

Package ‘pvLRT’

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Title Likelihood Ratio Test-Based Approaches to Pharmacovigilance

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Maintainer Saptarshi Chakraborty <chakra.saptarshi@gmail.com>

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Description A suite of likelihood ratio test based methods to use in pharmacovigilance. Contains various testing and post-processing functions.

License GPL-3

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Suggests furr, plotly, patchwork

BugReports <https://github.com/c7rishi/pvLRT/issues>

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Author Saptarshi Chakraborty [aut, cre],
Marianthi Markatou [aut],
Anran Liu [ctb]

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pvLRT-package	<i>pvLRT: An R package implementing various Likelihood Ratio Test-based approaches to pharmacovigilance</i>
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Description

pvLRT is an R package that implements a suite of likelihood ratio test based methods to use in pharmacovigilance. It can handle adverse events data on several simultaneous drugs, with possibly zero inflated report counts. Several testing and post-processing functions are implemented.

all.equal.pvlrt	<i>Test if two pvlrt objects are (Nearly) Equal</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Test if two pvlrt objects are (Nearly) Equal

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pvlrt'
all.equal(target, current, ...)
```

Arguments

target	First pvlrt object (output of pvlrt).
current	Second pvlrt object.
...	Arguments passed to all.equal.default .

Details

Compares all values and attributes of target and current pvlrt objects except running times. See [all.equal.default](#) for details on the generic function.

See Also

[all.equal.default](#)

as.matrix.pvlrt	<i>Casting a pvlrt object as a matrix of log LR statistics</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Casting a pvlrt object as a matrix of log LR statistics

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pvlrt'
as.matrix(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a pvlrt object; an output of function <code>pvlrt()</code> .
...	other input parameters. Currently unused.

Value

Returns a matrix with the same dimensions as the input contingency table in the original `pvlrt` call, with each cell providing the corresponding value of the observed log-likelihood ratio test statistic.

See Also

[pvlrt](#)

Examples

```
# 500 bootstrap iterations (nsim) in the example below
# are for quick demonstration only --
# we recommended setting nsim to 10000 (default) or bigger

test1 <- pvlrt(statin46, nsim = 500)
as.matrix(test1)
```

```
convert_raw_to_contin_table
```

Convert raw AE-Drug incidence data into a contingency table

Description

Convert raw AE-Drug incidence data into a contingency table

Usage

```
convert_raw_to_contin_table(
  rawdata,
  Drug_col_name = "DRUG",
  AE_col_name = "AE",
  id_col_name = "CASEID",
  count_col_name = "COUNT",
  aggregated = FALSE,
  create_other_Drug_col = FALSE,
  other_Drug_excludes = NULL,
  other_Drug_colname = "Other_Drug",
  create_other_AE_row = FALSE,
  other_AE_excludes = NULL,
  other_AE_rowname = "Other_AE",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

rawdata a data.frame or an object that can be converted to a data.frame. Must contain 3 columns (i) DRUG: the drug names/labels, (ii) AE: the AE names, and either (iii) CASEID: case ids corresponding to each combination of AE and DRUG, (if aggregated is FALSE), or (iii') COUNT: the total number of incidences of each AE and DRUG combination (if aggregated is TRUE). If these columns are named differently in rawdata, supply the appropriate column names through Drug_col_name, AE_col_name, id_col_name and count_col_name.

Drug_col_name, AE_col_name, id_col_name, count_col_name Drug, AE, case id and count column names in rawdata. Defaults to DRUG, AE, CASEID and COUNT.

aggregated	logical. Has the incidences been already aggregated/summarized into counts in rawdata? If TRUE then then COUNT column is used to produce the output contingency table. If FALSE (default) incidences are first aggregated into counts before converting to contingency tables.
create_other_Drug_col	logical. Add a column in the contingency table for "Other Drugs"? This column plays the role of a "baseline" group of drugs that typically do not indicate an adverse event association with the signal of interest. Care should be taken while determining which drugs to include in this group; See Ding et al (2020) for guidance.
other_Drug_excludes	character vector cataloging Drugs that are NOT to be included in the column for Other Drugs. If NULL (default) then then no Drugs are included in Other Drugs (i.e., other_Drug_excludes contains all Drugs in the raw data). Ignored if create_other_Drug_col = FALSE.
other_Drug_colname	character. Row name for the "Other Drug" column created. Ignored if create_other_Drug_col = FALSE.
create_other_AE_row	logical. Add a row in the contingency table for "Other AEs"? This can aid computation in situations where there are certain AEs of primary interest. See other_AE_excludes for details on how to specify the "Other AE" row.
other_AE_excludes	character vector cataloging AEs that are NOT to be included in the row for Other AEs. If NULL (default) then then no AEs are included in Other AEs (i.e., other_AE_excludes contains all AEs in the raw data). Ignored if create_other_AE_row = FALSE.
other_AE_rowname	character. Row name for the "Other AE" row created. Defaults to "Other AE". Ignored if create_other_AE_row = FALSE.
...	unused.

Details

This is a convenience function that creates a contingency table cataloging counts of AE-Drug incidences from a raw Drug/AE incidence data frame. It accepts both raw incidence data (each row is one incidence of a Drug-AE combination, indexed by case ids) and summarized count data (each row catalogs the total counts of incidences of each Drug-AE pair). The output is a matrix (contingency table) enumerating total count of cases for each pair of AE (along the rows) and drug (along the columns) with appropriately specified row and column names, and can be passed to a `pvlrt()` call. See the examples for more details.

The output can be fed into [pvlrt](#) or its wrappers as `conting_table`

References

Ding, Y., Markatou, M. and Ball, R., 2020. An evaluation of statistical approaches to postmarketing surveillance. *Statistics in Medicine*, 39(7), pp.845-874.

Chakraborty, S., Liu, A., Ball, R. and Markatou, M., 2022. On the use of the likelihood ratio test methodology in pharmacovigilance. *Statistics in Medicine*, 41(27), pp.5395-5420.

Examples

```
# convert to contingency table form incidence (non-aggregated) raw data
# AE subset = AEs in statin46
# Durg subset = union of statin46 and gbca drugs
tab1 <- convert_raw_to_contin_table(
  rawdata = faers22q3raw,
  Drug_col_name = "DRUG",
  AE_col_name = "AE",
  id_col_name = "CASEID",
  aggregated = FALSE,
  other_AE_excludes = rownames(statin46),
  other_Drug_excludes = union(colnames(gbca), colnames(statin)),
  create_other_Drug_col = TRUE,
  create_other_AE_row = FALSE
)

# convert to contingency table AFTER aggregating and counting
# the total number of incidences of each (AE, Drug) pair
## Same AE and Drug subsets as before
## aggregation (counting) done using data.table dt[i, j, by] syntax
## uses magrittr %>% pipe
tab2 <- data.table::as.data.table(
  faers22q3raw
)[
  ,
  .(COUNT = length(unique(CASEID))),
  by = .(DRUG, AE)
] %>%
  convert_raw_to_contin_table(
    Drug_col_name = "DRUG",
    AE_col_name = "AE",
    count_col_name = "COUNT",
    aggregated = TRUE,
    other_AE_excludes = rownames(statin46),
    other_Drug_excludes = union(colnames(gbca), colnames(statin)),
    create_other_Drug_col = TRUE,
    create_other_AE_row = FALSE
  )

all.equal(tab1, tab2)

# use the contingency table produced above in pvlrt()
## 500 bootstrap iterations (nsim) in the example below
## is for quick demonstration only --
## we recommended setting nsim to 10000 (default) or bigger
test1 <- pvlrt(tab1, nsim = 500)
```

extract_AE_names	<i>Extracting and setting AE and Drug names from a pvlrt object</i>
------------------	---

Description

Extracting and setting AE and Drug names from a pvlrt object

Usage

```
extract_AE_names(object)
```

```
extract_Drug_names(object)
```

```
set_AE_names(object, old, new)
```

```
set_Drug_names(object, old, new)
```

Arguments

object	a pvlrt object, which is the output of the function pvlrt or one of its wrappers such as lrt_zi_poisson , lrt_poisson and lrt_vanilla_poisson .
old	character vector containing the old names
new	character vector containing the new names

Value

- `extract_AE_names` returns a character vector of the names of the AEs in the input pvlrt object
- `extract_Drug_names` returns a character vector of the names of the Drugs in the input pvlrt object
- `set_AE_names` returns a new pvlrt object with updated AE names as specified through the arguments `old` and `new`.
- `set_Drug_names` returns a new pvlrt object with updated Drug names as specified through the arguments `old` and `new`.

Note

Because a pvlrt object is simply a reclassified matrix, the AE (rows) and Drug (columns) names can also be extracted/modified through [rownames](#) and [colnames](#) respectively.

See Also

[pvlrt](#)

Examples

```
# 500 bootstrap iterations (nsim) in the example below
# are for quick demonstration only --
# we recommended setting nsim to 10000 (default) or bigger

test1 <- pvlrt(statin46, test_zi = TRUE, nsim = 500)
extract_AE_names(test1)
extract_Drug_names(test1)

set_AE_names(test1, old = "Rhabdomyolysis", new = "Rhabdo")
set_Drug_names(test1, old = "Other", new = "Other-Drugs")

## can be chained with pipes `%>%`:
test2 <- test1 %>%
  set_AE_names(old = "Rhabdomyolysis", new = "Rhabdo") %>%
  set_Drug_names(old = "Other", new = "Other-Drugs")

# see the summary for changed labels
summary(test2)
```

extract_lrstat_matrix *Extract various summary measures from a pvlrt object*

Description

Extract various summary measures from a pvlrt object

Usage

```
extract_lrstat_matrix(object, ...)

extract_p_value_matrix(object, ...)

extract_zi_probability(object, ...)

extract_n_matrix(object, ...)

extract_significant_pairs(object, significance_level = 0.05, ...)

extract_run_time(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a pvlrt object, which is the output of the function pvlrt or one of its wrappers such as lrt_zi_poisson , lrt_poisson and lrt_vanilla_poisson .
...	other input parameters. Currently unused.

significance_level
numeric. Level of significance.

Value

- `extract_lrstat_matrix` returns the matrix of the computed log-likelihood ratio test statistics for signals. This produces a result identical to applying `as.matrix`.
- `extract_p_value_matrix` returns the matrix of computed p-values associated with the likelihood ratio tests.
- `extract_zi_probability` returns a vector of (estimated) zero-inflation probabilities.
- `extract_n_matrix` returns the original contingency table (matrix) used.
- `extract_significant_pairs` returns a `data.table` listing the AE/drug pairs determined to be significant at the provided significance level. This is essentially a subset of the `data.table` obtained through `summary.pvlrt()` that satisfies the provided significance threshold.
- `extract_run_time` returns a `difftime` object measuring the total CPU time needed to run the original `pvlrt` call.

See Also

[pvlrt](#)

Examples

```
# 500 bootstrap iterations (nsim) in the example below
# are for quick demonstration only --
# we recommended setting nsim to 10000 (default) or bigger

test1 <- pvlrt(statin46, test_zi = TRUE, nsim = 500)
extract_lrstat_matrix(test1)
extract_p_value_matrix(test1)
extract_zi_probability(test1)
extract_n_matrix(test1)
extract_significant_pairs(test1)
```

faers22q3raw

FDA FAERS dataset for 2022 Q3

Description

The raw FDA FAERS dataset for 2022 Q3; downloaded from FDA's website and then subsetted to include incidences with `ROLE_COD == "PS"`.

Usage

```
faers22q3raw
```

Format

An object of class `data.table` (inherits from `data.frame`) with 496312 rows and 3 columns.

Details

obtained from the FDA FAERS database for the quarters 2014Q3 - 2020Q4

This is a raw incidence data stored as a `data.table` with each row corresponding to a specific incidence index by case ids. It contains the following columns:

- CASEID - case ids for each incidence
- DRUG - names of the drugs
- AE - names of the adverse events

Source

<https://fis.fda.gov/extensions/FPD-QDE-FAERS/FPD-QDE-FAERS.html>

gbca

FDA GBCA dataset with all observed 1707 adverse events

Description

A Drug-Adverse event (AE) count dataset (contingency table) obtained from the FDA FAERS database for the quarters 2014Q3 - 2020Q4

Usage

gbca

Format

An object of class `matrix` (inherits from `array`) with 1707 rows and 10 columns.

Details

Data are stored in the form of a contingency table, with drugs listed across the columns and the 1707 AEs presented across the rows. Each cell in the contingency table represents the total report counts associated with that drug/AE pair and detected in the FDA FAERS database during 2014Q3 - 2020Q4.

The dataset contains 6 Gadolinium-Based Contrast Agents (GBCAs) as drugs:

gadobenate, gadobutrol, gadodiamide, gadofosveset, gadopentetate, gadoterate, gadoteridol, gadoversetamide, gadoxetate

Corresponding to all 1707 observed adverse events (AEs) as curated in FAERS database.

Source

<https://fis.fda.gov/extensions/FPD-QDE-FAERS/FPD-QDE-FAERS.html>

heatmap_pvlrt	<i>Heatmap, barplot and bubbleplot displaying likelihood ratio test results in a pvlrt object</i>
---------------	---

Description

Heatmap, barplot and bubbleplot displaying likelihood ratio test results in a pvlrt object

Usage

```
heatmap_pvlrt(  
  object,  
  AE = NULL,  
  Drug = NULL,  
  grep = FALSE,  
  fill_measure = "p_value",  
  show_n = FALSE,  
  show_lrstat = FALSE,  
  show_p_value = FALSE,  
  p_value_lower = 0,  
  p_value_upper = 1,  
  lrstat_lower = 0,  
  lrstat_upper = Inf,  
  n_lower = 0,  
  n_upper = Inf,  
  arrange_alphabetical = FALSE,  
  remove_outside = FALSE,  
  digits = 2,  
  border_color = "black",  
  fill_gradient_range = c("darkred", "white"),  
  ...  
)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'pvlrt'  
barplot(  
  height,  
  AE = NULL,  
  Drug = NULL,  
  grep = FALSE,  
  x_axis_measure = "lrstat",  
  fill_measure = "p_value",  
  show_n = FALSE,  
  arrange_alphabetical = FALSE,  
  show_p_value = FALSE,  
  show_lrstat = FALSE,  
  p_value_lower = 0,  
  p_value_upper = 1,
```

```

    lrstat_lower = 0,
    lrstat_upper = Inf,
    n_lower = 0,
    n_upper = Inf,
    remove_outside = FALSE,
    digits = 2,
    Drug_nrow = 1,
    border_color = "black",
    x_axis_logscale = TRUE,
    fill_gradient_range = c("darkred", "white"),
    ...
)

bubbleplot_pvlrt(
  object,
  AE = NULL,
  Drug = NULL,
  grep = FALSE,
  x_axis_measure = "lrstat",
  fill_measure = "p_value",
  size_measure = "n",
  show_n = FALSE,
  arrange_alphabetical = FALSE,
  show_p_value = FALSE,
  show_lrstat = FALSE,
  p_value_lower = 0,
  p_value_upper = 1,
  lrstat_lower = 0,
  lrstat_upper = Inf,
  n_lower = 0,
  n_upper = Inf,
  remove_outside = FALSE,
  digits = 2,
  Drug_nrow = 1,
  border_color = "black",
  x_axis_logscale = TRUE,
  size_logscale = TRUE,
  fill_gradient_range = c("darkred", "white"),
  ...
)

```

Arguments

object, height pvlrt object; output of pvlrt()

AE input parameter determining which adverse events to show in the plot. This can be a numeric scalar specifying the number of *top* (in terms of computed LRT values) adverse events to show. Alternatively, it can be a character vector, specifying the exact adverse events to show. It can also be a vector of patterns

	to match (ignores cases) against the full names of all available adverse events, provided <code>grep</code> is set to TRUE. Defaults to adverse events corresponding to the top M pairs where $M = \max(\text{number of possible pairs}, 50)$. Set <code>AE = Inf</code> to force display of all adverse events.
Drug	input parameter determining which drugs to show in the plot. This can be a numeric scalar specifying the number of <i>top</i> (in terms of computed LRT values) drugs to show. Alternatively, it can be a character vector, specifying the exact drugs to show. It can also be a vector of patterns to match (ignores cases) against the full names of all available drugs, provided <code>grep</code> is set to TRUE. Defaults to drugs corresponding to the top M pairs where $M = \max(\text{number of possible pairs}, 50)$. Set <code>Drug = Inf</code> to force display all drugs.
grep	logical. Match patterns against the supplied AE or Drug names? Ignores if neither AE nor Drug is a character vector.
fill_measure	Measure to govern the filling color in each cell (in heatmap) or bar (in barplot) or circle/bubble (in bubbleplot) for each drug/AE combination. Defaults to "p_value". Available choices are: "p_value", "lrstat", and "n".
show_n	logical. show the sample size as inscribed text on each cell?
show_lrstat	logical. show the computed LRT statistic (on log-scale) inscribed text on each cell?
show_p_value	logical. show the computed p-value as inscribed text on each cell?
p_value_lower, p_value_upper	lower and upper limits on the computed p-values to display on the plot.
lrstat_lower, lrstat_upper	lower and upper limits on the computed LRT values to display on the plot.
n_lower, n_upper	lower and upper limits on the computed sample sizes to display on the plot.
arrange_alphabetical	logical. should the rows (AEs) and columns (Drugs) be arranged in alphabetical orders? Defaults to FALSE, in which case the orderings of the computed LRT values are used.
remove_outside	logical. Should the values for pairs with p-value, LRT statistics or sample sizes falling outside of the provided ranges through <code>p_value_lower</code> , <code>p_value_upper</code> etc., be replaced with NA? Defaults to FALSE. Setting this to TRUE may help distinguish drugs or AEs which has some pairs falling within and some pairs falling outside of the provided ranges better.
digits	numeric. Number of decimal places to show on the inscribed texts on the plot.
border_color	character string. Specifies the border color of cells/bars.
fill_gradient_range	character vector. Specifies the range of gradient colors used for <code>fill_measure</code> . Passed into the <code>colours</code> argument of <code>scale_fill_gradientn</code> from <code>ggplot2</code> .
...	Other arguments. Currently ignored
x_axis_measure	measure to show on the x-axis of the (horizontal) bar plots. Defaults to "lrstat" available choices are "lrstat", "p_value" and "n".
Drug_nrow	Number of rows in the panels for Drugs for the barplots.

x_axis_logscale	logical. Should the x axis measure in the bar plot or the bubble plot be log transformed (more precisely, "log1p" transformed with the function $f(x) = \log(1 + x)$)? Defaults to TRUE.
size_measure	measure to govern sizes of the circles in the bubble plot. Defaults to "n". Available choices are "lstat", "p_value" and "n".
size_logscale	logical. Should the circle size measure in the the bubble plot be log transformed (more precisely, "log1p" transformed with the function $f(x) = \log(1 + x)$). Defaults to TRUE.

Value

A [ggplot](#) object.

See Also

[pvlrt](#)

Examples

```
# 500 bootstrap iterations (nsim) in the example below
# are for quick demonstration only --
# we recommended setting nsim to 10000 (default) or bigger
test1 <- pvlrt(statin46, nsim = 500)
bubbleplot_pvlrt(test1)
heatmap_pvlrt(test1)
barplot(test1)
```

logLik.pvlrt

Overall Log-likelihood for a pvlrt object

Description

Overall Log-likelihood for a pvlrt object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pvlrt'
logLik(object, type = "full-zip", ...)
```

Arguments

object	a pvlrt object, which is the output of the function pvlrt or one of its wrappers such as lrt_zi_poisson , lrt_poisson and lrt_vanilla_poisson .
type	Type of model and hypothesis combination. Available choices are "full-poisson", "null-poisson", "full-zip" (default), and "null-zip". See details.
...	other input parameters. Currently unused.

Details

The function extracts the overall log-likelihood and degrees of freedom (the number of estimated parameters) from a `pvlrt` object. There are four possible choices of distribution and hypothesis combinations, supplied through the argument `type`, with the default being `type = "full-zip"`. In a "full" model the signal parameters `lambdas` are estimated for all cells in the contingency table from the data (subject to the condition $\lambda \geq 1$), whereas under a "null" model each `lambda` is fixed at 1 for each cell. In a "zip" model (`type = "full-zip"` and `type = "null-zip"`) the log-likelihood under a zero-inflated Poisson model with estimated or supplied zero inflation parameters (through `zi_prob` in `pvlrt`) is returned. The degrees of freedom reflects whether the zero-inflation parameters are estimated. Note that if an ordinary Poisson LRT is run either by setting `zi_prob = 0` in `pvlrt` or equivalently through `lrt_poisson` then "full-zip" and "null-zip" refer to zero-inflated poisson models with prepecified zero-inflation probabilities equal to 0. Thus, in such cases the results with `type = "full-zip"` and `type = "null-zip"` are identical to `type = "full-poisson"` and `type = "null-poisson"` respectively. See examples.

Value

An object of class `logLik`. See Details.

Note

The overall log likelihood must be computed during the original `pvlrt` run. This is ensured by setting `return_overall_loglik = TRUE`, and `parametrization = "lambda"` (or `parametrization = "rrr"`) while running `pvlrt()`.

See Also

[pvlrt](#); [AIC](#)

Examples

```
# 500 bootstrap iterations (nsim) in each example below
# are for quick demonstration only --
# we recommended setting nsim to 10000 (default) or bigger

set.seed(100)
# estimates zero inflation probabilities
test1 <- pvlrt(statin46, nsim = 500)
logLik(test1)
AIC(test1)
BIC(test1)

# compare with and without zero inflation
BIC(logLik(test1, type = "full-zip"))
BIC(logLik(test1, type = "full-poisson"))

# ordinary poisson model
## equivalent to pvlrt(statin46, zi_prob = 0, nsim = 500)
test2 <- lrt_poisson(statin46, nsim = 500)
```

```
all.equal(logLik(test2, "full-zip"), logLik(test2, "full-poisson"))
```

lovastatin	<i>FDA lovastatin dataset</i>
------------	-------------------------------

Description

A Drug-Adverse event (AE) count dataset (contingency table) obtained from the FDA FAERS database for the quarters 2014Q3 - 2020Q4

Usage

```
lovastatin
```

Format

An object of class `matrix` (inherits from `array`) with 47 rows and 3 columns.

Details

Data are stored in the form of a contingency table, with drugs listed across the columns and the 46 AEs presented across the rows. Each cell in the contingency table represents the total report counts associated with that drug/AE pair and detected in the FDA FAERS database during 2014Q3 - 2020Q4.

The dataset contains 1 column for the lovastatin drug, and one column for all other drugs combined.

Source

<https://fis.fda.gov/extensions/FPD-QDE-FAERS/FPD-QDE-FAERS.html>

lrt_poisson	<i>Likelihood Ratio Test under the (vanilla, non-zero-inflated) Poisson model</i>
-------------	---

Description

Likelihood Ratio Test under the (vanilla, non-zero-inflated) Poisson model

Usage

```
lrt_poisson(contin_table, nsim = 10000, parametrization = "rrr", ...)
```

```
lrt_vanilla_poisson(contin_table, nsim = 10000, parametrization = "rrr", ...)
```

Arguments

contin_table	IxJ contingency table showing pairwise counts of adverse events for I AE (along the rows) and J Drugs (along the columns)
nsim	Number of simulated null contingency table to use for computing the p-value of the test
parametrization	Type of parametrization to use in the LR test. Available choices are "rrr", "lambda", "rr", and "p-q". The relative reporting ratio (default) parametrization of the test is used when parametrization %in% c("rrr", "lambda"), and the reporting rate parametrization is used otherwise. NOTE: zero inflation can be handled only for the relative reporting ratio parametrization.
...	additional arguments. Currently unused.

Value

Returns a `pvlrt` object. See [pvlrt](#) for more details.

Note

`lrt_poisson()` and `lrt_vanilla_poisson()` are both wrappers for `pvlrt()` with `omega_vec = rep(0, ncol(contin_table))`

See Also

[pvlrt](#)

Examples

```
data("statin46")

# 500 bootstrap iterations (nsim) in the example below
# are for quick demonstration only --
# we recommended setting nsim to 10000 (default) or bigger

# no grouping -- each drug forms its own class
test1 <- lrt_poisson(lovastatin, nsim = 500)
```

lrt_zi_poisson	<i>Pseudo Likelihood Ratio Test under the zero-inflated Poisson model with relative reporting rate parametrization</i>
----------------	--

Description

Pseudo Likelihood Ratio Test under the zero-inflated Poisson model with relative reporting rate parametrization

Usage

```
lrt_zi_poisson(contin_table, nsim = 10000, ...)
```

Arguments

contin_table	IxJ contingency table showing pairwise counts of adverse events for I AE (along the rows) and J Drugs (along the columns)
nsim	Number of simulated null contingency table to use for computing the p-value of the test
...	additional arguments passed to pvlrt

Value

Returns a pvlrt object. See [pvlrt](#) for more details.

Note

lrt_zi_poisson() is a wrapper for pvlrt() with parametrization = "rrr".

See Also

[pvlrt](#)

Examples

```
data("statin46")

# 500 bootstrap iterations (nsim) in the example below
# are for quick demonstration only --
# we recommended setting nsim to 10000 (default) or bigger
test1 <- lrt_zi_poisson(statin46, nsim = 500)
test1
```

plot.pvlrt

Plotting method for a pvlrt object

Description

Plotting method for a pvlrt object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pvlrt'
plot(x, type = "bubbleplot", ...)
```

Arguments

`x` a pvlrt object; an output of function pvlrt().

`type` character string determining the type of plot to show. Available choices are "bubbleplot" which calls [bubbleplot.pvlrt](#), "heatmap" which calls [heatmap.pvlrt](#), and "barplot" which calls [barplot.pvlrt](#), with the additional arguments supplied in ...

... additional arguments passed to heatmap.pvlrt or barplot.pvlrt depending on type.

Value

A [ggplot](#) object.

See Also

[pvlrt](#); [bubbleplot.pvlrt](#); [heatmap.pvlrt](#); [barplot.pvlrt](#)

Examples

```
# 500 bootstrap iterations (nsim) in the example below
# are for quick demonstration only --
# we recommended setting nsim to 10000 (default) or bigger

test1 <- pvlrt(statin46, nsim = 500)
plot(test1, type = "bubbleplot")
plot(test1, type = "barplot")
plot(test1, type = "heatmap")
```

print.pvlrt *Print method for pvlrt objects*

Description

Print method for pvlrt objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pvlrt'
print(
  x,
  significance_level = 0.05,
  topn = 12,
  digits = 2,
  show_test_summary = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	a pvlrt object; an output of function pvlrt().
significance_level	numeric. Level of significance.
topn	number of top (with respect to likelihood ratio statistic value) pairs to show at the given significance level.
digits	number of digits to show after the decimal place.
show_test_summary	logical. Should a brief summary showing the top few test results be displayed? defaults to FALSE.
...	other input parameters. Currently unused.

Value

Invisibly returns the input pvlrt object.

See Also

[pvlrt](#)

Examples

```
# 500 bootstrap iterations (nsim) in the example below
# are for quick demonstration only --
# we recommended setting nsim to 10000 (default) or bigger

test1 <- pvlrt(statin46, nsim = 500)
print(test1)
```

pvlrt	<i>Pseudo Likelihood Ratio Test for determining significant AE-Drug pairs under Poisson and zero-inflated Poisson models for pharmacovigilance</i>
-------	--

Description

Pseudo Likelihood Ratio Test for determining significant AE-Drug pairs under Poisson and zero-inflated Poisson models for pharmacovigilance

Usage

```

pvlrt(
  contin_table,
  nsim = 10000,
  omega_vec = NULL,
  zi_prob = NULL,
  no_zi_idx = NULL,
  test_drug_idx = seq_len(max(ncol(contin_table) - 1, 0)),
  drug_class_idx = list(test_drug_idx),
  grouped_omega_est = FALSE,
  test_zi = NULL,
  test_omega = NULL,
  pval_ineq_strict = FALSE,
  parametrization = "rrr",
  null_boot_type = "parametric",
  is_zi_structural = TRUE,
  return_overall_loglik = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>contin_table</code>	IxJ contingency table showing pairwise counts of adverse events for I AE (along the rows) and J Drugs (along the columns)
<code>nsim</code>	Number of simulated null contingency table to use for computing the p-value of the test
<code>zi_prob, omega_vec</code>	Alias, determining zero inflation probabilities in the model. Can be a vector, providing different zero inflation probabilities for different drugs, or a scalar, providing the common zero inflation probability for all drugs. If NULL (default), then is estimated from the data. See also the description of the argument <code>grouped_omega_est</code> . If <code>omega_vec = rep(0, ncol(contin_table))</code> , then test reduces to an ordinary (non-zero inflated) Poisson test. NOTE: <code>zi_prob</code> and <code>omega_vec</code> are alias.
<code>no_zi_idx</code>	List of pairs (i, j) where zero inflation is not allowed. To specify the entirety i-th row (or j-th column) use <code>c(i, 0)</code> (or <code>c(0, j)</code>). See examples.
<code>test_drug_idx</code>	integer (position) or character (names) vector indicating the columns (drugs indices or drug labels) of <code>contin_table</code> to be tested for signal using LRT. Defaults to all except the last columns (which is typically the column for "Other Drugs").
<code>drug_class_idx</code>	a list, with the h-th entry providing the h-th group/class of drugs. Relevant only for drugs used for testing (supplied through <code>test_drug_idx</code>). By default all drugs provided in <code>test_drug_idx</code> are included in the same class, which is ensured by supplying <code>drug_class_idx = list(test_drug_idx)</code> . If more than one drug is present in a class, an extended LRT is performed for the class (which ensures the correct Type I error rate is preserved). If <code>drug_class_idx</code> excludes any drug present in <code>test_drug_idx</code> , each remaining drug is made to form its own class. See examples.

<code>grouped_omega_est</code>	Logical. When performing a test with grouped drug classes (extended LRT), should the estimated zero-inflation parameter "omega" reflect the corresponding grouping? If TRUE, then the estimated omegas are obtained by combining columns from the same group, and if FALSE (default), then omegas are estimated separately for each drug (column) irrespective of the groups specified through <code>drug_class_idx</code> . Ignored if <code>omega_vec</code> is supplied/non-NULL (i.e., not estimated).
<code>test_zi, test_omega</code>	logical indicators specifying whether to perform a pseudo likelihood ratio test for zero inflation. Defaults to FALSE. Ignored if <code>omega_vec</code> is supplied (is non-NULL). Defaults to FALSE. NOTE: <code>test_omega</code> and <code>test_zi</code> are aliases.
<code>pval_ineq_strict</code>	logical. Use a strict inequality in the definition of the p-values? Defaults to FALSE.
<code>parametrization</code>	Type of parametrization to use in the LR test. Available choices are "rrr", "lambda", "r", and "p-q". The relative reporting ratio (default) parametrization of the test is used when <code>parametrization %in% c("rrr", "lambda")</code> , and the reporting rate parametrization is used otherwise. NOTE: zero inflation can be handled only for the relative reporting ratio parametrization.
<code>null_boot_type</code>	Type of bootstrap sampling to perform for generating null resamples. Available choices are "parametric" (default) and "non-parametric". NOTE: zero inflation is not handled properly in a non-parametric bootstrap resampling.
<code>is_zi_structural</code>	logical. Do the inflated zeros correspond to structural zeros (indicating impossible AE-Drug combination)? This determines how the bootstrap null zero-inflation indicators are generated. If TRUE (default), then the null zero-inflation random indicators are randomly generated using the (estimated) <i>conditional</i> probabilities of zero inflation given observed counts. If FALSE, then they are generated using the <i>marginal</i> (drug-specific) estimated probabilities of zero-inflation.
<code>return_overall_loglik</code>	logical. Return overall log-likelihood for the table? This is needed if <code>logLik</code> method is to be used.
<code>...</code>	additional arguments. Currently unused.

Value

The function returns an S3 object of class `pvlrt` containing test results. A `pvlrt` object is simply a re-classified matrix containing log likelihood ratio test statistics for cells in the input contingency table, with various other test and input data information (including p-values, estimated zero inflation parameters, overall log-likelihood etc.) embedded as attributes. The following S3 methods and functions are available for an `pvlrt` object:

Various post processing methods for `pvlrt` objects are available. This includes:

- [bubbleplot_pvlrt](#)
- [extract_AE_names](#)

- [extract_Drug_names](#)
- [extract_lrstat_matrix](#)
- [extract_n_matrix](#)
- [extract_p_value_matrix](#)
- [extract_significant_pairs](#)
- [extract_zi_probability](#)
- [heatmap_pvlrt](#)
- [lrt_poisson](#)
- [lrt_vanilla_poisson](#)
- [lrt_zi_poisson](#)
- [r_contin_table_zip](#)
- [set_AE_names](#)
- [set_Drug_names](#)
- [print.pvlrt](#)
- [plot.pvlrt](#)
- [summary.pvlrt](#)
- [logLik.pvlrt](#)
- [as.matrix.pvlrt](#)

Examples

```
data("statin46")

# 500 bootstrap iterations (nsim) in each example below
# are for quick demonstration only --
# we recommended setting nsim to 10000 (default) or bigger

# no grouping -- each drug forms its own class,
# default "rrr" (lambda) parametrization, possible zi,
# null distribution evaluated using parametric bootstrap
test1 <- pvlrt(statin46, nsim = 500)
test1
## extract the observed LRT statistic
extract_lrstat_matrix(test1)
## extract the estimated omegas
extract_zi_probability(test1)

# grouped drugs --
# group 1: drug 1, drug 2
# group 2: drug 3, drug 4
# drug 5, 6, in their own groups
## 7 is not tested, so excluded from test_drug_idx (default)
## if needed, include 7 in test_drug_idx
drug_groups <- list(c(1, 2), c(3, 4))
```

```

## 5, 6 not present in drug_groups, so each will form their own groups
set.seed(50)
##
test2 <- pvlrt(statin46, drug_class_idx = drug_groups, nsim = 500)
test2

# instead of column positions column names can also be supplied
# in drug_class_idx and/or test_drug_idx
## column name version of drug_groups
drug_groups_colnames <- lapply(drug_groups, function(i) colnames(statin46)[i])
test_drug_colnames <- head(colnames(statin46), -1)
set.seed(50)
test20 <- pvlrt(
  statin46,
  test_drug_idx = test_drug_colnames,
  drug_class_idx = drug_groups_colnames,
  nsim = 500
)
test20
all.equal(test2, test20)

# specify no zero inflation at the entirety of the last row and the last column
no_zi_idx <- list(c(nrow(statin46), 0), c(0, ncol(statin46)))
test3 <- pvlrt(statin46, no_zi_idx = no_zi_idx, nsim = 500)
test3

# use non-parametric bootstrap to evaluate the null distribution
# takes longer, due to computational costs with non-parametric
# contingency table generation
test4 <- pvlrt(statin46, null_boot_type = "non-parametric", nsim = 500)
test4

# test zi probabilities (omegas)
test5 <- pvlrt(statin46, test_omega = TRUE, nsim = 500)
test5

```

rv

FDA rotavirus vaccine dataset with 794 adverse events observed among combined old (age ≥ 1 year) and young (age < 1 year) individuals

Description

A vaccine-Adverse event (AE) count dataset (contingency table) obtained from the FDA VAERS database for the year 1999

Usage

rv

Format

An object of class `matrix` (inherits from `array`) with 794 rows and 2 columns.

Details

Data are stored in the forms of contingency table, with the vaccines listed across the columns and the 794 AEs presented across the rows. Each cell in the contingency table represents the total report counts associated with that vaccine/AE pair and detected in the FDA VAERS database for the year 1999.

The dataset contains two columns – one for the rotavirus vaccine, and another for other (37 vaccines combined).

Source

<https://vaers.hhs.gov/data/datasets.html>

 rvold

FDA rotavirus vaccine dataset with 727 adverse events observed among "old" (non-infant; age ≥ 1 year) individuals

Description

A vaccine-Adverse event (AE) count dataset (contingency table) obtained from the FDA VAERS database for the year 1999

Usage

rvold

Format

An object of class `matrix` (inherits from `array`) with 727 rows and 2 columns.

Details

Data are stored in the forms of contingency table, with the vaccines listed across the columns and the 727 AEs presented across the rows. Each cell in the contingency table represents the total report counts (from "old" individuals with age ≥ 1 year) associated with that vaccine/AE pair and detected in the FDA VAERS database for the year 1999.

The dataset contains two columns – one for the rotavirus vaccine, and another for other (37 vaccines combined).

Source

<https://vaers.hhs.gov/data/datasets.html>

rvyoung	<i>FDA rotavirus vaccine dataset with 346 adverse events observed among young (infant – 1 year) individuals</i>
---------	---

Description

A vaccine-Adverse event (AE) count dataset (contingency table) obtained from the FDA VAERS database for the year 1999

Usage

rvyoung

Format

An object of class `matrix` (inherits from `array`) with 346 rows and 2 columns.

Details

Data are stored in the forms of contingency table, with the vaccines listed across the columns and the 346 AEs presented across the rows. Each cell in the contingency table represents the total report counts from young individuals with age < 1 year associated with that vaccine/AE pair and detected in the FDA VAERS database for the year 1999.

The dataset contains two columns – one for the rotavirus vaccine, and another for other (37 vaccines combined).

Source

<https://vaers.hhs.gov/data/datasets.html>

r_contin_table_zip	<i>Generate random contingency tables for adverse event (across rows) and drug (across columns) combinations given row and column marginal totals, embedded signals, and possibly with zero inflation</i>
--------------------	---

Description

Generate random contingency tables for adverse event (across rows) and drug (across columns) combinations given row and column marginal totals, embedded signals, and possibly with zero inflation

Usage

```
r_contin_table_zip(
  n = 1,
  row_marginals,
  col_marginals,
  signal_mat = matrix(1, length(row_marginals), length(col_marginals)),
  omega_vec = rep(0, length(col_marginals)),
  no_zi_idx = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

n	number of random matrices to generate.
row_marginals, col_marginals	(possibly named) vector of row and column marginal totals. Must add up to the same total. If named, the names are passed on to the randomly generated matrix/matrices.
signal_mat	numeric matrix of dimension length(row_marginals) x length(col_marginals). The (i, j)-th entry of signal_mat determines the signal strength of the i-th adverse event and j-th drug pair. The default is 1 for each pair, which means no signal for the pair.
omega_vec	vector of zero inflation probabilities. Must be of the same length as col_marginals.
no_zi_idx	List of pairs (i, j) where zero inflation is not allowed. To specify the entirety i-th row (or j-th column) use c(i, 0) (or c(0, j)). See examples.
...	Additional arguments. Currently unused.

Value

A list of length n, with each entry being a length(row_marginal) by length(col_marginal) matrix.

Examples

```
set.seed(42)

# first load the 46 statin data
data(statin46)
# zero inflation probabilities
omega_tru <- c(rep(0.15, ncol(statin46) - 1), 0)

# signal matrix
signal_mat <- matrix(1, nrow(statin46), ncol(statin46))

# "positive" signal at the (1, 1) entry
# the first column
signal_mat[1, 1] <- 10
```

```

# Now simulate data with the same row/column marginals
# as in statin46, with embedded signals as specified in
# the above signal_mat

# no zero inflation at (1, 1)
# (where signal is elicited) and the last row ("Other PT")
# and at the last column ("Other drugs") of the simulated matrix

sim_statin <- r_contin_table_zip(
  n = 1,
  row_marginals = rowSums(statin46),
  col_marginals = colSums(statin46),
  signal_mat = signal_mat,
  omega_vec = omega_tru,
  no_zi_idx = list(
    c(1, 1),
    c(nrow(statin46), 0), # the entire last row
    c(0, ncol(statin46)) # the entire last column
  )
)[[1]]

# now analyze the above simulated data

# using a pseudo LRT with a ZIP model
test1 <- pvlrt(
  contin_table = sim_statin,
  nsim = 500
  # set to 500 for demonstration purposes only,
  # we recommend the default 10000 or bigger
)
extract_zi_probability(test1)
extract_significant_pairs(test1)

# LRT with a poisson model
test2 <- lrt_poisson(
  contin_table = sim_statin,
  nsim = 500
  # set to 500 for demonstration purposes only,
  # we recommend the default 10000 or bigger
)
extract_zi_probability(test2)
extract_significant_pairs(test2)

# LRT with true omega supplied
test3 <- pvlrt(
  contin_table = sim_statin,
  zi_prob = omega_tru,
  nsim = 500
  # set to 500 for demonstration purposes only,
  # we recommend the default 10000 or bigger
)
extract_zi_probability(test3)

```

```
extract_significant_pairs(test3)
```

statin

FDA Statin dataset with 6039 adverse events

Description

A Drug-Adverse event (AE) count dataset (contingency table) obtained from the FDA FAERS database for the quarters 2014Q3 - 2020Q4

Usage

```
statin
```

Format

An object of class `matrix` (inherits from `array`) with 6039 rows and 7 columns.

Details

Data are stored in the form of a contingency table, with drugs listed across the columns and the 6039 AEs presented across the rows. Each cell in the contingency table represents the total report counts associated with that drug/AE pair and detected in the FDA FAERS database during 2014Q3 - 2020Q4.

The dataset catalogs 6 statin drugs (across columns):

Atorvastatin, Fluvastatin, Lovastatin, Pravastatin, Rosuvastatin, Simvastatin

Corresponding to all 6039 observed adverse events (AEs) observed in statins

Source

<https://fis.fda.gov/extensions/FPD-QDE-FAERS/FPD-QDE-FAERS.html>

statin1491

FDA Statin dataset with 1491 adverse events

Description

A Drug-Adverse event (AE) count dataset (contingency table) obtained from the FDA FAERS database for the quarters 2014Q3 - 2020Q4

Usage

```
statin1491
```

Format

An object of class `matrix` (inherits from `array`) with 1491 rows and 7 columns.

Details

Data are stored in the form of a contingency table, with drugs listed across the columns and the 1491 AEs presented across the rows. Each cell in the contingency table represents the total report counts associated with that drug/AE pair and detected in the FDA FAERS database during 2014Q3 - 2020Q4.

The dataset catalogs 6 statin drugs (across columns):

Atorvastatin, Fluvastatin, Lovastatin, Pravastatin, Rosuvastatin, Simvastatin

The 1491 AEs stored in the dataset represent the intersection of adverse events of the statin class of drugs and the GBCA drugs

Source

<https://fis.fda.gov/extensions/FPD-QDE-FAERS/FPD-QDE-FAERS.html>

See Also

[statin46](#), [statin](#), [gbca](#)

statin46

FDA Statin dataset with 46 adverse events

Description

A Drug-Adverse event (AE) count dataset (contingency table) obtained from the FDA FAERS database for the quarters 2014Q3 - 2020Q4

Usage

```
statin46
```

Format

An object of class `matrix` (inherits from `array`) with 47 rows and 7 columns.

Details

Data are stored in the form of a contingency table, with drugs listed across the columns and the 46 AEs presented across the rows. Each cell in the contingency table represents the total report counts associated with that drug/AE pair and detected in the FDA FAERS database during 2014Q3 - 2020Q4.

The dataset catalogs 6 statin drugs (across columns):

Atorvastatin, Fluvastatin, Lovastatin, Pravastatin, Rosuvastatin, Simvastatin

The 46 adverse events presented across the rows are considered significant by FDA.

Source

<https://fis.fda.gov/extensions/FPD-QDE-FAERS/FPD-QDE-FAERS.html>

See Also

[statin](#), [statin1491](#), [gbca](#)

summary.pvlrt

Summary method for a pvlrt object

Description

Summary method for a pvlrt object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pvlrt'
summary(object, show_zi = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a pvlrt object, which is the output of the function pvlrt or one of its wrappers such as lrt_zi_poisson , lrt_poisson and lrt_vanilla_poisson .
show_zi	logical. Should summary of the estimates and tests (if performed) of the zero inflation parameters be returned? Defaults to FALSE. If TRUE, then the zero inflation summary is included as an attribute with name "zi". See examples.
...	other input parameters. Currently unused.

Value

Returns a data.table with rows corresponding to all possible AE/Drug pairs as obtained from the input contingency table, and columns titled "AE", "Drug", "n", "lrstat" (log-likelihood ratio test statistic) and "p_value". Additionally, if show_zi is set to TRUE, then as an attribute named "zi" a data.table with rows corresponding to Drugs (columns in the input contingency table), and columns titled "AE", "zi", "lrstat" (log-likelihood ratio test statistic for zero-inflation), "p_value" and "q_value" (Benjamini-Hochberg adjusted p-values, as obtained through [p.adjust](#)) is returned.

See Also

[pvlrt](#)

Examples

```
# 500 bootstrap iterations (nsim) in the example below
# are for quick demonstration only --
# we recommended setting nsim to 10000 (default) or bigger

test1 <- pvlrt(statin46, test_zi = TRUE, nsim = 500)
summary(test1)
tmp <- summary(test1, show_zi = TRUE)
print(tmp)
tmp_zi <- attr(tmp, "zi")
print(tmp_zi)
```

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