

Using the age covariate code

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2020-10-13

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1 Introduction

This vignette describes how one can use the function ‘createAgeCovariateSettings’ to define age covariates. This is useful if you want to include age covariates other than age in years or 5-year age groups.

You will need to create a function that takes age in years as input and maps it.

1.1 createAgeCovariateSettings

This function contains the settings required to define an age covariate where you can specify any mapping of age.

The setting ‘ageMap’ specifies a mapping of age to use. For example, if you wanted to create a variable $\log(\text{age})^2$ then:

```
#> function(x){return(log(x)^2)}
```

Table 1: The inputs into the create function

Input	Description
covariateName	The name of the covariate
ageMap	The function for mapping age in years
covariateId	The id of the covariate - generally ageId*1000+analysisId
analysisId	The analysis id for the covariate

1.2 Example

To add the variable natural logarithm of age squared:

```
ageCov1 <- createCohortCovariateSettings(covariateName = 'log age squared',  
                                         ageMap = function(x){return(log(x)^2)},  
                                         analysisId = 459,  
                                         covariateId = 1*1000+459)
```

To add the variable age squared:

```
ageCov2 <- createCohortCovariateSettings(covariateName = 'log age squared',  
                                         ageMap = function(x){return(x^2)}  
                                         analysisId = 459,  
                                         covariateId = 2*1000+459)
```

To include both covariates you can create a list of these settings:

```
ageCov <- list(ageCov1, ageCov2)
```