Package 'ncar'

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Title Noncompartmental Analysis for Pharmacokinetic Report
 Description Conduct a noncompartmental analysis as closely as possible to the most widely used commercial software for pharmacokinetic analysis, i.e. 'Phoenix(R) WinNonlin(R)' some features are">https://www.certara.com/software/pkpd-modeling-and-simulation/phoenix-winnonlin/>some features are CDISC SDTM terms Automatic slope selection with the same criterion of WinNonlin(R) Supporting both 'linear-up linear-down' and 'linear-up log-down' method Interval(partial) AUCs with 'linear' or 'log' interpolation method Produce pdf, rtf, text report files. * Reference: Gabrielsson J, Weiner D. Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis - Concepts and Applications. 5th ed. 2016. (ISBN:9198299107).
Depends R (>= 2.0.0), rtf, NonCompart (>= 0.3.3)
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R topics documented:
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ncar-package

Noncompartmental Analysis for Pharmacokinetic Report

Description

It conducts a noncompartmental analysis (NCA) as closely as possible to the most widely used commercial pharmacokinetic analysis software.

Details

The main functions are

```
pdfNCA to produce PDF file format NCA. rtfNCA to produce rtf file format NCA.
```

Author(s)

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References

- 1. Gabrielsson J, Weiner D. Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis Concepts and Applications. 5th ed. 2016.
- 2. Shargel L, Yu A. Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics. 7th ed. 2015.
- 3. Rowland M, Tozer TN. Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics Concepts and Applications. 4th ed. 2011.
- 4. Gibaldi M, Perrier D. Pharmacokinetics. 2nd ed. revised and expanded. 1982.

Examples

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pdfNCA	NCA output to pdf file

Description

This output NCA result in a pdf file.

Usage

Arguments

fileName	file name to save
concData	concentration data table
colSubj	column name for subject ID
colTime	column name for time
colConc	column name for concentration
dose	administered dose
adm	one of "Bolus" or "Infusion" or "Extravascular" to indicate drug administration mode $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left($
dur	duration of infusion
doseUnit	unit of dose
timeUnit	unit of time
concUnit	unit of concentration
down	either of "Linear" or "Log" to indicate the way to calculate AUC and AUMC
MW	molecular weight of drug

Value

CMAX	maximum concentration, Cmax
CMAXD	dose normalized Cmax, CMAX / Dose, Cmax / Dose
TMAX	time of maximum concentration, Tmax
TLAG	time to observe the first non-zero concentration, for extravascular administration only $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) $
CLST	last positive concentration observed, Clast
CLSTP	last positive concentration predicted, Clast_pred
TLST	time of last positive concentration, Tlast
LAMZHL	half-life by lambda z, ln(2)/LAMZ
LAMZ	lambda_z negative of best fit terminal slope
LAMZLL	earliest time for LAMZ
LAMZUL	last time for LAMZ

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LAMZNPT number of points for LAMZ **CORRXY** correlation of log(concentration) and time R-squared R2ADJ R-squared adjusted C0 back extrapolated concentration at time 0, for bolus intravascular administration **AUCLST** AUC from 0 to TLST AUC using all the given points, including trailing zero concentrations **AUCALL AUCIFO** AUC infinity observed **AUCIFOD** AUCIFO / Dose AUCIFP AUC infinity predicted using CLSTP instead of CLST **AUCIFPD** AUCIFP / Dose AUC % extrapolation observed **AUCPEO AUCPEP** AUC % extrapolated for AUCIFP **AUCPBEO** AUC % back extrapolation observed, for bolus IV administration only **AUCPBEP** AUC % back extrapolation predicted with AUCIFP, for bolus IV administration only **AUMCLST** AUMC to the TLST **AUMCIFO** AUMC infinity observed using CLST AUMCIFP AUMC infinity determined by CLSTP AUMC % extrapolated observed **AUMCPEO** AUMC % extrapolated predicted **AUMCPEP MRTIVLST** mean residence time (MRT) to TLST, for intravascular administration **MRTIVIFO** mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLST, for intravascular administra-**MRTIVIFP** mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for intravascular administra-**MRTEVLST** mean residence time (MRT) to TLST, for extravascular administration **MRTEVIFO** mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLST, for extravascular administra-MRTFVTFP mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for extravascular administravolume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFO, for intravascular VZ0

administration

volume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFP, for intravascular ad-**VZP**

ministration

VZFO VZO for extravascular administration, VZO/F, F is bioavailability **VZFP** VZP for extravascular administration, VZP/F, F is bioavailability clearance using AUCIFO, for intravascular administration CLO clearance using AUCIFP, for intravascular administration CLP **CLFO** CLO for extravascular administration, CLO/F, F is bioavailability

CLFP CLP for extravascular administration, CLP/F, F is bioavailability VSS0

volume of distribution at steady state using CLST, for intravascular administra-

tion only

volume of distribution at stead state using CLSTP, for intravascular administra-**VSSP**

tion only

Round 5

Author(s)

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See Also

```
help, txtNCA, rtfNCA
```

Examples

```
#pdfNCA(fileName="NCA-Theoph.pdf", Theoph, colSubj="Subject", colTime="Time",
# colConc="conc", dose=320, doseUnit="mg", timeUnit="h", concUnit="mg/L")
#pdfNCA(fileName="NCA-Indometh.pdf", Indometh, colSubj="Subject", colTime="time",
# colConc="conc", adm="Infusion", dur=0.5, dose=25, doseUnit="mg",
# timeUnit="h", concUnit="mg/L")
```

Round

Round Half Away from Zero

Description

This is an ordinary rounding function, so called round half away from zero

Usage

```
Round(x, n = 0)
```

Arguments

x numeric to be roundedn indicating decimal digits

Details

The function round in R base rounds to the even number, i.e. round(0.5) is 0 not 1. If you want rounding 0.5 be 1, you can use this Round function. This function is for the consistency with other software like MS-Excel, SAS.

Value

ordinarily rounded value

Author(s)

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References

See wikipedia subject "Rounding"

Examples

```
(x = 1:10 - 0.5)
Round(x)
round(x) # compare with the above
```

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RptCfg

NCA Report Configuation Table

Description

Contains the names and order of colum of return table/text in ouputs

Usage

RptCfg

Format

A data frame with 48 observations on the following 10 variables.

PPTESTCD a character vector of CDISC SDTM PPTESTCD

SYNONYM a character vector of CDISC SDTM PPTESTCD Synonym

NCI a character vector of NCI peferred terms

WNL a character vector of WinNonlin(R) software variables

ExtravascularDefault a numeric vector of ordering in report for extravascular administration, Zero means exclusion in the report.

 $\label{eq:continuous} \mbox{ExtravascularWNL a numeric vector of $WinNonlin(R)$ style ordering in report for extravascular administration, Zero means exclusion in the report. }$

BolusDefault a numeric vector of ordering in report for extravascular administration, Zero means exclusion in the report.

BolusWNL a numeric vector of WinNonlin(R) style ordering in report for extravascular administration, Zero means exclusion in the report.

InfusionDefault a numeric vector of ordering in report for extravascular administration, Zero means exclusion in the report.

InfusionWNL a numeric vector of WinNonlin(R) style ordering in report for extravascular administration, Zero means exclusion in the report.

Details

This table should exist in this package.

rtfNCA

NCA output to rtf file

Description

This output NCA result in a rtf file.

Usage

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Arguments

fileName file name to save

concData concentration data table
colSubj column name for subject ID
colTime column name for time

colConc column name for concentration

dose administered dose

adm one of "Bolus" or "Infusion" or "Extravascular" to indicate drug adminis-

tration mode

dur duration of infusion

doseUnit unit of dose timeUnit unit of time

concUnit unit of concentration

down either of "Linear" or "Log" to indicate the way to calculate AUC and AUMC

MW molecular weight of drug

Value

CMAX maximum concentration, Cmax

CMAXD dose normalized Cmax, CMAX / Dose, Cmax / Dose

TMAX time of maximum concentration, Tmax

TLAG time to observe the first non-zero concentration, for extravascular administration

only

CLST last positive concentration observed, Clast

CLSTP last positive concentration predicted, Clast_pred

TLST time of last positive concentration, Tlast half-life by lambda z, ln(2)/LAMZ

LAMZ lambda_z negative of best fit terminal slope

LAMZLL earliest time for LAMZ
LAMZUL last time for LAMZ

LAMZNPT number of points for LAMZ

CORRXY correlation of log(concentration) and time

R2 R-squared

R2ADJ R-squared adjusted

C0 back extrapolated concentration at time 0, for bolus intravascular administration

only

AUCLST AUC from 0 to TLST

AUC using all the given points, including trailing zero concentrations

AUCIFO AUC infinity observed

AUCIFOD AUCIFO / Dose

AUC Infinity predicted using CLSTP instead of CLST

AUCIFPD AUCIFP / Dose

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AUCPEO	AUC % extrapolation observed
AUCPEP	AUC % extrapolated for AUCIFP
AUCPBE0	AUC % back extrapolation observed, for bolus IV administration only
AUCPBEP	AUC $\%$ back extrapolation predicted with AUCIFP, for bolus IV administration only
AUMCLST	AUMC to the TLST
AUMCIFO	AUMC infinity observed using CLST
AUMCIFP	AUMC infinity determined by CLSTP
AUMCPEO	AUMC % extrapolated observed
AUMCPEP	AUMC % extrapolated predicted
MRTIVLST	mean residence time (MRT) to TLST, for intravascular administration
MRTIVIFO	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLST, for intravascular administration
MRTIVIFP	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for intravascular administration
MRTEVLST	mean residence time (MRT) to TLST, for extravascular administration
MRTEVIFO	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLST, for extravascular administration
MRTEVIFP	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for extravascular administration
VZ0	volume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFO, for intravascular administration
VZP	volume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFP, for intravascular administration
VZFO	VZO for extravascular administration, VZO/F, F is bioavailability
VZFP	VZP for extravascular administration, VZP/F, F is bioavailability
CLO	clearance using AUCIFO, for intravascular administration
CLP	clearance using AUCIFP, for intravascular administration
CLF0	CLO for extravascular administration, CLO/F, F is bioavailability
CLFP	CLP for extravascular administration, CLP/F, F is bioavailability
VSS0	volume of distribution at steady state using CLST, for intravascular administration only
VSSP	volume of distribution at stead state using CLSTP, for intravascular administration only

Author(s)

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See Also

help, txtNCA, pdfNCA

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Examples

```
#rtfNCA(fileName="NCA-Theoph.rtf", Theoph, colSubj="Subject", colTime="Time",
# colConc="conc", dose=320, doseUnit="mg", timeUnit="h", concUnit="mg/L")
\verb| #rtfNCA(fileName="NCA-Indometh.rtf", Indometh, colSubj="Subject", colTime="time", left colSubj="Subject", left colSubject", left colSubject colSubject
                                                                   timeUnit="h", concUnit="mg/L")
#
```

txtNCA

Text output of NCA for one subject

Description

This is the text form output.

Usage

```
txtNCA(x, y, dose = 0, adm = "Extravascular", dur = 0, doseUnit = "mg", timeUnit = "h",
       concUnit = "ug/L", iAUC = "", down="Linear", MW = 0)
```

Arguments

x	usually time
У	usually concentration
dose	given amount
adm	one of "Bolus" or "Infusion" or "Extravascular" to indicate drug administration mode
dur	duration of infusion
doseUnit	unit of dose
timeUnit	unit of time
concUnit	unit of concentration
iAUC	interval AUCs to calculate
down	either of "Linear" or "Log" to indicate the way to calculate AUC and AUMC
MW	molecular weight of the drug

Value

CMAX	maximum concentration, Cmax
CMAXD	dose normalized Cmax, CMAX / Dose, Cmax / Dose
TMAX	time of maximum concentration, Tmax
TLAG	time to observe the first non-zero concentration, for extravascular administration only
CLST	last positive concentration observed, Clast
CLSTP	last positive concentration predicted, Clast_pred
TLST	time of last positive concentration, Tlast
LAMZHL	half-life by lambda z, ln(2)/LAMZ
LAMZ	lambda_z negative of best fit terminal slope

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LAMZLL earliest time for LAMZ
LAMZUL last time for LAMZ

LAMZNPT number of points for LAMZ

CORRXY correlation of log(concentration) and time

R2 R-squared

R2ADJ R-squared adjusted

C0 back extrapolated concentration at time 0, for bolus intravascular administration

only

AUCLST AUC from 0 to TLST

AUC using all the given points, including trailing zero concentrations

AUCIFO AUC infinity observed

AUCIFOD AUCIFO / Dose

AUCIFP AUC infinity predicted using CLSTP instead of CLST

AUCIFPD AUCIFP / Dose

AUC PEO AUC % extrapolation observed
AUC PEP AUC % extrapolated for AUCIFP

AUCPBEO AUC % back extrapolation observed, for bolus IV administration only

AUCPBEP AUC % back extrapolation predicted with AUCIFP, for bolus IV administration

only

AUMCLST AUMC to the TLST

AUMCIFO AUMC infinity observed using CLST

AUMCIFP AUMC infinity determined by CLSTP

AUMCPEO AUMC % extrapolated observed

AUMCPEP AUMC % extrapolated predicted

MRTIVLST mean residence time (MRT) to TLST, for intravascular administration

MRTIVIFO mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLST, for intravascular administra-

tion

MRTIVIFP mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for intravascular administra-

tion

MRTEVLST mean residence time (MRT) to TLST, for extravascular administration

MRTEVIFO mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLST, for extravascular administra-

tion

MRTEVIFP mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for extravascular administra-

tion

VZO volume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFO, for intravascular

administration

VZP volume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFP, for intravascular ad-

ministration

VZFO VZO for extravascular administration, VZO/F, F is bioavailability
VZFP VZP for extravascular administration, VZP/F, F is bioavailability

CLO clearance using AUCIFO, for intravascular administration
CLP clearance using AUCIFP, for intravascular administration

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CLF0	CLO for extravascular administration, CLO/F, F is bioavailability
CLFP	CLP for extravascular administration, CLP/F, F is bioavailability
VSS0	volume of distribution at steady state using CLST, for intravascular administration only
VSSP	volume of distribution at stead state using CLSTP, for intravascular administration only

Author(s)

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See Also

help, pdfNCA, rtfNCA

Examples

```
# For one subject
txtNCA(Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1","Time"], Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1","conc"],
       dose=320, doseUnit="mg", concUnit="mg/L", timeUnit="h")
# or equivalently
x = Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1","Time"]
y = Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1","conc"]
txtNCA(x, y, dose=320, doseUnit="mg", concUnit="mg/L", timeUnit="h")
# For all subjects
IDs = sort(as.numeric(unique(Theoph[,"Subject"])))
nID = length(IDs)
Res = vector()
for (i in 1:nID) {
 tRes = txtNCA(Theoph[Theoph[, "Subject"]==IDs[i], "Time"],
                Theoph[Theoph[,"Subject"]==IDs[i],"conc"],
                dose=320, concUnit="mg/L")
  tRes = c(paste("ID =", IDs[i]), tRes, "")
 Res = c(Res, tRes)
}
Res
```

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