

Package ‘OptimalSurrogate’

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Title Model Free Approach to Quantifying Surrogacy

Version 1.0

Description Identifies an optimal transformation of a surrogate marker such that the proportion of treatment effect explained can be inferred based on the transformation of the surrogate and nonparametrically estimates two model-free quantities of this proportion. Details are described in Wang et al (2020) <[doi:10.1093/biomet/asz065](https://doi.org/10.1093/biomet/asz065)>.

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Depends R (>= 3.0)

Imports splines, MASS, stats

NeedsCompilation no

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Contents

marker_cont	2
marker_disc	2
pte_cont	2
pte_disc	3

Index	5
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marker_cont	<i>Simulated data with continuous surrogate marker</i>
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Description

Simulated data with continuous surrogate marker

marker_disc	<i>Simulated data with discrete surrogate marker</i>
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Description

Simulated data with discrete surrogate marker

pte_cont	<i>PTE estimation with a continuous surrogate marker</i>
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Description

PTE estimation with continuous surrogate marker

Usage

```
pte_cont(sob, yob, aob, var = TRUE, conf.int = TRUE, rep = 500)
```

Arguments

sob	CONTINUOUS surrogate marker
yob	outcome of interest (continuous or binary)
aob	treatment assignment (1: treatment; 0: control)
var	whether variance should be calculated (TRUE/FALSE)
conf.int	whether 95% confidence intervals should be calculated (TRUE/FALSE)
rep	number of resampling replications (default is 500)

Value

Estimates	Estimates of the treatment effect on the primary outcome, delta, the treatment effect on the transformation of the surrogate, delta.gs, two versions of the proportion of treatment effect explained by the surrogate, pte1 and pte2; if var = TRUE, standard error estimates are also provided (se); if conf.int = TRUE, 95% confidence intervals are also provided
Transformed.S	the transformed surrogate, g(s), for each value of the surrogate, s; if var = TRUE, standard error estimates are also provided (se); if conf.int = TRUE, 95% confidence intervals are also provided

Examples

```

data(marker_cont)
out <- pte_cont(
  sob = marker_cont$sob,
  yob = marker_cont$yob,
  aob = marker_cont$aob, var = FALSE, conf.int = FALSE)
out

x <- as.numeric(names(out$Transformed.S))
plot(x, out$Transformed.S, ylim = range(out$Transformed.S), type = "l",
     las = 1, xlab = "Surrogate Marker", ylab = "Optimal Transformation")

out <- pte_cont(
  sob = marker_cont$sob,
  yob = marker_cont$yob,
  aob = marker_cont$aob,
  var = TRUE, conf.int = TRUE, rep = 1000)
out$Estimates

x <- as.numeric(rownames(out$Transformed.S))
plot(x, out$Transformed.S[, "est"], ylim = range(out$Transformed.S[, -2]), type = "l",
     las = 1, xlab = "Surrogate Marker", ylab = "Optimal Transformation")
lines(x, out$Transformed.S[, "lower"], lty = 2)
lines(x, out$Transformed.S[, "upper"], lty = 2)

```

 pte_disc

PTE estimation with a discrete surrogate marker

Description

PTE estimation with discrete surrogate marker

Usage

```
pte_disc(sob, yob, aob, var = TRUE, conf.int = TRUE, rep = 500)
```

Arguments

sob	DISCRETE surrogate marker
yob	outcome of interest (continuous or binary)
aob	treatment assignment (1: treatment; 0: control)
var	whether variance should be calculated (TRUE/FALSE)
conf.int	whether 95% confidence intervals should be calculated (TRUE/FALSE)
rep	number of resampling replications (default is 500)

Value

Estimates	Estimates of the treatment effect on the primary outcome, delta, the treatment effect on the transformation of the surrogate, delta.gs, two versions of the proportion of treatment effect explained by the surrogate, pte1 and pte2; if var = TRUE, standard error estimates are also provided (se); if conf.int = TRUE, 95% confidence intervals are also provided
Transformed.S	the transformed surrogate, g(s), for each value of the surrogate, s; if var = TRUE, standard error estimates are also provided (se); if conf.int = TRUE, 95% confidence intervals are also provided

Examples

```
data(marker_disc)
out <- pte_disc(
  sob = marker_disc$sob,
  yob = marker_disc$yob,
  aob = marker_disc$aob, var = FALSE, conf.int = FALSE)
out

out <- pte_disc(
  sob = marker_disc$sob,
  yob = marker_disc$yob,
  aob = marker_disc$aob,
  var = TRUE, conf.int = TRUE, rep = 1000)
out
```

Index

marker_cont, [2](#)
marker_disc, [2](#)

pte_cont, [2](#)
pte_disc, [3](#)