

Package ‘caratREG’

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Type Package

Title Regression Analysis Methods for Covariate-Adaptive Randomized Trials

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Description

This package implements all of the regression methods considered in Ma et al. (2020) for estimating and inferring the treatment effect under covariate-adaptive randomization.

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Imports dplyr (>= 1.0.0), MASS, stats

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

NeedsCompilation no

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caratREG-package	<i>Regression Analysis Methods for Covariate-Adaptive Randomized Trials</i>
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Description

This package implements all of the regression methods considered in Ma et al. (2020) for estimating and inferring the treatment effect under covariate-adaptive randomization.

Details

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tau.adj	Regression without interaction
tau.diff	Difference in means
tau.interact	Regression with interaction

Author(s)

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References

Ma, W., Tu, F., & Liu, H. (2020). *Regression analysis for covariate-adaptive randomization: A robust and efficient inference perspective*. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.02287.

tau.adj	<i>Regression without interaction</i>
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Description

Estimating and inferring the treatment effect based on regression without interaction.

Usage

```
tau.adj(Y, A, B, X = NULL, pi, q, conf.level = 0.95)
```

Arguments

Y	a numeric vector of observed outcomes. Its length should be the same as the number of subjects.
A	a numeric vector of treatment assignments. Its length should be the same as the number of subjects.
B	a numeric vector of stratum labels. Its length should be the same as the number of subjects.
X	an (optional) numeric design matrix containing additional covariates used in the regression.
pi	a numeric value for the target treatment proportion in each stratum.
q	a numeric value indicating the balance level of covariate-adaptive randomizations. Detailed information can be found in Section 2, Ma et al.(2020).
conf.level	confidence level of the interval. Default is 0.95.

Details

Estimating and inferring the treatment effect based on regression without interaction. It implements the methods as described in Sections 3.2 and 4.2, Ma et al. (2020).

Value

A list of class "htest" containing the following components:

statistic	the value of the t-statistic.
p.value	the p-value for the test.
conf.int	a confidence interval under chosen level <code>conf.level</code> for the difference in treatment effect between treatment group and control group.
estimate	estimated treatment effect difference between treatment group and control group.
method	a character string indicating what type of regression was performed.

References

Ma, W., Tu, F., & Liu, H. (2020). *Regression analysis for covariate-adaptive randomization: A robust and efficient inference perspective*. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.02287.

Examples

```
#The code replicates the simulation setting of Model 2 in Section 6, Ma et al. (2020).
n <- 1000
pi <- 0.5
q <- pi*(1-pi)
X1 <- rgamma(n,2)
X2 <- sample(c(1,2,3),n,replace = TRUE, prob = c(0.3,0.6,0.1))
X3 <- rpois(n,3)
X4 <- rbeta(n,2,2)
X1_S <- ifelse(X1 < 2.5, 1, 2)
B <- as.numeric(interaction(X1_S,X2))
X <- cbind(X1,X3)
A <- sample(c(0,1),n,replace=TRUE,prob=c(1-pi,pi))
alphavec <- c(5,8,3,12)
Y0 <- alphavec[1]*X1+log(alphavec[3]*X1*log(X3+1)+1)+alphavec[4]*exp(X4)+rnorm(n,sd = 2)
Y1 <- 1.483708+alphavec[2]*X2^2+log(alphavec[3]*X1*log(X3+1)+1)+rnorm(n,sd = 1)
Y <- Y0*(1-A)+Y1*A
tau.adj(Y, A, B, X, pi, q)
```

tau.diff

Difference in means

Description

Estimating and inferring the treatment effect based on difference in means.

Usage

```
tau.diff(Y, A, B, X = NULL, pi, q, conf.level = 0.95)
```

Arguments

Y	a numeric vector of observed outcomes. Its length should be the same as the number of subjects.
A	a numeric vector of treatment assignments. Its length should be the same as the number of subjects.
B	a numeric vector of stratum labels. Its length should be the same as the number of subjects.
X	an (optional) numeric design matrix containing additional covariates used in the regression.
pi	a numeric value for the target treatment proportion in each stratum.
q	a numeric value indicating the balance level of covariate-adaptive randomizations. Detailed information can be found in Section 2, Ma et al.(2020).
conf.level	confidence level of the interval. Default is 0.95.

Details

Estimating and inferring the treatment effect based on difference in means. It implements the methods as described in Sections 3.1 and 4.1, Ma et al. (2020).

Value

A list of class "htest" containing the following components:

statistic	the value of the t-statistic.
p.value	the p-value for the test.
conf.int	a confidence interval under chosen level <code>conf.level</code> for the difference in treatment effect between treatment group and control group.
estimate	estimated treatment effect difference between treatment group and control group.
method	a character string indicating what type of regression was performed.

References

Ma, W., Tu, F., & Liu, H. (2020). *Regression analysis for covariate-adaptive randomization: A robust and efficient inference perspective*. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.02287.

Examples

```
#The code replicates the simulation setting of Model 2 in Section 6, Ma et al. (2020).
n <- 1000
pi <- 0.5
q <- pi*(1-pi)
X1 <- rgamma(n,2)
X2 <- sample(c(1,2,3),n,replace = TRUE, prob = c(0.3,0.6,0.1))
X3 <- rpois(n,3)
X4 <- rbeta(n,2,2)
X1_S <- ifelse(X1 < 2.5, 1, 2)
B <- as.numeric(interaction(X1_S,X2))
X <- cbind(X1,X3)
A <- sample(c(0,1),n,replace=TRUE,prob=c(1-pi,pi))
alphavec <- c(5,8,3,12)
Y0 <- alphavec[1]*X1+log(alphavec[3]*X1*log(X3+1)+1)+alphavec[4]*exp(X4)+rnorm(n,sd = 2)
```

```

Y1 <- 1.483708+alphavec[2]*X2^2+log(alphavec[3]*X1*log(X3+1)+1)+rnorm(n,sd = 1)
Y <- Y0*(1-A)+Y1*A
tau.diff(Y, A, B, X, pi, q)

```

tau.interact	<i>Regression with interaction</i>
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Description

Estimating and inferring the treatment effect based on regression with interaction.

Usage

```
tau.interact(Y, A, B, X = NULL, pi, conf.level = 0.95)
```

Arguments

Y	a numeric vector of observed outcomes. Its length should be the same as the number of subjects.
A	a numeric vector of treatment assignments. Its length should be the same as the number of subjects.
B	a numeric vector of stratum labels. Its length should be the same as the number of subjects.
X	an (optional) numeric design matrix containing additional covariates used in the regression.
pi	a numeric value for the target treatment proportion in each stratum.
conf.level	confidence level of the interval. Default is 0.95.

Details

Estimating and inferring the treatment effect based on regression with interaction. It implements the methods as described in Sections 3.3 and 4.3, Ma et al. (2020).

Value

A list of class "htest" containing the following components:

statistic	the value of the t-statistic.
p.value	the p-value for the test.
conf.int	a confidence interval under chosen level conf.level for the difference in treatment effect between treatment group and control group.
estimate	estimated treatment effect difference between treatment group and control group.
method	a character string indicating what type of regression was performed.

References

Ma, W., Tu, F., & Liu, H. (2020). *Regression analysis for covariate-adaptive randomization: A robust and efficient inference perspective*. arXiv preprint arXiv:2009.02287.

Examples

```
#The code replicates the simulation setting of Model 2 in Section 6, Ma et al. (2020).
n <- 1000
pi <- 0.5
X1 <- rgamma(n,2)
X2 <- sample(c(1,2,3),n,replace = TRUE, prob = c(0.3,0.6,0.1))
X3 <- rpois(n,3)
X4 <- rbeta(n,2,2)
X1_S <- ifelse(X1 < 2.5, 1, 2)
B <- as.numeric(interaction(X1_S,X2))
X <- cbind(X1,X3)
A <- sample(c(0,1),n,replace=TRUE,prob=c(1-pi,pi))
alphavec <- c(5,8,3,12)
Y0 <- alphavec[1]*X1+log(alphavec[3]*X1*log(X3+1)+1)+alphavec[4]*exp(X4)+rnorm(n,sd = 2)
Y1 <- 1.483708+alphavec[2]*X2^2+log(alphavec[3]*X1*log(X3+1)+1)+rnorm(n,sd = 1)
Y <- Y0*(1-A)+Y1*A
tau.interact(Y, A, B, X, pi)
```

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