# NMA package practical

#### Introduction

In this practical we repeat the analysis from the previous practical but using the NMA package.

#### Install NMA package

Obtain NMA from GitHub using the following.

```
remotes::install_github("ICON-in-R/NMA")
```

Skipping install of 'NMA' from a github remote, the SHA1 (84d2b665) has not changed since law Use `force = TRUE` to force installation

## **Data preparation**

Firstly, load the study data in to the workspace.

```
load(here::here("practicals","BUGS","smoke.Rdata"))
```

The original data looks like this

```
smoke.list
```

\$r

```
[,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,]
      79
           77
                 NA
                      NA
[2,]
       18
            21
                 NA
                      NA
[3,]
      8
           19
                 NA
                      NA
[4,]
      75
           NA 363
                      NA
```

```
[5,]
          2
               NA
                      9
                           NA
 [6,]
         58
               NA
                    237
                           NA
 [7,]
          0
                      9
                           NA
               NA
 [8,]
          3
               NA
                     31
                           NA
 [9,]
          1
               NA
                     26
                           NA
[10,]
          6
               NA
                     17
                           NA
[11,]
         64
               NA
                    107
                           NA
[12,]
          5
               NA
                      8
                           NA
[13,]
         20
               NA
                     34
                           NA
[14,]
         95
               NA
                    143
                           NA
[15,]
         15
               NA
                     36
                           NA
[16,]
         78
               NA
                     73
                           NA
[17,]
         69
                     54
               NA
                           NA
[18,]
          9
                     23
               NA
                           10
[19,]
          0
               NA
                     {\tt NA}
                            9
[20,]
         {\tt NA}
               20
                     16
                           NA
[21,]
         NA
               11
                     12
                           29
[22,]
         NA
                7
                           32
                     NA
[23,]
         NA
               NA
                     12
                           20
[24,]
         NA
               NA
                      9
                            3
$n
       [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
 [1,]
       702
              694
                     NA
                           NA
 [2,]
        671
              535
                     NA
                           NA
 [3,]
              149
        116
                     NA
                           NA
 [4,]
        731
                    714
               NA
                           NA
 [5,]
                    205
        106
               NA
                           NA
 [6,]
        549
               NA 1561
                           NA
 [7,]
         33
               NA
                     48
                           NA
 [8,]
        100
               NA
                     98
                           NA
 [9,]
         31
               NA
                     95
                           NA
[10,]
         39
               NA
                     77
                           NA
[11,]
        642
               NA
                    761
                           NA
[12,]
         62
               NA
                     90
                           NA
[13,]
        234
               NA
                    237
                           NA
[14,] 1107
               NA 1031
                           NA
[15,]
        187
               NA
                    504
                           NA
[16,]
        584
               NA
                    675
                           NA
[17,] 1177
               NA
                    888
                           NA
[18,]
                    140
        140
               NA
                          138
[19,]
         20
               NA
                     NA
                           20
```

[20,]

NA

49

43

NA

```
[21,]
           78
                   170
       NA
                85
[22,]
       NA
           66
                NA
                   127
[23,]
       NA
                76
                    74
           NA
[24,]
       NA
           NA
                55
                     26
$t
     t1 t2 t3
[1,]
      1 2 NA
[2,]
      1 2 NA
[3,]
      1 2 NA
[4,]
      1 3 NA
[5,]
      1
        3 NA
[6,]
      1
        3 NA
[7,]
      1
        3 NA
[8,]
      1 3 NA
[9,]
      1 3 NA
[10,]
      1 3 NA
      1 3 NA
[11,]
[12,]
      1 3 NA
[13,]
      1 3 NA
      1 3 NA
[14,]
[15,]
      1 3 NA
      1 3 NA
[16,]
[17,]
      1 3 NA
[18,]
      1 3 4
[19,]
      1 4 NA
[20,]
      2 3 NA
      2 3 4
[21,]
[22,]
      2 4 NA
[23,]
      3 4 NA
[24,]
     3 4 NA
$na
$NS
[1] 24
$NT
[1] 4
```

In many cases, the data you are provided with is not in the correct format to plug into the code for the NMA, and this is the case here.

We need to rearrange this data in to the format that the NMA function requires before we can do the analysis. Generally, learning how to munge or wrangle is worth the time and effort.

We want a single array with a column for "study", "treatment", "n" and "r". There are several ways to achieve this but we will make use of the reshape2 package to *melt* the data in to the shape we want. That is, we change the shape of the data from a wide array to a long array so that we will only have one column with values in.

Specifically, the following code converts the original data to a long format, renames the columns and then removed rows which don't have any values in.

We do this for both number of counts (r) and sample size (n).

```
library(dplyr)
library(reshape2)

r_data <- melt(smoke.list$r) |>
    `names<-`(c("study", "treatment", "r")) |>
    na.omit()

n_data <- melt(smoke.list$n) |>
    `names<-`(c("study", "treatment", "n")) |>
    na.omit()
```

The last thing to do is combine these two arrays into a single object. We can simply append one to another or a more elegant and robust way is to *join* them. This will ensure that the correct rows are match up between arrays. The command to do this in base R is merge(). We just rearrange the columns in to a nice order at the end.

```
study treatment r
      1
                 1 79 702
1
2
      1
                 2 77 694
3
      2
                 1 18 671
4
      2
                 2 21 535
      3
5
                 1 8 116
      3
                 2 19 149
```

#### **Analysis**

The workflow is to first create and NMA object separately to actually doing the fitting. This then means that we can perform modified fits but we don't have to redo any of the preparatory work.

We define the BUGS specific parameter values in the same way as for the first practical and also some extra values to specify whether fixed or random effects model.

```
library(NMA)
Registered S3 methods overwritten by 'R2WinBUGS':
  method
                    from
 print.bugs
                    R20penBUGS
 plot.bugs
                    R20penBUGS
  as.mcmc.list.bugs R2OpenBUGS
Warning: replacing previous import 'R2OpenBUGS::bugs' by 'R2WinBUGS::bugs' when
loading 'NMA'
Welcome to NMA.
  bugs_params <-
    list(
      PROG = "openBugs", # which version of BUGS to use to run the MCMC
      N.BURNIN = 10, #00, # number of steps to throw away
      N.SIMS = 150,#0,  # total number of simulations
      N.CHAINS = 2,
                         # number of chains
                         # thinning rate
      N.THIN = 1,
      PAUSE = TRUE)
                              # is this a random effects model?
  RANDOM <- FALSE
  REFTX <- "X"
                               # reference treatment
  data_type <- "bin_data"</pre>
                               # which type of data to use
  label_name <- "label_name"</pre>
  nma_model <-
    new_NMA(binData = data,
            bugs_params = bugs_params,
            is_random = RANDOM,
```

data\_type = data\_type,

```
refTx = REFTX,
            effectParam = "d",
            label = "",
            endpoint = "")
  nma_model
$dat
$dat$inits
function ()
{
   list(beta = c(NA, rnorm(nTx - 1, 0, 2)), sd = 0.1, alpha = rnorm(nStudies),
       d = c(NA, rnorm(nTx - 1, 0, 2)), mu = rnorm(nStudies),
       baseLod = 0) %>% .[param_names]
}
<bytecode: 0x000002cc437a5e98>
<environment: 0x000002cc437a5108>
$dat$binData
# A tibble: 3 x 5
 study treatment
                   n
                           r prob
 <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 A
       Х
                   224 171 76.3
2 A
       Y
                   225
                         168 74.7
3 B
       Х
                   45 33 73.3
$dat$bugsData
$dat$bugsData$mu_beta
[1] 0
$dat$bugsData$prec_beta
[1] 1e-06
$dat$bugsData$mu_alpha
[1] 0
$dat$bugsData$prec_alpha
[1] 1e-06
$dat$bugsData$t
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
 [1,] 1 2 NA
```

- [2,] 1 2 NA[3,] 1 2 NA[4,] 1 3 NA[5,] 1 3 NA[6,] 1 3 NA[7,] 1 3 NA[8,] 1 3 NA [9,] 1 3 NA[10,] 1 3 NA[11,] 1 3 NA[12,] 3 NA 1 [13,] 1 3 NA[14,] 3 1 NA[15,] 1 3 NA[16,] 1 3 NA[17,] 1 3 NA[18,] 1 4 NA[19,] 2 3 NA[20,] 2 4 NA[21,] 3 4 NA [22,] 3 4 NA[23,] 1 3 4 [24,] 2 3
- \$dat\$bugsData\$r
- [,1] [,2] [,3] [1,] 79 77 NA[2,] 18 21 NA[3,] 8 19 NA[4,] 75 363 NA[5,] 2 9 NA[6,] 58 237 NA[7,] 0 9 NA[8,] 3 31 NA[9,] 1 26 NA[10,] 6 17 NA[11,] 64 107 NA[12,] 5 8 NA[13,] 20 34 NA[14,] 95 143 NA[15,] 15 36 NA[16,] 78 73 NA[17,] 69 54 NA

```
[18,]
              9
                   NA
        0
[19,]
        20
             16
                   NA
[20,]
         7
             32
                   NA
[21,]
        12
             20
                   NA
[22,]
        9
             3
                   NA
[23,]
         9
             23
                   10
[24,]
        11
             12
                   29
```

# \$dat\$bugsData\$n

```
[,1] [,2] [,3]
 [1,] 702 694
                  NA
 [2,]
      671
            535
                  NA
 [3,]
      116
           149
                  NA
 [4,]
      731
           714
                  NA
 [5,]
      106
           205
                  NA
 [6,]
      549 1561
                  NA
 [7,]
       33
             48
                  NA
 [8,] 100
             98
                  NA
 [9,]
        31
             95
                  NA
[10,]
        39
             77
                  NA
[11,]
      642 761
                  NA
[12,]
        62
             90
                  NA
[13,]
      234 237
                  NA
[14,] 1107 1031
                  NA
[15,]
       187 504
                  NA
[16,]
       584
            675
                  NA
[17,] 1177
            888
                  NA
[18,]
        20
             20
                  NA
[19,]
        49
            43
                  NA
[20,]
        66 127
                  NA
[21,]
       76
            74
                  NA
[22,]
        55
             26
                  NA
[23,]
       140
           140
                 138
[24,]
        78
             85
                 170
```

#### \$dat\$bugsData\$nt

[1] 4

#### \$dat\$bugsData\$na

# \$dat\$bugsData\$ns

[1] 24

#### \$dat\$bugsData\$baseR

[1] 79 18 8 75 2 58 0 3 1 6 64 5 20 95 15 78 69 0 9 NA

#### \$dat\$bugsData\$baseN

[1] 702 671 116 731 106 549 33 100 31 39 642 62 234 1107 187 [16] 584 1177 20 140 1

#### \$dat\$bugsData\$nBase

[1] 20

#### \$dat\$bugsData\$baseTx

[1] 1

#### \$dat\$bugsData\$refTx

[1] 1

#### \$dat\$txList

[1] 1 2 3 4

#### \$data\_type

[1] "bin\_data"

#### \$bugs\_params

\$bugs\_params\$PROG

[1] "openBugs"

## \$bugs\_params\$N.BURNIN

[1] 10

#### \$bugs\_params\$N.SIMS

[1] 150

#### \$bugs\_params\$N.CHAINS

[1] 2

#### \$bugs\_params\$N.THIN

[1] 1

#### \$bugs\_params\$PAUSE

[1] TRUE

```
$bugs_params$run_bugs
[1] TRUE
$bugs_fn
function (...)
R2OpenBUGS::bugs(...)
<bytecode: 0x000002cc439a16e0>
<environment: 0x000002cc439a10c0>
$is_random
[1] FALSE
$refTx
[1] "X"
$effectParam
[1] "d"
$modelParams
   bin_data
"totresdev"
$label
[1] ""
$endpoint
[1] ""
attr(,"class")
[1] "nma"
attr(,"CALL")
attr(,"CALL")$binData
data
attr(,"CALL")$bugs_params
bugs_params
attr(,"CALL")$is_random
RANDOM
attr(,"CALL")$data_type
```

```
data_type
attr(,"CALL")$refTx
REFTX
attr(, "CALL") $effectParam
[1] "d"
attr(,"CALL")$label
[1] ""
attr(, "CALL") $ endpoint
[1] ""
The NMA object can simply be passed to the NMA_run() function to do the analysis using
BUGS.
  nma_res <- NMA_run(nma_model, save = FALSE)</pre>
===== RUNNING BUGS MODEL
  nma_res
Inference for Bugs model at "C:/Users/n8tha/AppData/Local/R/win-library/4.2/NMA/FE_bin.txt",
 2 chains, each with 160 iterations (first 10 discarded)
 n.sims = 300 iterations saved
           mean sd 2.5%
                             25%
                                   50%
                                         75% 97.5% Rhat n.eff
d[2]
            0.2 0.1
                      0.0
                             0.1
                                   0.2
                                         0.3
                                               0.5 1.0
d[3]
            0.8 0.1
                      0.6
                             0.7
                                   0.8
                                         0.8
                                               0.9
                                                    1.0
                                                           300
d[4]
            0.8 0.2
                      0.4
                             0.7
                                   0.8
                                         0.9
                                                1.1
                                                            56
                                                     1.1
totresdev 267.3 7.6 255.7 261.8 266.2 272.4 282.7
                                                           240
deviance 681.4 7.6 669.3 676.1 680.3 687.1 696.5 1.0
                                                           300
For each parameter, n.eff is a crude measure of effective sample size,
and Rhat is the potential scale reduction factor (at convergence, Rhat=1).
DIC info (using the rule, pD = Dbar-Dhat)
pD = 28.0 and DIC = 709.4
DIC is an estimate of expected predictive error (lower deviance is better).
  • totresdev is the total residual deviance
```