

# **nlmixr<sup>2</sup>: Goodness of Fit plots using nlmixr<sup>2</sup>**

**PSSN Conference 2023 workshop**

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On behalf of the **nlmixr<sup>2</sup>** development team:

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# Standard Pharmacometrics goodness of fit plots (NPD or CWRES common, NPD in chart)

Plot	Shrinkage
Plot of normalized prediction distribution errors versus population predictions (NPD vs. EPRED)	
Plot of normalized prediction discrepancies versus time (NPD vs. TIME)	
Plot of individual weighted residuals versus individual predictions (IWRES vs. IPRED)	$\varepsilon$
Plot of individual weighted residuals versus time (IWRES vs. TIME)	$\varepsilon$
Visual predictive check (VPC)	
Distribution and quantile-quantile plot of IWRES	$\varepsilon$
Distribution and correlation structure of estimated inter-individual random effects (ETA)	$\eta$
Relationships between estimated inter-individual random effects (ETA) and covariates ( <u>before</u> and <u>after</u> inclusion of covariates)	$\eta$
Plots of observations and model predictions per individual	$\varepsilon$
Plot of observations versus population predictions (DV vs. EPRED)	
Plot of observations versus individual predictions (DV vs. IPRED)	$\varepsilon$
Plot of absolute individual weighted residuals versus individual predictions ( IWRES  vs. IPRED)	$\varepsilon$

# Running **nlmixr<sup>2</sup>** models: save the object, and examine parameter trace plots when using SAEM to check convergence

*## results are stored in the nlmixr object and can be viewed:*

```
fitOne.comp.KA.solved_S
```

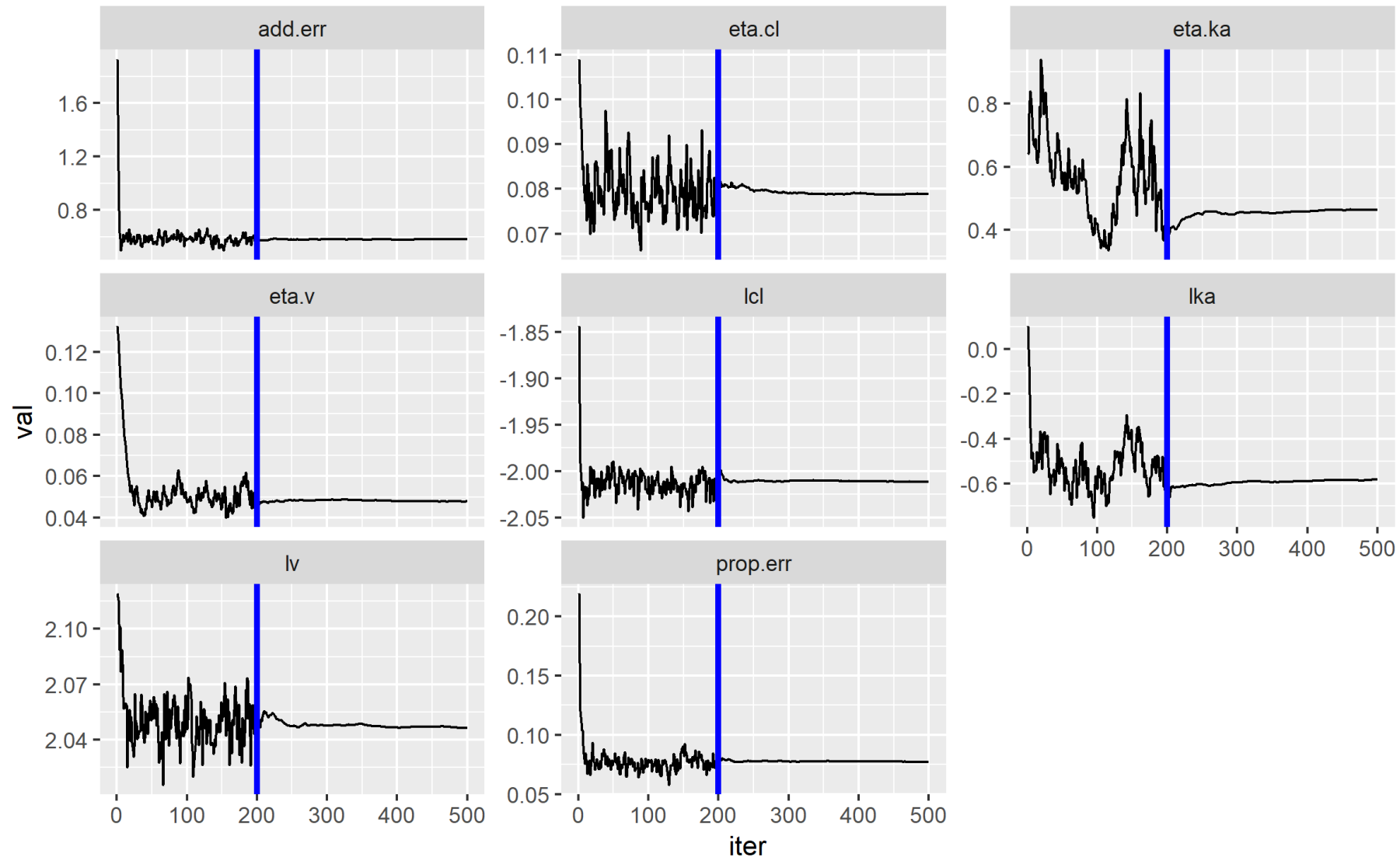
*## and saved for future use or reference:*

```
save(fitOne.comp.KA.solved_S, file = "fitOne.comp.KA.solved_S.Rdata")
```

*## and for SAEM, convergence can be checked using a parameter trace plot:*

```
traceplot(fitOne.comp.KA.solved_S)
```

# Traceplot for SAEM parameter estimates using `traceplot` command



# nlmixr<sup>2</sup> is linked to ggPMX

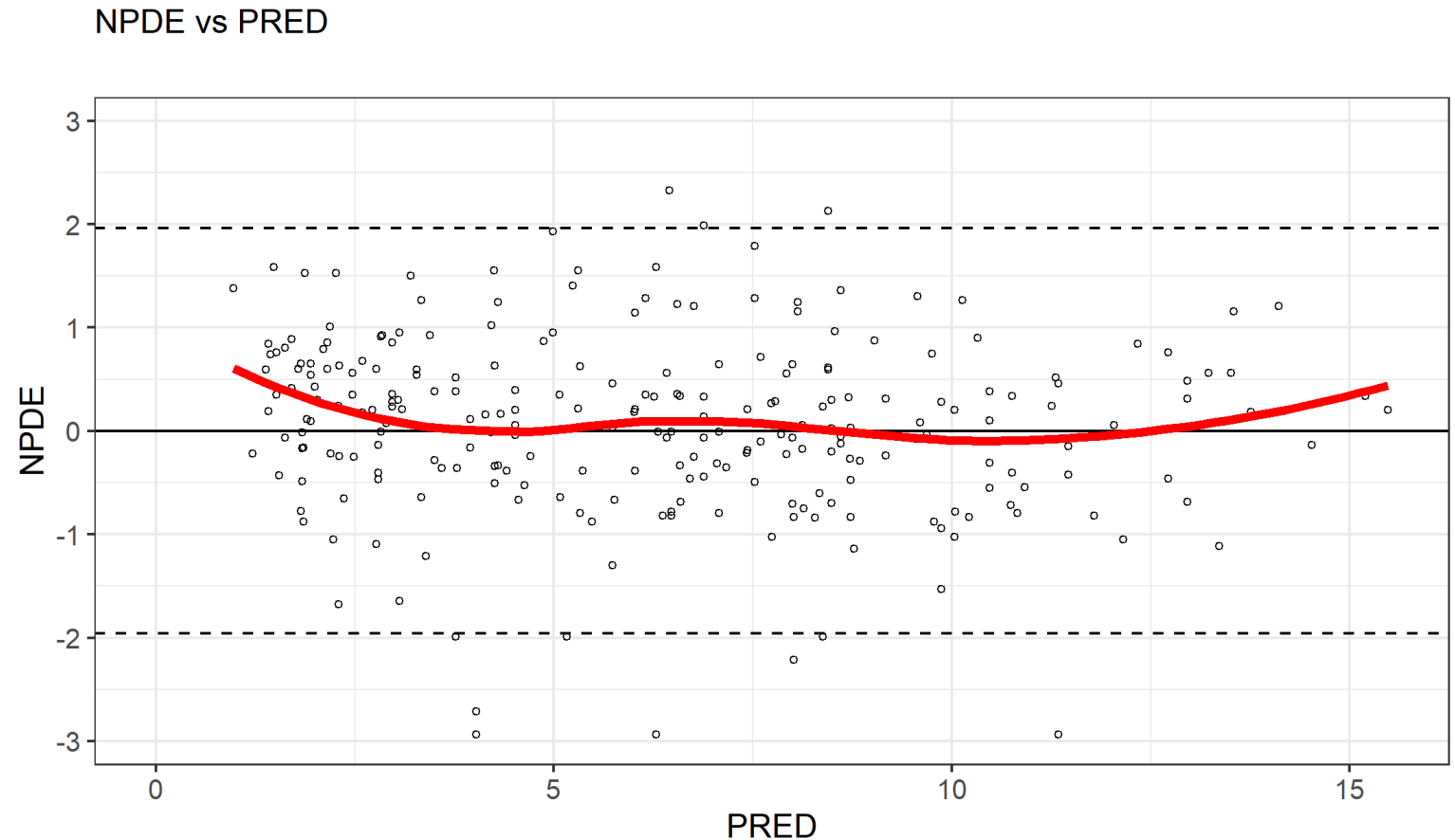
```
# Model Diagnostics with ggPMX
# The controller is first constructed
ctr <- pmx_nlmixr(fitOne.comp.KA.solved_S,
                 conts = c("WT", "AGE"),
                 cats=c("SEX", "SPARSE"),
                 vpc=FALSE,
                 settings=pmx_settings(is.draft=FALSE))

# and can then be piped into a specific plot
# syntax for npde vs pred plot
ctr %>% pmx_plot_npde_pred
#alternatively:
pmx_plot_npde_pred(ctr)
```

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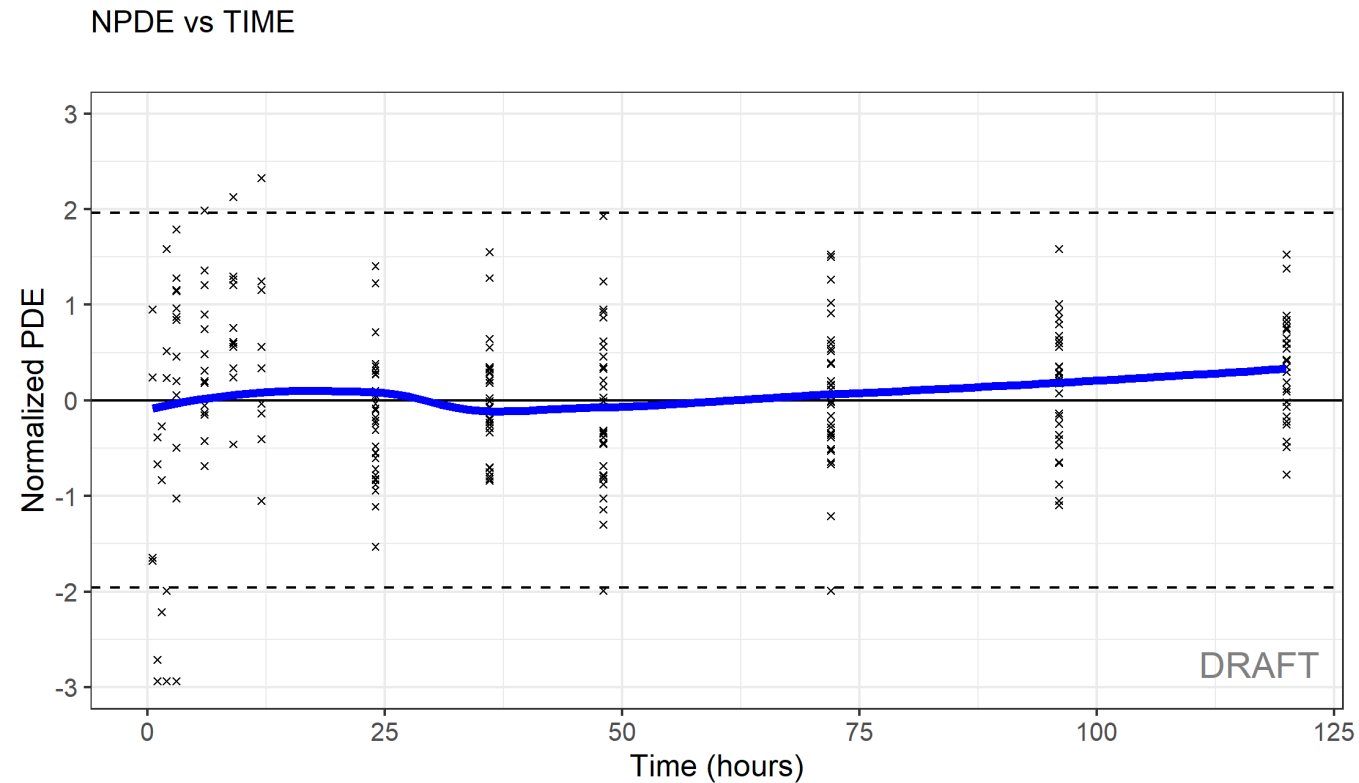


## nlmixr<sup>2</sup> is linked to ggPMX

```
## Modify graphical options and add DRAFT label:  
ctr %>% pmx_plot_npde_time(smooth = list(color="blue"),  
                           point = list(shape=4),  
                           s.draft=TRUE,  
                           labels = list(x = "Time (hours)",  
                                          y = "Normalized PDE"))
```

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ctr %>% pmx_plot_npde_time(smooth = list(color="blue"),  
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                                         y = "Normalized PDE"))
```





# nlmixr<sup>2</sup> is linked to ggPMX

## DV vs IPRED plot

```
ctr %>% pmx_plot_dv_ipred(scale_x_log10=TRUE, scale_y_log10=TRUE)
```

#You can filter to restrict the values of IPRED for instance:

```
ctr %>% pmx_plot_dv_ipred(scale_x_log10=TRUE, scale_y_log10=TRUE, filter=(IPRED>1))
```

## DV vs PRED plot

```
ctr %>% pmx_plot_dv_pred(scale_x_log10=TRUE, scale_y_log10=TRUE)
```

## Absolute individual weighted residuals to investigate the residual error model

```
ctr %>% pmx_plot_abs_iwres_ipred
```

#again, alternatively:

```
#pmx_plot_abs_iwres_ipred(ctr)
```

```
ctr %>% pmx_plot_iwres_dens
```

```
ctr %>% pmx_plot_eta_qq
```

```
ctr %>% pmx_plot_eta_box
```

```
ctr %>% pmx_plot_eta_hist
```

```
ctr %>% pmx_plot_eta_matrix
```

# nlmixr<sup>2</sup> is linked to ggPMX

```
## generate a full report with diagnostics
```

```
ctr %>% pmx_report(name="ggPMX_report",  
  save_dir=".",  
  format="report",  
  extension="word")
```

## nlmixr<sup>2</sup> is linked to Ben Guiastronnec's xpose\* package that uses ggplot2

```
## the nlmixr object can be transformed into an xpose object to allow diagnostics with the new xpose package  
## the link between nlmixr and xpose is provided by the xpose.nlmixr package  
## only xpose_data_nlmixr is from xpose.nlmixr  
## all further commands (see cheatsheet) are from the xpose package
```

```
xpdb.1s <- xpose_data_nlmixr(fitOne.comp.KA.solved_S)
```

```
## this can also be used to generate trace plots (parameters vs iterations:)  
prm_vs_iteration(xpdb.1s)  
## to remove the path to the script from the plot use:  
prm_vs_iteration(xpdb.1s,caption=NULL)
```

\*<https://uupharmacometrics.github.io/xpose/>

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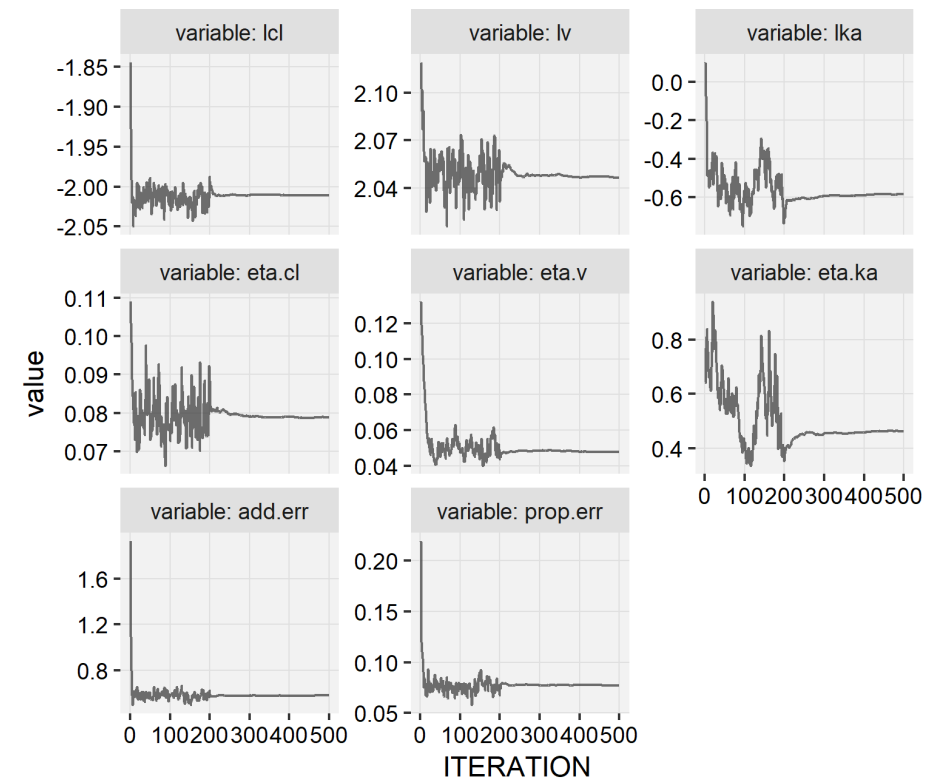
```
xpdb.1s <- xpose_data_nlmixr(fitOne.comp.KA.solved_S)
```

```
## this can also be used to generate trace plots (parameters vs iterations:)
prm_vs_iteration(xpdb.1s)
## to remove the path to the script from the plot use:
prm_vs_iteration(xpdb.1s, caption=NULL)
```

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## Parameter value vs. ITERATION | One.comp.KA.sol

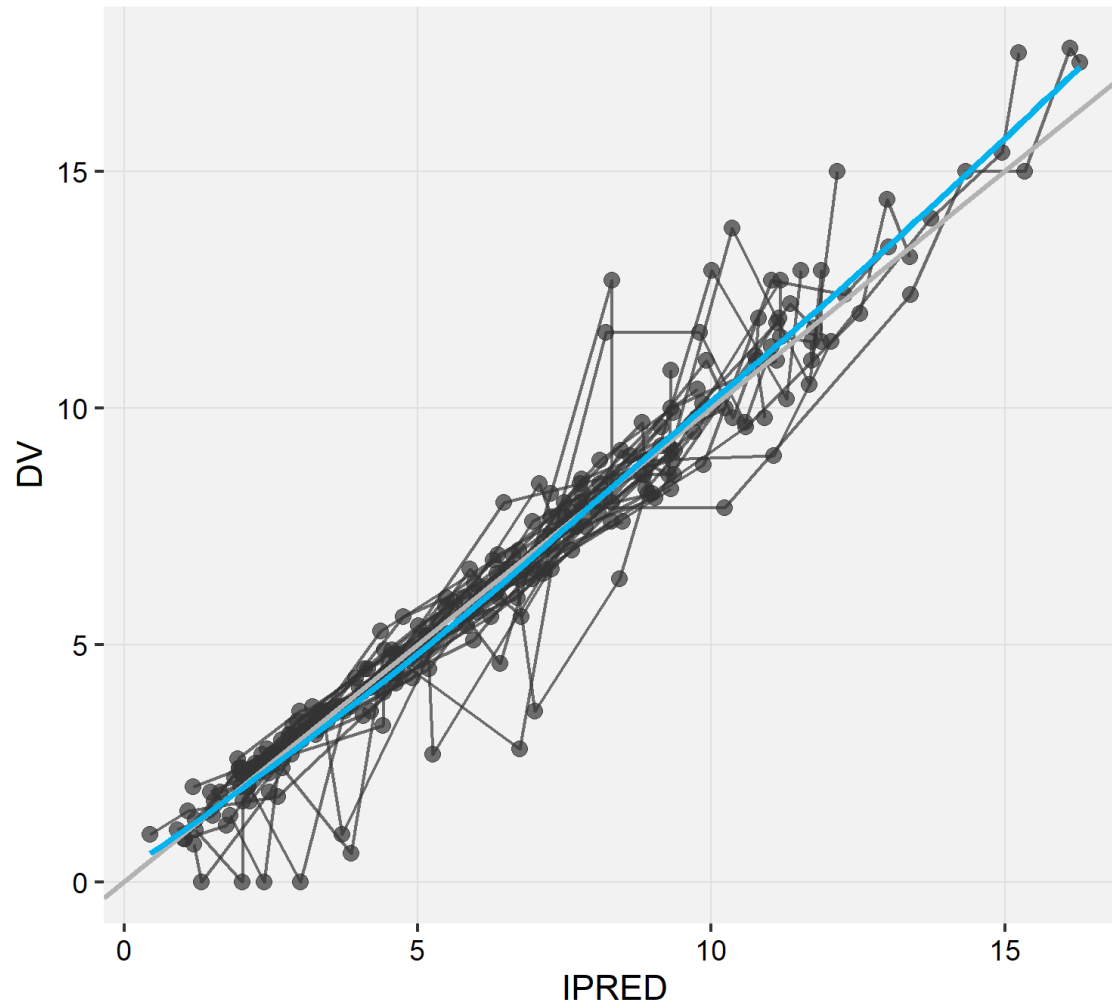
Method: SAEM, minimization time: 32.7  
Termination message: na



# DV vs IPRED using xpose

## DV vs. IPRED | One.comp.KA.solved

Ofv: 468.2, Eps shrink: -17.5 [1]



```
xpdb.1s <- xpose_data_nlmixr(fitOne.comp.KA.solved_F)
## dv vs ipred plot:
dv_vs_ipred(xpdb.1s,
             caption = NULL)
```

## nlmixr<sup>2</sup> is linked to Ron Keizer's vpc\* package

```
## nlmixr comes with its own built-in vpc functionality that uses Ron Keizer's vpc package  
## see the cheatsheet for further options
```

```
## because the data set uses nominal time points, it is nice to have the bins surround these time points  
## so that each time point falls in a bin
```

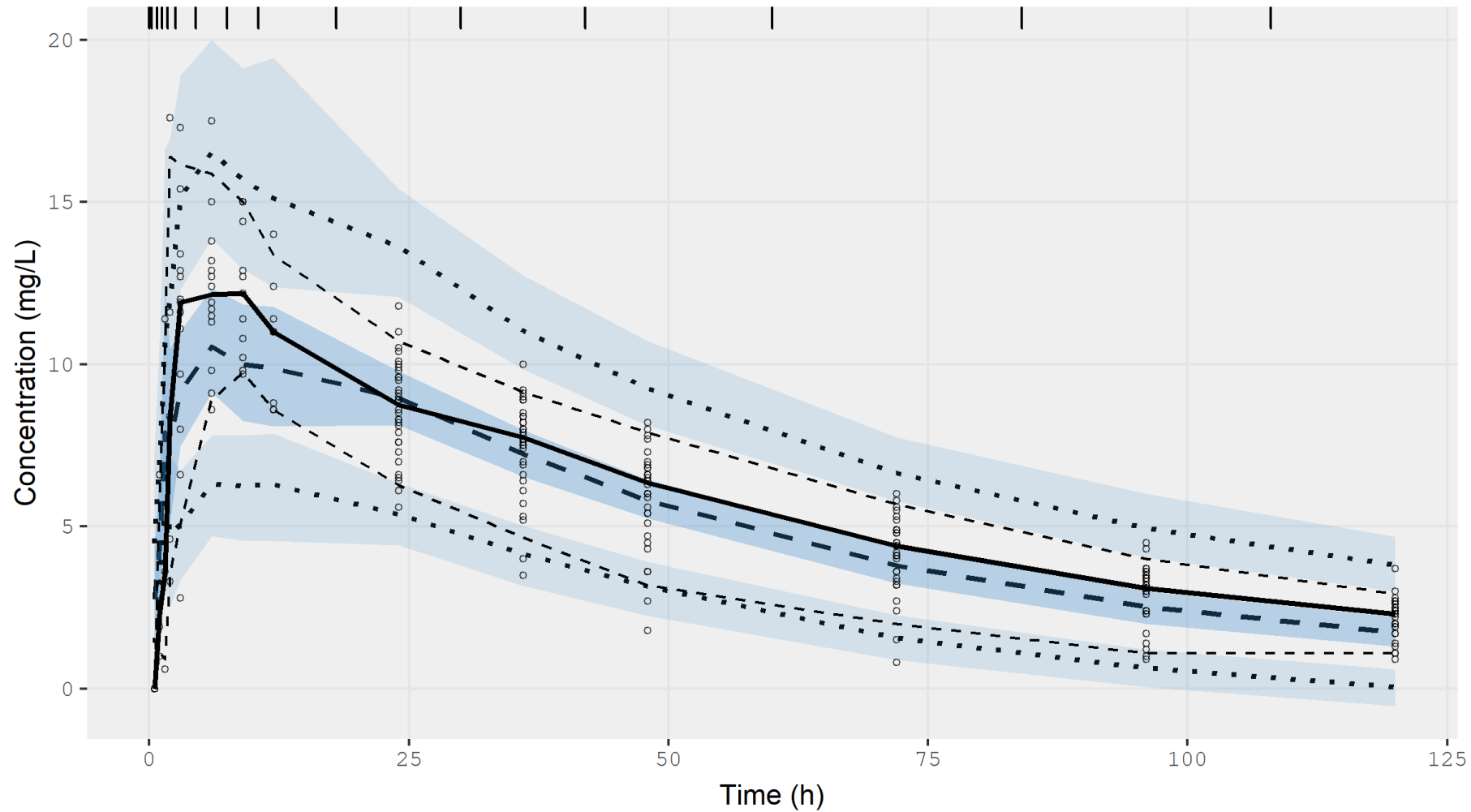
```
bin_mids <- sort(unique(PKdata$TIME))  
bin_edges <- bin_mids - c(0, diff(bin_mids) / 2)
```

```
vpcPlot(  
  fitOne.comp.KA.solved_S,      #the nlmixr object  
  n = 500,                     #number of trials simulated  
  bins = bin_edges,  
  show = list(obs_dv = TRUE,    #additional items to show, like the observations  
              obs_median = TRUE,  
              sim_median = TRUE,  
              sim_median_ci = TRUE,  
              obs_ci = TRUE,  
              pi = TRUE  
),  
  xlab = "Time (h)",            #x-axis label  
  ylab = "Concentration (mg/L)", #y-axis label  
  title = "VPC for first order absorption PopPK model"  
)
```

\*<http://vpc.ronkeizer.com/>

## VPC for the base model on linear scale...

VPC for first order absorption PopPK model  
with linear y axis



## ...and on log scale

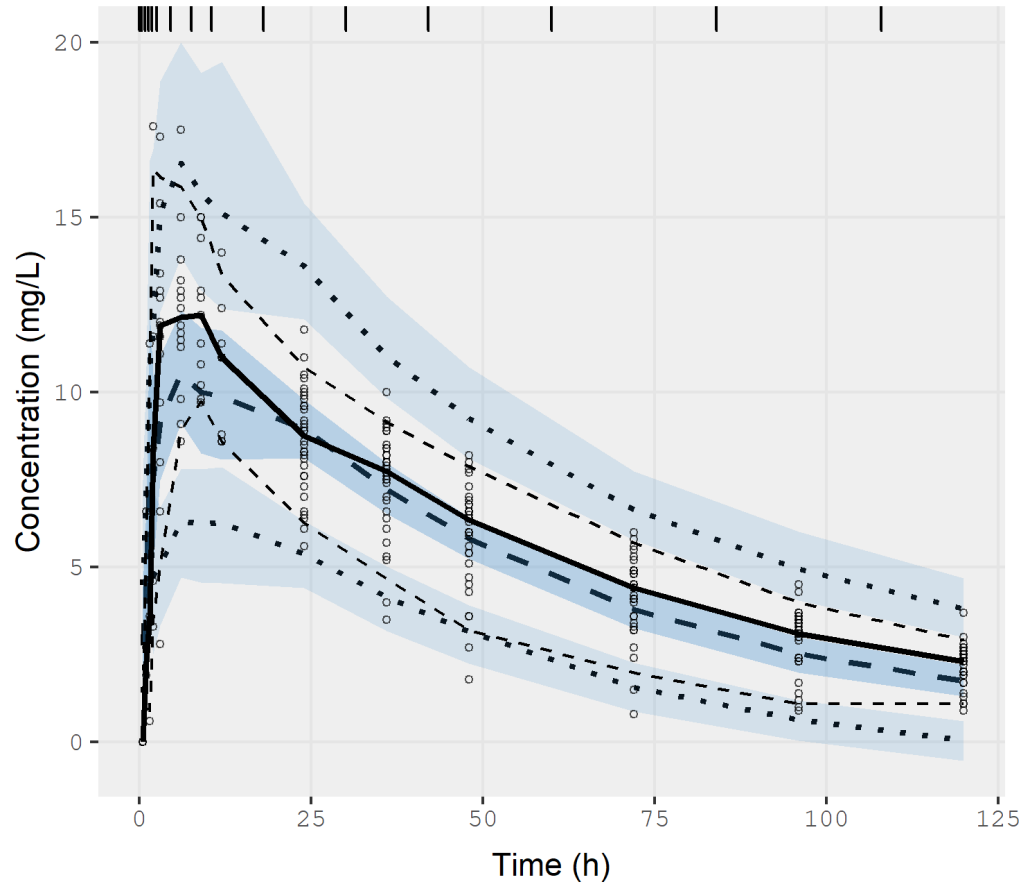
*## or with a log y-axis starting at 0.5*

```
vpcPlot(  
  fitOne.comp.KA.solved_S,      #the nlmixr object  
  n = 500,                     #number of trials simulated  
  bins = bin_edges,  
  show = list(obs_dv = TRUE,    #additional items to show, like the observations  
              obs_median = TRUE,  
              sim_median = TRUE,  
              sim_median_ci = TRUE,  
              obs_ci = TRUE,  
              pi = TRUE  
)  
xlab = "Time (h)",              #x-axis label  
ylab = "Concentration (mg/L)",  #y-axis label  
title = "VPC for first order absorption PopPK model"  
log_y = TRUE,                  #to request a log y-axis  
log_y_min = 0.5                #starting at 0.5  
)
```

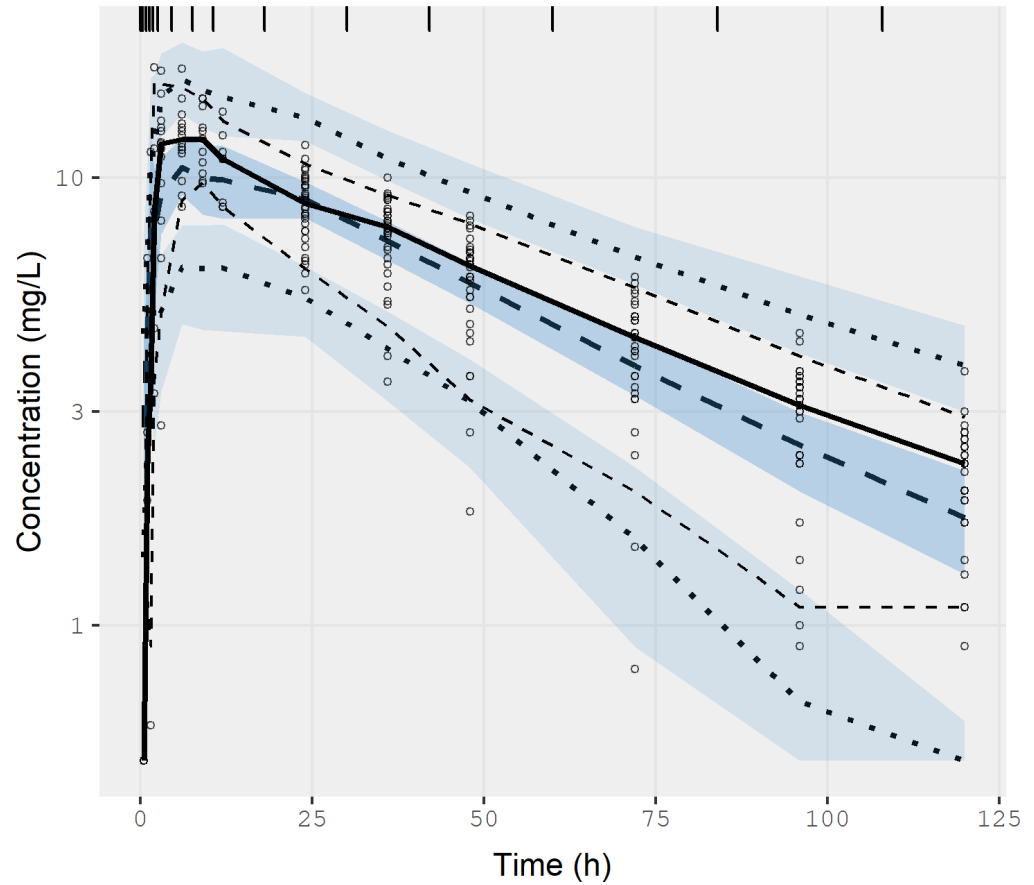


...and on log scale. It's super fast 😊

VPC for first order absorption PopPK model with linear y axis



VPC for first order absorption PopPK model with log y-axis

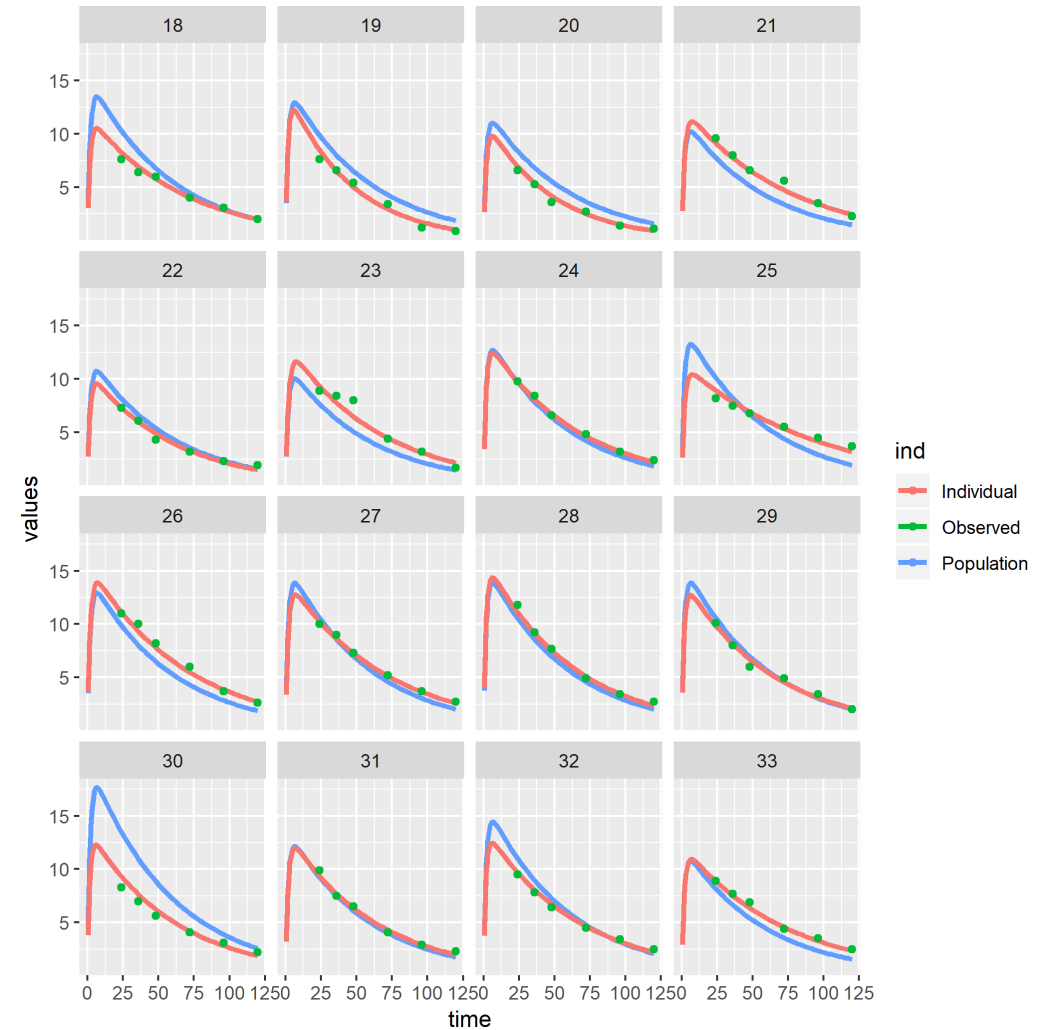


## nlmixr<sup>2</sup> can generate individual graphs using augPred

```
## Individual fits can be generated using augPred (augmented predictions)  
## that provides smooth profiles by interpolating the predictions between observations:  
plot(augPred(fitOne.comp.KA.solved_S))  
## ...use the arrows in the plot window to examine the earlier curves
```

# nlmixr<sup>2</sup> can generate individual graphs using augPred

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## Individual fits can be generated using augPred (augmented predictions)  
## that provides smooth profiles by interpolating the predictions between observations:  
plot(augPred(fitOne.comp.KA.solved_S))  
## ...use the arrows in the plot window to examine the earlier curves
```



## use `augPred` output to plot using your favourite package...

*#or the `augPred` output can be plotted to your liking, for instance using `ggplot2` or the `lattice` function `xyplot`:*

```
indivpk<-augPred(fitOne.comp.KA.solved_S)
```

```
nlmixCOLS <- c("#28466A", "#8DB6CD", "#B40000") ## specify array of colours for curves
```

```
xyplot(
```

```
  values~time|id,          ## plot the variable values by time and make a separate panel for each id
```

```
  data=indivpk,           ## data source with smooth interpolated predictions and observations
```

```
  groups=ind,             ## make separate curves by ind that separates Observed data,
```

```
                          ## Individual predictions and Population predictions
```

```
  layout=c(8,4),         ## arrange as 8 columns and 4 rows
```

```
  type=c("l","l","p"),   ## represent these three by a line, a line and only markers (l=line, p=points)
```

```
  col=nlmixCOLS[c(2,1,3)], ## colours for each curve
```

```
  cex=c(0.1,0.1,1),      ## character size for the markers
```

```
  lwd=c(2,2,0.1),        ## line width of the lines
```

```
  pch=19,                ## use closed circles as marker
```

```
  xlab="Time (hr)\n",     ## x-axis label
```

```
  ylab="Warfarin (mg/L)", ## y-axis label
```

```
  as.table=TRUE,         ## have the first plot at the top left (otherwise plot 1 starts at the lower left corner)
```

```
  scales=list(alternating=1), ## have axis labels at left and bottom (and not alternating)
```

```
  main="First order-absorption linear elimination", ## title for plot
```

```
  auto.key=list(adj=1,col=nlmixCOLS[c(2,1,3)],columns=3,space="bottom",rectangles=FALSE,points=FALSE) ## key for curves
```

```
)
```

# ..like lattice

First order-absorption linear elimination

