

# Package ‘hce’

August 19, 2024

**Type** Package

**Title** Design and Analysis of Hierarchical Composite Endpoints

**Version** 0.6.3

**Description** Simulate and analyze hierarchical composite endpoints. Win odds is the main analysis method, but other win statistics (win ratio, net benefit) are implemented as well in case of no censoring. See Gasparyan SB et al (2023) ``Hierarchical Composite Endpoints in COVID-19: The DARE-19 Trial." Case Studies in Innovative Clinical Trials, 95-148. Chapman; Hall/CRC. <doi:10.1201/9781003288640-7>.

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## Contents

ADET . . . . .	2
ADLB . . . . .	3
ADSL . . . . .	4
as_hce . . . . .	5

as_hce.data.frame . . . . .	6
calcWINS . . . . .	6
calcWINS.data.frame . . . . .	7
calcWINS.formula . . . . .	9
calcWINS.hce . . . . .	11
calcWO . . . . .	13
calcWO.data.frame . . . . .	13
calcWO.formula . . . . .	14
calcWO.hce . . . . .	16
COVID19 . . . . .	17
COVID19b . . . . .	18
hce . . . . .	18
HCE1 . . . . .	19
HCE2 . . . . .	20
HCE3 . . . . .	21
HCE4 . . . . .	21
KHCE . . . . .	22
minWO . . . . .	23
plot.hce_results . . . . .	24
powerWO . . . . .	25
print.hce_results . . . . .	26
propWINS . . . . .	26
regWO . . . . .	28
regWO.data.frame . . . . .	28
simADHCE . . . . .	30
simHCE . . . . .	32
simORD . . . . .	34
sizeWO . . . . .	35
sizeWR . . . . .	36
stratWO . . . . .	37
stratWO.data.frame . . . . .	38
summaryWO . . . . .	39
summaryWO.data.frame . . . . .	40
summaryWO.formula . . . . .	41
summaryWO.hce . . . . .	41
<b>Index</b>	<b>43</b>

---

 ADET

*Event-Time dataset for kidney outcomes.*


---

### Description

A dataset with multiple kidney outcomes over time scale outcomes of 1500 patients in the ADSL dataset.

**Usage**

ADET

**Format**

a data frame with 604 rows (events) and 6 variables:

**ID** patient identifiers, numeric

**AVAL** occurrence time of the event, numeric

**PARAM** name of the event, character

**PARAMCD** coded name of the event, character

**PARAMN** type of the event, outcomes 1-7, where a higher value means a better outcome, numeric

**TRTPN** treatment values, 1 Active or 2 Placebo, numeric

**Source**

Heerspink HL et al "Development and validation of a new hierarchical composite endpoint for clinical trials of kidney disease progression." *Journal of the American Society of Nephrology* (2023): [doi:10.1681/ASN.000000000000243](https://doi.org/10.1681/ASN.000000000000243).

**Examples**

```
head(ADET)
# Number of unique patients
length(unique(ADET$ID))
# Number of events per event type
barplot(table(ADET$PARAM))
```

---

ADLB

*Laboratory dataset for Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR) measurements.*

---

**Description**

A dataset of laboratory measurements of kidney function over time for the 1500 patients in the ADSL dataset.

**Usage**

ADLB

**Format**

a data frame with 13980 rows and 8 variables:

**ID** patient identifiers, numeric

**TRTPN** treatment values, 1 Active or 2 Placebo, numeric

**AVAL** measurement value, numeric

**ADAY** measurement day in the study, numeric

**AVISITN** hospital visit number, numeric

**PARAM** name of the event, GFR measurements, character

**PARAMCD** coded name of the event, GFR, character

**PARAMN** type of the event is set to 7 for all measurements, numeric

**Source**

Heerspink HL et al "Development and validation of a new hierarchical composite endpoint for clinical trials of kidney disease progression." *Journal of the American Society of Nephrology* (2023): [doi:10.1681/ASN.000000000000243](https://doi.org/10.1681/ASN.000000000000243).

**Examples**

```
head(ADLB)
```

---

ADSL	<i>Baseline characteristics dataset of patients with kidney function assessments.</i>
------	---

---

**Description**

A data frame with baseline characteristics for 1500 patients used to derive KHCE dataset.

**Usage**

```
ADSL
```

**Format**

a data frame with 1500 rows and 4 variables:

**ID** patient identifiers, numeric

**TRTPN** treatment values, 1 Active or 2 Placebo, numeric

**EGFRBL** Baseline GFR values of patients, numeric

**STRATAN** strata 1-4, higher value means a higher risk for kidney disease progression, numeric

**Source**

Heerspink HL et al "Development and validation of a new hierarchical composite endpoint for clinical trials of kidney disease progression." Journal of the American Society of Nephrology (2023): [doi:10.1681/ASN.000000000000243](https://doi.org/10.1681/ASN.000000000000243).

**Examples**

```
head(ADSL)
```

---

as\_hce

*A generic function for coercing data structures to hce objects*

---

**Description**

A generic function for coercing data structures to hce objects

**Usage**

```
as_hce(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	an object used to select a method.
...	additional parameters.

**Value**

an hce object.

**See Also**

[as\\_hce.data.frame\(\)](#).

**Examples**

```
### data frames
data(HCE1)
HCE <- as_hce(HCE1)
calcWINS(HCE)
```

as\_hce.data.frame      *Coerce a data frame to an hce object*

---

**Description**

Coerce a data frame to an hce object

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'  
as_hce(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                      a data frame.  
...                    additional parameters.

**Value**

an hce object.

**Examples**

```
KHCE <- as_hce(KHCE)  
calcWO(KHCE)
```

---

calcWINS                      *A generic function for calculating win statistics*

---

**Description**

A generic function for calculating win statistics

**Usage**

```
calcWINS(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                      an object used to select a method.  
...                    further arguments passed to or from other methods.

**Value**

a data frame containing calculated values.

**See Also**

[calcWINS.hce\(\)](#), [calcWINS.formula\(\)](#), [calcWINS.data.frame\(\)](#) methods.

---

calcWINS.data.frame     *Win statistics calculation using a data frame*

---

**Description**

Win statistics calculation using a data frame

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
calcWINS(x, AVAL, TRTP, ref, alpha = 0.05, WOnull = 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	a data frame containing subject-level data.
AVAL	variable in the data with ordinal analysis values.
TRTP	the treatment variable in the data.
ref	the reference treatment group.
alpha	2-sided significance level. The default is 0.05.
WOnull	the null hypothesis. The default is 1.
...	additional parameters.

**Value**

a list containing win statistics and their confidence intervals. It contains the following named data frames:

- **summary** a data frame containing number of wins, losses, and ties of the active treatment group and the overall number of comparisons.
- **WP** a data frame containing the win probability and its confidence interval.
- **NetBenefit** a data frame containing the net benefit and its confidence interval. This is just a  $2x-1$  transformation of WP and its CI.
- **WO** a data frame containing the win odds and its confidence interval.
- **WR1** a data frame containing the win ratio and its confidence interval, using the transformed standard error of the gamma statistic.
- **WR2** a data frame containing the win ratio and its confidence interval, using the standard error calculated using  $P_{ties}$ .
- **gamma** a data frame containing Goodman Kruskal's gamma and its confidence interval.
- **SE** a data frame containing standard errors used to calculate the Confidence intervals for win statistics.

## References

The theory of win statistics is covered in the following papers.

- For the win proportion CI calculation see  

Gasparyan SB et al. (2021) "Adjusted win ratio with stratification: calculation methods and interpretation." *Statistical Methods in Medical Research* 30.2: 580-611. doi:[10.1177/0962280220942558](https://doi.org/10.1177/0962280220942558).
- The win odds CI is calculated using the formula in  

Gasparyan SB et al. (2021) "Power and sample size calculation for the win odds test: application to an ordinal endpoint in COVID-19 trials." *Journal of Biopharmaceutical Statistics* 31.6: 765-787. doi:[10.1080/10543406.2021.1968893](https://doi.org/10.1080/10543406.2021.1968893).
- The win ratio the first CI uses the standard error derived from the standard error of the gamma statistic presented in  

Gasparyan SB, Kowalewski EK, Buenconsejo J, Koch GG. (2023) "Hierarchical Composite Endpoints in COVID-19: The DARE-19 Trial." In *Case Studies in Innovative Clinical Trials*, Chapter 7, 95–148. Chapman; Hall/CRC. doi:[10.1201/9781003288640-7](https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003288640-7).
- The win ratio the second CI uses the standard error presented in  

Yu RX, Ganju J. (2022) "Sample size formula for a win ratio endpoint." *Statistics in Medicine* 41.6: 950-63. doi:[10.1002/sim.9297](https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.9297).
- The Goodman Kruskal's gamma and its CI match those in DescTools::GoodmanKruskalGamma() and are based on  

Agresti A. (2002) *Categorical Data Analysis*. John Wiley & Sons, pp. 57-59. doi:[10.1002/0471249688](https://doi.org/10.1002/0471249688).

Brown MB, Benedetti JK. (1977) "Sampling Behavior of Tests for Correlation in Two-Way Contingency Tables." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 72, 309-315. doi:[10.1080/01621459.1977.10480995](https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.1977.10480995).

Goodman LA, Kruskal WH. (1954) "Measures of association for cross classifications." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 49, 732-764. doi:[10.1080/01621459.1954.10501231](https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.1954.10501231).

Goodman LA, Kruskal WH. (1963) "Measures of association for cross classifications III: Approximate sampling theory." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 58, 310-364. doi:[10.1080/01621459.1963.10500850](https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.1963.10500850).

## See Also

[calcWINS\(\)](#), [calcWINS.hce\(\)](#), [calcWINS.formula\(\)](#).

## Examples

```
calcWINS(x = COVID19b, AVAL = "GROUP", TRTP = "TRTP", ref = "Placebo")
```



---

calcWINS.formula	<i>Win statistics calculation using formula syntax</i>
------------------	--

---

### Description

Win statistics calculation using formula syntax

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'  
calcWINS(x, data, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	an object of class formula.
data	a data frame.
...	additional parameters.

### Value

a list containing win statistics and their confidence intervals. It contains the following named data frames:

- summary a data frame containing number of wins, losses, and ties of the active treatment group and the overall number of comparisons.
- WP a data frame containing the win probability and its confidence interval.
- NetBenefit a data frame containing the net benefit and its confidence interval. This is just a  $2x-1$  transformation of WP and its CI.
- WO a data frame containing the win odds and its confidence interval.
- WR1 a data frame containing the win ratio and its confidence interval, using the transformed standard error of the gamma statistic.
- WR2 a data frame containing the win ratio and its confidence interval, using the standard error calculated using  $P_{ties}$ .
- gamma a data frame containing Goodman Kruskal's gamma and its confidence interval.
- SE a data frame containing standard errors used to calculate the Confidence intervals for win statistics.

### References

The theory of win statistics is covered in the following papers.

- For the win proportion CI calculation see

Gasparian SB et al. (2021) "Adjusted win ratio with stratification: calculation methods and interpretation." *Statistical Methods in Medical Research* 30.2: 580-611. doi:[10.1177/0962280220942558](https://doi.org/10.1177/0962280220942558).

- The win odds CI is calculated using the formula in

Gasparyan SB et al. (2021) "Power and sample size calculation for the win odds test: application to an ordinal endpoint in COVID-19 trials." *Journal of Biopharmaceutical Statistics* 31.6: 765-787. doi:10.1080/10543406.2021.1968893.

- The win ratio the first CI uses the standard error derived from the standard error of the gamma statistic presented in

Gasparyan SB, Kowalewski EK, Buenconsejo J, Koch GG. (2023) "Hierarchical Composite Endpoints in COVID-19: The DARE-19 Trial." In *Case Studies in Innovative Clinical Trials*, Chapter 7, 95–148. Chapman; Hall/CRC. doi:10.1201/9781003288640-7.

- The win ratio the second CI uses the standard error presented in

Yu RX, Ganju J. (2022) "Sample size formula for a win ratio endpoint." *Statistics in Medicine* 41.6: 950-63. doi:10.1002/sim.9297.

- The Goodman Kruskal's gamma and its CI match those in DescTools::GoodmanKruskalGamma() and are based on

Agresti A. (2002) *Categorical Data Analysis*. John Wiley & Sons, pp. 57-59. doi:10.1002/0471249688.

Brown MB, Benedetti JK. (1977) "Sampling Behavior of Tests for Correlation in Two-Way Contingency Tables." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 72, 309-315. doi:10.1080/01621459.1977.10480995.

Goodman LA, Kruskal WH. (1954) "Measures of association for cross classifications." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 49, 732-764. doi:10.1080/01621459.1954.10501231.

Goodman LA, Kruskal WH. (1963) "Measures of association for cross classifications III: Approximate sampling theory." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 58, 310-364. doi:10.1080/01621459.1963.10500850.

## See Also

`calcWINS()`, `calcWINS.hce()`, `calcWINS.data.frame()`.

## Examples

```
# Example 1
calcWINS(x = GROUP ~ TRTP, data = COVID19b)
# Example 2
calcWINS(x = GROUP ~ TRTP, data = COVID19, ref = "Placebo", alpha = 0.01, WOnull = 1.2)
```

---

calcWINS.hce	<i>Win statistics calculation for hce objects</i>
--------------	---

---

## Description

Win statistics calculation for hce objects

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'hce'  
calcWINS(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

x	an hce object.
...	additional parameters.

## Value

a list containing win statistics and their confidence intervals. It contains the following named data frames:

- summary a data frame containing number of wins, losses, and ties of the active treatment group and the overall number of comparisons.
- WP a data frame containing the win probability and its confidence interval.
- NetBenefit a data frame containing the net benefit and its confidence interval. This is just a  $2x-1$  transformation of WP and its CI.
- WO a data frame containing the win odds and its confidence interval.
- WR1 a data frame containing the win ratio and its confidence interval, using the transformed standard error of the gamma statistic.
- WR2 a data frame containing the win ratio and its confidence interval, using the standard error calculated using  $P_{ties}$ .
- gamma a data frame containing Goodman Kruskal's gamma and its confidence interval.
- SE a data frame containing standard errors used to calculate the Confidence intervals for win statistics.

## References

The theory of win statistics is covered in the following papers.

- For the win proportion CI calculation see

Gasparian SB et al. (2021) "Adjusted win ratio with stratification: calculation methods and interpretation." *Statistical Methods in Medical Research* 30.2: 580-611. doi:[10.1177/0962280220942558](https://doi.org/10.1177/0962280220942558).

- The win odds CI is calculated using the formula in

Gasparyan SB et al. (2021) "Power and sample size calculation for the win odds test: application to an ordinal endpoint in COVID-19 trials." *Journal of Biopharmaceutical Statistics* 31.6: 765-787. doi:10.1080/10543406.2021.1968893.

- The win ratio the first CI uses the standard error derived from the standard error of the gamma statistic presented in

Gasparyan SB, Kowalewski EK, Buenconsejo J, Koch GG. (2023) "Hierarchical Composite Endpoints in COVID-19: The DARE-19 Trial." In *Case Studies in Innovative Clinical Trials*, Chapter 7, 95–148. Chapman; Hall/CRC. doi:10.1201/9781003288640-7.

- The win ratio the second CI uses the standard error presented in

Yu RX, Ganju J. (2022) "Sample size formula for a win ratio endpoint." *Statistics in Medicine* 41.6: 950-63. doi:10.1002/sim.9297.

- The Goodman Kruskal's gamma and its CI match those in DescTools::GoodmanKruskalGamma() and are based on

Agresti A. (2002) *Categorical Data Analysis*. John Wiley & Sons, pp. 57-59. doi:10.1002/0471249688.

Brown MB, Benedetti JK. (1977) "Sampling Behavior of Tests for Correlation in Two-Way Contingency Tables." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 72, 309-315. doi:10.1080/01621459.1977.10480995.

Goodman LA, Kruskal WH. (1954) "Measures of association for cross classifications." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 49, 732-764. doi:10.1080/01621459.1954.10501231.

Goodman LA, Kruskal WH. (1963) "Measures of association for cross classifications III: Approximate sampling theory." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 58, 310-364. doi:10.1080/01621459.1963.10500850.

## See Also

`calcWINS()`, `calcWINS.formula()`, `calcWINS.data.frame()`.

## Examples

```
# Example 1
COVID19HCE <- hce(GROUP = COVID19$GROUP, TRTP = COVID19$TRTP)
calcWINS(COVID19HCE)
# Example 2
COVID19bHCE <- hce(GROUP = COVID19b$GROUP, TRTP = COVID19b$TRTP)
calcWINS(COVID19bHCE, ref = "Placebo", WOnull = 1.1, alpha = 0.01)
```

---

calcWO	<i>A generic function for calculating win odds</i>
--------	--

---

**Description**

A generic function for calculating win odds

**Usage**

```
calcWO(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	an object used to select a method.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

**Value**

a data frame containing calculated values.

**See Also**

[calcWO.hce\(\)](#), [calcWO.formula\(\)](#), [calcWO.data.frame\(\)](#) methods.

---

calcWO.data.frame	<i>Win odds calculation using a data frame</i>
-------------------	--

---

**Description**

Win odds calculation using a data frame

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
calcWO(x, AVAL, TRTP, ref, alpha = 0.05, WOnull = 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	a data frame containing subject-level data.
AVAL	variable in the data with ordinal analysis values.
TRTP	the treatment variable in the data.
ref	the reference treatment group.
alpha	significance level. The default is 0.05.
WOnull	the null hypothesis. The default is 1.
...	additional parameters.

**Value**

a data frame containing the win odds and its confidence interval. It contains the following columns:

- WO calculated win odds.
- LCL lower confidence limit.
- UCL upper confidence limit.
- SE standard error of the win odds.
- WOnull win odds of the null hypothesis (specified in the WOnull argument).
- alpha two-sided significance level for calculating the confidence interval (specified in the alpha argument).
- Pvalue p-value associated with testing the null hypothesis.
- WP calculated win probability.
- WP\_SE standard error of the win probability.
- WP\_SD standard deviation of the win probability, calculated as WP\_SE multiplied by sqrt(N).
- N total number of patients in the analysis.

**References**

Gasparyan SB et al. "Adjusted win ratio with stratification: calculation methods and interpretation." *Statistical Methods in Medical Research* 30.2 (2021): 580-611. doi:10.1177/0962280220942558

**See Also**

[calcWO\(\)](#), [calcWO.hce\(\)](#), [calcWO.formula\(\)](#).

**Examples**

```
data(HCE4)
calcWO(x = HCE4, AVAL = "AVAL", TRTP = "TRTP", ref = "P")
```

---

calcWO.formula

*Win odds calculation using formula syntax*

---

**Description**

Win odds calculation using formula syntax

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
calcWO(x, data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	an object of class formula.
data	a data frame.
...	additional parameters.

**Value**

a data frame containing the win odds and its confidence interval. It contains the following columns:

- WO calculated win odds.
- LCL lower confidence limit.
- UCL upper confidence limit.
- SE standard error of the win odds.
- WOnull win odds of the null hypothesis (specified in the WOnull argument).
- alpha two-sided significance level for calculating the confidence interval (specified in the alpha argument).
- Pvalue p-value associated with testing the null hypothesis.
- WP calculated win probability.
- WP\_SE standard error of the win probability.
- WP\_SD standard deviation of the win probability, calculated as WP\_SE multiplied by sqrt(N).
- N total number of patients in the analysis.
- formula returning the specified formula in the x argument.
- ref showing how the reference group was selected. Can be modifying by specifying the ref argument.

**References**

Gasparyan SB et al. "Adjusted win ratio with stratification: calculation methods and interpretation." *Statistical Methods in Medical Research* 30.2 (2021): 580-611. doi:[10.1177/0962280220942558](https://doi.org/10.1177/0962280220942558)

**See Also**

[calcWO\(\)](#), [calcWO.hce\(\)](#), [calcWO.data.frame\(\)](#).

**Examples**

```
#Example 1
data(HCE1)
calcWO(AVAL ~ TRTP, data = HCE1)

#Example 2
calcWO(data = COVID19, GROUP ~ TRTP, ref = "Placebo")
```

---

`calcWO.hce`*Win odds calculation for hce objects*

---

**Description**

Win odds calculation for hce objects

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'hce'  
calcWO(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

`x` an hce object.  
`...` additional parameters.

**Value**

a data frame containing the win odds and its confidence interval. It contains the following columns:

- WO calculated win odds.
- LCL lower confidence limit.
- UCL upper confidence limit.
- SE standard error of the win odds.
- WOnull win odds of the null hypothesis (specified in the `WOnull` argument).
- alpha two-sided significance level for calculating the confidence interval (specified in the `alpha` argument).
- Pvalue p-value associated with testing the null hypothesis.
- WP calculated win probability.
- WP\_SE standard error of the win probability.
- WP\_SD standard deviation of the win probability, calculated as `WP_SE` multiplied by `sqrt(N)`.
- N total number of patients in the analysis.

**References**

Gasparyan SB et al. "Adjusted win ratio with stratification: calculation methods and interpretation." *Statistical Methods in Medical Research* 30.2 (2021): 580-611. doi:[10.1177/0962280220942558](https://doi.org/10.1177/0962280220942558)

**See Also**

[calcWO\(\)](#), [calcWO.formula\(\)](#), [calcWO.data.frame\(\)](#).



**Examples**

```
Rates_A <- c(1, 1.5)
Rates_P <- c(2, 2)
dat <- simHCE(n = 500, TTE_A = Rates_A, TTE_P = Rates_P, CM_A = 1.25, CM_P = 1)
calcWO(dat)
calcWO(dat, ref = "A", WOnull = 1, alpha = 0.01)
```

---

COVID19

*COVID-19 ordinal scale dataset (full report).*


---

**Description**

A dataset with COVID-19 ordinal scale outcomes for 1062 patients.

**Usage**

```
COVID19
```

**Format**

a data frame with 1062 rows and 2 variables:

**GROUP** type of the event, ordinal outcomes 1-8, where a higher value means a better outcome

**TRTP** treatment values, A Active or P Placebo, character

**Source**

Beigel JH et al. "Remdesivir for the treatment of Covid-19-final report." New England Journal of Medicine 383.19 (2020): 1813-1836. doi:[10.1056/NEJMoa2007764](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2007764).

**Examples**

```
#Frequencies
table(COVID19)
mosaicplot(table(COVID19), col = c(1, 8, 6, 2, 4, 5, 3, 7),
xlab = "Treatment", ylab = "Ordinal Scale", main = "COVID-19 ordinal scale")
# Convert to an hce object
COVID19HCE <- hce(GROUP = COVID19$GROUP, TRTP = COVID19$TRTP)
# Summary wins, losses, and ties with win odds
summaryWO(COVID19HCE, ref = "Placebo")
```

---

 COVID19b

*COVID-19 ordinal scale dataset (preliminary report).*


---

**Description**

A dataset with COVID-19 ordinal scale outcomes for 844 patients.

**Usage**

COVID19b

**Format**

a data frame with 844 rows and 2 variables:

**GROUP** type of the event, ordinal outcomes 1-8, where a higher value means a better outcome

**TRTP** treatment values, Active or Placebo, character

**Source**

Beigel JH et al. "Remdesivir for the treatment of Covid-19-final report." New England Journal of Medicine 383.19 (2020): 1813-1836. doi:[10.1056/NEJMoa2007764](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2007764).

**Examples**

```
#Frequencies
table(COVID19b)
mosaicplot(table(COVID19b), col = c(1, 8, 6, 2, 4, 5, 3, 7),
xlab = "Treatment", ylab = "Ordinal Scale", main = "COVID-19 ordinal scale")
# Calculate win statistics
calcWINS(x = COVID19b, AVAL = "GROUP", TRTP = "TRTP", ref = "Placebo")
```

---

 hce

*Helper function for hce objects*


---

**Description**

Helper function for hce objects

**Usage**

```
hce(
  GROUP = character(),
  TRTP = character(),
  AVAL0 = 0,
  ORD = sort(unique(GROUP))
)
```

**Arguments**

GROUP	a character vector of the same length as AVAL containing events.
TRTP	a character vector of the same length as AVAL containing assigned treatment groups.
AVAL0	a numeric vector of analysis values within each category. The default is 0.
ORD	a character vector containing ordered unique values of the GROUP variable for determining the hierarchy of events.

**Value**

an object of class `hce`. Its is a subject-level data frame (each row corresponds to one subject), containing the following columns:

- SUBJID subject ID.
- GROUP a character vector specifying the type of the outcome the patient experienced - either a TTE (time-to-event) or C (continuous).
- GROUPN a numeric vector version of the GROUP column.
- AVAL0 original analysis values - time of the time-to-event outcomes or the continuous outcome.
- AVAL derived analysis value  $AVAL = AVAL0 + GROUPN$ .
- TRTP assigned treatment groups.

**See Also**

[as\\_hce\(\)](#) for coercing to `hce` objects.

**Examples**

```
# Example 1
set.seed(2022)
d <- hce(GROUP = sample(x = c("A", "B", "C"), size = 10, replace = TRUE),
        TRTP = rep(c("Active", "Control"), each = 5),
        AVAL0 = c(rnorm(5, mean = 1), rnorm(5)), ORD = c("A", "B", "C"))
calcWO(d, ref = "Control")
```

---

HCE1	HCE1, HCE2, HCE3, HCE4 <i>datasets for 1000 patients with different treatment effects.</i>
------	--

---

**Description**

A simulated dataset containing the ordinal values and other attributes for 1000 patients. HCE1

**Usage**

```
HCE1
```

**Format**

a data frame with 1000 rows and 6 variables:

**ID** subject ID, numbers from 1 to 1000

**TRTP** treatment values, A Active or P Placebo, character

**GROUP** type of the event, either Time-To-Event (TTE) or Continuous (C), character

**GROUPN** type of the event, for the ordering of outcomes in the GROUP variable, numeric

**AVALT** the timing of the time-to-event outcomes, numeric

**AVAL0** original values for each type of the event, time for TTE outcomes, numeric values for Continuous outcomes, numeric

**AVAL**  $AVAL = AVAL0 + GROUPN$ , ordinal analysis values for the HCE analysis. For the continuous outcome the values of AVAL0 are shifted to start always from 0. Numeric, but caution NOT to apply numeric operations; will give meaningless results

**PADY** primary analysis day, the length of fixed follow-up in days, numeric

---

HCE2	HCE1, HCE2, HCE3, HCE4 <i>datasets for 1000 patients with different treatment effects.</i>
------	--

---

**Description**

A simulated dataset containing the ordinal values and other attributes for 1000 patients. HCE2

**Usage**

HCE2

**Format**

a data frame with 1000 rows and 6 variables:

**ID** subject ID, numbers from 1 to 1000

**TRTP** treatment values, A Active or P Placebo, character

**GROUP** type of the event, either Time-To-Event (TTE) or Continuous (C), character

**GROUPN** type of the event, for the ordering of outcomes in the GROUP variable, numeric

**AVALT** the timing of the time-to-event outcomes, numeric

**AVAL0** original values for each type of the event, time for TTE outcomes, numeric values for Continuous outcomes, numeric

**AVAL**  $AVAL = AVAL0 + GROUPN$ , ordinal analysis values for the HCE analysis. For the continuous outcome the values of AVAL0 are shifted to start always from 0. Numeric, but caution NOT to apply numeric operations; will give meaningless results

**PADY** primary analysis day, the length of fixed follow-up in days, numeric

---

HCE3	HCE1, HCE2, HCE3, HCE4 <i>datasets for 1000 patients with different treatment effects.</i>
------	--

---

**Description**

A simulated dataset containing the ordinal values and other attributes for 1000 patients. HCE3

**Usage**

HCE3

**Format**

a data frame with 1000 rows and 6 variables:

**ID** subject ID, numbers from 1 to 1000

**TRTP** treatment values, A Active or P Placebo, character

**GROUP** type of the event, either Time-To-Event (TTE) or Continuous (C), character

**GROUPN** type of the event, for the ordering of outcomes in the GROUP variable, numeric

**AVALT** the timing of the time-to-event outcomes, numeric

**AVAL0** original values for each type of the event, time for TTE outcomes, numeric values for Continuous outcomes, numeric

**AVAL**  $AVAL = AVAL0 + GROUPN$ , ordinal analysis values for the HCE analysis. For the continuous outcome the values of AVAL0 are shifted to start always from 0. Numeric, but caution NOT to apply numeric operations; will give meaningless results

**PADY** primary analysis day, the length of fixed follow-up in days, numeric

---

HCE4	HCE1, HCE2, HCE3, HCE4 <i>datasets for 1000 patients with different treatment effects.</i>
------	--

---

**Description**

A simulated dataset containing the ordinal values and other attributes for 1000 patients. HCE4

**Usage**

HCE4

**Format**

a data frame with 1000 rows and 6 variables:

**ID** subject ID, numbers from 1 to 1000

**TRTP** treatment values, A Active or P Placebo, character

**GROUP** type of the event, either Time-To-Event (TTE) or Continuous (C), character

**GROUPN** type of the event, for the ordering of outcomes in the GROUP variable, numeric

**AVALT** the timing of the time-to-event outcomes, numeric

**AVAL0** original values for each type of the event, time for TTE outcomes, numeric values for Continuous outcomes, numeric

**AVAL**  $AVAL = AVAL0 + GROUPN$ , ordinal analysis values for the HCE analysis. For the continuous outcome the values of AVAL0 are shifted to start always from 0. Numeric, but caution NOT to apply numeric operations; will give meaningless results

**PADY** primary analysis day, the length of fixed follow-up in days, numeric

---

KHCE

*Kidney Hierarchical Composite Endpoint dataset.*

---

**Description**

A dataset with kidney ordinal scale outcomes of 1500 patients in the ADSL dataset.

**Usage**

KHCE

**Format**

a data frame with 1500 rows and 11 variables:

**ID** patient identifiers, numeric

**TRTPN** treatment values, 1 Active or 2 Placebo, numeric

**AVAL0** original values for each type of the event, time for TTE outcomes 1-6, numeric values for Continuous outcome 7, numeric

**AVAL**  $AVAL = AVAL0 + GROUPN$ , ordinal analysis values for the HCE analysis, numeric, but caution NOT to apply numeric operations; will give meaningless results

**GROUP** name of the event, character

**GROUPN** ordinal outcomes corresponding to PARAMN values, numeric

**PARAMCD** coded name of the event, character

**PARAMN** severity of the event, outcomes 1-7, where a higher value means a better outcome, character

**STRATAN** strata 1-4, higher value means more severe kidney disease, numeric

**EGFRBL** Baseline GFR values of patients, numeric

**TRTP** treatment values, A Active or P Placebo, character

**PADY** primary analysis day (in years), length of the fixed follow-up, numeric

**Source**

Heerspink HL et al "Development and validation of a new hierarchical composite endpoint for clinical trials of kidney disease progression." Journal of the American Society of Nephrology (2023): [doi:10.1681/ASN.000000000000243](https://doi.org/10.1681/ASN.000000000000243).

**Examples**

```
# Adjusted win odds
res <- regWO(x = KHCE, AVAL = "AVAL", TRTP = "TRTP", COVAR = "STRATAN", ref = "P")
res
```

---

minWO	<i>Minimum detectable or WO for alternative hypothesis for given power (no ties)</i>
-------	--

---

**Description**

Minimum detectable or WO for alternative hypothesis for given power (no ties)

**Usage**

```
minWO(N, power = 0.5, SD = NULL, k = 0.5, alpha = 0.05, WOnull = 1, digits = 2)
```

**Arguments**

N	a numeric vector of sample size values (two arms combined).
power	the given power. The default is 0.5 corresponding to the minimum detectable win odds. A numeric vector of length 1.
SD	assumed standard deviation of the win proportion. By default uses the conservative SD. A numeric vector of length 1.
k	proportion of active group in the overall sample size. Default is 0.5 (balanced randomization). A numeric vector of length 1.
alpha	the significance level for the 2-sided test. Default is 0.05. A numeric vector of length 1.
WOnull	the win odds value of the null hypothesis (default is 1). A numeric vector of length 1.
digits	precision to use for reporting calculated win odds.

**Value**

a data frame containing the calculated WO with input values.

**References**

Gasparian SB et al. (2021) "Power and sample size calculation for the win odds test: application to an ordinal endpoint in COVID-19 trials." Journal of Biopharmaceutical Statistics 31.6: 765-787. [doi:10.1080/10543406.2021.1968893](https://doi.org/10.1080/10543406.2021.1968893)

**See Also**

[powerWO\(\)](#), [sizeWO\(\)](#) for WO power and sample size calculation.

**Examples**

```
minWO(N = 100, digits = 5)
minWO(N = 1200, power = 0.9)
minWO(N = 1200, power = 0.9, k = 0.75)
```

---

plot.hce\_results      *A print method for hce\_results objects*

---

**Description**

A print method for hce\_results objects

**Usage**

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

**Arguments**

x                    an object of class hce\_results.  
...                    additional arguments to be passed to [base::plot\(\)](#) function.

**Value**

no return value, called for plotting.

**Examples**

```
WO <- minWO(N = 100:1000)
plot(WO)
POW <- powerWO(N = 100:1000, WO = 1.2)
plot(POW, ylim = c(0, 1))
```



---

powerWO                      *Power calculation for the win odds test (no ties)*

---

### Description

Power calculation for the win odds test (no ties)

### Usage

```
powerWO(N, WO, SD = NULL, k = 0.5, alpha = 0.05, WOnull = 1)
```

### Arguments

N	a numeric vector of sample size values.
WO	the given win odds for the alternative hypothesis. A numeric vector of length 1.
SD	assumed standard deviation of the win proportion. By default uses the conservative SD. A numeric vector of length 1.
k	proportion of active group in the overall sample size. Default is 0.5 (balanced randomization). A numeric vector of length 1.
alpha	the significance level for the 2-sided test. Default is 0.05. A numeric vector of length 1.
WOnull	the win odds value of the null hypothesis (default is 1). A numeric vector of length 1.

### Value

a data frame containing the calculated power with input values.

### References

Gasparyan SB et al. (2021) "Power and sample size calculation for the win odds test: application to an ordinal endpoint in COVID-19 trials." *Journal of Biopharmaceutical Statistics* 31.6 : 765-787. [doi:10.1080/10543406.2021.1968893](https://doi.org/10.1080/10543406.2021.1968893)

### See Also

[sizeWO\(\)](#), [minWO\(\)](#) for WO sample size or minimum detectable WO calculation.

### Examples

```
# Example 1- Use the default standard deviation
powerWO(N = 1000, WO = 1.2)
powerWO(N = seq(500, 1500, 100), WO = 1.2)
# Example 2 - Use data-driven win odds and standard deviation from the COVID19 dataset
res <- calcWO(x = COVID19, AVAL = "GROUP", TRTP = "TRTP", ref = "Placebo")
print(res)
powerWO(N = 500, WO = res$WO, SD = res$SD_WP)
```

```
powerWO(N = 500, WO = res$WO) # power with the default standard deviation for the win proportion.
# Example 3 - Non-balanced 3:1 randomization
powerWO(N = 1000, WO = 1.2, k = 0.75)
```

---

```
print.hce_results      A print method for hce_results objects
```

---

### Description

A print method for hce\_results objects

### Usage

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

### Arguments

x                    an object of class hce\_results.  
 ...                  additional arguments to be passed to `base::print()` function.

### Value

no return value, called for printing.

### Examples

```
print(powerWO(N = 1000, WO = 1.2))
```

---

```
propWINS              Proportion of wins/losses/ties given the win odds and the win ratio
```

---

### Description

Proportion of wins/losses/ties given the win odds and the win ratio

### Usage

```
propWINS(WO, WR, Overall = 1, alpha = NULL, N = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

WO	win odds.
WR	win ratio.
Overall	number of comparisons, the sample size of the active treatment multiplied by the sample size of the placebo. The default is 1, hence gives the proportion.
alpha	significance level for the win ratio confidence interval. The default is NULL hence the confidence interval is not produced.
N	the combined sample size of two treatment groups. The default is NULL. If alpha is specified then either N should be specified or Overall > 1. For given Overall, the pooled sample size is calculated as $N = 2 * \sqrt{\text{Overall}}$ .

**Details**

- **Win ratio** defined as  $WR = \frac{W}{L}$ .
- **Win odds** defined as  $WO = \frac{W+0.5T}{L+0.5T} = \frac{WP}{1-WP}$ .
- **Net Benefit** defined as  $NB = \frac{W-L}{O}$ .

Given the overall number of comparisons  $O$ , the win proportion  $WP$  and the win ratio  $WR$ , it is possible to find the total number of wins and losses. Indeed, first the win odds can be found  $WO = \frac{WP}{1-WP}$  and

$$L = O * \frac{2WP - 1}{WR - 1},$$

$$W = WR * O * \frac{2WP - 1}{WR - 1},$$

$$T = O - W - L.$$

**Value**

a data frame with a number (or proportion if Overall = 1) of wins/losses/ties. If alpha is specified returns also WR confidence interval.

**References**

- For the relationship between win odds and win ratio see  
 Gasparian SB et al. "Hierarchical Composite Endpoints in COVID-19: The DARE-19 Trial". Case Studies in Innovative Clinical Trials, Chapter 7 (2023): 95-148. Chapman and Hall/CRC. doi:10.1201/9781003288640-7.
- The win ratio CI uses the standard error presented in  
 Yu RX, Ganju J. (2022) "Sample size formula for a win ratio endpoint." Statistics in Medicine 41.6: 950-63. doi:10.1002/sim.9297.

**Examples**

```
# Example 1
propWINS(WR = 2, WO = 1.5)
# Example 2 - Back-calculation
COVID19HCE <- hce(GROUP = COVID19$GROUP, TRTP = COVID19$TRTP)
```

```

res <- calcWINS(COVID19HCE)
WR <- res$WR1$WR
WO <- res$WO$WO
Overall <- res$summary$TOTAL
propWINS(WR = WR, WO = WO, Overall = Overall)
## Verify
res$summary
# Example 3 - Confidence interval
propWINS(WR = 1.4, WO = 1.3, alpha = 0.05, Overall = 2500)
propWINS(WR = 2, WO = 1.5, alpha = 0.01, N = 500)

```

---

regWO

*A generic function for win odds regression*


---

### Description

A generic function for win odds regression

### Usage

```
regWO(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

x                    an object used to select a method.  
...                   further arguments passed to or from other methods.

### Value

a data frame containing calculated values.

### See Also

[regWO.data.frame\(\)](#) methods.

---

regWO.data.frame

*Win odds regression using a data frame*


---

### Description

Win odds regression using a data frame

### Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
regWO(x, AVAL, TRTP, COVAR, ref, alpha = 0.05, WOnull = 1, ...)

```

**Arguments**

x	a data frame containing subject-level data.
AVAL	variable in the data with ordinal analysis values.
TRTP	the treatment variable in the data.
COVAR	a numeric covariate.
ref	the reference treatment group.
alpha	significance level. The default is 0.05.
WOnull	the null hypothesis. The default is 1.
...	additional parameters.

**Value**

a data frame containing the win odds and its confidence interval.

- WO\_beta adjusted win odds.
- LCL lower confidence limit for adjusted WO.
- UCL upper confidence limit for adjusted WO.
- SE standard error of the adjusted win odds.
- WOnull win odds of the null hypothesis (specified in the WOnull argument).
- alpha two-sided significance level for calculating the confidence interval (specified in the alpha argument).
- Pvalue p-value associated with testing the null hypothesis.
- N total number of patients in the analysis.
- beta adjusted win probability.
- SE\_beta standard error for the adjusted win probability.
- SD\_beta standard deviation for the adjusted win probability.
- WP (non-adjusted) win probability.
- SE\_WP standard error of the non-adjusted win probability.
- SD\_WP standard deviation of the non-adjusted win probability.
- WO non-adjusted win odds.
- COVAR\_MEAN\_DIFF mean difference between two treatment groups of the numeric covariate.
- COVAR\_VAR sum of variances of two treatment groups of the numeric covariate.
- COVAR\_COV covariance between the response and the numeric covariate.

**References**

Gasparyan SB et al. (2021) "Adjusted win ratio with stratification: calculation methods and interpretation." *Statistical Methods in Medical Research* 30.2: 580-611. doi:10.1177/0962280220942558.

**See Also**

[regWO\(\)](#).

**Examples**

```
# A baseline covariate that is highly correlated with the outcome
set.seed(2023)
dat <- COVID19
n <- nrow(dat)
dat$Severity <- ifelse(dat$GROUP > 4, rnorm(n, 0), rnorm(n, 100))
tapply(dat$Severity, dat$TRTP, mean)
regWO(x = dat, AVAL = "GROUP", TRTP = "TRTP", COVAR = "Severity", ref = "Placebo")
# Without adjustment
calcWO(x = dat, AVAL = "GROUP", TRTP = "TRTP", ref = "Placebo")
```

---

simADHCE

*Simulate adhce object with given event rates of time-to-event outcomes (Weibull), mean and SD of the continuous outcome (normal or log-normal) by treatment group*

---

**Description**

Simulate adhce object with given event rates of time-to-event outcomes (Weibull), mean and SD of the continuous outcome (normal or log-normal) by treatment group

**Usage**

```
simADHCE(
  n,
  n0 = n,
  TTE_A,
  TTE_P,
  CM_A,
  CM_P,
  CSD_A = 1,
  CSD_P = CSD_A,
  fixedfy = 1,
  yeardays = 360,
  pat = 100,
  shape = 1,
  logC = FALSE,
  seed = NULL,
  dec = 2
)
```

**Arguments**

n	sample size in the active treatment group.
n0	sample size in the placebo group.
TTE_A	event rates per year in the active group for the time-to-event outcomes.
TTE_P	event rates per year in the placebo group for the time-to-event outcomes. Should have the same length as TTE_A.
CM_A	mean value for the continuous outcome of the active group.
CM_P	mean value for the continuous outcome of the placebo group.
CSD_A	standard deviation for the continuous outcome of the active group.
CSD_P	standard deviation for the continuous outcome of the placebo group.
fixedfy	length of follow-up in years.
yeardays	number of days in a year.
pat	scale of provided event rates (per pat-years).
shape	shape of the Weibull distribution for time-to-event outcomes. Default is exponential distribution with shape = 1.
logC	logical, whether to use log-normal distribution for the continuous outcome.
seed	for generating random numbers.
dec	decimal places for the continuous outcome used for rounding. The default is dec = 2.

**Value**

an object of class `adhce` containing an `hce` object with its source datasets `ADET` (event-time dataset for all time-to-event outcomes per patient) and `BDS` (basic data structure for the continuous outcome for all patients). The `hce` object has the following columns:

- ID subject identifier.
- TRTP planned treatment group - "A" for active, "P" for Placebo.
- GROUP type of the outcome, either "TTE" for time-to-event outcomes or "C" for continuous. Only one continuous outcome is possible, but no restriction on the number of "TTE" outcomes.
- GROUPN order of outcomes in GROUP, with a higher value signifying a better outcome.
- AVALT the timing of the time-to-event outcomes.
- AVAL0 numeric values of the continuous outcome and the timing of "TTE" outcomes.
- AVAL analysis values derived as  $AVAL0 + GROUPN$ . For the continuous outcome the values of `AVAL0` are shifted to start always from 0.
- seed the seed of the random sample. If not specified in seed argument will be selected based on system time.
- PADY primary analysis day, the length of fixed follow-up in days calculated as `yeardays` multiplied by `fixedfy`.

**See Also**

[simHCE\(\)](#) for directly simulating `hce` objects.

**Examples**

```

# Example 1
Rates_A <- c(1.72, 1.74, 0.58, 1.5, 1)
Rates_P <- c(2.47, 2.24, 2.9, 4, 6)
l <- simADHCE(n = 2500, TTE_A = Rates_A, TTE_P = Rates_P,
             CM_A = -3, CM_P = -6, CSD_A = 16, CSD_P = 15, fixedfy = 3, seed = 2024)

names(l)
head(l$HCE)
head(l$ADET)
head(l$BDS)

# Example 2
Rates_A <- 10
Rates_P <- 15
l <- simADHCE(n = 1000, n0 = 500, TTE_A = Rates_A, TTE_P = Rates_P,
             CM_A = 0.1, CM_P = 0, seed = 5, shape = 0.2, logC = TRUE, dec = 0)
summaryWO(l$HCE)

```

---

simHCE	<i>Simulate hce object with given event rates of time-to-event outcomes (Weibull), mean and SD of the continuous outcome (normal or log-normal) by treatment group</i>
--------	--

---

**Description**

Simulate hce object with given event rates of time-to-event outcomes (Weibull), mean and SD of the continuous outcome (normal or log-normal) by treatment group

**Usage**

```

simHCE(
  n,
  n0 = n,
  TTE_A,
  TTE_P,
  CM_A,
  CM_P,
  CSD_A = 1,
  CSD_P = CSD_A,
  fixedfy = 1,
  yeardays = 360,
  pat = 100,
  shape = 1,
  logC = FALSE,
  seed = NULL,
  dec = 2
)

```



**Arguments**

n	sample size in the active treatment group.
n0	sample size in the placebo group.
TTE_A	event rates per year in the active group for the time-to-event outcomes.
TTE_P	event rates per year in the placebo group for the time-to-event outcomes. Should have the same length as TTE_A.
CM_A	mean value for the continuous outcome of the active group.
CM_P	mean value for the continuous outcome of the placebo group.
CSD_A	standard deviation for the continuous outcome of the active group.
CSD_P	standard deviation for the continuous outcome of the placebo group.
fixedfy	length of follow-up in years.
yeardays	number of days in a year.
pat	scale of provided event rates (per pat-years).
shape	shape of the Weibull distribution for time-to-event outcomes. Default is exponential distribution with shape = 1.
logC	logical, whether to use log-normal distribution for the continuous outcome.
seed	for generating random numbers.
dec	decimal places for the continuous outcome used for rounding. The default is dec = 2.

**Value**

an object of class `hce` containing the following columns:

- ID subject identifier.
- TRTP planned treatment group - "A" for active, "P" for Placebo.
- GROUP type of the outcome, either "TTE" for time-to-event outcomes or "C" for continuous. Only one continuous outcome is possible, but no restriction on the number of "TTE" outcomes.
- GROUPN order of outcomes in GROUP, with a higher value signifying a better outcome.
- AVALT the timing of the time-to-event outcomes.
- AVAL0 numeric values of the continuous outcome and the timing of "TTE" outcomes.
- AVAL analysis values derived as  $AVAL0 + GROUPN$ . For the continuous outcome the values of AVAL0 are shifted to start always from 0.
- seed the seed of the random sample. If not specified in seed argument will be selected based on system time.
- PADY primary analysis day, the length of fixed follow-up in days calculated as `yeardays` multiplied by `fixedfy`.

**See Also**

[hce\(\)](#), [as\\_hce\(\)](#) for the helper a coerce function to `hce` objects.

**Examples**

```
# Example 1
Rates_A <- c(1.72, 1.74, 0.58, 1.5, 1)
Rates_P <- c(2.47, 2.24, 2.9, 4, 6)
dat <- simHCE(n = 2500, TTE_A = Rates_A, TTE_P = Rates_P,
             CM_A = -3, CM_P = -6, CSD_A = 16, CSD_P = 15, fixedfy = 3)
head(dat)

# Example 2
Rates_A <- 10
Rates_P <- 15
dat <- simHCE(n = 1000, n0 = 500, TTE_A = Rates_A, TTE_P = Rates_P,
             CM_A = 0.1, CM_P = 0, seed = 5, shape = 0.2, logC = TRUE, dec = 0)
summaryWO(dat)
```

---

simORD	<i>Simulate ordinal variables for two treatment groups using categorization of beta distributions</i>
--------	---

---

**Description**

Simulate ordinal variables for two treatment groups using categorization of beta distributions

**Usage**

```
simORD(n, n0 = n, M, alpha1 = 8, beta1 = 7, alpha0 = 5, beta0 = 5)
```

**Arguments**

n	sample size in the active treatment group.
n0	sample size in the placebo group.
M	number of ordinal values to be simulated.
alpha1	shape1 parameter for the beta distribution in the active group.
beta1	shape2 parameter for the beta distribution in the active group.
alpha0	shape1 parameter for the beta distribution in the placebo group.
beta0	shape2 parameter for the beta distribution in the placebo group.

**Value**

a data frame containing the following columns:

- ID subject identifier.
- TRTP planned treatment group - "A" for active, "P" for Placebo.
- GROUPN ordinal values. The number of unique values is specified by the variable M0.
- tau the theoretical win odds.
- theta the theoretical win probability.

**See Also**

[simHCE\(\)](#), [simADHCE\(\)](#) for simulating hce objects.

**Examples**

```
# Example 1
set.seed(2024)
d <- simORD(n = 100, n0 = 50, M = 2)
d_hce <- hce(GROUP = d$GROUPN, TRTP = d$TRTP)
calcWO(d_hce)
### compare with the theoretical values of the continuous distributions
c(tau = unique(d$tau), theta = unique(d$theta))
# Example 2 - Convergence of the win odds to its theoretical value
set.seed(2024)
N <- NULL
size <- c(seq(10, 500, 1))
for(i in size){
  d <- simORD(n = i, M = 2)
  d_hce <- hce(GROUP = d$GROUPN, TRTP = d$TRTP)
  TAU <- calcWO(d_hce)
  D <- data.frame(WO = TAU$WO, n = i, tau = unique(d$tau))
  N <- rbind(N, D)
}
plot(N$n, N$WO, log = "y", ylim = c(0.5, 2), ylab = "Win Odds", xlab = "Sample size", type = "l")
lines(N$n, N$tau, col = "darkgreen", lty = 2, lwd = 2)
abline(h = 1, lty = 4, col = "red")
legend("bottomright", legend = c("Null", "Theoretical Win Odds", "Win Odds Estimate"),
lty = c(4, 2, 1), col = c("darkgreen", "red", "black"))
title("Convergence of the win odds to its theoretical value")
```

---

sizeWO

*Sample size calculation for the win odds test (no ties)*

---

**Description**

Sample size calculation for the win odds test (no ties)

**Usage**

```
sizeWO(WO, power, SD = NULL, k = 0.5, alpha = 0.05, WOnull = 1)
```

**Arguments**

WO	a numeric vector of win odds values.
power	the given power. A numeric vector of length 1.
SD	assumed standard deviation of the win proportion. By default uses the conservative SD. A numeric vector of length 1.

k	proportion of active group in the overall sample size. Default is 0.5 (balanced randomization). A numeric vector of length 1.
alpha	the significance level for the 2-sided test. Default is 0.05. A numeric vector of length 1.
WOnull	the win odds value of the null hypothesis (default is 1). A numeric vector of length 1.

**Value**

a data frame containing the sample size with input values.

**References**

Gasparian SB et al. (2021) "Power and sample size calculation for the win odds test: application to an ordinal endpoint in COVID-19 trials." *Journal of Biopharmaceutical Statistics* 31.6: 765-787. [doi:10.1080/10543406.2021.1968893](https://doi.org/10.1080/10543406.2021.1968893).

**See Also**

[powerWO\(\)](#), [minWO\(\)](#) for WO power or minimum detectable WO calculation.

**Examples**

```
sizeWO(WO = 1.25, power = 0.9)
sizeWO(WO = 1.25, power = 0.9, k = 0.75)
sizeWO(WO = seq(1.05, 1.5, 0.05), power = 0.9)
```

---

sizeWR	<i>Sample size calculation for the win ratio test (with WR = 1 null hypothesis)</i>
--------	---

---

**Description**

Sample size calculation for the win ratio test (with WR = 1 null hypothesis)

**Usage**

```
sizeWR(WR, power, WO = NULL, Pties = NULL, k = 0.5, alpha = 0.05)
```

**Arguments**

WR	a numeric vector of win odds values.
power	the given power. A numeric vector of length 1.
WO	win odds. Should be specified only if Pties is not specified. A numeric vector of length 1.
Pties	probability of ties. A numeric vector of length 1.

k	proportion of active group in the overall sample size. Default is 0.5 (balanced randomization). A numeric vector of length 1.
alpha	the significance level for the 2-sided test. Default is 0.05. A numeric vector of length 1.

**Value**

a data frame containing the sample size with input values.

**References**

Yu RX, Ganju J. (2022) "Sample size formula for a win ratio endpoint." *Statistics in Medicine*, 41.6: 950-63. doi:[10.1002/sim.9297](https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.9297).

**See Also**

[sizeWO\(\)](#) for WO sample size calculation.

**Examples**

```
sizeWR(WR = 1.35, Pties = 0.125, power = 0.8)
sizeWR(WR = 1.35, WO = 1.3, power = seq(0.5, 0.9, 0.05))
```

---

stratWO

*A generic function for stratified win odds with adjustment*

---

**Description**

A generic function for stratified win odds with adjustment

**Usage**

```
stratWO(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	an object used to select a method.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

**Value**

a list containing the stratified results and results by strata.

**See Also**

[stratWO.data.frame\(\)](#) methods.

---

stratWO.data.frame      *Stratified win odds with adjustment*

---

### Description

Stratified win odds with adjustment

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
stratWO(
  x,
  AVAL,
  TRTP,
  STRATA,
  ref,
  COVAR = NULL,
  alpha = 0.05,
  WOnull = 1,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

x	a data frame containing subject-level data.
AVAL	variable in the data with ordinal analysis values.
TRTP	the treatment variable in the data.
STRATA	a character variable for stratification.
ref	the reference treatment group.
COVAR	a numeric covariate.
alpha	the reference treatment group.
WOnull	the null hypothesis. The default is 1.
...	additional parameters.

### Value

a data frame containing the following columns:

- WO stratified (or adjusted/stratified) win odds.
- LCL lower confidence limit for adjusted (or adjusted/stratified) WO.
- UCL upper confidence limit for adjusted (or adjusted/stratified) WO.
- SE standard error of the adjusted (or adjusted/stratified) win odds.
- WOnull win odds of the null hypothesis (specified in the WOnull argument).

- alpha two-sided significance level for calculating the confidence interval (specified in the alpha argument).
- Pvalue p-value associated with testing the null hypothesis.
- WP adjusted (or adjusted/stratified) win probability.
- SE\_WP standard error for the adjusted (or adjusted/stratified) win probability.
- SD\_WP standard deviation of the adjusted (or adjusted/stratified) win probability.
- N total number of patients in the analysis.
- Type "STRATIFIED" or "STRATIFIED/ADJUSTED" depending on whether COVAR is specified.

## References

Gasparyan SB et al. (2021) "Adjusted win ratio with stratification: calculation methods and interpretation." *Statistical Methods in Medical Research* 30.2: 580-611. doi:10.1177/0962280220942558.

## See Also

`stratWO()`.

## Examples

```
# Stratified win odds
res <- stratWO(x = KHCE, AVAL = "AVAL", TRTP = "TRTP",
STRATA = "STRATAN", ref = "P")
res
## Compare with the win odds in each stratum separately
lapply(split(KHCE, KHCE$STRATAN), calcWO, AVAL = "AVAL", TRTP = "TRTP", ref = "P")
# Stratified and adjusted win odds
res <- stratWO(x = KHCE, AVAL = "AVAL", COVAR = "EGFRBL",
TRTP = "TRTP", STRATA = "STRATAN", ref = "P")
res
```

---

summaryWO

*A generic function for summarizing win odds*

---

## Description

A generic function for summarizing win odds

## Usage

```
summaryWO(x, ...)
```

## Arguments

x                    an object used to select a method.  
...                   further arguments passed to or from other methods.

**Value**

a data frame containing calculated values.

**See Also**

[summaryWO.hce\(\)](#), [summaryWO.formula\(\)](#), [summaryWO.data.frame\(\)](#) methods.

---

summaryWO.data.frame    *Win odds summary for a data frame*

---

**Description**

Win odds summary for a data frame

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
summaryWO(x, AVAL, TRTP, ref, GROUP = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	a data frame containing subject-level data.
AVAL	variable in the data with ordinal analysis values.
TRTP	the treatment variable in the data.
ref	the reference treatment group.
GROUP	an optional variable for grouping.
...	additional parameters.

**Value**

a list containing the summary of wins, losses, and ties. It contains the following named objects:

- summary a data frame containing number of wins, losses, and ties by treatment group and the overall number of comparisons.
- summary\_by\_GROUP (if GROUP variable is specified) a summary data frame by GROUP.
- WO calculated WO (win odds) and WP (win probability) and their standard errors.

**See Also**

[calcWO\(\)](#), [summaryWO\(\)](#), [summaryWO.data.frame\(\)](#) methods.

**Examples**

```
summaryWO(x = HCE3, AVAL = "AVAL", TRTP = "TRTP", ref = "P", GROUP = "GROUP")
```



---

summaryWO.formula	<i>Win odds summary using formula syntax</i>
-------------------	--

---

**Description**

Win odds summary using formula syntax

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'formula'
summaryWO(x, data, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	an object of class formula.
data	a data frame.
...	additional parameters.

**Value**

a list containing the summary of wins, losses, and ties. It contains the following named objects:

- summary a data frame containing number of wins, losses, and ties by treatment group and the overall number of comparisons.
- WO calculated WO (win odds) and WP (win probability) and their standard errors.
- formula returning the specified formula in the x argument.
- ref showing how the reference group was selected. Can be modifying by specifying the ref argument.

**Examples**

```
summaryWO(data = COVID19, GROUP ~ TRTP)
summaryWO(data = COVID19, GROUP ~ TRTP, GROUP = "GROUP", ref = "Placebo")
```

---

summaryWO.hce	<i>Win odds summary for hce objects</i>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

Win odds summary for hce objects

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'hce'
summaryWO(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                    an hce object.  
...                  additional parameters.

**Value**

a list containing the summary of wins, losses, and ties. It contains the following named objects:

- summary a data frame containing number of wins, losses, and ties by treatment group and the overall number of comparisons.
- summary\_by\_GROUP (if GROUP variable is specified) a summary data frame by GROUP.
- WO calculated WO (win odds) and WP (win probability) and their standard errors.

**See Also**

[calcWO\(\)](#), [summaryWO\(\)](#), [summaryWO.data.frame\(\)](#) methods.

**Examples**

```
dat <- as_hce(HCE4)
summaryWO(dat, ref = "P")
```

# Index

## \* datasets

- ADET, 2
- ADLB, 3
- ADSL, 4
- COVID19, 17
- COVID19b, 18
- HCE1, 19
- HCE2, 20
- HCE3, 21
- HCE4, 21
- KHCE, 22

ADET, 2  
ADLB, 3  
ADSL, 4  
as\_hce, 5  
as\_hce(), 19, 33  
as\_hce.data.frame, 6  
as\_hce.data.frame(), 5

base::plot(), 24  
base::print(), 26

calcWINS, 6  
calcWINS(), 8, 10, 12  
calcWINS.data.frame, 7  
calcWINS.data.frame(), 7, 10, 12  
calcWINS.formula, 9  
calcWINS.formula(), 7, 8, 12  
calcWINS.hce, 11  
calcWINS.hce(), 7, 8, 10  
calcWO, 13  
calcWO(), 14–16, 40, 42  
calcWO.data.frame, 13  
calcWO.data.frame(), 13, 15, 16  
calcWO.formula, 14  
calcWO.formula(), 13, 14, 16  
calcWO.hce, 16  
calcWO.hce(), 13–15  
COVID19, 17

COVID19b, 18

hce, 18  
hce(), 33  
HCE1, 19  
HCE2, 20  
HCE3, 21  
HCE4, 21

KHCE, 22

minWO, 23  
minWO(), 25, 36

plot.hce\_results, 24  
powerWO, 25  
powerWO(), 24, 36  
print.hce\_results, 26  
propWINS, 26

regWO, 28  
regWO(), 30  
regWO.data.frame, 28  
regWO.data.frame(), 28

simADHCE, 30  
simADHCE(), 35  
simHCE, 32  
simHCE(), 31, 35  
simORD, 34  
sizeWO, 35  
sizeWO(), 24, 25, 37  
sizeWR, 36  
stratWO, 37  
stratWO(), 39  
stratWO.data.frame, 38  
stratWO.data.frame(), 37  
summaryWO, 39  
summaryWO(), 40, 42  
summaryWO.data.frame, 40  
summaryWO.data.frame(), 40, 42

summaryWO.formula, [41](#)  
summaryWO.formula(), [40](#)  
summaryWO.hce, [41](#)  
summaryWO.hce(), [40](#)