Package 'GEEmediate'

Title Mediation Analysis for Generalized Linear Models Using the
Difference Method

Description Causal mediation analysis for a single exposure/treatment and a
single mediator, both allowed to be either continuous or binary. The package
implements the difference method and provides point and interval estimates as
well as testing for the natural direct and indirect effects and the mediation
proportion. Nevo, Xiao and Spiegelman (2017) <doi:10.1515/ijb-2017-0006>.

Version 1.1.4

Date 2023-01-16

Depends R (>= 3.3.0)

Imports gee

License GPL (>= 3)

NeedsCompilation no

RoxygenNote 7.2.0

BugReports https://github.com/daniel258/GEEMediate/issues

Encoding UTF-8

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Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2023-01-16 16:50:05 UTC

R topics documented:

GEEmediate   *Mediation Analysis for Generalized Linear Models Using the Differ-*
                              ence Method

Description

Estimation of natural direct and indirect effects for generalized linear models. The function utilizes
a data-duplication algorithm to fit marginal and conditional GLMs in a way that allow for consistent
variance estimation. The function produces point estimates, confidence intervals and p-values for
the natural indirect effect and the mediation proportion

Usage

```
GEEmediate(
  formula,
  exposure,
  mediator,
  df,
  family = gaussian,
  corstr = "independence",
  conf.level = 0.95,
  surv = F,
  pres = "sep",
  niealternative = "two-sided",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula expression as for other regression models, of the form response ~ predictors. See the documentation of [lm](lm) and formula for details. predictors should include exposure/treatment and mediator.
exposure	The exposure (string).
mediator	The mediator (string).
df	A name of a data frame where all variables mentioned in formula are stored.
family	A family object to be used in gee: a list of functions and expressions for defining link and variance functions see the gee documentation. Default is gaussian. See also [gee](gee) and [glm](glm).
corstr	A working correlation structure. See [gee](gee) and [glm](glm).
conf.level	Confidence level for all confidence intervals (default 0.95)
surv	Is the outcome survival (not supported)
pres	Presentation of the coefficient tables. "tog" for a single table, "sep" for two separated tables.
niealternative	Alternative hypothesis for testing that the nie=0. Either "two-sided" (default) or "one-sided" for alternative nie>0.
...	Further arguments for the gee call.

Value

The output contains the following components:

`call`	The call.
`GEE.fit`	Results of fitting the GEE for the duplicated data.
`nie`	The natural indirect effect estimate. NIE and NDE are reported on the coefficient scale
`nie.pval`	P-value for tesing mediation using the NIE.
`nde`	The natural direct effect estimate.
`nie.ci`	Confidence interval in for the NIE in confidence level conf.level.
`pm`	The mediation proportion estimate.
`pm.pval`	P-value for tesing one-sided mediation using the mediation proportion.
`pm.ci`	Confidence interval for the mediation proportion in confidence level conf.level.

References

Nevo, Liao and Spiegelman, *Estimation and infernece for the mediation proportion*, International Journal of Biostatistics (2017+)

Examples

```
## Not run:
SimNormalData <- function(n,beta1.star = 1, p = 0.3, rho =0.4, inter =  0)
{
 beta2 <- (p/rho)*beta1.star
 beta1 <- (1-p)*beta1.star
 XM <- MASS::mvrnorm(n, mu = c(0,0), Sigma = matrix(c(1,rho,rho,1),2,2))
 X <- XM[,1]
 M <- XM[,2]
 beta <- c(inter, beta1, beta2)
 print(beta)
 Y <- cbind(rep(1,n),XM)%*%beta+rnorm(n,0,sd = 1)
 return(data.frame(X = X, M = M, Y = Y))
}
set.seed(314)
df <- SimNormalData(500)
GEEmediate(Y ~ X + M, exposure = "X", mediator = "M", df = df)

## End(Not run)
```

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