

Package ‘dcurves’

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Title Decision Curve Analysis for Model Evaluation

Version 0.2.0

Description Diagnostic and prognostic models are typically evaluated with measures of accuracy that do not address clinical consequences. Decision-analytic techniques allow assessment of clinical outcomes, but often require collection of additional information may be cumbersome to apply to models that yield a continuous result. Decision curve analysis is a method for evaluating and comparing prediction models that incorporates clinical consequences, requires only the data set on which the models are tested, and can be applied to models that have either continuous or dichotomous results. See the following references for details on the methods: Vickers (2006) <[doi:10.1177/0272989X06295361](https://doi.org/10.1177/0272989X06295361)>, Vickers (2008) <[doi:10.1186/1472-6947-8-53](https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6947-8-53)>, and Pfeiffer (2020) <[doi:10.1002/bimj.201800240](https://doi.org/10.1002/bimj.201800240)>.

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URL <https://github.com/ddsjoberg/dcurves>,
<http://www.danielsjoberg.com/dcurves/>

BugReports <https://github.com/ddsjoberg/dcurves/issues>

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as_tibble.dca	<i>Convert DCA Object to tibble</i>
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Description

Convert DCA Object to tibble

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dca'
as_tibble(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	dca object created with dca()
...	not used

Value

a tibble

Author(s)

Daniel D Sjoberg

See Also

[dca\(\)](#), [net_intervention_avoided\(\)](#), [standardized_net_benefit\(\)](#), [plot.dca\(\)](#)

Examples

```
dca(cancer ~ cancerpredmarker, data = df_binary) %>%
  as_tibble()
```

dca

Perform Decision Curve Analysis

Description

Diagnostic and prognostic models are typically evaluated with measures of accuracy that do not address clinical consequences. Decision-analytic techniques allow assessment of clinical outcomes but often require collection of additional information may be cumbersome to apply to models that yield a continuous result. Decision curve analysis is a method for evaluating and comparing prediction models that incorporates clinical consequences, requires only the data set on which the models are tested, and can be applied to models that have either continuous or dichotomous results. The `dca` function performs decision curve analysis for binary outcomes. Review the [DCA Vignette](#) for a detailed walk-through of various applications. Also, see www.decisioncurveanalysis.org for more information.

Usage

```
dca(
  formula,
  data,
  thresholds = seq(0, 0.99, by = 0.01),
  label = NULL,
  harm = NULL,
  as_probability = character(),
  time = NULL,
  prevalence = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	a formula with the outcome on the LHS and a sum of markers/covariates to test on the RHS
<code>data</code>	a data frame containing the variables in <code>formula</code> .
<code>thresholds</code>	vector of threshold probabilities between 0 and 1. Default is <code>seq(0, 0.99, by = 0.01)</code> . Thresholds at zero are replaced with <code>10e-10</code> .
<code>label</code>	named list of variable labels, e.g. <code>list(age = "Age, years)</code>
<code>harm</code>	named list of harms associated with a test. Default is <code>NULL</code>

as_probability	character vector including names of variables that will be converted to a probability. Details below.
time	if outcome is survival, time= specifies the time the assessment is made
prevalence	When NULL, the prevalence is estimated from data=. If the data passed is a case-control set, the population prevalence may be set with this argument.

Value

List including net benefit of each variable

as_probability argument

While the as_probability= argument can be used to convert a marker to the probability scale, use the argument only when the consequences are fully understood. For example, when the outcome is binary, logistic regression is used to convert the marker to a probability. The logistic regression model assumes linearity on the log-odds scale and can induce miscalibration when this assumption is not true. Miscalibration in a model will adversely affect performance on decision curve analysis. Similarly, when the outcome is time-to-event, Cox Proportional Hazards regression is used to convert the marker to a probability. The Cox model also has a linearity assumption and additionally assumes proportional hazards over the follow-up period. When these assumptions are violated, important miscalibration may occur.

Instead of using the as_probability= argument, it is suggested to perform the regression modeling outside of the dca() function utilizing methods, such as non-linear modeling, as appropriate.

Author(s)

Daniel D Sjoberg

See Also

[net_intervention_avoided\(\)](#), [standardized_net_benefit\(\)](#), [plot.dca\(\)](#), [as_tibble.dca\(\)](#)

Examples

```
# calculate DCA with binary endpoint
dca(cancer ~ cancerpredmarker + marker,
    data = df_binary,
    as_probability = "marker",
    label = list(cancerpredmarker = "Prediction Model", marker = "Biomarker")) %>%
# plot DCA curves with ggplot
plot(smooth = TRUE) +
# add ggplot formatting
ggplot2::labs(x = "Treatment Threshold Probability")

# calculate DCA with time to event endpoint
dca(Surv(ttcancer, cancer) ~ cancerpredmarker, data = df_surv, time = 1)
```

df_binary	<i>Simulated data with a binary outcome</i>
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Description

Simulated data with a binary outcome

Usage

df_binary

Format

A data frame with 750 rows:

patientid Identification Number

cancer Cancer Diagnosis: 0=No, 1=Yes

dead Dead (1=yes; 0=no)

risk_group Patient Risk Group (Low, Intermediate, High)

age Patient Age, years

famhistory Family History of Cancer: 0=No, 1=Yes

marker Marker

cancerpredmarker Prob. of Cancer based on Age, Family History, and Marker

df_case_control	<i>Simulated data with a case-control outcome</i>
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Description

Simulated data with a case-control outcome

Usage

df_case_control

Format

A data frame with 750 rows:

patientid Identification Number

casecontrol Case-control Status: 1=Case, 0=Control

risk_group Patient Risk Group (Low, Intermediate, High)

age Patient Age, years

famhistory Family History of Cancer: 0=No, 1=Yes

marker Marker

cancerpredmarker Prob. of Cancer based on Age, Family History, and Marker

df_surv

Simulated data with a survival outcome

Description

Simulated data with a survival outcome

Usage

df_surv

Format

A data frame with 750 rows:

patientid Identification Number

cancer Cancer Diagnosis: 0=No, 1=Yes

cancer_cr Cancer Diagnosis, competing event: "censor", "dead other causes", "diagnosed with cancer"

ttcancer Years to Cancer Dx/Censor

risk_group Patient Risk Group (Low, Intermediate, High)

age Patient Age, years

famhistory Family History of Cancer: 0=No, 1=Yes

marker Marker

cancerpredmarker Prob. of Cancer based on Age, Family History, and Marker

net_intervention_avoided

Add Net Interventions Avoided

Description

Add the number of net interventions avoided to dca() object.

Usage

net_intervention_avoided(x, nper = 100)

Arguments

x object of class 'dca' calculated with dca()

nper Number to report net interventions per. Default is 100.

Value

'dca' object

Author(s)

Daniel D Sjoberg

See Also

[dca\(\)](#), [standardized_net_benefit\(\)](#), [plot.dca\(\)](#), [as_tibble.dca\(\)](#)

Examples

```
dca(cancer ~ cancerpredmarker, data = df_binary) %>%
  net_intervention_avoided()
```

```
dca(Surv(ttcancer, cancer) ~ cancerpredmarker, data = df_surv, time = 1) %>%
  net_intervention_avoided()
```

plot.dca

Plot DCA Object with ggplot

Description

Plot DCA Object with ggplot

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dca'
plot(
  x,
  type = NULL,
  smooth = FALSE,
  span = 0.2,
  style = c("color", "bw"),
  show_ggplot_code = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	dca object created with <code>dca()</code>
type	indicates type of plot to produce. Must be one of <code>c("net_benefit", "net_intervention_avoided", "s")</code> . The default is "net_benefit", unless the net intervention has been calculated when "net_intervention_avoided" is used, or if "standardized_net_benefit" has been calculated.

smooth	Logical indicator whether plot will be smooth with <code>ggplot2::stat_smooth()</code> . Default is FALSE
span	when <code>smooth = TRUE</code> , Controls the amount of smoothing for loess smoother. Smaller numbers produce wigglier lines, larger numbers produce smoother lines. Default is 0.2.
style	Must be one of <code>c("color", "bw")</code> . Default is "color", and "bw" will print a black and white figure
show_ggplot_code	Logical indicating whether to print ggplot2 code used to create figure. Default is FALSE. Set to TRUE to perform advanced figure customization
...	not used

Value

a ggplot2 object

Author(s)

Daniel D Sjoberg

See Also

[dca\(\)](#), [net_intervention_avoided\(\)](#), [standardized_net_benefit\(\)](#), [as_tibble.dca\(\)](#)

Examples

```
dca(cancer ~ cancerpredmarker, data = df_binary) %>%
  plot(smooth = TRUE, show_ggplot_code = TRUE)
```

print.dca	<i>Print dca() object</i>
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Description

Print dca() object

Usage

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

Arguments

x	dca object
...	not used

Value

a ggplot

Examples

```
dca(cancer ~ cancerpredmarker, data = df_binary) %>%  
  print()
```

standardized_net_benefit

Add Standardized Net Benefit

Description

Add the standardized net benefit to dca() object.

Usage

```
standardized_net_benefit(x)
```

Arguments

x object of class 'dca' calculated with dca()

Value

'dca' object

Author(s)

Daniel D Sjoberg

See Also

[dca\(\)](#), [net_intervention_avoided\(\)](#), [plot.dca\(\)](#), [as_tibble.dca\(\)](#)

Examples

```
dca(Surv(ttcancer, cancer) ~ cancerpredmarker, data = df_surv, time = 1) %>%  
  standardized_net_benefit()
```

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