Microsimulation Sick-Sicker model

Includes individual characteristics: age, age dependent mortality probabilities, individual treatment effect modifyer

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 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", "r
# 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/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_names_states <- c("H", "S1", "S2", "D") # the model states names
                                       # the number of health states
n_states <- length(v_names_states)</pre>
                                  # discount rate of 3% per cycle
d r < 0.03
v_dwe <- v_dwc <- 1 / ((1 + d_r) ^ (0:n_t)) # discount weight
v_names_str <- c("no treatment", "treatment") # strategy names</pre>
                                # number of strategies
n_str <- length(v_names_str)</pre>
### 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")</pre>
# load age distribution
dist_Age <- read.csv("MyPopulation-AgeDistribution.csv")</pre>
p S1D
       <- 0.0149
                           # probability to die in S1 by cycle
```

```
p_S2D
      <- 0.048
                            # probability to die in S2 by cycle
# 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_Trt <- 12000
                           # cost of treatment (per cycle)
# Utility inputs
       <- 1
u_H
                            # utility when healthy
u_S1 <- 0.75
                            # utility when sick
u_S2
     <- 0.5
                            # utility when sicker
       <- 0
                            # utility when dead
\mathtt{u}_{\mathtt{D}}
u_Trt <- 0.95
                            # utility when sick and being treated
```

04 Sample individual level characteristics

04.1 Static characteristics

```
# your turn
```

04.2 Dynamic characteristics

```
# your turn
```

05 Define Simulation Functions

05.1 Probability function

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

```
# your turn
```

05.2 Cost function

The Costs function estimates the costs at every cycle.

```
# your turn
```

05.3 Health outcome function

The Effs function to update the utilities at every cycle.

your turn

06 Run Microsimulation

your turn

07 Visualize results

your turn

08 Cost Effectiveness Analysis

your turn