

# Simple 3-state microsimulation model

Includes sex specific probability of dying when healthy and state occupation: probability of dying when sick depends on the time of being sick

The DARTH workgroup

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- Jalal H, Pechlivanoglou P, Krijkamp E, Alarid-Escudero F, Enns E, Hunink MG. An Overview of R in Health Decision Sciences. *Med Decis Making*. 2017; 37(3): 735-746. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0272989X16686559>
- Krijkamp EM, Alarid-Escudero F, Enns EA, Jalal HJ, Hunink MGM, Pechlivanoglou P. Microsimulation modeling for health decision sciences using R: A tutorial. *Med Decis Making*. 2018;38(3):400–22. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0272989X18754513>
- Krijkamp EM, Alarid-Escudero F, Enns E, Pechlivanoglou P, Hunink MGM, Jalal H. A Multidimensional Array Representation of State-Transition Model Dynamics. *Med Decis Mak*. 2020;40(2):242-248. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0272989X19893973>

Change eval to TRUE if you want to knit this document.

## 01 Load packages

```
if (!require('pacman')) install.packages('pacman'); library(pacman)
# load (install if required) packages from CRAN
p_load("devtools", "dplyr", "scales", "ellipse", "ggplot2", "lazyeval", "igraph", "truncnorm", "ggraph")
# load (install if required) packages from GitHub
# install_github("DARTH-git/darthtools", force = TRUE) # Uncomment if there is a newer version
p_load_gh("DARTH-git/darthtools")
```

## 02 Load functions

```
# No functions needed
```

## 03 Model input

### 03.1 Define model input parameters

```
## General setup
set.seed(1) # set the seed
cycle_length <- 1 # cycle length equal to one year (use 1/12 for monthly)
n_cycles <- 60 # number of cycles
v_names_cycles <- paste("cycle", 0:n_cycles) # cycle names
v_names_states <- c("Healthy", "Sick", "Dead") # state names
n_states <- length(v_names_states) # number of health states
n_i <- 10000 # number of individuals

### Discounting factors
d_c <- 0.03 # annual discount rate for costs
d_e <- 0.03 # annual discount rate for QALYs

### Strategies
v_names_str <- c("Standard of Care", # store the strategy names
                "Treatment A",
                "Treatment B")
n_str <- length(v_names_str) # number of strategies

### Transition probabilities
# (all non-dead probabilities are conditional on survival)
p_HS_SoC <- 0.05 # probability of becoming sick when healthy, conditional on surviving, under stand
p_HS_trtA <- 0.04 # probability of becoming sick when healthy, conditional on surviving, under treat
p_HS_trtB <- 0.02 # probability of becoming sick when healthy, conditional on surviving, under treat
p_HD_female <- 0.0382 # probability healthy -> dead when female
p_HD_male <- 0.0463 # probability healthy -> dead when male
```

```

df_p_HD      <- data.frame(Sex = c("Female", "Male"), p_HD = c(p_HD_female, p_HD_male)) #dataframe for s
p_SD         <- c(0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, rep(0.7, n_cycles - 5)) # probability to die in sick state by

### State rewards
#### Costs
c_H          <- 400   # cost of one cycle in healthy state
c_S          <- 1000  # cost of one cycle in sick state
c_D          <- 0     # cost of one cycle in dead state
c_trtA       <- 800   # cost of treatment A (per cycle) in healthy state
c_trtB       <- 1500  # cost of treatment B (per cycle) in healthy state
#### Utilities
u_H          <- 1     # utility when healthy
u_S          <- 0.5   # utility when sick
u_D          <- 0     # utility when dead

```

### 03.2 Calculate internal model parameters

```

### Cycle-specific discount weight for costs and effects
v_dwc       <- 1 / ((1 + (d_e * cycle_length)) ^ (0:n_cycles))
v_dwe       <- 1 / ((1 + (d_c * cycle_length)) ^ (0:n_cycles))

```

## 04 Sample individual level characteristics

### 04.1 Static characteristics

```

# randomly sample the sex of an individual (50% female)
v_sex <- sample(x = c("Female", "Male"), prob = c(0.5, 0.5), size = n_i, replace = TRUE)

```

### 04.2 Dynamic characteristics

```

# Specify the initial health state of the individuals
# everyone begins in the healthy state (in this example)
v_M_init <- rep("Healthy", times = n_i)
v_Ts_init <- rep(0, n_i) # a vector with the time of being sick at the start of the model

```

### 04.3 Create a dataframe with the individual characteristics

```

# create a data frame with each individual's
# ID number, treatment effect modifier, age and initial time in sick state
df_X <- data.frame(ID = 1:n_i, Sex = v_sex, n_cycles_s = v_Ts_init, M_init = v_M_init)
# NOTE: we use n_cycles_s for the number of times being sick, we start the data frame with the initial
head(df_X) # print the first rows of the dataframe

```

```
##   ID   Sex n_cycles_s M_init
## 1  1  Male         0 Healthy
## 2  2  Male         0 Healthy
## 3  3 Female         0 Healthy
## 4  4 Female         0 Healthy
## 5  5  Male         0 Healthy
## 6  6 Female         0 Healthy
```

## 05 Define Simulation Functions

### 05.1 Probability function

The Probs function updates the transition probabilities of every cycle is shown below.

```
Probs <- function(M_t, df_X, Trt = "SoC") {
  # Arguments:
  # M_t: health state occupied at cycle t (character variable)
  # df_X: data frame with individual characteristics data
  # Trt: treatment
  # Returns:
  # transition probabilities for that cycle

  # Treatment specific transition probabilities
  if (Trt == "SoC") {
    p_HS <- p_HS_SoC
  } else if (Trt == "A") {
    p_HS <- p_HS_trtA
  } else if (Trt == "B") {
    p_HS <- p_HS_trtB
  }

  # create matrix of state transition probabilities
  m_p_t <- matrix(0, nrow = n_states, ncol = n_i)
  # give the state names to the rows
  rownames(m_p_t) <- v_names_states

  # lookup baseline probability and rate of dying based on individual characteristics
  p_HD_all <- inner_join(df_X, df_p_HD, by = c("Sex"))
  p_HD <- p_HD_all[M_t == "Healthy", "p_HD"]

  # update m_p_t with the appropriate probabilities
  # (all non-death probabilities are conditional on survival)
  # transition probabilities when Healthy
  m_p_t["Healthy", M_t == "Healthy"] <- (1 - p_HD) * (1 - p_HS)
  m_p_t["Sick", M_t == "Healthy"] <- (1 - p_HD) * p_HS
  m_p_t["Dead", M_t == "Healthy"] <- p_HD

  # transition probabilities when Sick
  m_p_t["Healthy", M_t == "Sick"] <- 0
  m_p_t["Sick", M_t == "Sick"] <- 1 - p_SD[df_X$n_cycles_s]
  m_p_t["Dead", M_t == "Sick"] <- p_SD[df_X$n_cycles_s]
```

```

# transition probabilities when Dead
m_p_t["Healthy", M_t == "Dead"] <- 0
m_p_t["Sick", M_t == "Dead"] <- 0
m_p_t["Dead", M_t == "Dead"] <- 1

return(t(m_p_t))
}

```

## 05.2 Cost function

The Costs function estimates the costs at every cycle.

```

Costs <- function (M_t, Trt = "SoC") {
  # Arguments:
  # M_t: health state occupied at cycle t (character variable)
  # Returns:
  # costs accrued in this cycle
  # Trt: treatment

  # Treatment specific transition costs
  if (Trt == "SoC") {
    c_trt <- 0
  } else if (Trt == "A") {
    c_trt <- c_trtA
  } else if (Trt == "B") {
    c_trt <- c_trtB
  }

  c_t <- c()
  c_t[M_t == "Healthy"] <- c_H + c_trt # costs accrued by being healthy this cycle
  c_t[M_t == "Sick"] <- c_S # costs accrued by being sick this cycle
  c_t[M_t == "Dead"] <- c_D # costs at dead state

  return(c_t) # return costs accrued this cycle
}

```

## 05.3 Health outcome function

The Effs function to update the utilities at every cycle.

```

Effs <- function (M_t, cl = 1) {
  # Arguments:
  # M_t: health state occupied at cycle t (character variable)
  # cl: cycle length (default is 1)
  # Returns:
  # QALYs accrued this cycle

  q_t <- c()
  q_t[M_t == "Healthy"] <- u_H # utility for being healthy this cycle
  q_t[M_t == "Sick"] <- u_S # utility for being sick this cycle
  q_t[M_t == "Dead"] <- u_D # utility for dead state
}

```

```

  QALYs <- q_t * c1 # calculate the QALYs during cycle t
  return(QALYs)    # return the QALYs accrued this cycle
}

```

## 05.4 Microsimulation function

Below we develop the microsimulation function that allows the model to be run.

```

MicroSim <- function(n_i, df_X, seed = 1, Trt = "SoC") {
  # Arguments:
  # n_i: number of individuals
  # df_X: data frame with individual data
  # seed: seed for the random number generator, default is 1
  # Trt: treatment
  # Returns:
  # results: data frame with total cost and QALYs

  set.seed(seed) # set a seed to be able to reproduce the same results

  # create three matrices called m_M, m_C and m_E
  # number of rows is equal to the n_i, the number of columns is equal to n_cycles
  # (the initial state and all the n_cycles cycles)
  # m_M is used to store the health state information over time for every individual
  # m_C is used to store the costs information over time for every individual
  # m_E is used to store the effects information over time for every individual

  m_M <- m_C <- m_E <- matrix(nrow = n_i, ncol = n_cycles + 1,
                              dimnames = list(paste("ind" , 1:n_i, sep = " "),
                                                paste("cycle", 0:n_cycles, sep = " ")))

  m_M[, 1] <- as.character(df_X$m_init) # initial health state
  m_C[, 1] <- Costs(m_M[, 1]) # costs accrued during cycle 0
  m_E[, 1] <- Effe(m_M[, 1], c1 = 1) # QALYs accrued during cycle 0

  # open a loop for time running cycles 1 to n_cycles
  for (t in 1:n_cycles) {
    # calculate the transition probabilities for the cycle based on health state t
    m_P <- Probs(m_M[, t], df_X, Trt = Trt)
    # check if transition probabilities are between 0 and 1
    check_transition_probability(m_P, verbose = TRUE)
    # check if each of the rows of the transition probabilities matrix sum to one
    check_sum_of_transition_array(m_P, n_rows = n_i, n_cycles = n_cycles, verbose = TRUE)

    # sample the next health state and store that state in matrix m_M
    m_M[, t + 1] <- samplev(m_P, 1)
    # calculate costs per individual during cycle t + 1
    m_C[, t + 1] <- Costs(m_M[, t + 1], Trt = Trt)
    # calculate QALYs per individual during cycle t + 1
    m_E[, t + 1] <- Effe(m_M[, t + 1], c1 = 1)

    # update time since illness onset for t + 1
    # NOTE: this code has a "reset of history" for time being sick
  }
}

```

```

# once someone is not "Sick" anymore, we reset n_cycles_s (set back to zero)
# when you don't want a "reset" replace the last zero with teh current value
df_X$n_cycles_s <- if_else(m_M[, t + 1] == "Sick", df_X$n_cycles_s + 1, 0)

# Display simulation progress
if(t/(n_cycles/10) == round(t/(n_cycles/10), 0)) { # display progress every 10%
  cat('\r', paste(t/n_cycles * 100, "% done", sep = " "))
}

} # close the loop for the time points

# calculate
tc      <- m_C %*% v_dwc # total (discounted) cost per individual
te      <- m_E %*% v_dwe # total (discounted) QALYs per individual
tc_hat  <- mean(tc)      # average (discounted) cost
te_hat  <- mean(te)      # average (discounted) QALY
# store the results from the simulation in a list
results <- list(m_M = m_M, m_C = m_C, m_E = m_E, tc = tc , te = te,
               tc_hat = tc_hat, te_hat = te_hat)

return(results) # return the results

} # end of the `MicroSim` function

```

## 06 Run Microsimulation

```

# 06 Run Microsimulation
# By specifying all the arguments in the `MicroSim()` the simulation can be started
# Run the simulation model
outcomes_SoC <- MicroSim(n_i = n_i, df_X = df_X, seed = 1, Trt = "SoC")

## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## 10 % done[1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"

```

[illegible]



```

## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
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## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## 70 % done[1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
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## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## 80 % done[1] "Valid transition probabilities"
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## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
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## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## 90 % done[1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
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## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## 100 % done

```

```

outcomes_trtA <- MicroSim(n_i = n_i, df_X = df_X, seed = 1, Trt = "A")

```

```

## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"

```

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## 100 % done
```

```
outcomes_trtB <- MicroSim(n_i = n_i, df_X = df_X, seed = 1, Trt = "B")
```

```
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
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## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## 10 % done[1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
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## 20 % done[1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
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## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## 30 % done[1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
```

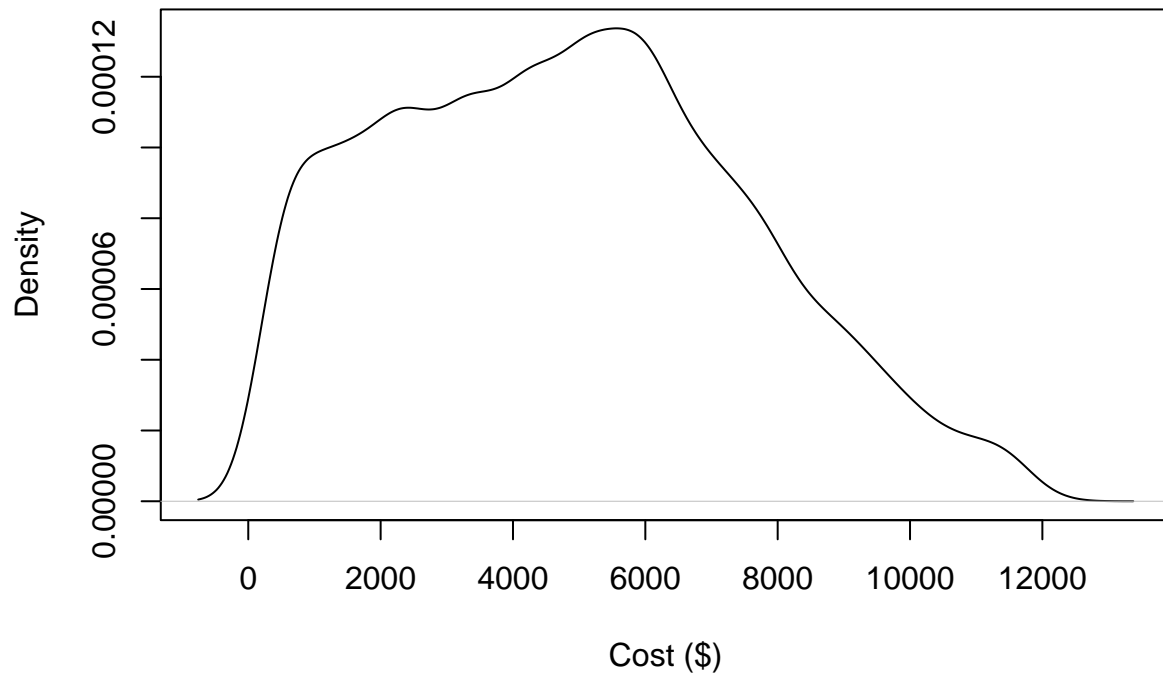
[illegible]

```
## 80 % done[1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## 90 % done[1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## [1] "Valid transition probabilities"
## [1] "This is a valid transition matrix"
## 100 % done
```

## 07 Visualize results

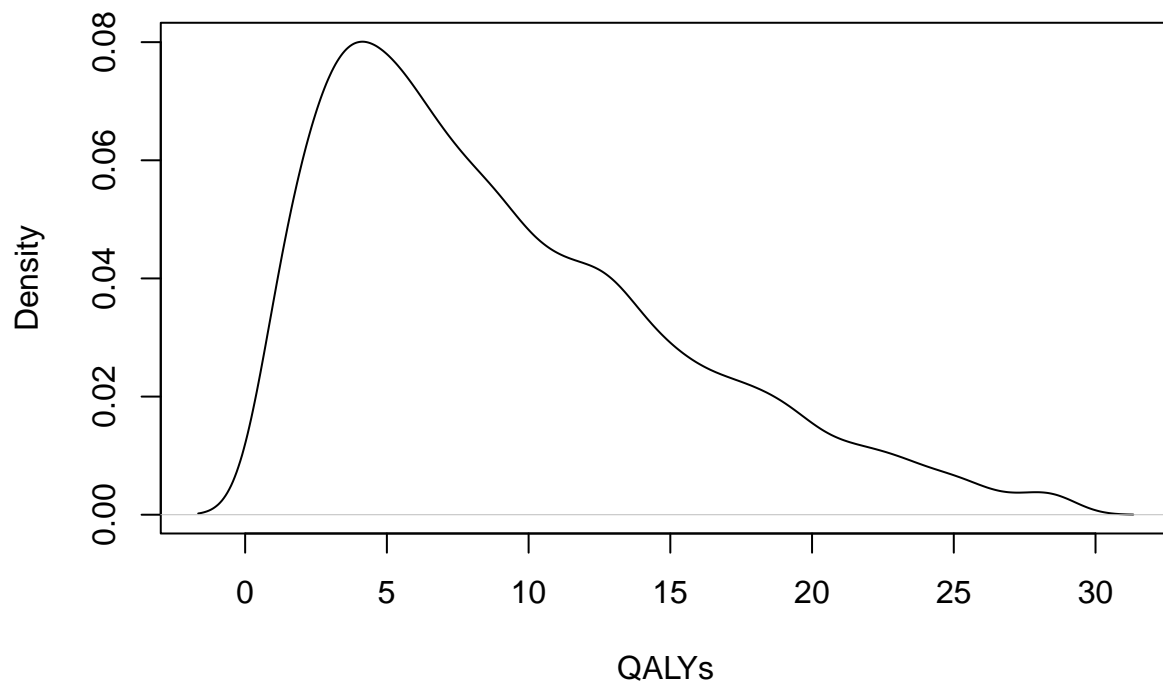
```
# Standard of Care
plot(density(outcomes_SoC$tc), main = paste("Total cost per person"), xlab = "Cost ($)")
```

**Total cost per person**



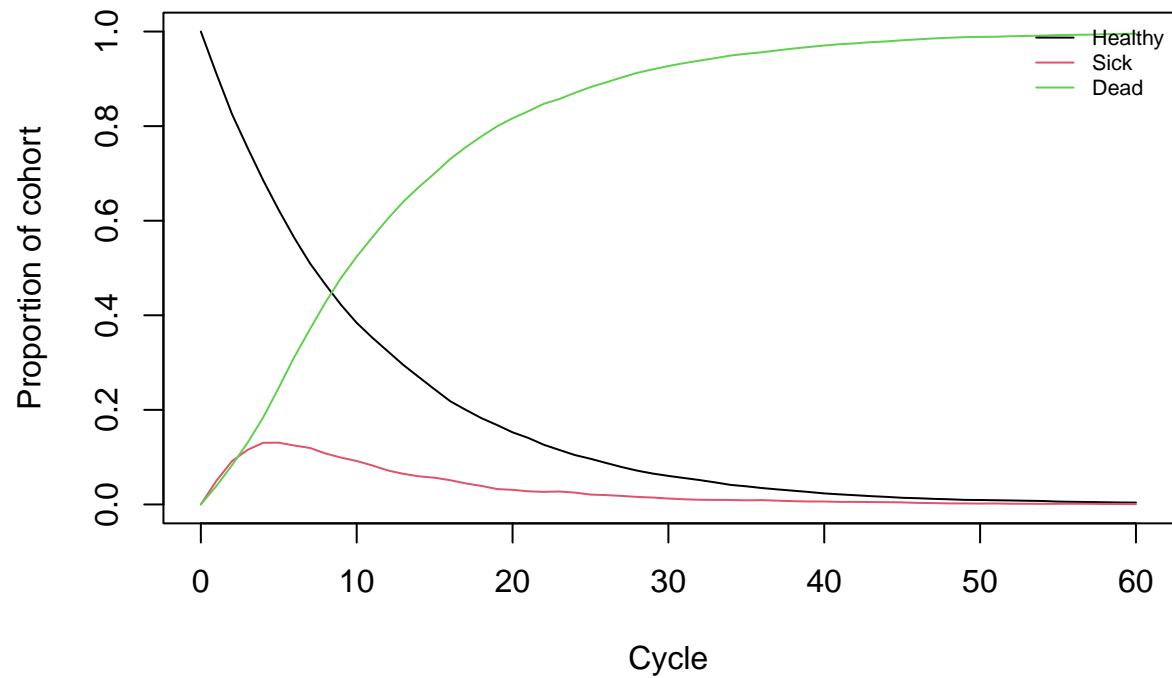
```
plot(density(outcomes_SoC$te), main = paste("Total QALYs per person"), xlab = "QALYs")
```

**Total QALYs per person**



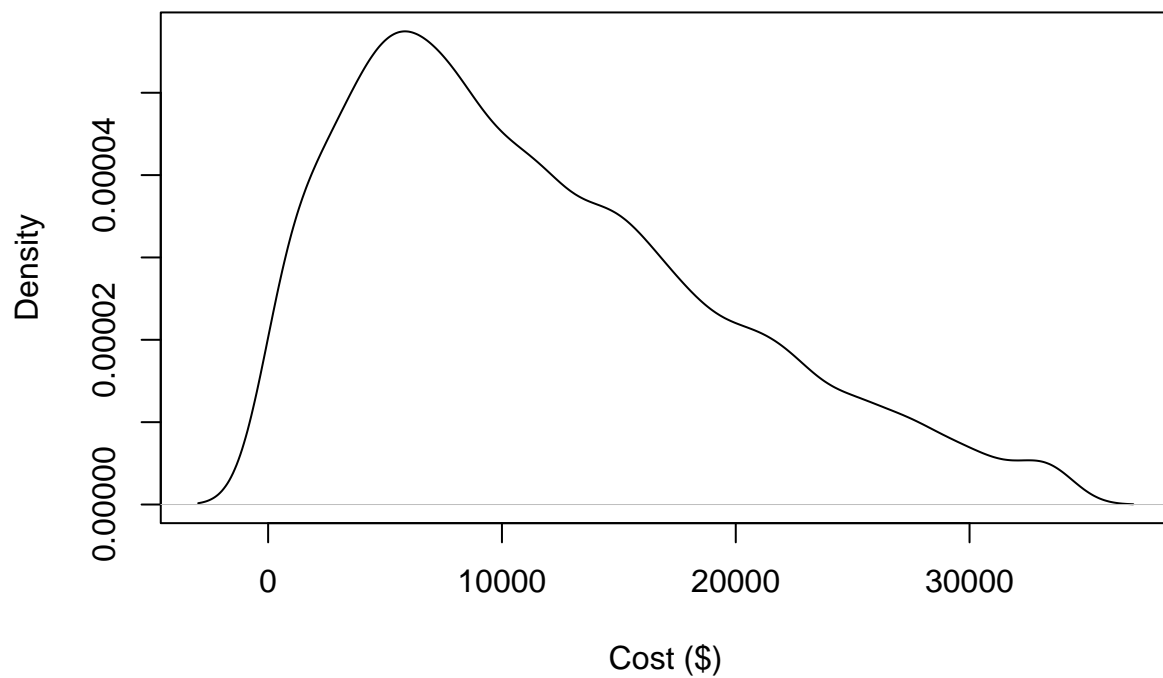
```
plot_trace_microsim(outcomes_SoC$m_M)      # health state trace
```

### Health state trace



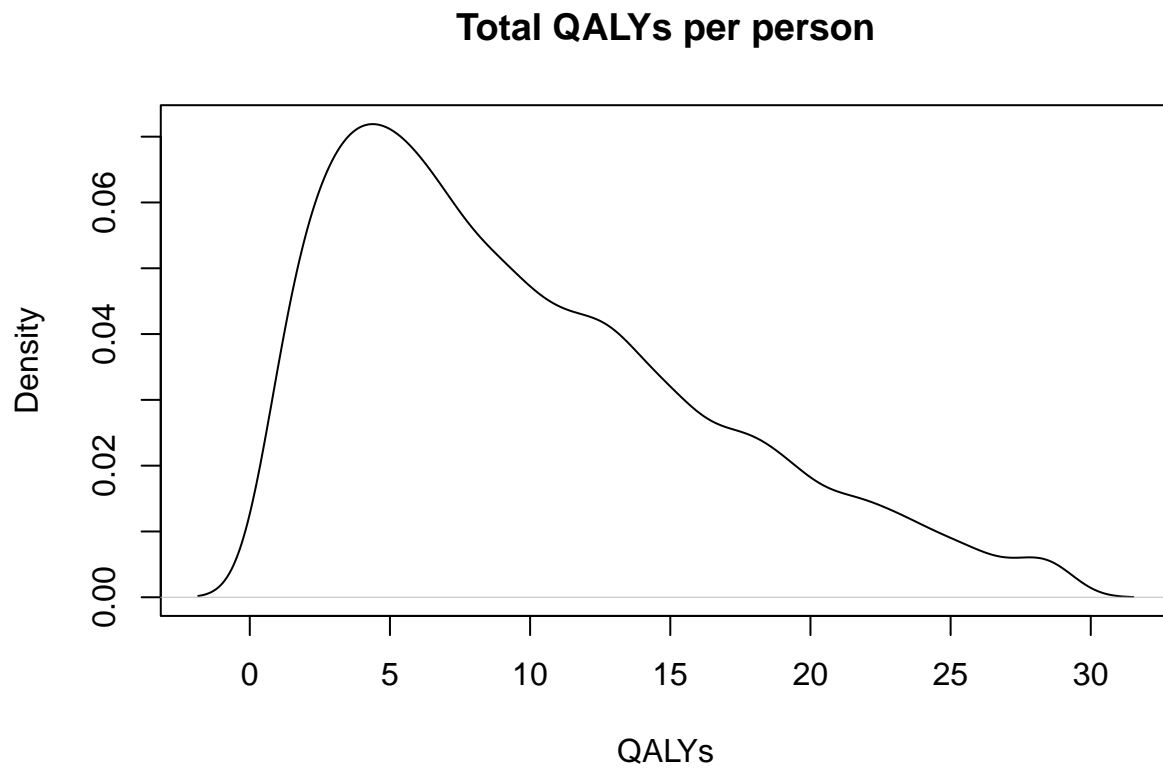
```
# Treatment A  
plot(density(outcomes_trtA$tc), main = paste("Total cost per person"), xlab = "Cost ($)")
```

### Total cost per person

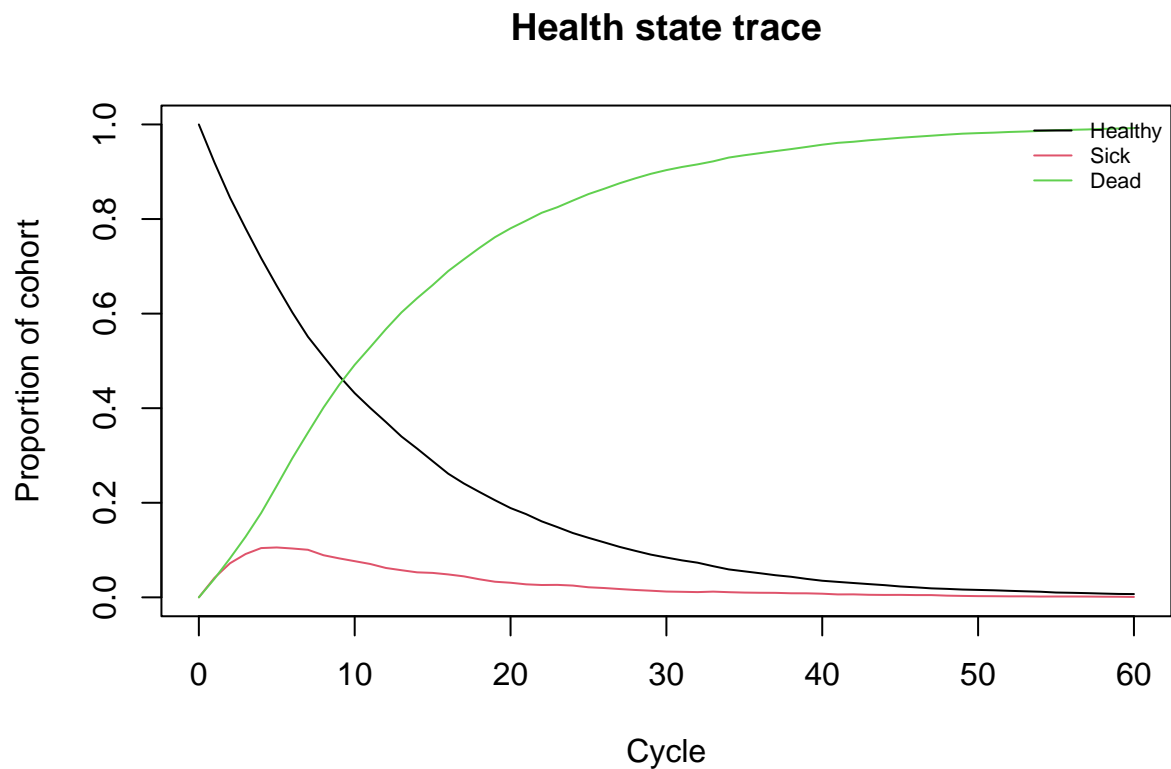




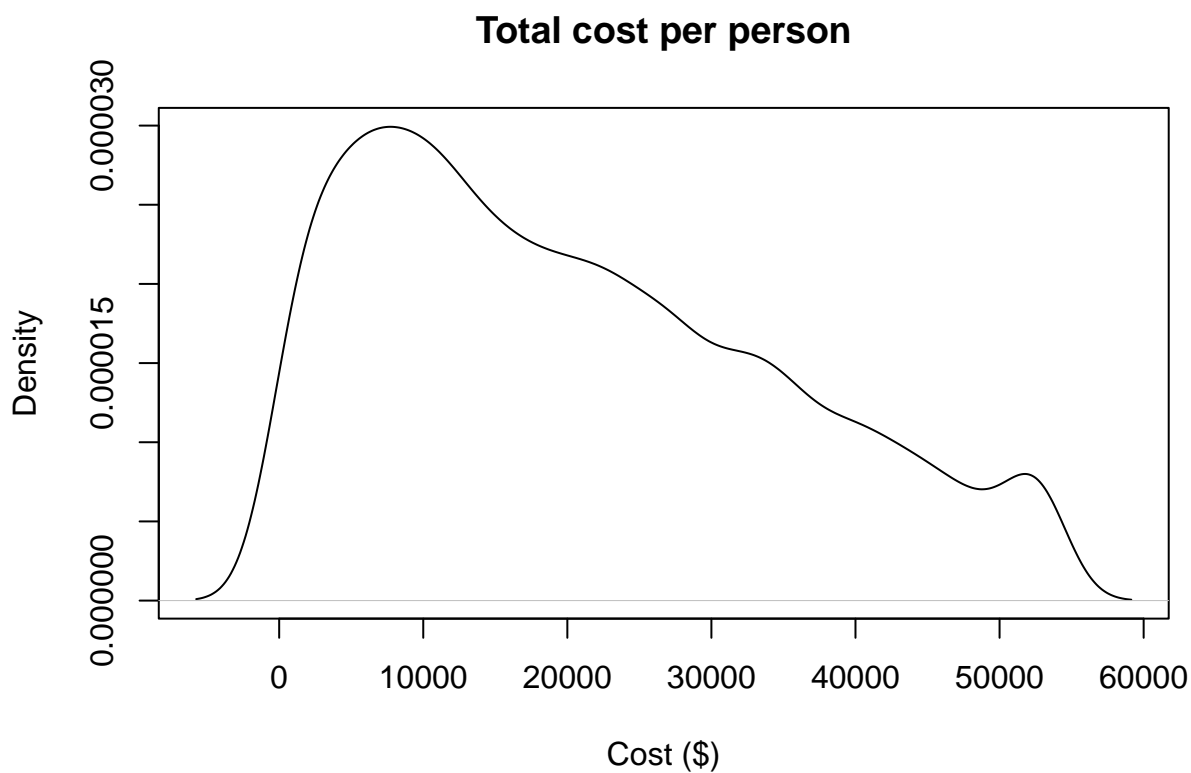
```
plot(density(outcomes_trtA$te), main = paste("Total QALYs per person"), xlab = "QALYs")
```



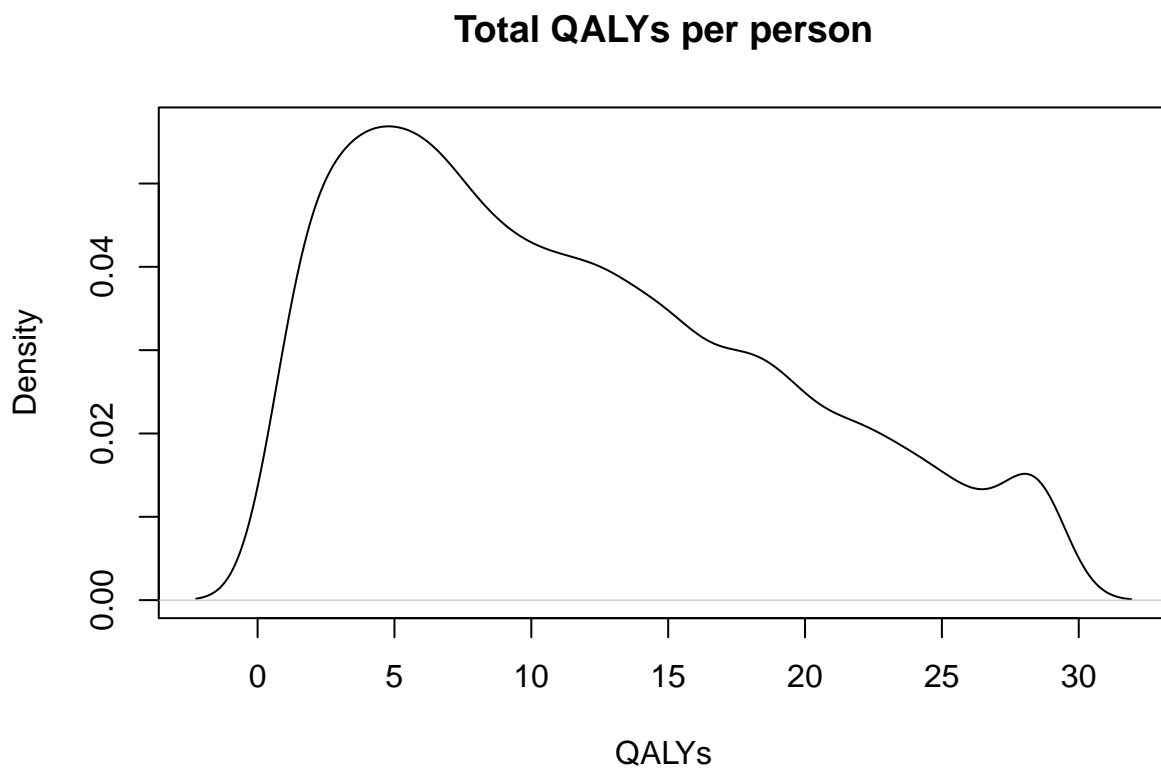
```
plot_trace_microsim(outcomes_trtA$m_M) # health state trace
```



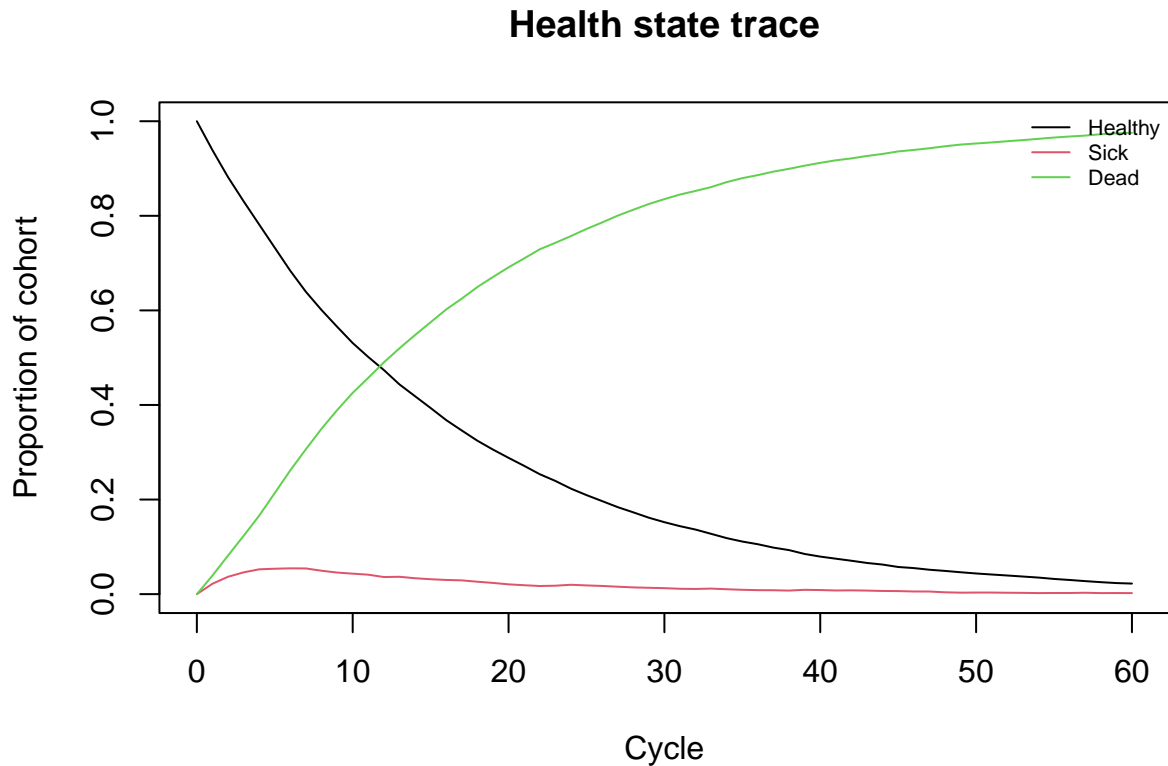
```
# Treatment B
plot(density(outcomes_trtB$tc), main = paste("Total cost per person"), xlab = "Cost ($)")
```



```
plot(density(outcomes_trtB$te), main = paste("Total QALYs per person"), xlab = "QALYs")
```



```
plot_trace_microsim(outcomes_trtB$m_M) # health state trace
```



## 08 Cost-effectiveness analysis (CEA)

```
# store the mean costs of each strategy in a new variable C (vector of costs)
v_C <- c(outcomes_SoC$tc_hat, outcomes_trtA$tc_hat, outcomes_trtB$tc_hat)
# store the mean QALYs of each strategy in a new variable E (vector of effects)
v_E <- c(outcomes_SoC$te_hat, outcomes_trtA$te_hat, outcomes_trtB$te_hat)

# use dampack to calculate the ICER
df_cea <- calculate_icers(cost      = v_C,
                        effect     = v_E,
                        strategies = v_names_str)

df_cea
```

```
##           Strategy      Cost      Effect Inc_Cost Inc_Effect      ICER Status
## 1 Standard of Care 4817.465 9.262123      NA      NA      NA      ND
## 2 Treatment B 20709.997 11.670548 15892.53 2.408425 6598.724      ND
## 3 Treatment A 11630.222 9.957949      NA      NA      NA      ED
```

```
## CEA table in proper format
table_cea <- format_table_cea(df_cea)
table_cea
```

```
##           Strategy Costs ($) QALYs Incremental Costs ($) Incremental QALYs
```

## 1	Standard of Care	4,817	9.26	<NA>	NA
## 2	Treatment B	20,710	11.67	15,893	2.41
## 3	Treatment A	11,630	9.96	<NA>	NA
##	ICER (\$/QALY) Status				
## 1	<NA>	ND			
## 2	6,599	ND			
## 3	<NA>	ED			

```
## CEA frontier
plot(df_cea, label = "all", txtsize = 14) +
  expand_limits(x = max(table_cea$QALYs) + 0.1) +
  theme(legend.position = c(0.8, 0.3))
```

