

# Package ‘EvidenceSynthesis’

December 14, 2020

**Type** Package

**Title** Synthesizing Causal Evidence in a Distributed Research Network

**Version** 0.2.2

**Date** 2020-12-14

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**Description** Routines for combining causal effect estimates and study diagnostics across multiple data sites in a distributed study, without sharing patient-level data. Allows for normal and non-normal approximations of the data-site likelihood of the effect parameter.

**SystemRequirements** Java version 8 or higher (<https://www.java.com/>)

**Depends** survival,  
R (>= 3.5.0)

**Imports** ggplot2,  
gridExtra,  
meta,  
EmpiricalCalibration,  
rJava,  
BeastJar,  
Cyclops (>= 3.1.0),  
HDInterval,  
coda,  
rlang,  
methods

**Suggests** knitr,  
rmarkdown,  
testthat,  
sn

**License** Apache License 2.0

**URL** <https://ohdsi.github.io/EvidenceSynthesis/>, <https://github.com/OHDSI/EvidenceSynthesis>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/OHDSI/EvidenceSynthesis/issues>

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.1

**Roxygen** list(markdown = TRUE)

**Encoding** UTF-8

## R topics documented:

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---

approximateLikelihood *Approximate a likelihood function*

---

## Description

Approximate the likelihood function using a parametric (normal, skew-normal, or custom parametric), or grid approximation. The approximation does not reveal person-level information, and can therefore be shared among data sites. When counts are low, a normal approximation might not be appropriate.

## Usage

```
approximateLikelihood(
  cyclopsFit,
  parameter = 1,
  approximation = "custom",
  bounds = c(log(0.1), log(10))
)
```

## Arguments

cyclopsFit	A model fitted using the <code>Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel()</code> function.
parameter	The parameter in the cyclopsFit object to profile.
approximation	The type of approximation. Valid options are 'normal', 'skew normal', 'custom', or 'grid'.
bounds	The bounds on the effect size used to fit the approximation.

**Value**

A vector of parameters of the likelihood approximation.

**See Also**

[computeConfidenceInterval](#), [computeFixedEffectMetaAnalysis](#), [computeBayesianMetaAnalysis](#)

**Examples**

```
# Simulate some data for this example:
populations <- simulatePopulations()

cyclopsData <- Cyclops::createCyclopsData(Surv(time, y) ~ x + strata(stratumId),
                                          data = populations[[1]],
                                          modelType = "cox")

cyclopsFit <- Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel(cyclopsData)
approximation <- approximateLikelihood(cyclopsFit, "x")
approximation

# (Estimates in this example will vary due to the random simulation)
```

---

computeBayesianMetaAnalysis

*Compute a Bayesian random-effects meta-analysis*

---

**Description**

Compute a Bayesian meta-analysis using the Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) engine BEAST. A normal and half-normal prior are used for the mu and tau parameters, respectively, with standard deviations as defined by the priorSd argument.

**Usage**

```
computeBayesianMetaAnalysis(
  data,
  chainLength = 1100000,
  burnIn = 1e+05,
  subSampleFrequency = 100,
  priorSd = c(2, 0.5),
  alpha = 0.05
)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data frame containing either normal, skew-normal, custom parametric, or grid likelihood data, with one row per database.
chainLength	Number of MCMC iterations.
burnIn	Number of MCMC iterations to consider as burn in.
subSampleFrequency	Subsample frequency for the MCMC.

priorSd	A two-dimensional vector with the standard deviation of the prior for mu and tau, respectively.
alpha	The alpha (expected type I error) used for the credible intervals.

**Value**

A data frame with the point estimates and 95% credible intervals for the mu and tau parameters (the mean and standard deviation of the distribution from which the per-site effect sizes are drawn). Attributes of the data frame contain the MCMC trace and the detected approximation type.

**See Also**

[approximateLikelihood](#), [computeFixedEffectMetaAnalysis](#)

**Examples**

```
# Simulate some data for this example:
populations <- simulatePopulations()

# Fit a Cox regression at each data site, and approximate likelihood function:
fitModelInDatabase <- function(population) {
  cyclopsData <- Cyclops::createCyclopsData(Surv(time, y) ~ x + strata(stratumId),
                                             data = population,
                                             modelType = "cox")
  cyclopsFit <- Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel(cyclopsData)
  approximation <- approximateLikelihood(cyclopsFit, parameter = "x", approximation = "custom")
  return(approximation)
}
approximations <- lapply(populations, fitModelInDatabase)
approximations <- do.call("rbind", approximations)

# At study coordinating center, perform meta-analysis using per-site approximations:
estimate <- computeBayesianMetaAnalysis(approximations)
estimate

# (Estimates in this example will vary due to the random simulation)
```

---

computeConfidenceInterval

*Compute the point estimate and confidence interval given a likelihood function approximation*

---

**Description**

Compute the point estimate and confidence interval given a likelihood function approximation

**Usage**

```
computeConfidenceInterval(approximation, alpha = 0.05)
```

**Arguments**

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| approximation | An approximation of the likelihood function as fitted using the <a href="#">approximateLikelihood()</a> function. |
| alpha         | The alpha (expected type I error).  |

**Details**

Compute the point estimate and confidence interval given a likelihood function approximation.

**Value**

A data frame containing the point estimate, and upper and lower bound of the confidence interval.

**Examples**

```
# Simulate some data for this example:
populations <- simulatePopulations()

cyclopsData <- Cyclops::createCyclopsData(Surv(time, y) ~ x + strata(stratumId),
                                          data = populations[[1]],
                                          modelType = "cox")

cyclopsFit <- Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel(cyclopsData)
approximation <- approximateLikelihood(cyclopsFit, "x")
computeConfidenceInterval(approximation)
```

---

computeFixedEffectMetaAnalysis

*Compute a fixed-effect meta-analysis*

---

**Description**

Compute a fixed-effect meta-analysis using a choice of various likelihood approximations.

**Usage**

```
computeFixedEffectMetaAnalysis(data, alpha = 0.05)
```

**Arguments**

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| data  | A data frame containing either normal, skew-normal, custom parametric, or grid likelihood data. One row per database. |
| alpha | The alpha (expected type I error) used for the confidence intervals.  |

**Value**

The meta-analytic estimate, expressed as the point estimate hazard ratio (rr), its 95 percent confidence interval (lb, ub), as well as the log of the point estimate (logRr), and the standard error (seLogRr).

**See Also**

[approximateLikelihood](#), [computeBayesianMetaAnalysis](#)

**Examples**

```
# Simulate some data for this example:
populations <- simulatePopulations()

# Fit a Cox regression at each data site, and approximate likelihood function:
fitModelInDatabase <- function(population) {
  cyclopsData <- Cyclops::createCyclopsData(Surv(time, y) ~ x + strata(stratumId),
                                             data = population,
                                             modelType = "cox")

  cyclopsFit <- Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel(cyclopsData)
  approximation <- approximateLikelihood(cyclopsFit, parameter = "x", approximation = "custom")
  return(approximation)
}
approximations <- lapply(populations, fitModelInDatabase)
approximations <- do.call("rbind", approximations)

# At study coordinating center, perform meta-analysis using per-site approximations:
computeFixedEffectMetaAnalysis(approximations)

# (Estimates in this example will vary due to the random simulation)
```

---

```
createSimulationSettings
```

*Create simulation settings*

---

**Description**

Create an object specifying a simulation. Currently only Cox proportional hazard models are supported.

**Usage**

```
createSimulationSettings(
  nSites = 5,
  n = 10000,
  treatedFraction = 0.2,
  nStrata = 10,
  minBackgroundHazard = 2e-07,
  maxBackgroundHazard = 2e-05,
  hazardRatio = 2,
  randomEffectSd = 0
)
```

**Arguments**

nSites	Number of database sites to simulate.
n	Number of subjects per site. Either a single number, or a vector of length nSites.

treatedFraction	Fraction of subjects that is treated. Either a single number, or a vector of length nSites.
nStrata	Number of strata per site. Either a single number, or a vector of length nSites.
minBackgroundHazard	Minimum background hazard. Either a single number, or a vector of length nSites.
maxBackgroundHazard	Maximum background hazard. Either a single number, or a vector of length nSites.
hazardRatio	Hazard ratio.
randomEffectSd	Standard deviation of the log(hazardRatio). Fixed effect if equal to 0.

### Value

An object of type `simulationSettings`, to be used in the `simulatePopulations()` function.

### See Also

[simulatePopulations](#)

### Examples

```
settings <- createSimulationSettings(nSites = 1, hazardRatio = 2)
populations <- simulatePopulations(settings)

# Fit a Cox regression for the simulated data site:
cyclopsData <- Cyclops::createCyclopsData(Surv(time, y) ~ x + strata(stratumId),
                                          data = populations[[1]],
                                          modelType = "cox")

cyclopsFit <- Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel(cyclopsData)
coef(cyclopsFit)

# (Estimates in this example will vary due to the random simulation)
```

---

customFunction	<i>A custom function to approximate a log likelihood function</i>
----------------	---

---

### Description

A custom function to approximate a log likelihood function

### Usage

```
customFunction(x, mu, sigma, gamma)
```

### Arguments

x	The log(hazard ratio) for which to approximate the log likelihood.
mu	The position parameter.
sigma	The scale parameter.
gamma	The skew parameter.

**Details**

A custom parametric function designed to approximate the shape of the Cox log likelihood function. When  $\gamma = 0$  this function is the normal distribution.

**Value**

The approximate log likelihood for the given  $x$ .

**Examples**

```
customFunction(x = 0:3, mu = 0, sigma = 1, gamma = 0)
```

---

plotCovariateBalances *Plot covariate balances*

---

**Description**

Plots the covariate balance before and after matching for multiple data sources.

**Usage**

```
plotCovariateBalances(
  balances,
  labels,
  threshold = 0,
  beforeLabel = "Before matching",
  afterLabel = "After matching",
  fileName = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

balances	A list of covariate balance objects as created using the computeCovariateBalance() function in the CohortMethod package. Each balance object is expected to be a data frame with at least these two columns: beforeMatchingStdDiff and afterMatchingStdDiff.
labels	A vector containing the labels for the various sources.
threshold	Show a threshold value for the standardized difference.
beforeLabel	Label for before matching / stratification / trimming.
afterLabel	Label for after matching / stratification / trimming.
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <a href="#">ggplot2::ggsave</a> for supported file formats.

**Details**

Creates a plot showing the covariate balance before and after matching. Balance distributions are displayed as box plots combined with scatterplots.



**Value**

A Ggplot object. Use the [ggplot2::ggsave](#).

**Examples**

```
# Some example data:
balance1 <- data.frame(beforeMatchingStdDiff = rnorm(1000, 0.1, 0.1),
  afterMatchingStdDiff = rnorm(1000, 0, 0.01))
balance2 <- data.frame(beforeMatchingStdDiff = rnorm(1000, 0.2, 0.1),
  afterMatchingStdDiff = rnorm(1000, 0, 0.05))
balance3 <- data.frame(beforeMatchingStdDiff = rnorm(1000, 0, 0.1),
  afterMatchingStdDiff = rnorm(1000, 0, 0.03))
plotCovariateBalances(balances = list(balance1, balance2, balance3),
  labels = c("Site A", "Site B", "Site C"))
```

---

plotEmpiricalNulls	<i>Plot empirical null distributions</i>
--------------------	--

---

**Description**

Plot the empirical null distribution for multiple data sources.

**Usage**

```
plotEmpiricalNulls(
  logRr,
  seLogRr,
  labels,
  xLabel = "Relative risk",
  limits = c(0.1, 10),
  showCis = TRUE,
  fileName = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

logRr	A numeric vector of effect estimates for the negative controls on the log scale.
seLogRr	The standard error of the log of the effect estimates. Hint: often the standard error = (log(lower bound 95 percent confidence interval) - log(effect estimate))/qnorm(0.025).
labels	A vector containing the labels for the various sources. Should be of equal length as logRr and seLogRr.
xLabel	The label on the x-axis: the name of the effect estimate.
limits	The limits of the effect size axis.
showCis	Show the 95 percent confidence intervals on the null distribution and distribution parameter estimates?
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <a href="#">ggplot2::ggsave()</a> for supported file formats.

**Details**

Creates a plot showing the empirical null distributions. Distributions are shown as mean plus minus one standard deviation, as well as a distribution plot.

**Value**

A Ggplot object. Use the `ggplot2::ggsave()` function to save to file.

**See Also**

[EmpiricalCalibration::fitNull](#), [EmpiricalCalibration::fitMcmcNull](#)

**Examples**

```
# Some example data:
site1 <- EmpiricalCalibration::simulateControls(n = 50, mean = 0, sd = 0.1, trueLogRr = 0)
site1$label <- "Site 1"
site2 <- EmpiricalCalibration::simulateControls(n = 50, mean = 0.1, sd = 0.2, trueLogRr = 0)
site2$label <- "Site 2"
site3 <- EmpiricalCalibration::simulateControls(n = 50, mean = 0.15, sd = 0.25, trueLogRr = 0)
site3$label <- "Site 3"
sites <- rbind(site1, site2, site3)

plotEmpiricalNulls(logRr = sites$logRr, seLogRr = sites$seLogRr, labels = sites$label)
```

---

plotLikelihoodFit

*Plot the likelihood approximation*

---

**Description**

Plot the likelihood approximation

**Usage**

```
plotLikelihoodFit(
  approximation,
  cyclopsFit,
  parameter = "x",
  logScale = TRUE,
  xLabel = "Hazard Ratio",
  limits = c(0.1, 10),
  fileName = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

approximation	An approximation of the likelihood function as fitted using the <a href="#">approximateLikelihood()</a> function.
cyclopsFit	A model fitted using the <a href="#">Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel()</a> function.
parameter	The parameter in the cyclopsFit object to profile.

logScale	Show the y-axis on the log scale?
xLabel	The title of the x-axis.
limits	The limits on the x-axis.
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <a href="#">ggplot2::ggsave</a> in the ggplot2 package for supported file formats.

### Details

Plots the (log) likelihood and the approximation of the likelihood. Allows for reviewing the approximation.

### Value

A Ggplot object. Use the [ggplot2::ggsave](#) function to save to file.

### Examples

```
# Simulate a single database population:
population <- simulatePopulations(createSimulationSettings(nSites = 1))[[1]]

# Approximate the likelihood:
cyclopsData <- Cyclops::createCyclopsData(Surv(time, y) ~ x + strata(stratumId),
                                          data = population,
                                          modelType = "cox")

cyclopsFit <- Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel(cyclopsData)
approximation <- approximateLikelihood(cyclopsFit, parameter = "x", approximation = "custom")

plotLikelihoodFit(approximation, cyclopsFit, parameter = "x")
```

---

plotMcmcTrace	<i>Plot MCMC trace</i>
---------------	------------------------

---

### Description

Plot MCMC trace

### Usage

```
plotMcmcTrace(
  estimate,
  showEstimate = TRUE,
  dataCutoff = 0.01,
  fileName = NULL
)
```

### Arguments

estimate	An object as generated using the <a href="#">computeBayesianMetaAnalysis()</a> function.
showEstimate	Show the parameter estimates (mode) and 95 percent confidence intervals?
dataCutoff	This fraction of the data at both tails will be removed.
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <a href="#">ggplot2::ggsave</a> in the ggplot2 package for supported file formats.

**Details**

Plot the samples of the posterior distribution of the mu and tau parameters. Samples are taken using Markov-chain Monte Carlo (MCMC).

**Value**

A Ggplot object. Use the [ggplot2::ggsave](#) function to save to file.

**See Also**

[computeBayesianMetaAnalysis](#)

**Examples**

```
# Simulate some data for this example:
populations <- simulatePopulations()

# Fit a Cox regression at each data site, and approximate likelihood function:
fitModelInDatabase <- function(population) {
  cyclopsData <- Cyclops::createCyclopsData(Surv(time, y) ~ x + strata(stratumId),
                                             data = population,
                                             modelType = "cox")
  cyclopsFit <- Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel(cyclopsData)
  approximation <- approximateLikelihood(cyclopsFit, parameter = "x", approximation = "custom")
  return(approximation)
}
approximations <- lapply(populations, fitModelInDatabase)
approximations <- do.call("rbind", approximations)

# At study coordinating center, perform meta-analysis using per-site approximations:
estimate <- computeBayesianMetaAnalysis(approximations)
plotMcmcTrace(estimate)
```

---

plotMetaAnalysisForest

*Create a forest plot*

---

**Description**

Creates a forest plot of effect size estimates, including the summary estimate.

**Usage**

```
plotMetaAnalysisForest(
  data,
  labels,
  estimate,
  xLabel = "Relative risk",
  summaryLabel = "Summary",
  limits = c(0.1, 10),
  alpha = 0.05,
  fileName = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data frame containing either normal, skew-normal, custom parametric, or grid likelihood data. One row per database.
labels	A vector of labels for the data sources.
estimate	The meta-analytic estimate as created using either [ <code>computeFixedEffectMetaAnalysis()</code> ] or [ <code>computeBayesianMetaAnalysis()</code> ] function.
xLabel	The label on the x-axis: the name of the effect estimate.
summaryLabel	The label for the meta-analytic estimate.
limits	The limits of the effect size axis.
alpha	The alpha (expected type I error).
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <a href="#">ggplot2::ggsave</a> if supported file formats.

**Details**

Creates a forest plot of effect size estimates, including a meta-analysis estimate.

**Value**

A Ggplot object. Use the [ggplot2::ggsave](#) function to save to file.

**Examples**

```
# Simulate some data for this example:
populations <- simulatePopulations()
labels <- paste("Data site", LETTERS[1:length(populations)])

# Fit a Cox regression at each data site, and approximate likelihood function:
fitModelInDatabase <- function(population) {
  cyclopsData <- Cyclops::createCyclopsData(Surv(time, y) ~ x + strata(stratumId),
                                           data = population,
                                           modelType = "cox")
  cyclopsFit <- Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel(cyclopsData)
  approximation <- approximateLikelihood(cyclopsFit, parameter = "x", approximation = "custom")
  return(approximation)
}
approximations <- lapply(populations, fitModelInDatabase)
approximations <- do.call("rbind", approximations)

# At study coordinating center, perform meta-analysis using per-site approximations:
estimate <- computeBayesianMetaAnalysis(approximations)
plotMetaAnalysisForest(approximations, labels, estimate)

# (Estimates in this example will vary due to the random simulation)
```

---

plotPerDbMcmcTrace	<i>Plot MCMC trace for individual databases</i>
--------------------	---

---

## Description

Plot MCMC trace for individual databases

## Usage

```
plotPerDbMcmcTrace(
  estimate,
  showEstimate = TRUE,
  dataCutoff = 0.01,
  fileName = NULL
)
```

## Arguments

estimate	An object as generated using the <a href="#">computeBayesianMetaAnalysis()</a> function.
showEstimate	Show the parameter estimates (mode) and 95 percent confidence intervals?
dataCutoff	This fraction of the data at both tails will be removed.
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <a href="#">ggplot2::ggsave</a> in the ggplot2 package for supported file formats.

## Details

Plot the samples of the posterior distribution of the theta parameter (the estimated log hazard ratio) at each site. Samples are taken using Markov-chain Monte Carlo (MCMC).

## Value

A Ggplot object. Use the [ggplot2::ggsave](#) function to save to file.

## See Also

[computeBayesianMetaAnalysis](#)

## Examples

```
# Simulate some data for this example:
populations <- simulatePopulations()

# Fit a Cox regression at each data site, and approximate likelihood function:
fitModelInDatabase <- function(population) {
  cyclopsData <- Cyclops::createCyclopsData(Surv(time, y) ~ x + strata(stratumId),
                                           data = population,
                                           modelType = "cox")
  cyclopsFit <- Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel(cyclopsData)
  approximation <- approximateLikelihood(cyclopsFit, parameter = "x", approximation = "custom")
  return(approximation)
}
approximations <- lapply(populations, fitModelInDatabase)
```

```

approximations <- do.call("rbind", approximations)

# At study coordinating center, perform meta-analysis using per-site approximations:
estimate <- computeBayesianMetaAnalysis(approximations)
plotPerDbMcmcTrace(estimate)

```

---

plotPerDbPosterior	<i>Plot posterior density per database</i>
--------------------	--

---

## Description

Plot posterior density per database

## Usage

```

plotPerDbPosterior(
  estimate,
  showEstimate = TRUE,
  dataCutoff = 0.01,
  fileName = NULL
)

```

## Arguments

estimate	An object as generated using the <a href="#">computeBayesianMetaAnalysis()</a> function.
showEstimate	Show the parameter estimates (mode) and 95 percent confidence intervals?
dataCutoff	This fraction of the data at both tails will be removed.
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <a href="#">ggplot2::ggsave</a> in the ggplot2 package for supported file formats.

## Details

Plot the density of the posterior distribution of the theta parameter (the estimated log hazard ratio) at each site.

## Value

A Ggplot object. Use the [ggplot2::ggsave](#) function to save to file.

## Examples

```

# Simulate some data for this example:
populations <- simulatePopulations()

# Fit a Cox regression at each data site, and approximate likelihood function:
fitModelInDatabase <- function(population) {
  cyclopsData <- Cyclops::createCyclopsData(Surv(time, y) ~ x + strata(stratumId),
                                           data = population,
                                           modelType = "cox")
  cyclopsFit <- Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel(cyclopsData)
  approximation <- approximateLikelihood(cyclopsFit, parameter = "x", approximation = "custom")
}

```

```

    return(approximation)
  }
  approximations <- lapply(populations, fitModelInDatabase)
  approximations <- do.call("rbind", approximations)

  # At study coordinating center, perform meta-analysis using per-site approximations:
  estimate <- computeBayesianMetaAnalysis(approximations)
  plotPerDbPosterior(estimate)

```

---

plotPosterior	<i>Plot posterior density</i>
---------------	-------------------------------

---

## Description

Plot posterior density

## Usage

```

plotPosterior(
  estimate,
  showEstimate = TRUE,
  dataCutoff = 0.01,
  fileName = NULL
)

```

## Arguments

estimate	An object as generated using the <a href="#">computeBayesianMetaAnalysis()</a> function.
showEstimate	Show the parameter estimates (mode) and 95 percent confidence intervals?
dataCutoff	This fraction of the data at both tails will be removed.
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <a href="#">ggplot2::ggsave</a> in the ggplot2 package for supported file formats.

## Details

Plot the density of the posterior distribution of the mu and tau parameters.

## Value

A Ggplot object. Use the [ggplot2::ggsave](#) function to save to file.

## See Also

[computeBayesianMetaAnalysis](#)



## Examples

```
# Simulate some data for this example:
populations <- simulatePopulations()

# Fit a Cox regression at each data site, and approximate likelihood function:
fitModelInDatabase <- function(population) {
  cyclopsData <- Cyclops::createCyclopsData(Surv(time, y) ~ x + strata(stratumId),
                                           data = population,
                                           modelType = "cox")

  cyclopsFit <- Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel(cyclopsData)
  approximation <- approximateLikelihood(cyclopsFit, parameter = "x", approximation = "custom")
  return(approximation)
}
approximations <- lapply(populations, fitModelInDatabase)
approximations <- do.call("rbind", approximations)

# At study coordinating center, perform meta-analysis using per-site approximations:
estimate <- computeBayesianMetaAnalysis(approximations)
plotPosterior(estimate)
```

---

plotPreparedPs

*Plot the propensity score distribution*


---

## Description

Plot the propensity score distribution

## Usage

```
plotPreparedPs(
  preparedPsPlots,
  labels,
  treatmentLabel = "Target",
  comparatorLabel = "Comparator",
  fileName = NULL
)
```

## Arguments

preparedPsPlots	list of prepared propensity score data as created by the <a href="#">preparePsPlot()</a> function.
labels	A vector containing the labels for the various sources.
treatmentLabel	A label to us for the treated cohort.
comparatorLabel	A label to us for the comparator cohort.
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <a href="#">ggplot2::ggsave</a> for supported file formats.

**Value**

A ggplot object. Use the [ggplot2::ggsave](#) function to save to file in a different format.

**See Also**

[preparePsPlot](#)

**Examples**

```
# Simulate some data for this example:
treatment <- rep(0:1, each = 100)
propensityScore <- c(rnorm(100, mean = 0.4, sd = 0.25), rnorm(100, mean = 0.6, sd = 0.25))
data <- data.frame(treatment = treatment, propensityScore = propensityScore)
data <- data[data$propensityScore > 0 & data$propensityScore < 1, ]
preparedPlot <- preparePsPlot(data)

# Just reusing the same data three times for demonstration purposes:
preparedPsPlots <- list(preparedPlot, preparedPlot, preparedPlot)
labels <- c("Data site A", "Data site B", "Data site C")

plotPreparedPs(preparedPsPlots, labels)
```

---

```
preparePsPlot
```

---

*Prepare to plot the propensity score distribution*

---

**Description**

Prepare to plot the propensity (or preference) score distribution. It computes the distribution, so the output does not contain person-level data.

**Usage**

```
preparePsPlot(data, unfilteredData = NULL, scale = "preference")
```

**Arguments**

<code>data</code>	A data frame with at least the two columns described below
<code>unfilteredData</code>	To be used when computing preference scores on data from which subjects have already been removed, e.g. through trimming and/or matching. This data frame should have the same structure as <code>data</code> .
<code>scale</code>	The scale of the graph. Two scales are supported: <code>scale = 'propensity'</code> or <code>scale = 'preference'</code> . The preference score scale is defined by Walker et al. (2013).

**Details**

The data frame should have a least the following two columns:

- **treatment** (integer): Column indicating whether the person is in the treated (1) or comparator (0) group.
- **propensityScore** (numeric): Propensity score.

**Value**

A data frame describing the propensity score (or preference score) distribution at 100 equally-spaced points.

**References**

Walker AM, Patrick AR, Lauer MS, Hornbrook MC, Marin MG, Platt R, Roger VL, Stang P, and Schneeweiss S. (2013) A tool for assessing the feasibility of comparative effectiveness research, *Comparative Effective Research*, 3, 11-20

**See Also**

[plotPreparedPs](#)

**Examples**

```
# Simulate some data for this example:
treatment <- rep(0:1, each = 100)
propensityScore <- c(rnorm(100, mean = 0.4, sd = 0.25), rnorm(100, mean = 0.6, sd = 0.25))
data <- data.frame(treatment = treatment, propensityScore = propensityScore)
data <- data[data$propensityScore > 0 & data$propensityScore < 1, ]

preparedPlot <- preparePsPlot(data)
```

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simulatePopulations	<i>Simulate survival data for multiple databases</i>
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**Description**

Simulate survival data for multiple databases

**Usage**

```
simulatePopulations(settings = createSimulationSettings())
```

**Arguments**

settings	An object of type <code>simulationSettings</code> , created by the <a href="#">createSimulationSettings()</a> function.
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**Value**

A object of class `simulation`, which is a list of populations, each a data frame with columns `rowId`, `stratumId`, `x`, `time`, and `y`.

**Examples**

```

settings <- createSimulationSettings(nSites = 1, hazardRatio = 2)
populations <- simulatePopulations(settings)

# Fit a Cox regression for the simulated data site:
cyclopsData <- Cyclops::createCyclopsData(Surv(time, y) ~ x + strata(stratumId),
                                          data = populations[[1]],
                                          modelType = "cox")

cyclopsFit <- Cyclops::fitCyclopsModel(cyclopsData)
coef(cyclopsFit)

# (Estimates in this example will vary due to the random simulation)

```

skewNormal

*The skew normal function to approximate a log likelihood function***Description**

The skew normal function to approximate a log likelihood function

**Usage**

```
skewNormal(x, mu, sigma, alpha)
```

**Arguments**

x	The log(hazard ratio) for which to approximate the log likelihood.
mu	The position parameter.
sigma	The scale parameter.
alpha	The skew parameter.

**Details**

The skew normal function. When  $\alpha = 0$  this function is the normal distribution.

**Value**

The approximate log likelihood for the given x.

**References**

Azzalini, A. (2013). The Skew-Normal and Related Families. Institute of Mathematical Statistics Monographs. Cambridge University Press.

**Examples**

```
skewNormal(x = 0:3, mu = 0, sigma = 1, alpha = 0)
```

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supportsJava8	<i>Determine if Java virtual machine supports Java</i>
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**Description**

Tests Java virtual machine (JVM) java.version system property to check if version  $\geq$  8.

**Usage**

```
supportsJava8()
```

**Value**

Returns TRUE if JVM supports Java  $\geq$  8.

**Examples**

```
supportsJava8()
```

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