

Package ‘tout’

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Title Optimal Sample Size and Progression Criteria for Three-Outcome Trials

Version 1.0.3

Description Find the optimal decision rules (AKA progression criteria) and sample size for clinical trials with three (stop/pause/go) outcomes. Both binary and continuous endpoints can be accommodated, as can cases where an adjustment is planned following a pause outcome. For more details see Wilson et al. (2024) <[doi:10.1186/s12874-024-02351-x](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12874-024-02351-x)>.

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URL <https://github.com/DTWilson/tout>, <https://dtwilson.github.io/tout/>

BugReports <https://github.com/DTWilson/tout/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

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plot.tout

Plot sampling distributions of three-outcome designs

Description

Takes an object of class tout and plots sampling distributions under the null and alternative hypotheses, highlighting which portions correspond to stop, pause, and go outcomes.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tout'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x object of class tout as produced by tout_design().
 ... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

no return value, called for side effects.

print.tout

Print a tout object

Description

The default print method for a tout object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tout'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x object of class tout as produced by tout_design().
 ... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

no return value, called for side effects.

tout_design

Find optimal sample size and progression criteria

Description

Given a null and alternative hypothesis, this function finds the lowest sample size such that a design with optimal progression criteria (as determined by the function `opt_pc`) satisfies upper constraints on three operating characteristics.

Usage

```
tout_design(
  rho_0,
  rho_1,
  alpha_nom,
  beta_nom,
  gamma_nom = 1,
  eta_0 = 0.5,
  eta_1 = eta_0,
  tau = c(0, 0),
  max_n = NULL,
  n = NULL,
  x = NULL,
  sigma = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>rho_0</code>	null hypothesis.
<code>rho_1</code>	alternative hypothesis.
<code>alpha_nom</code>	nominal upper constraint on alpha.
<code>beta_nom</code>	nominal upper constraint on beta.
<code>gamma_nom</code>	nominal upper constraint on gamma. Defaults to 1.
<code>eta_0</code>	probability of an incorrect decision under the null hypothesis after an intermediate result. Defaults to 0.5.
<code>eta_1</code>	probability of an incorrect decision under the alternative hypothesis after an intermediate result. Defaults to <code>eta_0</code> .
<code>tau</code>	two element vector denoting lower and upper limits of the effect of adjustment.
<code>max_n</code>	optional upper limit to use in search over sample sizes.
<code>n</code>	optional sample size (optimised if left unspecified).
<code>x</code>	optional vector of decision thresholds (optimised if left unspecified).
<code>sigma</code>	standard deviation of outcome. If left unspecified, a binary outcome is assumed.

Value

An object of class tout, which is a list containing the following components:

valid	boolean indicating if the nominal constraints are met.
n	sample size.
thresholds	numeric vector of the two decision thresholds.
alpha	attained value of operating characteristic alpha.
beta	attained value of operating characteristic beta.
gamma	attained value of operating characteristic gamma.

Examples

```
rho_0 <- 0.5
rho_1 <- 0.7
alpha_nom <- 0.05
beta_nom <- 0.2

tout_design(rho_0, rho_1, alpha_nom, beta_nom)

# Allowing for adjustment effects:

tout_design(rho_0, rho_1, alpha_nom, beta_nom, tau = c(0.08, 0.12))

# Allowing for different error probabilities following a pause decision

tout_design(rho_0, rho_1, alpha_nom, beta_nom, eta_0 = 0.3)

# Designs for continuous outcomes:

tout_design(rho_0 = 0, rho_1 = 0.4, alpha_nom, beta_nom, sigma = 1)
```

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