

## Data Assembly

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This script assembles simulated phase 1 data.

Make sure you are in the script directory, where this files resides.

Listing 1:

```
> getwd()  
  
[1] "/home/timb/metrumrg/inst/sample/script"
```

Load the metrumrg package.

Listing 2:

```
> library(metrumrg)  
  
metrumrg 5.0
```

Groom the dose data

Listing 3:

```
> dose <- read.csv('../data/source/dose.csv', na.strings='.', stringsAsFactors=FALSE)  
> head(dose)
```

	SUBJ	AMT	HOURL
1	1	1e+03	0
2	2	5e+03	0
3	3	1e+04	0
4	4	5e+04	0
5	5	1e+05	0
6	6	1e+03	0

Listing 4:

```
> dose <- as.keyed(dose, key=c('SUBJ', 'HOURL'))  
> summary(dose)
```

```
SUBJ~HOUR
0 NA keys
0 duplicate keys
```

Looks okay.

Groom the demographic data.

Listing 5:

```
> dem <- read.csv('../data/source/dem.csv', na.strings='.', stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
> head(dem)
```

	SUBJ	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	SEX	AGE	DOSE	FED	SMK	DS	CRCN
1	1	174	74.2	0	29.1	1e+03	1	0	0	83.5
2	2	177	80.3	0	36.8	5e+03	1	0	0	142.0
3	3	180	94.2	0	46.4	1e+04	1	0	0	121.0
4	4	177	85.2	0	30.3	5e+04	1	0	0	127.0
5	5	166	82.8	0	32.5	1e+05	1	0	0	97.2
6	6	164	63.9	0	18.8	1e+03	1	0	0	138.0

Listing 6:

```
> dem <- as.keyed(dem, key='SUBJ')
> summary(dem)
```

```
SUBJ
0 NA keys
0 duplicate keys
```

Looks okay. Note that DOSE is a treatment group, not an actual dose.

Groom the pk data.

Listing 7:

```
> pk <- read.csv('../data/source/pk.csv', na.strings='.', stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
> head(pk)
```

```

SUBJ HOUR    DV
1      1 0.00 0.000
2      1 0.25 0.363
3      1 0.50 0.914
4      1 1.00 1.120
5      1 2.00 2.280
6      1 3.00 1.630

```

Listing 8:

```

> pk <- as.keyed(pk, key=c('SUBJ','HOUR'))
> head(pk)

```

```

SUBJ HOUR    DV
1      1 0.00 0.000
2      1 0.25 0.363
3      1 0.50 0.914
4      1 1.00 1.120
5      1 2.00 2.280
6      1 3.00 1.630

```

Listing 9:

```

> summary(pk)

```

```

SUBJ~HOUR
1 NA keys
2 duplicate keys
unsorted

```

Listing 10:

```

> pk[naKeys(pk),]

```

```

SUBJ HOUR DV
561  40  NA 100

```

Listing 11:

```
> pk[dupKeys(pk),]
```

```
      SUBJ HOUR   DV
560     40    72 35.5
562     40    72   NA
```

Listing 12:

```
> bad <- pk[with(pk,is.na(HOUR) | is.na(DV)),]
> bad
```

```
      SUBJ HOUR   DV
561     40    NA 100
562     40    72   NA
```

Listing 13:

```
> pk <- pk - bad
```

```
dropping 2 of 562 rows matching on SUBJ, HOUR, DV
```

Listing 14:

```
> summary(pk)
```

```
SUBJ~HOUR
0 NA keys
0 duplicate keys
```

Looks okay.

Combine these data sources into an NMTRAN-style data set. The function 'aug' adds columns on-the-fly. The function 'as.nm' sets up a chain reaction that makes sure the final result has properties of an NMTRAN data set as described in ?nm.

Every source must specify DATETIME or HOUR. All of ours specify HOUR. If HOUR is the same for two records, we want, e.g., pk samples to sort before dose records (assumed predose). SEQ controls the sort order when times and subject identifiers match.

The plus operator means “outer join” or “full merge” when the arguments are “keyed” data.frames. The pipe operator means “left join” (merge, all.x=TRUE) when the arguments are “keyed” data.frames.

Listing 15:

```
> dat <-
+   nm() +
+   aug(dose, SEQ=1, EVID=1) +
+   aug(pk,   SEQ=0, EVID=0) |
+   dem
```

```
outer join of 0 rows and 40 rows on SUBJ, SEQ, HOUR
outer join of 40 rows and 560 rows on SUBJ, SEQ, HOUR, EVID
left join of 600 rows and 40 rows on SUBJ
```

Listing 16:

```
> summary(dat)
```

	value
rows	600
records	600
comments	0
subjects	40
longestCase	72
naKeys	0
dupKeys	0
badDv	0
falseDv	0
zeroDv	25
predoseDv	40
badAmt	0

```
falseAmt      0
zeroAmt       0
noPk          0
badII         0
```

Note predose/zero DV. See ?zeroDv We comment-out these records.

Listing 17:

```
> dat <- hide(dat, where=predoseDv(dat), why='predose')
> summary(dat)
```

```
      value
rows      600
records   560
comments    40
subjects    40
longestCase  72
naKeys       0
dupKeys       0
badDv         0
falseDv        0
zeroDv       10
predoseDv      0
badAmt         0
falseAmt        0
zeroAmt         0
noPk           0
badII          0
```

We still have some zero DV that are not predose. We comment those as well.

Listing 18:

```
> dat <- hide(dat, where=zeroDv(dat), why='zerodv')
> summary(dat)
```

```

      value
rows      600
records   550
comments   50
subjects   40
longestCase 72
naKeys      0
dupKeys     0
badDv       0
falseDv     0
zeroDv      0
predoseDv   0
badAmt      0
falseAmt    0
zeroAmt     0
noPk        0
badII       0

```

Listing 19:

```
> head(dat)
```

```

  C SUBJ TIME SEQ HOUR EVID ID  AMT TAFD  TAD LDOS   DV MDV HEIGHT WEIGHT SEX
1 C    1 0.00  0 0.00   0  1   NA 0.00   NA  NA 0.000  0   174   74.2  0
2 .    1 0.00  1 0.00   1  1 1000 0.00 0.00 1000   NA  1   174   74.2  0
3 .    1 0.25  0 0.25   0  1   NA 0.25 0.25 1000 0.363  0   174   74.2  0
4 .    1 0.50  0 0.50   0  1   NA 0.50 0.50 1000 0.914  0   174   74.2  0
5 .    1 1.00  0 1.00   0  1   NA 1.00 1.00 1000 1.120  0   174   74.2  0
6 .    1 2.00  0 2.00   0  1   NA 2.00 2.00 1000 2.280  0   174   74.2  0
  AGE DOSE FED  SMK DS  CRCN predose zerodv
1 29.1 1000  1   0  0 83.5      1      0
2 29.1 1000  1   0  0 83.5      0      0
3 29.1 1000  1   0  0 83.5      0      0
4 29.1 1000  1   0  0 83.5      0      0
5 29.1 1000  1   0  0 83.5      0      0

```



```
6 29.1 1000 1 0 0 83.5 0 0
```

We could rearrange columns for convenience and clarity.

Listing 20:

```
> dat <- shuffle(dat, c('C', 'ID', 'TIME', 'SEQ', 'EVID', 'AMT', 'DV'))
> head(dat)
```

	C	ID	TIME	SEQ	EVID	AMT	DV	SUBJ	HOUR	TAFD	TAD	LDOS	MDV	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	SEX
1	C	1	0.00	0	0	NA	0.000	1	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	0	174	74.2	0
2	.	1	0.00	1	1	1000	NA	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000	1	174	74.2	0
3	.	1	0.25	0	0	NA	0.363	1	0.25	0.25	0.25	1000	0	174	74.2	0
4	.	1	0.50	0	0	NA	0.914	1	0.50	0.50	0.50	1000	0	174	74.2	0
5	.	1	1.00	0	0	NA	1.120	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1000	0	174	74.2	0
6	.	1	2.00	0	0	NA	2.280	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	1000	0	174	74.2	0

  

	AGE	DOSE	FED	SMK	DS	CRCN	predose	zerodv
1	29.1	1000	1	0	0	83.5	1	0
2	29.1	1000	1	0	0	83.5	0	0
3	29.1	1000	1	0	0	83.5	0	0
4	29.1	1000	1	0	0	83.5	0	0
5	29.1	1000	1	0	0	83.5	0	0
6	29.1	1000	1	0	0	83.5	0	0

We create a file using write.nm to format NAs specially, etc.

Listing 21:

```
> write.nm(dat, file='../data/derived/phase1.csv')
```

We create a summary of which columns were hidden for which reasons.

Listing 22:

```
> summary(hidden(dat))
```

	predose	zerodv
total	40	10
unique	40	10