intcensROC

Fast Spline Based Sieve AUC Estimator for Interval Censored Data

Jiaxing Lin Yuan Wu Xiaofei Wang Kouros Owzar

2018-05-01

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 intcensROC
- 3 Example
 - Simple Example
 - A Comprehensive Example
- 4 Session Information

Introduction

This document provides an comprehensive example for using the intcensROC package to estimate the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve and time-dependent area under the curve (AUC) for interval censored survival data, that is not not applicable for existing methods.

The estimator applies a generalized gradient projection method on Spline based likelihood function to obtain the joint distribution function between survival time and biomarker and compute the ROC curve and time-dependent AUC with the estimated joint distribution function. Features of this package include:

- 1 The algorithm is implemented in C++, and ported to R by Rcpp, to facilitate fast computation.
- 2 The estimator uses a constrained minimization method and is designed for the interval survival data.

Function Signature and Return of intcensROC

Function to compute ROC curve

```
res <- intcensROC(U, V, Marker, Delta, PredictTime, gridNumber = 500)</pre>
```

Function arguments:

U: An array contains left times of the censored intervals for the sample.

V: An array contains right times of the censored intervals for the sample.

Marker: An array contains marker levels for the samples.

Delta: An array of indicator for the censoring type, use 1, 2, 3 for left,

interval and right censoring types, correspondingly.

PredictTime: A scalar for predict time for the ROC.

gridNumber: A integer for the number of grid of the ROC curve, the default value

is 500.

Function return:

A dataframe contains two columns

tp: A array for true positive rate.

fp: A array for false positive rate.

Function Signature and Return of intcensAUC

Function to compute AUC

```
auc <- intcensAUC(ROCdata)</pre>
```

Function argument:

ROCdata: A dataframe from the function intcensROC.

Function return:

auc: A scalar for AUC.

A Simple Start Off Example

A start off example to use function intcensROC and intcensAUC

```
library(intcensROC)
## example interval censored data
U \leftarrow runif(100, min = 0.1, max = 5)
V \leftarrow runif(100, min = 0.1, max = 5) + U
Marker \leftarrow runif(100, min = 5, max = 10)
Delta <- sample.int(3, size = 100, replace = TRUE)
pTime <- 4
## compute the ROC curve
res <- intcensROC(U, V, Marker, Delta, pTime, gridNumber = 500)
head(res)
##
               fp tp
## 1 2.938704e-07 6.709990e-07
## 2 6.429442e-07 1.401916e-06
## 3 1.102661e-06 2.253220e-06
## 4 1.728461e-06 3.285375e-06
## 5 2.575783e-06 4.558851e-06
## 6 3.700067e-06 6.134114e-06
##compute the AUC
auc <- intcensAUC(res)
print(auc)
## [1] 0.5378973
```

Example-Background

Here, we present a comprehensive example as a tutorial on how to use intcensROC package.

- We assume the survival time T follows an exponential distribution with hazard rate $\lambda = \frac{\log(2)}{24}$.
- The marker M is assumed to follow a beta distribution with parameter $\alpha=2.35$ and $\beta=1.87$.
- The joint distribution of (T, M) is assumed to be generated by Clayton Coupla with parameter $\alpha > 1$

$$F_{T,M}(t,m) = Pr(T < t, M < m) = \{F_T(t)^{\alpha-1} + F_M(m)^{\alpha-1} - 1\}^{\frac{1}{\alpha-1}}$$

Here $F_T(.)$ and $F_M(.)$ denote the distribution functions of T and M respectively. The dependence between T and M is denote by Kendall $\tau = \frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha+1}$

■ The random assessment interval [U,V] are sampled from uniform distribution, V's are sampled within $[L_0,L_c]$, and U is generated from uniform distribution on $[0,V-L_0]$. Here L_c is determined by the censoring rate $\rho=0.3$ and $L_0=0.1$ is the minimum time difference between U and V.

Data Simulation

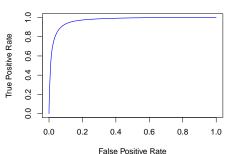
```
library(copula)
f<-function(x,L0,rate,censor){</pre>
  1/((x-L0)*rate)*exp(-L0*rate)-1/((x-L0)*rate)*exp(-x*rate)-censor
dataSim <- function(kendall_tau = 0.3, n = 100, rho = 0.3, lambda = log(2)/6)
  b_alpha <- 2.35
  b_beta <- 1.87
  scale <- 10
  kendall_tau <- iTau( claytonCopula(), kendall_tau)</pre>
  Int_cop <- claytonCopula(param = kendall_tau, dim = 2)</pre>
  Int_mvdc <- mvdc(Int_cop, c("exp","beta"), paramMargins =</pre>
                 list(list(rate = lambda),
                 list(shape1=b_alpha,shape2=b_beta)))
  Int obs data <- rMvdc(n, Int mvdc)</pre>
  colnames(Int_obs_data) <- c("event_time", "marker")</pre>
```

Data Simulation-Continued

```
Int_obs_data[,"marker"] <- Int_obs_data[,"marker"]*scale</pre>
        <-0.1; size <-n; U <-rep(0,size)
LO
        <-uniroot(f, lower = 10^(-6), upper = 500, tol=0.000001,
          LO=LO, rate=lambda, censor=rho)
        <-runif(size,L0,L$root)
for (i in 1:size)
    U[i] <-runif(1.0,(V[i]-L0))
delta_1 <- Int_obs_data[ ,"event_time"] < U</pre>
delta_2 <- Int_obs_data[ ,"event_time"] >= U&
               Int_obs_data[ ,"event_time"] <= V</pre>
delta_3 <- Int_obs_data[ ,"event_time"] > V
data
            <- data.frame(U = U, V = V, delta =
               delta_1+2*delta_2+3*delta_3,
               marker=Int_obs_data[,"marker"])
```

Compute ROC and AUC

Example ROC



Session Information

- R version 3.4.4 (2018-03-15), x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
- Running under: Debian GNU/Linux 9 (stretch)
- Matrix products: default
- BLAS: /usr/lib/openblas-base/libblas.so.3
- LAPACK: /usr/lib/libopenblasp-r0.2.19.so
- Base packages: base, datasets, grDevices, graphics, methods, stats, utils
- Other packages: copula 0.999-18, intcensROC 0.1, knitr 1.20
- Loaded via a namespace (and not attached): ADGofTest 0.3, Matrix 1.2-12, Rcpp 0.12.16, compiler 3.4.4, evaluate 0.10.1, grid 3.4.4, gsl 1.9-10.3, highr 0.6, lattice 0.20-35, magrittr 1.5, mvtnorm 1.0-7, numDeriv 2016.8-1, pcaPP 1.9-73, pracma 2.0.7, pspline 1.0-18, quadprog 1.5-5, stabledist 0.7-1, stats4 3.4.4, stringi 1.1.7, stringr 1.3.0, tools 3.4.4

```
## [1] "Start Time Tue May 1 09:44:02 2018"
## [1] "End Time Tue May 1 09:44:06 2018"
```