

FRS

Bryan Kim

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#####  
#### ESTIMATING THE 10 YEAR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK IN ADULTS ####  
#####  
  
# Originating from the Framingham Risk Study, the model is based on a Cox Proportional Hazard Model  
  
### Required packages ###  
library(ggplot2); library(dplyr); library(tidyr)  
  
##  
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'  
  
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':  
##  
##   filter, lag  
  
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':  
##  
##   intersect, setdiff, setequal, union  
  
### Parameters ###  
f_base10_survival = 0.95012 # baseline 10-year survival for females  
m_base10_survival = 0.88936 # baseline 10-year survival for males  
  
f_rf <- list(log_age = 2.32888, log_totchol = 1.20904, log_hdl = -0.70833, log_SBP = 2.82263, Smoking = 0.1, Diabetic = 0.05)  
m_rf <- list(log_age = 3.06117, log_totchol = 1.12370, log_hdl = -0.93263, log_SBP = 1.99881, Smoking = 0.1, Diabetic = 0.05)  
betas <- list(f=f_rf, m=m_rf) # nested list of f_rf and m_rf  
  
f_points=data.frame("points"=seq(-3,12), "age_low"=c(NA,NA,NA,30,NA,35,NA,40,45,NA,50,55,60,65,70,75), "age_high"=c(NA,NA,NA,35,NA,40,45,NA,50,55,60,65,70,75,NA,NA))  
m_points=data.frame("points"=seq(-2,15), "age_low"=c(NA,NA,30,NA,35,NA,NA,40,45,NA,50,NA,55,60,65,NA,70,75))  
  
#####  
# This gets the row where the input (30 in this example) satisfies the condition that it is between the  
i=apply(30, function(p) { which(f_points$age_low <= p & f_points$age_high >= p)})  
# Delete all rows except row "i"  
keep_df=f_points[-(setdiff(1:16,i)),]  
#####  
  
get_frs = function(gender,age,HDL,TotChol,sbp,smoker,diabetic) {  
  list_pts=c() # Initiate list of points  
  #### FEMALES ####  
  if (gender == 1) {  
    ## GET POINTS FROM AGE ##  
    f_pts=seq(-3,12)  
    f_age_low=c(NA,NA,NA,30,NA,35,NA,40,45,NA,50,55,60,65,70,75)  
    f_age_high=c(NA,NA,NA,35,NA,40,45,NA,50,55,60,65,70,75,NA,NA)  
    f_points=data.frame("points"=f_pts, "age_low"=f_age_low, "age_high"=f_age_high)  
    f_points=keep_df[f_points$points==age,]  
    f_points$age_low=f_points$age_low[f_points$age_low!=NA]  
    f_points$age_high=f_points$age_high[f_points$age_high!=NA]  
    f_points$points=f_points$points[f_points$age_low<=age & f_points$age_high>=age]  
    list_pts=c(list_pts,f_points)
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i=sapply(age, function(p) { which(f_points$age_low <= p & f_points$age_high >= p)}); keep_df=f_points
list_pts=append(list_pts,keep_df[[1]])
## GET POINTS FROM HDL ##
i=sapply(HDL, function(p) { which(f_points$HDL_low <= p & f_points$HDL_high >= p)}); keep_df=f_points
list_pts=append(list_pts,keep_df[[1]])
## GET POINTS FROM TOTAL CHOLESTEROL ##
i=sapply(TotChol, function(p) { which(f_points$TotChol_low <= p & f_points$TotChol_high >= p)}); keep
list_pts=append(list_pts,keep_df[[1]])
## GET POINTS FROM SBP ##
i=sapply(sbp, function(p) { which(f_points$SBP_low <= p & f_points$SBP_high >= p)}); keep_df=f_points
list_pts=append(list_pts,keep_df[[1]])
## GET POINTS FROM SMOKER ##
if (smoker == 2) {list_pts=append(list_pts,0)} else {list_pts=append(list_pts,3)}
f_smoke <- 3
## GET POINTS FROM DIABETIC ##
if (diabetic == 2) {list_pts=append(list_pts,0)} else {list_pts=append(list_pts,4)}
f_diabetic <- 4
}
#### MALES ####
else {
  ## GET POINTS FROM AGE ##
  i=sapply(age, function(p) { which(m_points$age_low <= p & m_points$age_high >= p)}); keep_df=m_points
  list_pts=append(list_pts,keep_df[[1]])
  ## GET POINTS FROM HDL ##
  i=sapply(HDL, function(p) { which(m_points$HDL_low <= p & m_points$HDL_high >= p)}); keep_df=m_points
  list_pts=append(list_pts,keep_df[[1]])
  ## GET POINTS FROM TOTAL CHOLESTEROL ##
  i=sapply(TotChol, function(p) { which(m_points$TotChol_low <= p & m_points$TotChol_high >= p)}); keep
  list_pts=append(list_pts,keep_df[[1]])
  ## GET POINTS FROM SBP ##
  i=sapply(sbp, function(p) { which(m_points$SBP_low <= p & m_points$SBP_high >= p)}); keep_df=m_points
  list_pts=append(list_pts,keep_df[[1]])
  ## GET POINTS FROM SMOKER ##
  if (smoker == 2) {list_pts=append(list_pts,0)} else {list_pts=append(list_pts,4)}
  m_smoke <- 4
  ## GET POINTS FROM DIABETIC ##
  if (diabetic == 2) {list_pts=append(list_pts,0)} else {list_pts=append(list_pts,3)}
  m_diabetic <- 3
}
return(sum(list_pts))
}

#####
# THE AVERAGES IN THE COX MODEL DEPEND ON OUR PARTICULAR SAMPLE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THAT SAMPLE.

### COX MODEL ESTIMATE ###
# FEMALES
# arg1_f = betas$f$log_age*log(age)+betas$f$log_totchol*log(TotChol)+betas$f$log_hdl*log(HDL)+betas$f$l
# arg2_f = 0 # THE MEAN VALUES HERE #
#
# rho_f = 1-(f_base10_survival^exp(arg1_f - arg2_f))
# MALES
# arg1_m = betas$m$log_age*log(age)+betas$m$log_totchol*log(TotChol)+betas$m$log_hdl*log(HDL)+betas$m$l

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# arg2_m= 0 # THE MEAN VALUES HERE #  
#  
# rho_m = 1-(m_base10_survival^exp(arg1_m - arg2_m))
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