Package 'CalibInc'

February 8, 2018
Title Prediction of incidence using calibration model and proxy of incidence
Version 0.1
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Description The package provides fonctions to predict incidence from proxy data using a calibration approach
Depends R (>= $3.3.3$)
License GPL-3
Encoding UTF-8
LazyData true
Imports tidyverse, scales, splines, RColorBrewer, Matrix, maptools, methods Suggests Ime4, MASS, splines, mgcv RoxygenNote 6.0.1
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CalibInc	Prediction of incidence from proxy data using a calibration approach

Description

CalibInc functions takes a calibration model and a table with proxy data as arguments and returns a table with predictions and standard errors

Usage

```
CalibInc(mod, pred = NULL, weight = 1, aggregate = NULL,
  keep.Vp = FALSE)
```

Arguments

mod	Calibration model (type H/I ratio), fitted with glmer, glmmPQL, gam or gamm
pred	Data frame containing proxy data to be calibrated. If NULL, try to use the data.frame used for model evaluation (searched in .GlobalEnv).
weight	Weight vector (size 1 for an uniform weight, same size as nrow(pred) otherwise). weight can be given as the name of a column in pred.
aggregate	Aggregate the predictions according to a combination of variables given as a formula (see examples). If NULL aggregation is done according to the combinations of all co-variables specified in the model formula.
keep.Vp	Set to TRUE to keep variances covariance matrix of the predictions

Value

A data frame containing predictions values (column pred) and se (column se) at the levels defined in aggregate. If keep.Vp=TRUE, the variances covariance matrix of the predictions is also returned as an attribute.

Author(s)

Edouard Chatignoux

Examples

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Predict the total number of incident cases by age and district
CalibInc(mod.calib,pred=lopm.alldist,aggregate=~dist+age)

ggMap

Plot variables values on a map

Description

ggMap create a map from a data frame with observations on spatial units. It allows to represent values in continuous (with possible lower and upper bounds) or categorial scale, and to hatch non significant areas.

Usage

```
ggMap(var, data = NULL, map = NULL, limits = NULL, breaks = NULL,
legend = list(breaks = NULL, density = F, title = NULL, pretty = T,
placement = NULL), color = "Greys", rev = FALSE, na.action = na.pass,
ns = NULL, path = TRUE)
```

Arguments

guments	
var	Variable name from the data data to map, or vector sorted in the order of the map spatial units
data	Data with column to plot. Must contain an id variable that identifies the district (jointure variable with map data)
map	Map shape ("polygg" type, set to ShapDep if NULL)
limits	Set limits if a continuous map is chosen
breaks	Values to cut var into classes
legend	List of legend parameters
	breaks Breaks in the legend
	density Set to TRUE to represent the legend as the density distribution of the observed values
	title Legend title (variable name otherwise)
	<pre>pretty If var is cut in classe with cut function, convert classes names to pretty labels</pre>
	placement Lengend placement (x0,x1,y0,y1) coordinates, in proportion of the plot zone
color	Name of the brewer palette brewer.pal

rev Name of the brewer palette brewer.pal
Reverse color palette order (TRUE, FALSE)

na.action What to do with missing values

Variable name in the data set that identifies non significant areas (TRUE when

non significant). In that case, the corresponding geographical areas are hatched.

path Draw geographical boundaries (default to TRUE)

Value

ns

A ggplot2 graph

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Author(s)

Edouard Chatignoux

Examples

```
## Represent crude hospitalisation rate in France by district for LP cancer in men, 2007-2011
library(tidyverse)
data(lopm.alldist)
crude.rate<-lopm.alldist%>%group_by(dist)%>%summarise(rate=100000*sum(H)/sum(py))%>%mutate(id=dist)
ggMap(var=rate,data=crude.rate,color= "YlOrRd",legend=list(title="Hosp. rate\nfor 100 000"))+
ggtitle("Crude hospitalisation rate for LOP, men, 2007-2011")
```

LogNormPI

Confidence interval for log-normal distributed observations

Description

LogNormPI calcultes confidence interval for log-normal distributed observations

Usage

```
LogNormPI(data, pred = pred, se = se, level = 0.95)
```

Arguments

data A data frame with log-normal observations

pred Log-normal observation
se Standard error of pred
level Confidence interval level

Author(s)

Edouard Chatignoux

Examples

```
dt<-data_frame(m=2,sd=1)
LogNormPI(data=dt,m,sd)</pre>
```

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lopm.alldist

LOP cancer in men for French districts.

Description

Data on hospitalisation for LOP cancer in men over the 2007-2011 period for the 96 French administrative districts.

Usage

```
data( lopm.alldist )
```

Format

A data frame with 1728 rows and 5 variables

- dist District
- age Central age of the age class
- H Number of hospitalizations
- py Number of person-years
- WSP World Standard Population (Segi 1960 standard)

Details

The number of hospitalizations and person-years are tabulated by 5 years age groups (from 0-5 to 90+, variable 'age' corresponds to the central age of the class) and district (variable 'dist').

References

http://seer.cancer.gov/stdpopulations/

lopm.CalibSet

LOP cancer in men for districts covered by a cancer registry.

Description

Data on LOP cancer in men over the 2007-2011 period for the 14 districts covered by a cancer registry.

Usage

```
data( lopm.CalibSet )
```

Format

A data frame with 182 rows and 5 variables

- dist District
- age Central age of the age class
- C Number of cancer incident cases
- H Number of hospitalizations
- py Number of person-years

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Details

The number of cancer incident cases were provided by the network of French cancer registries FRANCIM. The number of cancer incident cases, corresponding numbers of hospitalizations and person-years are tabulated by 5 years age groups (from 0-5 to 90+, variable 'age' corresponds to the central age of the class) and district (variable 'dist'). In order to diminish the number of age classes with no cancer, the number of incident cases in lower ages classes were aggregated.

nhlw.alldist

NHL cancer in women for French districts.

Description

Data on hospitalisation for NHL cancer in women over the 2007-2011 period for the 96 French administrative districts.

Usage

```
data( nhlw.alldist )
```

Format

A data frame with 1728 rows and 5 variables

- dist District
- age Central age of the age class
- H Number of hospitalizations
- py Number of person-years
- WSP World Standard Population (Segi 1960 standard)

Details

The number of hospitalizations and person-years are tabulated by 5 years age groups (from 0-5 to 90+, variable 'age' corresponds to the central age of the class) and district (variable 'dist').

References

http://seer.cancer.gov/stdpopulations/

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nhlw.CalibSet

NHL cancer in women for districts covered by a cancer registry.

Description

Data on NHL cancer in women over the 2007-2011 period for the 16 districts covered by a cancer registry.

Usage

```
data( nhlw.CalibSet )
```

Format

A data frame with 256 rows and 5 variables

- · dist District
- age Central age of the age class
- C Number of cancer incident cases
- H Number of hospitalizations
- py Number of person-years

Details

The number of cancer incident cases were provided by the network of French cancer registries FRANCIM. The number of cancer incident cases, corresponding numbers of hospitalizations and person-years are tabulated by 5 years age groups (from 0-5 to 90+, variable 'age' corresponds to the central age of the class) and district (variable 'dist'). In order to diminish the number of age classes with no cancer, the number of incident cases in lower ages classes were aggregated.

poly2ggplot

Convert a spatial polygon to a data frame for a ggplot2 use

Description

Convert a spatial polygon to a data frame for a ggplot2 use

Usage

```
poly2ggplot(file = NULL, poly = NULL, id = NULL)
```

Arguments

file : File path to shape file

poly : names of a SpatialPolygon if NULL file

id : id variable for polygons

ShapDep

Value

A "polygg" object, to be used with ggplot2 (ggMap for example)

Author(s)

Edouard Chatignoux

ShapDep

French administrative districts limits (Departement borders), simplifyied to be used with ggMap (polygg type)

Usage

```
data( ShapDep )
```

Format

A data frame with 2404 rows and 8 variables

Details

- long numeric (123255.6089–1242403.8507)
- lat numeric (6049568.1597–7110958.5478)
- order numeric (1–38)
- hole logical (0–0)
- piece factor avec 1 niveaux (1-1)
- id dept number : character (01–95)
- group factor avec 96 niveaux (01.1–95.1)
- INSEE_DEP character (01–95)

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