

BIOS 6301: Assignment 6

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Due Tuesday, 24 October, 1:00 PM

$5^{n=\text{day}}$ points taken off for each day late.

40 points total.

Submit a single knitr file (named `homework6.rmd`), along with a valid PDF output file. Inside the file, clearly indicate which parts of your responses go with which problems (you may use the original homework document as a template). Add your name as `author` to the file's metadata section. Raw R code/output or word processor files are not acceptable.

Failure to name file `homework6.rmd` or include author name may result in 5 points taken off.

Question 1

16 points

Obtain a copy of the football-values lecture. Save the five 2023 CSV files in your working directory.

Modify the code to create a function. This function will create dollar values given information (as arguments) about a league setup. It will return a data.frame and write this data.frame to a CSV file. The final data.frame should contain the columns 'PlayerName', 'pos', 'points', 'value' and be ordered by value descendingly. Do not round dollar values.

Note that the returned data.frame should have `sum(posReq)*nTeams` rows.

Define the function as such (10 points):

```
# path: directory path to input files
# file: name of the output file; it should be written to path
# nTeams: number of teams in league
# cap: money available to each team
# posReq: number of starters for each position
# points: point allocation for each category

path = '/Users/charlesrhea/Desktop/BIOS 6301 - Introduction to Statistical Computing/#Homework Assignment 6'
ffvalues <- function(path, file='outfile.csv', nTeams=12, cap=200, posReq=c(qb=1, rb=2, wr=3, te=1, k=1),
                      points=c(fg=4, xpt=1, pass_yds=1/25, pass_tds=4, pass_ints=-2,
                                rush_yds=1/10, rush_tds=6, fumbles=-2, rec_yds=1/20, rec_tds=6)) {

  #1: Read in the 5 CSV files
  positions = c('k','qb','rb','te','wr')
  csvfile = paste('proj_', positions, '23.csv', sep='')
  datafiles = file.path(path, csvfile)
  names(datafiles) = positions

  k = read.csv(datafiles['k'])
```

```

qb = read.csv(datafiles['qb'])
rb = read.csv(datafiles['rb'])
te = read.csv(datafiles['te'])
wr = read.csv(datafiles['wr'])

#2: Calculate Dollar Values
#Merge into 1 dataset
cols = unique(c(names(k), names(qb), names(rb), names(te), names(wr), "pos"))

k[, setdiff(cols, names(k))] = 0
k$pos = "k"
qb[, setdiff(cols, names(qb))] = 0
qb$pos = "qb"
rb[, setdiff(cols, names(rb))] = 0
rb$pos = "rb"
te[, setdiff(cols, names(te))] = 0
te$pos = "te"
wr[, setdiff(cols, names(wr))] = 0
wr$pos = "wr"

x = rbind(k[,cols], qb[,cols], rb[,cols], te[,cols], wr[,cols])

#3 Calculate Points per Player
for (i in 1:length(points)){
  x[, paste("p_", names(points[i]), sep = ' ')] = x[, names(points[i])] * points[i]
}
x$points = rowSums(x[, grep("^p_", names(x))])

#4 Calculating Player Value
#Rank players by points
x = x[order(x[, 'points'], decreasing=TRUE),]

#Calculate marginal points by position
x$marg = NA

for (i in 1:length(names(posReq))){
  if (posReq[i] != 0){
x$marg[which(x$pos == names(posReq)[i])] = x$points[which(x$pos == names(posReq)[i])] - x$points[which(
}]

#Drop negative/missing marginal points
x = na.omit(x)
x2 = x[x$marg >= 0,]

#Order by marginal points
x2 = x2[order(x2[, 'marg'], decreasing=TRUE),]

#Calculate dollar value (from Lecture #1)
rownames(x2) <- NULL
x2$value = ((cap*nTeams) - (nTeams*sum(posReq))) * (x2$marg/sum(x2$marg)) + 1

#Final data.frame with needed information
x3 = x2[,c('PlayerName', 'pos', 'points', 'value')]

```

```
#Save as CSV file
write.csv(x3, file = file)

#Return data.frame with dollar values
return(x3)
}
```

1. Call `x1 <- ffvalues('.',')`

1. How many players are worth more than \$20? (1 point) *44 players are worth more than \$20*

```
#x1 <- ffvalues('.',')
#sum(x1$value>20)
```

2. Who is 15th most valuable running back (rb)? (1 point) *Kenneth Walker III*

```
#x1$PlayerName[which(x1$pos == 'rb')[15]]
```

2. Call `x2 <- ffvalues(getwd(), '16team.csv', nTeams=16, cap=150)`

1. How many players are worth more than \$20? (1 point) *46 players are worth more than \$20*

```
#x2 <- ffvalues(getwd(), '16team.csv', nTeams=16, cap=150)
#sum(x2$value>20)
```

2. How many wide receivers (wr) are in the top 40? (1 point) *11 wide receivers are in the top 40*

```
#sum(which(x2$pos == 'wr')<41)
```

3. Call:

```
#x3 <- ffvalues('.', 'qbheavy.csv', posReq=c(qb=2, rb=2, wr=3, te=1, k=0),
      points=c(fg=0, xpt=0, pass_yds=1/25, pass_tds=6, pass_ints=-2,
      rush_yds=1/10, rush_tds=6, fumbles=-2, rec_yds=1/20, rec_tds=6))
```

1. How many players are worth more than \$20? (1 point) *39 players are worth more than \$20*

```
#sum(x3$value>20)
```

2. How many quarterbacks (qb) are in the top 30? (1 point) *17 quarterbacks are in the top 40*

```
#sum(which(x3$pos == 'qb')<30)
```

Question 2

24 points

Import the HAART dataset (`haart.csv`) from the GitHub repository into R, and perform the following manipulations: (4 points each)

```
library(readr)
haart.ds <- read_csv("~/Desktop/BIOS 6301 - Introduction to Statistical Computing/datasets/haart.csv")

## Rows: 1000 Columns: 12
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (4): init.reg, init.date, last.visit, date.death
## dbl (8): male, age, aids, cd4baseline, logvl, weight, hemoglobin, death
##
## i Use 'spec()' to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set 'show_col_types = FALSE' to quiet this message.

View(haart.ds)
```

1. Convert date columns into a usable (for analysis) format. Use the `table` command to display the counts of the year from `init.date`.

```
haart.ds$init.date <- as.Date(haart.ds$init.date, "%m/%d/%y")
haart.ds$last.visit <- as.Date(haart.ds$last.visit, "%m/%d/%y")
haart.ds$date.death <- as.Date(haart.ds$date.death, "%m/%d/%y")

haart.ds$years <- format(haart.ds$init.date, format = "%Y")
table(haart.ds$years)
```

```
##
## 1998 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007
##    1    5   17   60  270  292  207  104   44
```

2. Create an indicator variable (one which takes the values 0 or 1 only) to represent death within 1 year of the initial visit. How many observations died in year 1? *92 observations died in year 1*

```
haart.ds$oneyeardeath_years <- difftime(haart.ds$date.death, haart.ds$init.date, unit = "weeks")/52.25
haart.ds$oneyeardeath_years <- as.numeric(haart.ds$oneyeardeath_years)
haart.ds$oneyeardeath_indi <- as.numeric(haart.ds$oneyeardeath_years < 1)
table(haart.ds$oneyeardeath_indi)

##
## 0 1
## 25 92
```

3. Use the `init.date`, `last.visit` and `death.date` columns to calculate a followup time (in days), which is the difference between the first and either the last visit or a death event (whichever comes first). If these times are longer than 1 year, censor them (this means if the value is above 365, set followup to 365). Print the quantile for this new variable. *See output below*

```
#Collapse the last.visit and death.date into a single column and take the value of the date that occurs
haart.ds$followup_refdate <- apply(haart.ds[,c(10,12)], 1, min, na.rm = TRUE)

#Determine follow-up time from init.date to followup_refdate by number of days
haart.ds$followup_days <- round(difftime(haart.ds$followup_refdate, haart.ds$init.date, unit = "days"),
#Censor, or replace those with a follow-up time > 365 with the value 365; print quantiles of this variable
haart.ds$followup_daysCENSOR <- replace(haart.ds$followup_days, haart.ds$followup_days > 365, 365)
print(quantile(haart.ds$followup_daysCENSOR, na.rm = TRUE))
```

```
## Time differences in days
##    0%    25%    50%    75%   100%
##   0.00 320.75 365.00 365.00 365.00
```

4. Create another indicator variable representing loss to followup; this means the observation is not known to be dead but does not have any followup visits after the first year. How many records are lost-to-followup? *173 records were lost to follow-up*

```
#Create variable to indicate observations who are not known to be dead (death = 0) and whose follow-up
haart.ds$losstofollowup <- NA
haart.ds[haart.ds$death == 0 & haart.ds$followup_days < 365, "losstofollowup"] <- 1
table(haart.ds$losstofollowup)
```

```
##
##    1
## 173
```

5. Recall our work in class, which separated the `init.reg` field into a set of indicator variables, one for each unique drug. Create these fields and append them to the database as new columns. Which drug regimen are found over 100 times? *Two regimens are found over 100 times - 3TC, AZT, and EVF (421 times), and 3TC, AZT, and NVP (284 times)*

```
#Create a variable that contains a list to determine the number of times a regimen has be perscribed
init.reg <- as.character(haart.ds$init.reg)
(haart.ds[['init.reg_list']] <- strsplit(init.reg, ",")[1:3])
```

```
## [[1]]
## [1] "3TC" "AZT" "EFV"
##
## [[2]]
## [1] "3TC" "AZT" "EFV"
##
## [[3]]
## [1] "3TC" "AZT" "EFV"
```

```
table(haart.ds$init.reg)
```

```
##
##          3TC,ABC,AZT 3TC,ABC,AZT,LPV,RTV 3TC,ABC,AZT,RTV,SQV          3TC,ABC,EFV
##                29                1                1                11
##    3TC,ABC,IDV,RTV          3TC,ABC,NVP          3TC,ABC,RTV    3TC,ABC,RTV,SQV
##                1                2                1                4
##    3TC,AZT,DDI          3TC,AZT,EFV          3TC,AZT,EFV,NFV    3TC,AZT,FPV,RTV
##                1                421                1                1
##    3TC,AZT,IDV          3TC,AZT,IDV,RTV          3TC,AZT,LPV,RTV    3TC,AZT,NFV
##                12                8                16                4
##    3TC,AZT,NVP          3TC,AZT,RTV,SQV          3TC,D4T,EFV    3TC,D4T,IDV,RTV
##                284                13                54                6
##    3TC,D4T,LPV,RTV          3TC,D4T,NFV          3TC,D4T,NVP    3TC,D4T,RTV,SQV
##                2                3                61                8
##    3TC,DDI,EFV          3TC,DDI,LPV,RTV          3TC,DDI,NVP          3TC,EFV,TFD
```

```
##          15          4          6          1
##    3TC,FPV,RTV,TDF    3TC,LPV,RTV,TDF    ABC,ATV,DDI,RTV    ABC,D4T,EFV
##          1          1          1          2
##    ABC,D4T,LPV,RTV    ABC,D4T,RTV,SQV    ABC,DDI,LPV,RTV    ATV,FTC,RTV,TDF
##          1          1          1          1
##    AZT,DDI,EFV        D4T,DDC,EFV        D4T,DDI,EFV        D4T,DDI,NVP
##          2          1          4          2
##    D4T,RTV,SQV        DDI,EFV,FTC    DDI,LPV,RTV,SQV,T20    EFV,FTC,TDF
##          1          1          1          3
##    FTC,LPV,RTV,TDF    FTC,NVP,TDF        LPV,NVP,RTV
##          2          1          2
```

```
#Unlist to identify the name and total number of each unique drug
unlist(haart.ds$init.reg_list)[seq(50)]
```

```
## [1] "3TC" "AZT" "EFV" "3TC" "AZT" "EFV" "3TC" "AZT" "EFV" "3TC" "AZT" "NVP"
## [13] "3TC" "D4T" "EFV" "3TC" "AZT" "NVP" "3TC" "AZT" "NVP" "3TC" "AZT" "EFV"
## [25] "3TC" "ABC" "AZT" "3TC" "DDI" "NVP" "3TC" "AZT" "NVP" "3TC" "AZT" "IDV"
## [37] "3TC" "AZT" "NVP" "3TC" "AZT" "EFV" "3TC" "AZT" "EFV" "3TC" "D4T" "NVP"
## [49] "3TC" "AZT"
```

```
(all_drugs <- unique(unlist(haart.ds$init.reg_list)))
```

```
## [1] "3TC" "AZT" "EFV" "NVP" "D4T" "ABC" "DDI" "IDV" "LPV" "RTV" "SQV" "FTC"
## [13] "TDF" "DDC" "NVP" "T20" "ATV" "FPV"
```

```
#Create a matrix (1000 rows for 1000 observations, and 18 variables for 18 unique drugs) to and search
reg_drugs <- matrix(0, nrow=nrow(haart.ds), ncol=length(all_drugs))
for(i in seq_along(all_drugs)) {
  reg_drugs[,i] <- sapply(haart.ds$init.reg_list, function(x) all_drugs[i] %in% x)
}

#Matrix results in a data frame to ease evaluation and allow for appending to original dataset
reg_drugs <- data.frame(reg_drugs)
names(reg_drugs) <- all_drugs
head(reg_drugs)
```

```
##    3TC AZT EFV NVP D4T ABC DDI IDV LPV RTV SQV FTC TDF DDC NFV T20 ATV FPV
## 1    1    1    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## 2    1    1    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## 3    1    1    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## 4    1    1    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## 5    1    0    1    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
## 6    1    1    0    1    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
```

```
#Appending drug data frame to original dataset
haart.ds_2 <- cbind(haart.ds, reg_drugs)
head(haart.ds_2)
```

```
##    male age aids cd4baseline logvl weight hemoglobin init.reg init.date
## 1     1  25    0          NA     NA          NA          NA 3TC,AZT,EFV 2003-07-01
```

```

## 2 1 49 0 143 NA 58.0608 11 3TC,AZT,EFV 2004-11-23
## 3 1 42 1 102 NA 48.0816 1 3TC,AZT,EFV 2003-04-30
## 4 0 33 0 107 NA 46.0000 NA 3TC,AZT,NVP 2006-03-25
## 5 1 27 0 52 4 NA NA 3TC,D4T,EFV 2004-09-01
## 6 0 34 0 157 NA 54.8856 NA 3TC,AZT,NVP 2003-12-02
## last.visit death date.death years onyeardeath_years onyeardeath_indi
## 1 2007-02-26 0 <NA> 2003 NA NA
## 2 2008-02-22 0 <NA> 2004 NA NA
## 3 2005-11-21 1 2006-01-11 2003 2.6985646 0
## 4 2006-05-05 1 2006-05-07 2006 0.1175666 1
## 5 2007-11-13 0 <NA> 2004 NA NA
## 6 2008-02-28 0 <NA> 2003 NA NA
## followup_refdate followup_days followup_daysCENSOR losstofollowup
## 1 2007-02-26 1336 days 365 days NA
## 2 2008-02-22 1186 days 365 days NA
## 3 2005-11-21 936 days 365 days NA
## 4 2006-05-05 41 days 41 days NA
## 5 2007-11-13 1168 days 365 days NA
## 6 2008-02-28 1549 days 365 days NA
## init.reg_list 3TC AZT EFV NVP D4T ABC DDI IDV LPV RTV SQV FTC TDF DDC NFV T20
## 1 3TC, AZT, EFV 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## 2 3TC, AZT, EFV 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## 3 3TC, AZT, EFV 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## 4 3TC, AZT, NVP 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## 5 3TC, D4T, EFV 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## 6 3TC, AZT, NVP 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## ATV FPV
## 1 0 0
## 2 0 0
## 3 0 0
## 4 0 0
## 5 0 0
## 6 0 0

```

6. The dataset `haart2.csv` contains a few additional observations for the same study. Import these and append them to your master dataset (if you were smart about how you coded the previous steps, cleaning the additional observations should be easy!). Show the first five records and the last five records of the complete (and clean) data set. *See head output for first 5 observations, and tail output for last 5 observations below*

```
haart2.ds <- read_csv("~/Desktop/BIOS 6301 - Introduction to Statistical Computing/datasets/haart2.csv")
```

```

## Rows: 4 Columns: 12
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (3): init.reg, init.date, last.visit
## dbl (8): male, age, aids, cd4baseline, logvl, weight, hemoglobin, death
## lgl (1): date.death
##
## i Use 'spec()' to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set 'show_col_types = FALSE' to quiet this message.

```

```
haart_orig.ds <- read_csv("~/Desktop/BIOS 6301 - Introduction to Statistical Computing/datasets/haart.csv")
```

```
## Rows: 1000 Columns: 12
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (4): init.reg, init.date, last.visit, date.death
## dbl (8): male, age, aids, cd4baseline, logvl, weight, hemoglobin, death
##
## i Use 'spec()' to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set 'show_col_types = FALSE' to quiet this message.
```

```
final_haart.ds <- rbind(haart_orig.ds, haart2.ds)
View(final_haart.ds)
```

```
final_haart.ds$init.date <- as.Date(final_haart.ds$init.date, "%m/%d/%y")
final_haart.ds$last.visit <- as.Date(final_haart.ds$last.visit, "%m/%d/%y")
final_haart.ds$date.death <- as.Date(final_haart.ds$date.death, "%m/%d/%y")
```

```
final_haart.ds$oneyeardeath_years <- difftime(final_haart.ds$date.death, final_haart.ds$init.date, units = "years")
final_haart.ds$oneyeardeath_years <- as.numeric(final_haart.ds$oneyeardeath_years)
final_haart.ds$oneyeardeath_indi <- as.numeric(final_haart.ds$oneyeardeath_years < 1)
```

```
final_haart.ds$followup_refdate <- apply(final_haart.ds[,c(10,12)], 1, min, na.rm = TRUE)
final_haart.ds$followup_days <- round(difftime(final_haart.ds$followup_refdate, final_haart.ds$init.date, units = "days"))
final_haart.ds$followup_daysCENSOR <- replace(final_haart.ds$followup_days, final_haart.ds$followup_days > 365, NA)
```

```
final_haart.ds$losstofollowup <- NA
final_haart.ds[final_haart.ds$death == 0 & final_haart.ds$followup_days < 365, "losstofollowup"] <- 1
```

```
#Drug regimen, and indicator variables for each unique drug
init.reg <- as.character(final_haart.ds$init.reg)
(final_haart.ds[['init.reg_list']] <- strsplit(init.reg, ",")[1:3])
```

```
## [[1]]
## [1] "3TC" "AZT" "EFV"
##
## [[2]]
## [1] "3TC" "AZT" "EFV"
##
## [[3]]
## [1] "3TC" "AZT" "EFV"
```

```
unlist(final_haart.ds$init.reg_list)[seq(50)]
```

```
## [1] "3TC" "AZT" "EFV" "3TC" "AZT" "EFV" "3TC" "AZT" "EFV" "3TC" "AZT" "NVP"
## [13] "3TC" "D4T" "EFV" "3TC" "AZT" "NVP" "3TC" "AZT" "NVP" "3TC" "AZT" "EFV"
## [25] "3TC" "ABC" "AZT" "3TC" "DDI" "NVP" "3TC" "AZT" "NVP" "3TC" "AZT" "IDV"
## [37] "3TC" "AZT" "NVP" "3TC" "AZT" "EFV" "3TC" "AZT" "EFV" "3TC" "D4T" "NVP"
## [49] "3TC" "AZT"
```



```
(all_drugs <- unique(unlist(final_haart.ds$init.reg_list)))
```

```
## [1] "3TC" "AZT" "EFV" "NVP" "D4T" "ABC" "DDI" "IDV" "LPV" "RTV" "SQV" "FTC"
## [13] "TDF" "DDC" "NFV" "T20" "ATV" "FPV"
```

```
reg_drugs <- matrix(0, nrow=nrow(final_haart.ds), ncol=length(all_drugs))
for(i in seq_along(all_drugs)) {
  reg_drugs[,i] <- sapply(final_haart.ds$init.reg_list, function(x) all_drugs[i] %in% x)
}
```

```
reg_drugs <- data.frame(reg_drugs)
names(reg_drugs) <- all_drugs
head(reg_drugs)
```

```
##   3TC AZT EFV NVP D4T ABC DDI IDV LPV RTV SQV FTC TDF DDC NFV T20 ATV FPV
## 1   1   1   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 2   1   1   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 3   1   1   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 4   1   1   0   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 5   1   0   1   0   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 6   1   1   0   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
```

```
final2_haart.ds <- cbind(final_haart.ds, reg_drugs)
head(final2_haart.ds, 5)
```

```
##   male age aids cd4baseline logvl weight hemoglobin init.reg init.date
## 1   1  25   0          NA      NA      NA          NA 3TC,AZT,EFV 2003-07-01
## 2   1  49   0          143     NA 58.0608          11 3TC,AZT,EFV 2004-11-23
## 3   1  42   1          102     NA 48.0816           1 3TC,AZT,EFV 2003-04-30
## 4   0  33   0          107     NA 46.0000          NA 3TC,AZT,NVP 2006-03-25
## 5   1  27   0           52      4      NA          NA 3TC,D4T,EFV 2004-09-01
##   last.visit death date.death oneyeardeath_years oneyeardeath_indi
## 1 2007-02-26    0      <NA>                NA                NA
## 2 2008-02-22    0      <NA>                NA                NA
## 3 2005-11-21    1 2006-01-11          2.6985646                0
## 4 2006-05-05    1 2006-05-07          0.1175666                1
## 5 2007-11-13    0      <NA>                NA                NA
##   followup_refdate followup_days followup_daysCENSOR losstofollowup
## 1      2007-02-26      1336 days          365 days          NA
## 2      2008-02-22      1186 days          365 days          NA
## 3      2005-11-21       936 days          365 days          NA
## 4      2006-05-05        41 days           41 days          NA
## 5      2007-11-13      1168 days          365 days          NA
##   init.reg_list 3TC AZT EFV NVP D4T ABC DDI IDV LPV RTV SQV FTC TDF DDC NFV T20
## 1 3TC, AZT, EFV   1   1   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 2 3TC, AZT, EFV   1   1   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 3 3TC, AZT, EFV   1   1   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 4 3TC, AZT, NVP   1   1   0   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
## 5 3TC, D4T, EFV   1   0   1   0   1   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
##   ATV FPV
## 1   0   0
## 2   0   0
```

```
## 3 0 0
## 4 0 0
## 5 0 0
```

```
tail(final2_haart.ds, 5)
```

```
##      male      age aids cd4baseline      logvl      weight hemoglobin      init.reg
## 1000     0 40.00000     1        131         NA 46.2672           8 3TC,D4T,NVP
## 1001     0 27.00000     0         232         NA      NA          NA 3TC,AZT,NVP
## 1002     1 38.72142     0         170         NA 84.0000          NA 3TC,AZT,NVP
## 1003     1 23.00000    NA         154 3.995635 65.5000          14 3TC,DDI,EFV
## 1004     0 31.00000     0         236         NA 45.8136          NA 3TC,D4T,NVP
##      init.date last.visit death date.death oneyeardeath_years
## 1000 2003-07-03 2008-02-29     0      <NA>                NA
## 1001 2003-12-01 2004-01-05     0      <NA>                NA
## 1002 2002-09-26 2004-03-29     0      <NA>                NA
## 1003 2007-01-31 2007-04-16     0      <NA>                NA
## 1004 2003-12-03 2007-10-11     0      <NA>                NA
##      oneyeardeath_indi followup_refdate followup_days followup_daysCENSOR
## 1000                NA      2008-02-29      1702 days        365 days
## 1001                NA      2004-01-05         35 days         35 days
## 1002                NA      2004-03-29       550 days        365 days
## 1003                NA      2007-04-16         75 days         75 days
## 1004                NA      2007-10-11      1408 days        365 days
##      losstofollowup init.reg_list 3TC AZT EFV NVP D4T ABC DDI IDV LPV RTV SQV
## 1000                NA 3TC, D4T, NVP 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
## 1001                1 3TC, AZT, NVP 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## 1002                NA 3TC, AZT, NVP 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## 1003                1 3TC, DDI, EFV 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
## 1004                NA 3TC, D4T, NVP 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
##      FTC TDF DDC NFV T20 ATV FPV
## 1000     0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## 1001     0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## 1002     0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## 1003     0 0 0 0 0 0 0
## 1004     0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```