component.
y	A data table without genetic component.
aH	A k by k matrix. Characterizes the rate of the adaptive response for $Z = 1$.
aL	A k by k matrix. Characterize the rate of the adaptive response for $Z = 0$.
f1H	A deviation from the norm (or optimal) state for $Z = 1$. This is a vector of length k.
f1L	A deviation from the norm (or optimal) for $Z = 0$. This is a vector of length k.
QH	A matrix k by k, which is a non-negative-definite symmetric matrix for $Z = 1$.
QL	A matrix k by k, which is a non-negative-definite symmetric matrix for $Z = 0$.
fH	A vector with length of k. Represents the normal (or optimal) state for $Z = 1$.
fL	A vector with length of k. Represents the normal (or optimal) state for $Z = 0$.
bH	A diffusion coefficient, k by k matrix for $Z = 1$.
bL	A diffusion coefficient, k by k matrix for $Z = 0$.
mu0H	A baseline mortality for $Z = 1$.
mu0L	A baseline mortality for $Z = 0$.
thetaH	A displacement coefficient for $Z = 1$.
thetaL	A displacement coefficient for $Z = 0$.
p	a hypothetical percentage of presence of partially observed covariate in a population (default $p=0.25$).
stopifbound	If TRUE then estimation stops if at least one parameter achieves lower or upper boundaries.
algorithm	An optimization algorithm used, can be one of those provided by <code>nloptr</code> . #Check the NLOpt website for a description of the algorithms. Default: <code>NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD</code>
lb	Lower bound of parameter values.
ub	Upper bound of parameter values.
maxeval	Maximum number of iterations of the algorithm for <code>nloptr</code> optimization. The program stops when the number of function evaluations exceeds maxeval. Default: 500.
verbose	An indicator of verbosing output (FALSE by default).
pinv.tol	A tolerance value for pseudo-inverse of matrix gamma (see Yashin, A.I. et al (2007). Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality. <i>Mathematical Biosciences</i> , 208(2), 538-551.<DOI:10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006>.)
mode	Can be one of the following: "observed" (default), "unobserved" or "combined". mode = "observed" represents analysing only dataset with observed variable Z. mode = "unobserved" represents analysing only dataset of unobserved variable Z. mode = "combined" denoted joint analysis of both observed and unobserved datasets.
gomp	A flag (FALSE by default). When it is set, then time-dependent exponential form of mu0 is used: $\mu_0 = \mu_0 * \exp(\theta * t)$.
ftol_rel	Relative tolerance threshold for likelihood function (default: 1e-6), see http://ab-initio.mit.edu/wiki/index.php/NLOpt_Reference

Value

A set of estimated parameters aH, aL, f1H, f1L, QH, QL, fH, fL, bH, bL, mu0H, mu0L, thetaH, thetaL, p and additional variable `limit` which indicates if any parameter achieved lower or upper boundary conditions (FALSE by default).

References

Arbeev, K.G. et al (2009). Genetic model for longitudinal studies of aging, health, and longevity
 Yashin, A.I. et al (2007). Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality. *Mathematical Biosciences*, 208(2), 538-551.<DOI:10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006>.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(stpm)
#Reading the data:
data <- sim_pobs(N=1000)
head(data)
#Parameters estimation:
pars <- spm_pobs(x=data)
pars

## End(Not run)
```

spm_projection	<i>A data projection with previously estimated or user-defined parameters. Projections are constructed for a cohort with fixed or normally distributed initial covariates.</i>
----------------	--

Description

A data projection with previously estimated or user-defined parameters. Projections are constructed for a cohort with fixed or normally distributed initial covariates.

Usage

```
spm_projection(
  x,
  N = 100,
  ystart = 80,
  model = "discrete",
  tstart = 30,
  tend = 105,
  dt = 1,
  sd0 = 1,
  nobs = NULL,
  gomp = TRUE,
  format = "short"
)
```

Arguments

x	A list of parameters from output of the spm(. . .) function.
N	A number of individuals to simulate, N=100 by default.
ystart	A vector of starting values of covariates (variables), ystart=80 by default.
model	A model type. Choices are: "discrete", "continuous" or "time-dependent".
tstart	Start time (age), default=30. Can be an interval: c(a, b) - in this case, the starting time is simulated via runif(1, a, b).
tend	End time (age), default=105.
dt	A time interval between observations, dt=1 by default.
sd0	A standard deviation value for simulation of the next value of variable. sd0=1 by default.
nobs	A number of observations (lines) for i-th individual.
gomp	A flag (FALSE by default). When it is set, then time-dependent exponential form of mu0 and Q are used: $\mu_0 = \mu_0 * \exp(\theta * t)$, $Q = Q * \exp(\theta * t)$. Only for continuous-time SPM.
format	Data format: "short" (default), "long".

Value

An object of 'spm.projection' class with two elements. (1) A simulated data set. (2) A summary statistics which includes (i) age-specific means of state variables and (ii) Survival probabilities.

References

Yashin, A. et al (2007), Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality. *Mathematical Biosciences*, 208(2), 538-551.

Akushevich I., Kulminski A. and Manton K. (2005). Life tables with covariates: Dynamic model for Nonlinear Analysis of Longitudinal Data. *Mathematical Population Studies*, 12(2), pp.: 51-80. <DOI: 10.1080/08898480590932296>.

Yashin, A. et al (2007), Health decline, aging and mortality: how are they related? *Biogerontology*, 8(3), 291-302.<DOI:10.1007/s10522-006-9073-3>.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(stpm)
set.seed(123)
# Setting up the model
model.par <- list()
model.par$a <- matrix(c(-0.05, 1e-3, 2e-3, -0.05), nrow=2, ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
model.par$f1 <- matrix(c(90, 35), nrow=1, ncol=2)
model.par$Q <- matrix(c(1e-8, 1e-9, 1e-9, 1e-8), nrow=2, ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
model.par$f <- matrix(c(80, 27), nrow=1, ncol=2)
model.par$b <- matrix(c(6, 2), nrow=2, ncol=2)
model.par$mu0 <- 1e-6
model.par$theta <- 0.09
```

```

# Projection
# Discrete-time model
data.proj.discrete <- spm_projection(model.par, N=5000, ystart=c(80, 27))
plot(data.proj.discrete$stat$srv.prob)
# Continuous-time model
data.proj.continuous <- spm_projection(model.par, N=5000,
ystart=c(80, 27), model="continuous")
plot(data.proj.continuous$stat$srv.prob)
# Time-dependent model
model.par <- list(at = "-0.05", f1t = "80", Qt = "2e-8",
ft= "80", bt = "5", mu0t = "1e-5*exp(0.11*t)")
data.proj.time_dependent <- spm_projection(model.par, N=500,
ystart=80, model="time-dependent")
plot(data.proj.time_dependent$stat$srv.prob, xlim = c(30,105))

## End(Not run)

```

spm_time_dep

A function for the model with time-dependent model parameters.

Description

A function for the model with time-dependent model parameters.

Usage

```

spm_time_dep(
  x,
  start = list(a = -0.05, f1 = 80, Q = 2e-08, f = 80, b = 5, mu0 = 0.001),
  frm = list(at = "a", f1t = "f1", Qt = "Q", ft = "f", bt = "b", mu0t = "mu0"),
  stopifbound = FALSE,
  lb = NULL,
  ub = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  opts = NULL,
  lrtest = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

x	Input data table.
start	A list of starting parameters, default: start=list(a=-0.5, f1=80, Q=2e-8, f=80, b=5, mu0=1e-5).
frm	A list of formulas that define age (time) - dependency. Default: frm=list(at="a", f1t="f1", Qt="Q", ft="f", bt="b", mu0t="mu0").
stopifbound	Estimation stops if at least one parameter achieves lower or upper boundaries. Default: FALSE.

lb	Lower bound of parameters under estimation.
ub	Upper bound of parameters under estimation.
verbose	Turns on verbosing output.
opts	A list of options for nloptr. Default value: <code>opt=list(algorithm="NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD",maxeval=ftol_rel=1e-8)</code> .
lrtest	Indicates should Likelihood-Ratio test be performed. Possible values: TRUE, H01, H02, H03, H04, H05 (see package Vignette for details) Default value: FALSE. Please see nloptr documentation for more information.

Value

A set of estimates of a, f1, Q, f, b, mu0.
 status Optimization status (see documentation for nloptr package).
 LogLik A logarithm likelihood.
 objective A value of objective function (given by nloptr).
 message A message given by nloptr optimization function (see documentation for nloptr package).

References

Yashin, A. et al (2007), Health decline, aging and mortality: how are they related? Biogerontology, 8(3), 291-302.<DOI:10.1007/s10522-006-9073-3>.

Examples

```
library(stpm)
set.seed(123)
#Data preparation:
n <- 5
data <- simdata_time_dep(N=n)
# Estimation:
opt.par <- spm_time_dep(data)
opt.par
```

stpm *Stochastic Process Model for Analysis of Longitudinal and Time-to-Event Outcomes*

Description

Utilities to estimate parameters of the models with survival functions induced by stochastic covariates. Miscellaneous functions for data preparation and simulation are also provided. For more information, see: "Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality" by Yashin A. et al, 2007, Mathematical Biosciences, 208(2), 538-551 <DOI:10.1016/j.mbs.2006.11.006>.

Author(s)

I. Y. Zhbannikov, Liang He, K. G. Arbeev, I. Akushevich, A. I. Yashin.

References

Yashin, A. et al (2007), Stochastic model for analysis of longitudinal data on aging and mortality. *Mathematical Biosciences*, 208(2), 538-551.

Akushevich I., Kulminski A. and Manton K. (2005). Life tables with covariates: Dynamic model for Nonlinear Analysis of Longitudinal Data. *Mathematical Population Studies*, 12(2), pp.: 51-80. <DOI: 10.1080/08898480590932296>.

Yashin, A. et al (2007), Health decline, aging and mortality: how are they related? *Biogerontology*, 8(3), 291-302.<DOI:10.1007/s10522-006-9073-3>.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(stpm)
#Prepare data for optimization
data <- prepare_data(x=system.file("extdata","longdat.csv",package="stpm"), covariates="BMI")
#Parameters estimation (default model: discrete-time):
p.discr.model <- spm(data)
p.discr.model
# Continuous-time model:
p.cont.model <- spm(data, model="continuous")
p.cont.model
#Model with time-dependent coefficients:
data <- prepare_data(x=system.file("extdata","longdat.csv",package="stpm"), covariates="BMI")
p.td.model <- spm(data, model="time-dependent")
p.td.model

## End(Not run)
```

trim

Returns string w/o leading or trailing whitespace

Description

Returns string w/o leading or trailing whitespace

Usage

```
trim(x)
```

Arguments

x a string to trim

trim.leading	Returns string w/o leading whitespace
--------------	---------------------------------------

Description

Returns string w/o leading whitespace

Usage

```
trim.leading(x)
```

Arguments

x	a string to trim
---	------------------

trim.trailing	Returns string w/o trailing whitespace
---------------	--

Description

Returns string w/o trailing whitespace

Usage

```
trim.trailing(x)
```

Arguments

x	a string to trim
---	------------------

vitstat	Vital (mortality) statistics.
---------	-------------------------------

Description

Vital (mortality) statistics.

Author(s)

Ilya Y Zhbannikov <ilya.zhbannikov@duke.edu>

Index

- * **censoring**
 - stpm, 41
- * **data**
 - ex_data, 3
 - longdat, 8
 - vitstat, 43
- * **longitudinal**
 - stpm, 41
- * **modeling**
 - stpm, 41
- * **stochastic**
 - stpm, 41
- * **time-to-event**
 - stpm, 41

- assign_to_global, 3

- ex_data, 3

- func1, 3

- get.column.index, 4
- getNextY.cont, 5
- getNextY.cont2, 5
- getNextY.discr, 6
- getNextY.discr.m, 7
- getPrevY.discr, 7
- getPrevY.discr.m, 8

- longdat, 8
- LRTTest, 9

- m, 9
- make.short.format, 10
- mu, 10

- prepare_data, 11
- prepare_data_cont, 12
- prepare_data_discr, 13

- sigma_sq, 14

- sim_pobs, 20
- simdata_cont, 14
- simdata_discr, 16
- simdata_gamma_frailty, 17
- simdata_time_dep, 18
- spm, 22
- spm.impute, 24
- spm_con_1d, 31
- spm_con_1d_g, 33
- spm_cont_lin, 27
- spm_cont_quad_lin, 29
- spm_continuous, 25
- spm_discrete, 35
- spm_pobs, 36
- spm_projection, 38
- spm_time_dep, 40
- stpm, 41
- stpm-package (stpm), 41

- trim, 42
- trim.leading, 43
- trim.trailing, 43

- vitstat, 43