

# Microsimulation Sick-Sicker model with time dependency with PSA

Includes individual characteristics: age, age dependent mortality probabilities, individual treatment effect modifier, time dependency for the sick (S1) state, increasing change of death in the first 6 year of sickness (tunnel)

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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 MM, Jalal H. A Multidimensional Array Representation of State-Transition Model Dynamics. *Med Decis Making*. 2020 Online first. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0272989X19893973>

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

```
rm(list = ls())      # clear memory (removes all the variables from the workspace)
```

## 01 Load packages

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

## 02 Load functions

```
# No functions needed
```

## 03 Input model parameters

```
set.seed(1) # set the seed

# Model structure
n_t  <- 30                # time horizon, 30 cycles
n_i  <- 100000            # number of simulated individuals
v_n  <- c("H", "S1", "S2", "D") # the model states names
n_s  <- length(v_n)       # the number of health states
d_r  <- 0.03              # discount rate of 3% per cycle
v_dwe <- v_dwc <- 1 / ((1 + d_r) ^ (0:n_t)) # discount weight
v_names_str <- c("no treatment", "treatment") # strategy names
n_str <- length(v_names_str) # number of strategies

### Event probabilities (per cycle)
# Annual transition probabilities
p_HS1 <- 0.15             # probability of becoming sick when healthy
p_S1H <- 0.5               # probability of recovering to healthy when sick
p_S1S2 <- 0.105           # probability of becoming sicker when sick

# Annual probabilities of death
# load age dependent probability
p_mort <- read.csv("mortProb_age.csv")
# load age distribution
dist_Age <- read.csv("MyPopulation-AgeDistribution.csv")

# probability to die in S1 by cycle
```

```

p_S1D    <- c(0.0149, 0.018, 0.021, 0.026, 0.031, rep(0.037, n_t - 5))
p_S2D    <- 0.048          # probability to die in S2

# Cost inputs
c_H      <- 2000            # cost of one cycle in the healthy state
c_S1     <- 4000            # cost of one cycle in the sick state
c_S2     <- 15000           # cost of one cycle in the sicker state
c_D      <- 0               # cost of one cycle in the dead state
c_Trtr   <- 12000           # cost of treatment (per cycle)

# Utility inputs
u_H      <- 1               # utility when healthy
u_S1     <- 0.75            # utility when sick
u_S2     <- 0.5             # utility when sicker
u_D      <- 0               # utility when dead
u_Trtr   <- 0.95            # utility when sick(er) and being treated

```

## 04 Sample individual level characteristics

### 04.1 Static characteristics

```

# your turn
v_x      <- runif(n_i, min = 0.95, max = 1.05) # treatment effect modifier at baseline

```

### 04.2 Dynamic characteristics

```

# your turn

```

### 04.3 Create a dataframe with the individual characteristics

```

df_X     <- #data.frame( # ADD ALL CHARACTERISTICS )

```

## 05 Define Simulation Functions

There is no need to make two functions for each strategy. We recommend to make one `Probs()`, one `Cost()` and one `Effs()` function and have an function argument `Trt = FALSE` which you “switch” on and off of the strategy of interest.

Please see the example below:

```

cost_stay <- function (days = 0, Trt = FALSE) {
  # days: days an individual is staying in a care facility
  # Trt: is the individual treated? (default is FALSE)

```

```

c_stay_day <- 100      # the price to stay a day at the care facility
c_Trt <- 3000          # the price of treatment, total price for drug. Drug requires one dose

cost <- c_stay_day * days + Trt * c_Trt

return(cost)          # return the price
}

cost_stay_noTrt <- cost_stay(days = 10, Trt = FALSE) # run the function for the no treatment strategy
cost_stay_Trt <- cost_stay(days = 10, Trt = TRUE) # run the function for the treatment strategy

cost_stay_noTrt
cost_stay_Trt

```

## 05.1 Probability function

The function that updates the transition probabilities of every cycle is shown below. Please make sure you correctly incorporate the time dependency

```

# your turn

# In this function you have to incorporate age specific mortality and incorporate the change in probab

```

## 05.2 Cost function

The Costs function estimates the costs at every cycle.

```

# your turn

# Make sure you incorporate the cost of the treatment in the treatment strategy

```

## 05.3 Health outcome function

The Effs function to update the utilities at every cycle.

```

# your turn

# Make sure you incorporate the treatment effect modifier

```

## 06 Run Microsimulation

You have to run the function twice. Once for the treatment strategy and once of the no-treatment strategy

```

# your turn

```

## 07 Visualize results

*# your turn*

## 08 Cost Effectiveness Analysis

*# your turn*