# Package 'wnl'

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**Title** Minimization Tool for Pharmacokinetic-Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis

Description This is a set of minimization tools (maximum likelihood estimation and least square fitting) to solve examples in the Johan Gabrielsson and Dan Weiner's book `Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis - Concepts and Applications" 5th ed. (ISBN:9198299107). Examples include linear and nonlinear compartmental model, turn-over model, single or multiple dosing bolus/infusion/oral models, allometry, toxicokinetics, reversible metabolism, in-vitro/in-vivo extrapolation, enterohepatic circulation, metabolite modeling, Emax model, inhibitory model, tolerance model, oscillating response model, enantiomer interaction model, effect compartment model, drug-drug interaction model, receptor occupancy model, and rebound phenomena model.

Depends R (>= 3.0.0), numDeriv
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wnl-package Minimization Tool for Pharmacokinetic-Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis

### **Description**

This is a minimization tool to solve the examples in the book Gabrielsson J, Weiner D. 'Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis - Concepts and Applications' 5th ed. 2016. (ISBN:9198299107).

#### **Details**

This is a set of minimization tools to solve all the examples in the book 'Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis - Concepts and Applications' 5th ed. 2016.

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

#### References

Gabrielsson J, Weiner D. Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis - Concepts and Applications. 5th ed. 2016.

### **Examples**

```
tData = Theoph
colnames(tData) = c("ID", "BWT", "DOSE", "TIME", "DV")
fPK = function(THETA)
                          # Prediction function
  DOSE = 320000
                          # in microgram
  TIME = e$DATA[,"TIME"] # use data in e$DATA
      = THETA[1]
  Κ
  Ka
      = THETA[2]
      = THETA[3]
  Ср
     = DOSE/V*Ka/(Ka - K)*(exp(-K*TIME) - exp(-Ka*TIME))
  return(Cp)
IDs = unique(tData[,"ID"])
nID = length(IDs)
for (i in 1:nID) {
  Data = tData[tData$ID == IDs[i],]
  Res = nlr(fPK, Data, pNames=c("k", "ka", "V"), IE=c(0.1, 3, 500),
            SecNames=c("CL", "Thalf", "MRT"), SecForms=c(~V*k, ~log(2)/k, ~1/k))
  print(paste("## ID =", i, "##"))
  print(Res)
```

cmpChi 3

cmpChi

Compare model with Chi-square test

### **Description**

It performs chi-square test for two models comparison.

### Usage

```
cmpChi(r1, r2)
```

# Arguments

r1 A result from nlr

r2 Another result from nlr

### **Details**

One model should include the other model.

### Value

Returns a p-value from pchisq

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

Comp1

One compartment model - analytical

# Description

It calculates using one compartment model.

### Usage

```
Comp1(Ke, Ka=0, DH)
```

# Arguments

Ke	Elimination rate constant
Ka	Absorption rate constant
DH	Expanded dosing history table

# **Details**

First compartment is the gut compartment for oral dosing. IV bolus and infusion dosing should be done at the second compartment.

DAT DAT

### Value

This returns a table with the gut and the central compartment columns

### Author(s)

```
Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>
```

# **Examples**

```
DAT
DAT2 = ExpandDH(DAT)
X1 = Comp1(Ke=0.1, Ka=1, DAT2)
X1
matplot(DAT2[, "TIME"], X1, type="1")
```

DAT

An Example of Dosing History Table

# Description

This is a conventional NONMEM input data format.

# Usage

RptCfg

### **Format**

This data frame has 5 columns with 19 time-points for the simulation.

```
TIME Time
```

AMT Amount given for the compartment of CMT column

RATE Infusion rate

CMT Compartment number, 1=gut, 2=central, 3=peripheral, etc.

DV Currently blank and not used.

### **Details**

To be used at Comp1 or nComp, expand dosing history with ExpandDH function.

dx 5

dx

Simplest diagnostic plot for minimization result

### **Description**

It performs a simple diagnostic plot from the result of nlr.

### Usage

dx(r)

# **Arguments**

r

a result from nlr or wn15

#### **Details**

This plots 'Observation vs. Prediction' and 'Normalized Redisual vs. Prediction' only. Normalized residual are meant to be distributed as standard normal distribution, N(0, 1).

#### Value

This just draws a plot.

# Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

ExpandDH

Expand Dosing History Table

# Description

It expands dosing history table.

# Usage

```
ExpandDH(DH, Fo = 1)
```

### **Arguments**

DH Dosing history table of NONMEM type

Fo Bioavailability of the first (gut) compartment

# **Details**

It expands dosing history table of conventional NONMEM data format. It calculate bioavailable amount, then add time points of non-differentiable, e.g. stopping points of infusion.

nComp

#### Value

Returns expanded dosing history table.

# Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

nComp

Multi-compartment model - analytical

# Description

It calculates using multi-compartment model.

### Usage

```
nComp(Sol, Ka, DH)
```

### **Arguments**

Sol	Solution	n list of	lambda	as and	coefficients

Ka Absorption rate constant

DH Expanded dosing history table

### **Details**

First compartment is the gut compartment for oral dosing. IV bolus and infusion dosing should be done at the second compartment.

### Value

This returns a table with the gut and the other compartment columns

### Author(s)

```
Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>
```

### **Examples**

```
DAT

DAT2 = ExpandDH(DAT)

Sol = SolComp2(K10=0.1, K12=3, K21=1)

X2 = nComp(Sol, Ka=1, DAT2)

X2

matplot(DAT2[, "TIME"], X2, type="1")
```

nlr 7

nlr Nonlinear Regression in R	nlr
-------------------------------	-----

# Description

It performs nonlinear regression usually for pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic models.

# Usage

# Arguments

Fx	Function for structural model. It should return a vector of the same length to observations.
Data	Data table which will be used in Fx. Fx should access this with e\$DATA.
pNames	Parameter names in the order of Fx arguments
IE	Initial estimates of parameters
LB	Lower bound for optim function. The default value is 0.
UB	Upper bound for optim function. The default value is 1e+06.
Error	Error model. One of "A" for additive error, "POIS" for Poisson error, "P" for proportional error, "C" for combined error model.
ObjFx	Objective function to be minimized. The default is maximum likelihood estimation function(-2 log likelihood).
SecNames	Names of secondary parameter estimates
SecForms	Formula to calculate the secondary parameter estimates
Method	"L-BFGS-B" is default. See optim for more detail.

# **Details**

This uses scaled transformed parameters and environment e internally.

# Value

•	de	
	Est	Point estimate(PE) with standard error(SE) and relative standard error(RSE)
	Cov	Variance-covariance matrix of the objective function at the value of point estimates
	run\$m	Count of positive residuals
	run\$n	Count of negative residuals
	run\$run	Count of runs of residuals
	run\$p.value	P value of run test with excluding zero points
	Objective Funct	cion Value
		Minimum value of the objective function
	-2LL	-2 times log likelihood
	AIC	Akaike Information Criterion

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AICc Corrected Akaike Information Criterion
BIC Schwarz Bayesian Information Criterion

Convergence Code from optim

Message from optim.

Prediction Fitted(predicted) values

Residuals Residuals

Elapsed Time Consumed time by minimization

#### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

### **Examples**

```
tData = Theoph
colnames(tData) = c("ID", "BWT", "DOSE", "TIME", "DV")
fPK = function(THETA) # Prediction function
  DOSE = 320000 \text{ # in microgram}
  TIME = e$DATA[,"TIME"] # use data in e$DATA
  Κ
       = THETA[1]
  Ka
      = THETA[2]
      = THETA[3]
  P = DOSE/V*Ka/(Ka - K) * (exp(-K*TIME) - exp(-Ka*TIME))
  return(P)
IDs = unique(tData[,"ID"])
nID = length(IDs)
for (i in 1:nID) {
 Data = tData[tData$ID == IDs[i],]
 Res = nlr(fPK, Data, pNames=c("k", "ka", "V"), IE=c(0.1, 3, 500),
            SecNames = c("CL", "Thalf", "MRT"), SecForms = c(~V*k, ~log(2)/k, ~1/k))
 print(paste("## ID =", i, "##"))
 print(Res)
```

Secondary

Get Secondary Parameter Estimates

### **Description**

Get standard error and relative standard error (cv) of the secondary parameter estimate

#### Usage

```
Secondary(Formula, PE, COV)
```

SolComp2

# Arguments

Formula	Formula to calculate the secondary parameter estimate
PE	Point estimates of primary parameters with names
COV	Variance-covariance matrix of primary estimates

### **Details**

Variables within Formula should exist in the names of PE vector.

### Value

This returns point estimate, standard error, relative standard error of the secondary parameter estimate.

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

### **Examples**

```
tData = Theoph
colnames(tData) = c("ID", "BWT", "DOSE", "TIME", "DV") # Table requires DV column

fPK = function(THETA) # Prediction function
{
    AMT = 320000 # in microgram
    TIME = e$DATA[,"TIME"]
    V = THETA[1]
    K = THETA[2]
    Ka = THETA[3]
    Cp = AMT/V*Ka/(Ka - K)*(exp(-K*TIME) - exp(-Ka*TIME))
    return(Cp)
}
Data = tData[tData$ID == 1,]
Res = nlr(fPK, Data, pNames=c("V", "K", "Ka"), IE=c(30000, 0.1, 2))
Secondary(~V*K, Res$Est["PE",1:e$nPara], Res$Cov)
```

SolComp2

Analytical Solution for Two-compartment Model

# Description

It calculates lambdas and coefficients for two-compartment model from  $K10,\,K12,\,$  and  $K21.\,$ 

# Usage

```
SolComp2(K10, K12, K21)
```

### **Arguments**

K10	Ke, Elimination rate constant from central compartment
K12	Rate constant from the central to the peripheral compartment
K21	Rate constant from the peripheral to the central compartment

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#### **Details**

It calculates lambdas and coefficients of two-compartment model from K10, K12, and K21. Lambdas should have no identical values.

### Value

This returns a list of lambdas and coefficients.

### Author(s)

```
Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>
```

# **Examples**

```
DAT

DAT2 = ExpandDH(DAT)
Sol = SolComp2(K10=0.1, K12=3, K21=1)
X2 = nComp(Sol, Ka=1, DAT2)
X2
matplot(DAT2[, "TIME"], X2, type="l")
```

SolComp3

Analytical Solution for Three-compartment Model

### **Description**

It calculates lambdas and coefficients for three-compartment model from K10, K12, K21, K13, and K31.

### Usage

```
SolComp3(K10, K12, K21, K13, K31)
```

# **Arguments**

K10	Ke, Elimination rate constant from central compartment
K12	Rate constant from the central to the first peripheral compartment
K21	Rate constant from the first peripheral to the central compartment
K13	Rate constant from the central to the second peripheral compartment
K31	Rate constant from the second peripheral to the central compartment

### **Details**

It calculates lambdas and coefficients of two-compartment model from K10, K12, and K21. Lambdas should have no identical values.

# Value

This returns a list of lambdas and coefficients.

wnl5

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

# **Examples**

```
DAT

DAT2 = ExpandDH(DAT)

Sol = SolComp3(K10=0.1, K12=3, K21=1, K13=2, K31=0.5)

X3 = nComp(Sol, Ka=1, DAT2)

X3

matplot(DAT2[, "TIME"], X3, type="1")
```

wn15

Old type WinNonlin - Least Square not MLE

# Description

It performs old type Winnonlin regression.

### Usage

```
wnl5(Fx, Data, pNames, IE, LB, UB, Error="A", ObjFx=ObjLS)
```

# Arguments

Fx	Function for structural model. It should return a vector of the same length to observations.
Data	Data table which will be used in Fx. Fx should access this with e\$DATA.
pNames	Parameter names in the order of Fx arguments
IE	Initial estimates of parameters
LB	Lower bound for optim function. The default value is 0.
UB	Upper bound for optim function. The default value is 1e+06.
Error	Error model. One of "POIS" for Poisson error, "P" for proportional error, and others for additive error model.
ObjFx	Objective function to be minimized. The default is least square function.

# **Details**

This uses scaled transformed parameters and environment e internally. Here we do not provide standard error. If you want standard error, use nlr.

### Value

PE	Point estimates
WRSS	Weighted Residual Sum of Square
run\$m	Count of positive residuals
run\$n	Count of negative residuals
run\$run	Count of runs of residuals

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run\$p.value P value of run test with excluding zero points

Objective Function Value

Minimum value of the objective function

AIC Akaike Information Criterion

SBC Schwarz Bayesian Information Criterion

Condition Number

Condition number

Message from optim.

Prediction Fitted(predicted) values

Residuals Residuals

Elapsed Time Consumed time by minimization

### Author(s)

Kyun-Seop Bae <k@acr.kr>

### **Examples**

```
tData = Theoph
colnames(tData) = c("ID", "BWT", "DOSE", "TIME", "DV")
fPK = function(THETA) # Prediction function
{
  DOSE = 320000 # in microgram
 TIME = e$DATA[,"TIME"] # use data in e$DATA
 K = THETA[1]
  Ka = THETA[2]
  V = THETA[3]
 Cp = DOSE/V*Ka/(Ka - K)*(exp(-K*TIME) - exp(-Ka*TIME))
  return(Cp)
IDs = unique(tData[,"ID"])
nID = length(IDs)
for (i in 1:nID) \{
 Data = tData[tData$ID == IDs[i],]
 Res = wnl5(fPK, Data, pNames=c("k", "ka", "V"), IE=c(0.1, 3, 500))
 print(paste("## ID =", i, "##"))
 print(Res)
}
```

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