

Package: tsriadditive (via r-universe)

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Title Two Stage Residual Inclusion Additive Hazards Estimator

Version 1.0.0

Description Programs for A. Ying, R. Xu and J. Murphy. 'Two-Stage Residual Inclusion under the Additive Hazards Model - An Instrumental Variable Approach with Application to SEER-Medicare Linked Data.' Statistics in Medicine, to appear, 2018.

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baselineest	<i>The baseline hazards function</i>
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Description

This gives the estimate of baseline hazards function

Usage

```
baselineest(cause, s_zero, Z_int, coef_est)
```

Arguments

cause	the indicator records the cause. Default to all one. Zero means right censoring. Greater than or equal to two means other cause.
s_zero	the S_zero in the paper
Z_int	the integration of Z_bar
coef_est	the coefficient estimate from the fit

Value

the baseline hazard function estimate

betaconfint	<i>the confidence interval for our beta estimator</i>
-------------	---

Description

the confidence interval for our beta estimator

Usage

```
betaconfint(coef_est, vcov, alpha)
```

Arguments

coef_est	the estimate for beta
vcov	the variance covariance matrix for beta estimate
alpha	the prespecified level

Value

a list containing the (1 - alpha) level confidence interval

betavarest	<i>betavarest function</i>
------------	----------------------------

Description

This gives the variance estimate for beta

Usage

```
betavarest(fit)
```

Arguments

fit the fitting object after fitting our model

Value

the variance matrix of finite dimensional parameter part

coefest *The finite dimensional coefficients estimator*

Description

This function returns us the estimate the finite dimensional part

Usage

```
coefest(N, omega_inv, score_process)
```

Arguments

N the sample size
 omega_inv the inverse of omega matrix in the paper
 score_process the score process in the paper

Value

the coefficient estimate from the fit

Dhatt *Dhatt function*

Description

This prepares for the variance estimate of baseline hazards function

Usage

```
Dhatt(fit)
```

Arguments

fit the fitting object after fitting our model

Value

D_hat part in the paper

Ehatt	<i>Ehatt function</i>
-------	-----------------------

Description

This prepares for the variance estimate of baseline hazards function

Usage

```
Ehatt(fit, i)
```

Arguments

fit	the fitting object after fitting our model
i	the ith round of our data

Value

an integrated function with speed $O(n)$ by recording each time result

EThetaEpart	<i>EThetaEpart function</i>
-------------	-----------------------------

Description

This prepares for the variance estimate of baseline hazards function

Usage

```
EThetaEpart(fit)
```

Arguments

fit	the fitting object after fitting our model
-----	--

Value

E_Theta_E part in the paper

Ghatt

Ghatt function

Description

This prepares for the variance estimate of baseline hazards function

Usage

```
Ghatt(fit, newobsz)
```

Arguments

fit	the fitting object after fitting our model
newobsz	the new obtained Z value

Value

G_hat in the paper, the only part that changes with newobsz

Gint

Gint function

Description

This is the integration of our censorsurv from somewhere to infinity

Usage

```
Gint(survtime, censorsurv)
```

Arguments

survtime	the event time
censorsurv	the estimate for the censoring distribution

GZint	<i>GZ_int function</i>
-------	------------------------

Description

This is the integration of our censorsurv from somewhere to infinity

Usage

```
GZint(survtime, Z_bar, censorsurv)
```

Arguments

survtime	the event time
Z_bar	defined in the paper
censorsurv	the estimate for the censoring distribution

hazardpred	<i>A hazard prediction function</i>
------------	-------------------------------------

Description

the predict function associated with our class

Usage

```
hazardpred(fit, newtreatment = NULL, newIV = NULL,
  newcovariates = NULL)
```

Arguments

fit	the fitting object after fitting our model
newtreatment	the new treatment value
newIV	new instrumental variable value
newcovariates	new observed covariates

Value

an object recording the corresponding predicted survival curve and corresponding pointwise confidence interval

hazardpredvarest	<i>hazardpredvarest function</i>
------------------	----------------------------------

Description

This gives the variance estimate for our prediction of the hazard function

Usage

```
hazardpredvarest(newobsz, fit = NULL)
```

Arguments

newobsz	the new obtained Z value
fit	the fitting object after fitting our model

Value

the variance of hazard function at each time point

leadpart	<i>leadpart function</i>
----------	--------------------------

Description

This prepares for the variance estimate of baseline hazards function

Usage

```
leadpart(fit)
```

Arguments

fit	the fitting object after fitting our model
-----	--

Value

the leading part in our variance estimate

lowerconfint	<i>the pointwise lower confidence interval for the survival curve</i>
--------------	---

Description

the pointwise lower confidence interval for the survival curve

Usage

```
lowerconfint(hazard_pred, hazardpredvar_est, newobsz, alpha)
```

Arguments

hazard_pred	the predicted hazard function
hazardpredvar_est	the variance of the estimator of the hazard function
newobsz	the new obtained Z value
alpha	the prespecified level

Value

the lower (1 - alpha) level pointwise confidence interval for the hazard function

omegainv	<i>Omega inverse function</i>
----------	-------------------------------

Description

This is for inverse of omega, which is part of the sandwich estimator

Usage

```
omegainv(N, survtime, Z, Z_int, cause, comp = FALSE, censorsurv = NULL,
         G_int = NULL, GZ_int = NULL)
```

Arguments

N	the sample size
survtime	the event time
Z	a variable contains all the regressors
Z_int	the integration of Z_bar
cause	the indicator records the cause. Default to all one. Zero means right censoring. Greater than or equal to two means other cause

comp	indicator of whether we are under competing risks setting
censorsurv	the estimate for the censoring distribution
G_int	the integration of G function
GZ_int	the integration of GZ

Value

the Omega matrix appear in the paper

pihatt	<i>pihatt function</i>
--------	------------------------

Description

This gives the pihatt part in the sigmathree estiamte

Usage

```
pihatt(fit)
```

Arguments

fit	the fitting object after fitting our model
-----	--

Value

pi_hatt part in sigma_three, only appears in competing risks setting, in the paper

plot.tsriadditive	<i>plot function associated with our class</i>
-------------------	--

Description

this function will plot the predicted curve and corresponding pointwise confidence interval at level alpha

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tsriadditive'
plot(fit, newtreatment = NULL, newIV = NULL,
     newcovariates = NULL, alpha = 0.05, unit = "", ...)
```

Arguments

fit	the fitting object after fitting our model
newtreatment	the new treatment value
newIV	new instrumental variable value
newcovariates	new observed covariates
alpha	the level for confidence interval
unit	the time unit we focus
...	the other arguments you want to put in the built-in plot function

predict.tsriadditive *the predict function associated with our class*

Description

the predict function associated with our class

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tsriadditive'
predict(fit, newtreatment = NULL, newIV = NULL,
        newcovariates = NULL)
```

Arguments

fit	the fitting object after fitting our model
newtreatment	the new treatment value
newIV	new instrumental variable value
newcovariates	new observed covariates

Value

an object recording the corresponding predicted survival curve and corresponding pointwise confidence interval

`print.tsriadditive` *the print function associated with our class*

Description

This function will print our coefficients, the variance covariance matrix of the coefficients, and the estimate for the baseline hazard function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tsriadditive'  
print(fit)
```

Arguments

`fit` the fitting object after fitting our model

`psihat` *psihat function*

Description

This gives the psihat part in the sigma-two estimate

Usage

```
psihat(fit)
```

Arguments

`fit` the fitting object after fitting our model

Value

`psi_hat` in the paper

qhatt	<i>qhatt function</i>
-------	-----------------------

Description

This gives the qhatt part in the sigma_{three} estimate

Usage

```
qhatt(fit)
```

Arguments

`fit` the fitting object after fitting our model

Value

q_hatt part in sigma_{three}, only appears in competing risks setting, in the paper

qprimehatt	<i>qprimehatt function</i>
------------	----------------------------

Description

This prepares for the variance estimate of baseline hazards function

Usage

```
qprimehatt(fit, i)
```

Arguments

`fit` the fitting object after fitting our model

`i` the i-th round

Value

update the fit, add qprime_hatt

qprimepihatt *qprimepihatt function*

Description

This prepares for the variance estimate of baseline hazards function

Usage

```
qprimepihatt(fit)
```

Arguments

fit the fitting object after fitting our model

Value

the integration of squares of $q_t(u)$ over $\pi(u)$ in the paper, introduced by competing risks

regadditivefit *regadditivefit function*

Description

fit an additive hazard without using IV method

Usage

```
regadditivefit(survtime, cause, comp = FALSE, treatment = NULL,
  covariates = NULL)
```

Arguments

survtime the event time

cause the indicator records the cause. Default to all one. Zero means right censoring. Greater than or equal to two means other cause.

comp the indicator of whether modeling subdistribution hazard

treatment the treatment variable, can be null

covariates all the observed confounders

Value

the fitting result, a list containing the coefficients, the baseline function, the variance covariance function of the coefficients and the byproduct including some pieces during the computing process

regcompadditivefit *regcompadditivefit function*

Description

fit an additive hazard without using IV method under competing risks settings

Usage

```
regcompadditivefit(survtime, cause, Z = NULL)
```

Arguments

survtime	the event time
cause	the indicator records the cause. Default to all one. Zero means right censoring. Greater than or equal to two means other cause.
Z	a variable contains all the regressors

Value

the fitting result, a list containing the coefficients, the baseline function and

regsurvadditivefit *regsurvadditivefit function*

Description

fit an additive hazard without using IV method under survival settings

Usage

```
regsurvadditivefit(survtime, cause, Z = NULL)
```

Arguments

survtime	the event time
cause	the indicator records the cause. Default to all one. Zero means right censoring. Greater than or equal to two means other cause.
Z	a variable contains all the regressors

Value

the fitting result, a list containing the coefficients, the baseline function and the byproduct including some pieces during the computing process

scoreprocess	<i>A scoreprocess function</i>
--------------	--------------------------------

Description

This gives us the scoreprocess function defined in the paper

Usage

```
scoreprocess(Z, Z_bar, cause)
```

Arguments

Z	a variable contains all the regressors
Z_bar	defined in the paper
cause	the indicator records the cause. Default to all one. Zero means right censoring. Greater than or equal to two means other cause.

Value

the score_process

sigmaone	<i>sigmaone function</i>
----------	--------------------------

Description

This gives the sigmaone part in the variance estiamte

Usage

```
sigmaone(fit)
```

Arguments

fit	the fitting object after fitting our model
-----	--

Value

the sigma_one in the paper

sigmathree	<i>sigmathree function</i>
------------	----------------------------

Description

This gives the sigmathree part in the variance estimate

Usage

```
sigmathree(fit)
```

Arguments

`fit` the fitting object after fitting our model

Value

the `sigma_three` in the paper

sigmatwo	<i>sigmatwo function</i>
----------	--------------------------

Description

This gives the sigmatwo part in the variance estimate

Usage

```
sigmatwo(fit)
```

Arguments

`fit` the fitting object after fitting our model

Value

the `sigma_two` in the paper

sone	<i>sone function</i>
------	----------------------

Description

The s_one function defined in the paper

Usage

```
sone(survtime, cause = NULL, Z, comp = FALSE, censorsurv = NULL)
```

Arguments

survtime	the event time
cause	the indicator records the cause. Default to all one. Zero means right censoring. Greater than or equal to two means other cause.
Z	a variable contains all the regressors
comp	the indicator of whether modeling subdistribution hazard
censorsurv	the estimate for the censoring distribution

Value

s_one defined in the paper

summary.tsriadditive	<i>the summary function associated with our class</i>
----------------------	---

Description

This function will print our coefficients, the variance covariance matrix of the coefficients, and the corresponding P-values

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'tsriadditive'
summary(fit)
```

Arguments

fit	the fitting object after fitting our model
-----	--

survivalpred	<i>A survival prediction function</i>
--------------	---------------------------------------

Description

The predict function associated with our class

Usage

```
survivalpred(fit, newtreatment = NULL, newIV = NULL,
             newcovariates = NULL)
```

Arguments

fit	the fitting object after fitting our model
newtreatment	the new treatment value
newIV	new instrumental variable value
newcovariates	new observed covariates

Value

an object recording the corresponding predicted survival curve and corresponding pointwise confidence interval

survprobconfint	<i>the pointwise confidence interval for the survival curve</i>
-----------------	---

Description

the pointwise confidence interval for the survival curve

Usage

```
survprobconfint(hazard_pred, newobsz, fit = NULL, alpha)
```

Arguments

hazard_pred	the predicted hazard function
newobsz	the new obtained Z value
fit	the fitting object after fitting our model
alpha	the prespecified level

Value

a list containing (1 - alpha) level pointwise confidence interval for the hazard function

szero	<i>szero function</i>
-------	-----------------------

Description

The `s_zero` function defined in the paper

Usage

```
szero(survtime, cause = NULL, comp = FALSE, censorsurv = NULL)
```

Arguments

survtime	the event time
cause	the indicator records the cause. Default to all one. Zero means right censoring. Greater than or equal to two means other cause.
comp	the indicator of whether modeling subdistribution hazard
censorsurv	the estimate for the censoring distribution

Value

`s_zero` defined in the paper

szeroint	<i>szeroint function</i>
----------	--------------------------

Description

This prepares for the variance estimate of baseline hazards function

Usage

```
szeroint(fit)
```

Arguments

fit	the fitting object after fitting our model
-----	--

Value

`szero_int` part in the paper

tsriadditive	<i>tsriadditive generic</i>
--------------	-----------------------------

Description

tsriadditive generic

Usage

```
tsriadditive(...)
```

Arguments

... the other arguments

tsriadditive.default *fit an additive hazards model with two stage residual inclusion method*

Description

fit an additive hazards model with two stage residual inclusion method

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
tsriadditive(survtime, cause = NULL,
  treatment = NULL, IV = NULL, covariates = NULL)
```

Arguments

survtime	the event time
cause	the indicator records the cause. Default to all one. Zero means right censoring. Greater than or equal to two means other cause.
treatment	the treatment variable, can be null
IV	the instrumental variable
covariates	all the observed confounders

Value

the fitting result, a class called "tsriadditive"

tsriadditivefit	<i>fit an additive hazard using two stage residual inclusion method</i>
-----------------	---

Description

fit an additive hazard using two stage residual inclusion method

Usage

```
tsriadditivefit(survtime, cause, comp = FALSE, treatment = NULL,
  IV = NULL, covariates = NULL)
```

Arguments

survtime	the event time
cause	the indicator records the cause. Default to all one. Zero means right censoring. Greater than or equal to two means other cause.
comp	the indicator of whether modeling subdistribution hazard
treatment	the treatment variable, can be null
IV	the instrumental variable
covariates	all the observed confounders

Value

the fitting result, a list containing the coefficients, the baseline function, the variance covariance

tsricompadditivefit	<i>fit an additive hazard without using IV method under competing risks settings</i>
---------------------	--

Description

fit an additive hazard without using IV method under competing risks settings

Usage

```
tsricompadditivefit(survtime, cause = NULL, Z)
```

Arguments

survtime	the event time
cause	the indicator records the cause. Default to all one. Zero means right censoring. Greater than or equal to two means other cause.
Z	a variable contains all the regressors

Value

the fitting result, a list containing the coefficients, the baseline function and the byproduct including some pieces during the computing process

tsrisurvadditivefit *fit an additive hazard using IV method under survival settings*

Description

fit an additive hazard using IV method under survival settings

Usage

```
tsrisurvadditivefit(survtime, cause = NULL, Z)
```

Arguments

survtime	the event time
cause	the indicator records the cause. Default to all one. Zero means right censoring. Greater than or equal to two means other cause.
Z	a variable contains all the regressors

Value

the fitting result, a list containing the coefficients, the baseline function and the byproduct including some pieces during the computing process

upperconfint *the pointwise upper confidence interval for the survival curve*

Description

the pointwise upper confidence interval for the survival curve

Usage

```
upperconfint(hazard_pred, hazardpredvar_est, newobsz, alpha)
```

Arguments

hazard_pred	the predicted hazard function
hazardpredvar_est	the variance of the estimator of the hazard function
newobsz	the new obtained Z value
alpha	the prespecified level

Value

the upper $(1 - \alpha)$ level pointwise confidence interval for the hazard function

YGint

YGint function

Description

This prepares for the variance estimate of baseline hazards function

Usage

YGint(fit)

Arguments

fit the fitting object after fitting our model

Value

YG_int part in the paper

Yint

Yint function

Description

This prepares for the variance estimate of baseline hazards function

Usage

Yint(fit)

Arguments

fit the fitting object after fitting our model

Value

Y_int part in the paper

Zbar	<i>Zbar function</i>
------	----------------------

Description

A function for computing Z_{bar} in the paper

Usage

Zbar(s_zero, s_one)

Arguments

s_zero	s_zero function
s_one	s_one function

Value

the Z_{bar} value in the paper, no difference for two settings

Zint	<i>Zint function</i>
------	----------------------

Description

A function for computing the integration for Z_{bar} from zero to some time t

Usage

Zint(survtime, Z_bar)

Arguments

survtime	the event time
Z_bar	the Z_{bar} value

Value

the integration of Z_{bar} from zero to all the event time t

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