Crossover Trial Further Simulation and Plotting

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Function to simulate crossover trial dataset

```
ABBA <- function(n = 10, sdW = 4, sdB = 1, beta = c(8, 1, 0, 1)
    0), alpha = 0.05) {
    # generate data
    Patient <- as.factor(rep(1:(2 * n), rep(2, 2 * n)))
    Treatment <- c(rep(c("Treatment1", "Treatment2"), n), rep(c("Treatment2",</pre>
        "Treatment1"), n))
    Order <- rep(c("First", "Second"), 2 * n)
    Data <- data.frame(Patient, Treatment, Order)</pre>
    FMat <- model.matrix(~Treatment * Order, data = Data)</pre>
    RMat <- model.matrix(~0 + Patient, data = Data)</pre>
    Response <- FMat %*% beta + RMat %*% rnorm(2 * n, 0, sdB) +
        rnorm(4 * n, 0, sdW) # beta here
    Data$Response <- Response
    return(data.frame(Data))
    # analyse Fit <- lme(Response~ Treatment * Order, random=~1 /</pre>
    # Patient, data=Data, na.action='na.omit' ) Est <-</pre>
    # fixed.effects(Fit)[2] Ste <- sqrt(vcov(Fit)[2,2]) prod(Est
    \# + c(-1,1) * qnorm(1-alpha/2) * Ste) > 0
}
```

Generate data and analyse

```
mydata \leftarrow ABBA(n = 10, sdW = 2, sdB = 2, beta = c(8, 1, 0, 0),
    alpha = 0.05)
require(nlme)
f <- lme(Response ~ Treatment * Order, random = ~1 | Patient,
   data = mydata, na.action = "na.omit")
anova(f)
               numDF denDF F-value p-value
(Intercept)
                1 19 421.0340 <.0001
Treatment
                   1 17 0.5352 0.4744
Order
                   1
                       17 0.9612 0.3406
                        17 0.4587 0.5073
Treatment:Order
                   1
summary(f)$tTable
                                   Value Std.Error DF
(Intercept)
                                8.023633 0.7468591 19
TreatmentTreatment2
                                1.030554 1.0562182 17
OrderSecond
                                1.182608 1.0562182 17
TreatmentTreatment2:OrderSecond -1.166955 1.7229741 17
                                  t-value
(Intercept)
                              10.7431685
TreatmentTreatment2
                              0.9757021
OrderSecond
                                1.1196628
TreatmentTreatment2:OrderSecond -0.6772910
                                         p-value
                               0.00000001638637
(Intercept)
TreatmentTreatment2
                               0.342892860343766
OrderSecond
                               0.278427969007660
TreatmentTreatment2:OrderSecond 0.507334457267561
```

Simulation function for crossover design, preparing to vary an input parameter

```
C.power <- function(a, b, c, d, e, f, g, n.sims = sims) {</pre>
    Treatment <- rep(NA, n.sims)</pre>
    Order <- rep(NA, n.sims)
    Interaction <- rep(NA, n.sims)</pre>
    for (s in 1:n.sims) {
        fake \leftarrow ABBA(n = a, sdW = b, sdB = c, beta = c(d, e,
            f, g), alpha = 0.05)
        possibleError <- tryCatch(f1 <- lme(Response ~ Treatment *</pre>
             Order, random = ~1 | Patient, data = fake, na.action = "na.omit"),
             error = function(e) e)
        ### http://stackoverflow.com/questions/8093914
        ### /skip-to-next-value-of-loop-upon-error-in-r-trycatch
        if (!inherits(possibleError, "error")) {
            modelint <- possibleError</pre>
             z <- as.matrix(summary(modelint)$tTable)</pre>
            Treatment[s] <- z[2, 5][[1]]</pre>
            Order[s] \leftarrow z[3, 5][[1]]
             Interaction[s] \leftarrow z[4, 5][[1]]
        }
    }
    trt <- mean(Treatment < 0.05)</pre>
    ord <- mean(Order < 0.05)
    int <- mean(Interaction < 0.05)</pre>
    c(trt, ord, int)
}
# stand alone, single example that shows power for main
# effect, order effect and interaction effect
C.power(a = 20, b = 1, c = 1, d = 8, e = 1, f = 0, g = 0, n.sims = 100)
```

[1] 0.60 0.08 0.10

Simulate crossover power and vary between person SD

Estimate

${\tt betweenSD}$	trt	${\tt effect}$	power	${\tt order}$	power	${\tt interaction}$	power
2			0.990		0.050		0.055
2.5			0.975		0.035		0.030
3			0.920		0.035		0.030
4			0.785		0.030		0.040

Simulate crossover power and vary within person SD

Estimate

${\tt betweenSD}$	trt	${\tt effect}$	power	order po	wer ir	nteraction	power
2			0.820	0.	110		0.035
2.5			0.795	0.	070		0.030
3			0.615	0.	065		0.055
4			0.515	0.	075		0.045

```
mydata <- ABBA(n=10, sdW=2, sdB=2, beta=c(8, 1, 0, 0), alpha=0.05)
  par(mfrow=c(3,1))
    ggpubr::ggpaired(mydata , x="Treatment", y = "Response",
                   color = "Treatment", line.color = "gray", line.size = 0.4,
                   palette = "npg", title="Pooled across period comparison")+
    stat_compare_means(paired = TRUE)
    ggpubr::ggpaired(mydata[mydata$0rder=="First",], x="Treatment", y = "Response",
                  color = "Treatment", line.color = "gray", line.size = 0.4,
                  palette = "npg", , title="First period comparison")+
    stat_compare_means(paired = TRUE)
    ggpubr::ggpaired(mydata[mydata$0rder=="Second",], x="Treatment", y = "Response",
                   color = "Treatment", line.color = "gray", line.size = 0.4,
                   palette = "npg" , title="Second period comparison")+
    stat_compare_means(paired = TRUE)
    par(mfrow=c(1,1))
\#http://www.surefoss.org/visualisation/visualizing-small-scale-paired-data-combining-boxplots-stripchar
co.plot<-function (mydata){</pre>
  par(mfrow=c(2,2))
  mydata$temp <- paste(mydata$Treatment, mydata$Order, sep=".")</pre>
  pre<-as.vector(mydata[grep1("Treatment1.First", mydata$temp), 4])</pre>
  post<-as.vector(mydata[grepl("Treatment1.Second", mydata$temp), 4])</pre>
    s<-seq(length(pre))</pre>
  par(bty="1")
  boxplot(pre,post,main="Treatment1->Treatment2",xlab="Order",ylab="Sig Score",
          names=c("Treatment1", "Treatment2"), col=c("lightgreen", "lightblue"))
  stripchart(list(pre,post),vertical=T,pch=16,method="jitter",cex=0.5,add=T)
  segments(rep(0.95,length(pre))[s],pre[s],rep(2,length(pre))[s],post[s],col=1,lwd=0.5)
  res<-wilcox.test(post,pre,paired=T,conf.int=T)</pre>
  stripchart(post-pre,vertical=T,pch=16,method="jitter",main="Difference",
             ylab="Difference:Treatment2-Treatment1",xlab="Median+/-95%CI")
  points(1,res$estimate,col="red",pch=16,cex=2)
  arrows(1,res$conf.int[1],1,res$conf.int[2],col="red",code=3,lwd=3,angle=90)
  abline(h=0,lty=2) #Zero-effectline
  pre<-as.vector(mydata[grep1("Treatment2.First", mydata$temp), 4])</pre>
  post<-as.vector(mydata[grep1("Treatment2.Second", mydata$temp), 4])</pre>
  s<-seq(length(pre))</pre>
  par(bty="1")
  boxplot(pre,post,main="Treatment2->Treatment1",xlab="Order",ylab="Sig Score",
          names=c("Treatment2","Treatment1"),col=c("lightblue","lightgreen"))
  stripchart(list(pre,post),vertical=T,pch=16,method="jitter",cex=0.5,add=T)
  segments(rep(0.95,length(pre))[s],pre[s],rep(2,length(pre))[s],post[s],col=1,lwd=0.5)
```

```
res<-wilcox.test(post,pre,paired=T,conf.int=T)</pre>
 stripchart(post-pre,vertical=T,pch=16,method="jitter",main="Difference",
           ylab="Difference:Treatment1-Treatment2",xlab="Median+/-95%CI")
 points(1,res$estimate,col="red",pch=16,cex=2)
 arrows(1,res$conf.int[1],1,res$conf.int[2],col="red",code=3,lwd=3,angle=90)
 abline(h=0,lty=2) #Zero-effectline
 #detach(mydata)
 par(mfrow=c(1,1))
 }
x \leftarrow ABBA(n=50, sdW=2, sdB=2, beta=c(8, 4, 1, 0), alpha=0.05)
co.plot( x)
mydata <- ABBA (n=50, sdW=2, sdB=2, beta=c(8, 4, 1, 0), alpha=0.05)
p4 <- function(x) {formatC(x, format="f", digits=4)}
d1<-mydata
require(reshape)
d1$grp<-paste(d1$Treatment, d1$Order, sep=" ")
d1 <- rename(d1, c(Response="count"))</pre>
d1 <- rename(d1, c(grp="spray"))</pre>
d1 <- d1[order(d1$spray),]</pre>
attach(d1)
sprayTypes <- unique(spray)</pre>
y<-as.numeric(as.character(d1[,4]))
plot(y, as.factor(d1[,5]), ylim=c(min(y),max(y)), xlim=c(1, 5), xaxt="n",
    main=paste("\nTruth: Intercept (TRT2 mean) ",beta[1],", TRT (main) effect ",beta[2],", \nSecond sc
              beta[3], ", \n Interaction (TRT only second scan effect)", beta[4],
              ", \n Between subjects SD", sb, ", within subjects SD", p4(sw)),
    xlab="", ylab="Outcome measure", frame.plot =F , col="white")
##if not white I get a nasty boxplot
axis(1, at=1:4, labels=F)
text(x=1:length(sprayTypes)*1.05, par("usr")[3]-0.08 , labels = sprayTypes,
    srt = 45, pos = 2, xpd = TRUE,
    cex.axis=.5 )
##make colours
chk<-as.character(d1$spray)</pre>
x<-as.data.frame(table(chk))
freq < -x[,2]
```

```
value<-max(dput(1:dim(x)[1]))</pre>
IR<-value+1
clr<-rainbow(IR)</pre>
clr<-c("blue","red")</pre>
wR < -(2*IR-1:IR)/(2*IR)
##colour made
for (i in 1 : length(sprayTypes)){
 y <- count[spray == sprayTypes[i]]</pre>
 n <- sum(spray == sprayTypes[i])</pre>
 points(jitter(rep(i, n), amount = .1), y, pch = 16, cex = .5,
      col=ifelse(i<3,clr[1],clr[2])</pre>
 )
 col=ifelse(Treatment=="Treatment1",clr[1],clr[2])
 lines(i + c(.12, .28), rep(mean(y), 2), lwd = 1, col="black")
 lines(rep(i + .2, 2),
      mean(y) + c(-1.96, 1.96) * sd(y) / sqrt(n), lwd = 1, col="black"
}
detach(d1)
```

Function to simulate crossover trial using nlme

Computing Environment

sessionInfo()

```
R version 3.6.1 (2019-07-05)
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
Running under: Windows 10 x64 (build 17134)
Matrix products: default
locale:
[1] LC_COLLATE=English_United Kingdom.1252
[2] LC_CTYPE=English_United Kingdom.1252
[3] LC_MONETARY=English_United Kingdom.1252
[4] LC_NUMERIC=C
[5] LC_TIME=English_United Kingdom.1252
attached base packages:
[1] stats
               graphics grDevices utils
                                                datasets
[6] methods
              base
other attached packages:
[1] nlme_3.1-140 knitr_1.23
loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
 [1] compiler_3.6.1 magrittr_1.5 formatR_1.7
[4] tools_3.6.1 htmltools_0.3.6 yaml_2.2.0 [7] Rcpp_1.0.1 stringi_1.4.3 rmarkdown_1.14 [10] grid_3.6.1 stringr_1.4.0 xfun_0.8
[13] digest_0.6.20 lattice_0.20-38 evaluate_0.14
```

This took 30.36 seconds to execute.