

Package ‘ClinicalTrialSummary’

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Type Package

Title Summary Measures for Clinical Trials with Survival Outcomes

Version 1.1.1

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Description Provides estimates of several summary measures for clinical trials including the average hazard ratio, the weighted average hazard ratio, the restricted superiority probability ratio, the restricted mean survival difference and the ratio of restricted mean times lost, based on the short-term and long-term hazard ratio model (Yang, 2005 <[doi:10.1093/biomet/92.1.1](https://doi.org/10.1093/biomet/92.1.1)>) which accommodates various non-proportional hazards scenarios. The inference procedures and the asymptotic results for the summary measures are discussed in Yang (2018, <[doi:10.1002/sim.7676](https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.7676)>).

License GPL (>= 3)

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ClinicalTrialSummary-package

Summary Measures for Clinical Trials with Survival Outcomes

Description

ClinicalTrialSummary provides estimates of several summary measures of the treatment effect for design and analysis of clinical trials with survival outcomes, introduced in Yang (2018). These estimates are obtained under the short-term and long-term hazard ratio model (Yang and Prentice, 2005) which allows a range of time-varying hazard ratio shapes including crossing hazards situations.

Let $hr(x) = \lambda_t(x)/\lambda_c(x)$ be the hazard ratio function, where $\lambda_t(x)$ and $\lambda_c(x)$ are the hazard functions for the treatment group and the control group, respectively. The main function of the package, [ypsummary](#), provides following five summary measures:

- the average hazard ratio (AHR): $\int hr(x)dx$
- the weighted average hazard ratio (WAHR): $\int hr(x)dw(x)$ where $dw(x) = dF_c(x)/F_c(\tau)$
- the restricted superiority probability ratio (RSPR): $\frac{\int S_c(x)dF_t(x)}{\int S_t(x)dF_c(x)}$
- the restricted mean survival difference (RMSD): $\int S_t(x)dx - \int S_c(x)dx$
- the ratio of restricted mean times lost (RRMTL): $\frac{\tau - \int S_t(x)dx}{\tau - \int S_c(x)dx}$

Note that all integrals are taken over $(0, \tau)$ for τ less than or equal to the maximum follow-up duration of the trial. The asymptotic results for the average hazard ratio and the restricted mean survival difference were established in Yang and Prentice (2011) and Yang (2013), respectively. For other measures, the asymptotic results were established in Yang (2018).

The data used as an example in this package was from Gastrointestinal Tumor Study Group (1982) and the object returned by [ypsummary](#) can be formatted to a table using the function [summary](#).

Details

```
Package: ClinicalTrialSummary
Type: Package
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```

Author(s)

Daewoo Pak and Song Yang

References

- Yang, S. (2018). Improving testing and description of treatment effect in clinical trials with survival outcomes. *Statistics in medicine*.
- Yang S, and Ross L. Prentice (2005). Semiparametric analysis of short-term and long-term hazard ratios with two-sample survival data. *Biometrika*, 92.1:1-17.
- Yang S, and Ross L. Prentice (2011). Estimation of the 2-sample hazard ratio function using a semiparametric model. *Biostatistics*, 12.2:354-368.
- Yang S. (2013). Semiparametric inference on the absolute risk reduction and the restricted mean survival difference in clinical trials. Special issue on risk assessment. *Lifetime Data analysis*, 19:219-241.
- Gastrointestinal Tumor Study Group (1982). A comparison of combination chemotherapy and combined modality therapy for locally advanced gastric carcinoma. *Cancer*.

See Also

[ypsummary](#)

Examples

```
library(ClinicalTrialSummary)
data(ggas)
result <- ypsummary(time=ggas$time, event=ggas$event, group=ggas$group, tau = 8.2)
print(result)
summary(result)
```

ClinicalTrialSummary-internal

Internal Functions for Summary Measures for Clinical Trials with Survival Outcomes

Description

Internal functions for the ClinicalTrialSummary package.

ggas

Data from Gastrointestinal Tumor Study Group (1982)

Description

The Gastrointestinal Tumor Study Group (1982) compared chemotherapy with combined chemotherapy and radiation therapy, in the treatment of locally unresectable gastric cancer. Each treatment arm had 45 patients, with two observations of the chemotherapy group and six of the combination group censored. The plot of Kaplan-Meier survival curves show that the two curves cross at around 1000 days.

Usage

```
data(ggas)
```

Format

The data has the following information for the ninety subjects:

`time` the vector for the pooled lifetimes of the two groups

`event` the numeric vector of the right-censoring indicator (`event = 1`, `censored = 0`)

`group` the numeric vector of the group indicator (`treatment = 1`, `control = 0`)

References

Gastrointestinal Tumor Study Group (1982). A comparison of combination chemotherapy and combined modality therapy for locally advanced gastric carcinoma. *Cancer*.

See Also

[ypsummary](#)

Examples

```
library(ClinicalTrialSummary)
data(ggas)
```

ypsummary

The main function of the package provides five summary measures of the treatment effect for clinical trials.

Description

ypsummary provides estimates of several summary measures of the treatment effect for design and analysis of clinical trials with survival outcomes, introduced in Yang (2018). The function utilizes the short-term and long-term hazard ratio model proposed in Yang and Prentice (2005), which can accommodate various nonproportional hazard scenarios. The asymptotic properties of the summary measures are also discussed in Yang and Prentice (2011), Yang (2013), and Yang (2018).

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
ypsummary(time, event, group, tau, alpha = 0.05, tie = TRUE,
          bound = 50, repnum = 2000, ...)
```

Arguments

...	for S4 method only.
time	A numeric vector of observations pooled from the two groups
event	A numeric vector of the right-censoring indicator (event = 1, censored = 0)
group	A numeric vector of the group indicator (treatment = 1, control = 0)
tau	the upper end of the range used in defining the summary measures. Must be user-specified.
alpha	Significance level. The default value is 0.05.
tie	The default is TRUE. Add very tiny values to the observations when sorting them to avoid ties.
bound	A boundary (-bound, bound) for estimating the parameters in the short-term and long-term hazard ratio model (Yang and Prentice, 2005). These parameters are β_1 and β_2 in their notations. The default boundary is (-50, 50).
repnum	the number of replications for the resampling method in obtaining the limiting variance estimators of the measures. The default value is 2000.

Details

The function `ypsummary` provides five summary measures of the treatment effect (see, Yang 2018), which can be utilized for various nonproportional hazards scenarios:

- the average hazard ratio (AHR): $\int hr(x)dx$
- the weighted average hazard ratio (WAHR): $\int hr(x)dw(x)$ where $dw(x) = dF_c(x)/F_c(\tau)$
- the restricted superiority probability ratio (RSPR): $\frac{\int S_c(x)dF_t(x)}{\int S_t(x)dF_c(x)}$
- the restricted mean survival difference (RMSD): $\int S_t(x)dx - \int S_c(x)dx$
- the ratio of restricted mean times lost (RRMTL): $\frac{\tau - \int S_t(x)dx}{\tau - \int S_c(x)dx}$

where $hr(x)$ is the hazard ratio of the treatment group over the control group, $F_t(x)$ and $F_c(x)$ are the distribution functions for the treatment group and control group, respectively, and $S_t(x) = 1 - F_t(x)$ and $S_c(x) = 1 - F_c(x)$. Note that all integrals are taken from 0 to τ .

Value

Estimate	The point estimate for the corresponding summary measure
CI	The confidence interval constructed by a re-sampling method. If the measure is a ratio, the z-value is the standardized log of the estimate. If the measure is a difference, the z-value is the standardized estimate.
z-value	Normally distributed value derived from the asymptotic results
p-value	the (two-sided) p-value using z-value

References

Yang, S. (2018). Improving testing and description of treatment effect in clinical trials with survival outcomes. *Statistics in medicine*.

Yang S, and Ross L. Prentice (2005). Semiparametric analysis of short-term and long-term hazard ratios with two-sample survival data. *Biometrika*, 92.1:1-17.

Yang S, and Ross L. Prentice (2011). Estimation of the 2-sample hazard ratio function using a semiparametric model. *Biostatistics*, 12.2:354-368.

Yang S. (2013). Semiparametric inference on the absolute risk reduction and the restricted mean survival difference in clinical trials. Special issue on risk assessment. *Lifetime Data analysis*, 19:219-241.

Examples

```
library(ClinicalTrialSummary)
data(ggas)
time <- ggas$time
event <- ggas$event
group <- ggas$group
result <- ypsummary(time, event, group, tau=8.2) # tau must be supplied.
result
summary(result)
```

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* Survival analysis, Clinical trials, Hazard ratio, Yang and Prentice model

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