

Package ‘reReg’

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Title Recurrent Event Regression

Version 1.4.0

Description

A comprehensive collection of practical and easy-to-use tools for regression analysis of recurrent events, with or without the presence of a (possibly) informative terminal event. The modeling framework is based on a joint frailty scale-change model, that includes models described in Wang et al. (2001) <doi:10.1198/016214501753209031>, Huang and Wang (2004) <doi:10.1198/016214504000> special cases. The implemented estimating procedure does not require any parametric assumption on the frailty distribution. The package also allows the users to specify different model forms for both the recurrent event process and the terminal event.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

License GPL (>= 3)

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

URL <https://github.com/stc04003/reReg>

BugReports <https://github.com/stc04003/reReg/issues>

Imports BB, nleqslv, SQUAREM, survival, directlabels, ggplot2, MASS, methods, reda (>= 0.5.0), scam, Rcpp, rootSolve

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reReg-package	<i>reReg: Recurrent Event Regression</i>
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Description

The package offers a comprehensive collection of practical and easy-to-use tools for analyzing recurrent event data, with or without the presence of a (possibly) correlated terminal event. The modeling framework is based on a joint frailty scale-change model, that encompasses many existing models, including the popular Cox-type models, as special cases and accommodates informative censoring through a subject-specific frailty. The implemented estimating procedure does not require any parametric assumption on the frailty distribution. The package allows the users to specify different model forms for both the recurrent event process and the terminal event. The package also included are visualization of recurrent events and simulation from the regression models.

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References

- Lin, D., Wei, L., Yang, I. and Ying, Z. (2000). Semiparametric Regression for the Mean and Rate Functions of Recurrent Events. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Methodological)*, **62**: 711–730.
- Wang, M.-C., Qin, J., and Chiang, C.-T. (2001). Analyzing Recurrent Event Data with Informative Censoring. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **96**(455): 1057–1065.
- Ghosh, D. and Lin, D.Y. (2002). Marginal Regression Models for Recurrent and Terminal Events. *Statistica Sinica*: 663–688.
- Ghosh, D. and Lin, D.Y. (2003). Semiparametric Analysis of Recurrent Events Data in the Presence of Dependent Censoring. *Biometrics*, **59**: 877–885.
- Huang, C.-Y. and Wang, M.-C. (2004). Joint Modeling and Estimation for Recurrent Event Processes and Failure Time Data. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **99**(468): 1153–1165.
- Xu, G., Chiou, S.H., Huang, C.-Y., Wang, M.-C. and Yan, J. (2017). Joint Scale-change Models for Recurrent Events and Failure Time. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **112**(518): 796–805.
- Xu, G., Chiou, S.H., Yan, J., Marr, K., and Huang, C.-Y. (2019). Generalized Scale-Change Models for Recurrent Event Processes under Informative Censoring. *Statistica Sinica*, **30**: 1773–1795.

See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/stc04003/reReg>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/stc04003/reReg/issues>

basebind

Function used to combine baseline functions in one plot

Description

Combine different plots into one.

Usage

```
basebind(..., legend.title, legend.labels)
```

Arguments

- ... ggplot objects created by plotting reReg objects.
- legend.title an optional character string to specify the legend title.
- legend.labels an optional character string to specify the legend labels.

Examples

```
data(simDat)
fm <- Recur(t.stop, id, event, status) ~ x1 + x2
fit1 <- reReg(fm, subset = x1 == 0, data = simDat, B = 200)
fit2 <- reReg(fm, subset = x1 == 1, data = simDat, B = 200)
basebind(plot(fit1), plot(fit2))
```

mcf *The mcf function is imported from reda.*

Description

An S4 class generic function that returns the mean cumulative function (mcf) estimates. The function is imported from the reda package; see `?reda::mcf` for more details.

Examples

```
data(simDat)
m <- mcf(Recur(t.start %to% t.stop, id, event, status) ~ x1, data = simDat)
plot(m, conf.int = TRUE)
```

mcf.formula-class *The mcf.formula class is imported from reda.*

Description

The class `mcf.formula` represents a mcf formula. See `reda` for details.

plot.Recur *Produce Event Plot or Mean Cumulative Function Plot*

Description

Plot the event plot or the mean cumulative function (MCF) from an `Recur` object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Recur'
plot(
  x,
  mcf = FALSE,
  event.result = c("increasing", "decreasing", "asis"),
  event.calendarTime = FALSE,
  mcf.adjustRiskset = TRUE,
  mcf.conf.int = FALSE,
  control = list(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object of class <code>Recur</code> returned by the <code>Recur()</code> function. See <code>?Recur</code> for creating <code>Recur</code> objects.
<code>mcf</code>	an optional logical value indicating whether the mean cumulative function (MCF) will be plotted instead of the event plot. When <code>mcf = TRUE</code> , the <code>mcf</code> is internally called. See <code>mcf</code> for details.
<code>event.result</code>	an optional character string that is passed to the <code>plotEvents()</code> function as the <code>result</code> argument. See <code>plotEvents</code> . This argument is used to specify whether the event plot is sorted by the subjects' terminal time. The available options are increasing sort the terminal time from in ascending order (default). This places longer terminal times on top. decreasing sort the terminal time from in descending order. This places shorter terminal times on top. none present the event plots as is, without sorting by the terminal times.
<code>event.calendarTime</code>	an optional logical value indicating whether to plot in calendar time. When <code>event.calendarTime = FALSE</code> (default), the event plot will have patient time on the x-axis.
<code>mcf.adjustRiskset</code>	an optional logical value that is passed to the <code>mcf()</code> function as the <code>adjustRiskset</code> argument. This argument indicates whether risk set size will be adjusted. If <code>mcf.adjustRiskset = TRUE</code> , subjects leave the risk set after terminal times as in the Nelson-Aalen estimator. If <code>mcf.adjustRiskset = FALSE</code> , subjects remain in the risk set after terminal time.
<code>mcf.conf.int</code>	an optional logical value that is passed to the <code>mcf()</code> function as the <code>conf.int</code> argument. See <code>mcf</code> for details.
<code>control</code>	a list of control parameters. See Details .
<code>...</code>	additional graphical parameters to be passed to methods.

Details

The argument `control` consists of options with argument defaults to a list with the following values:

xlab customizable x-label, default value is "Time".

ylab customizable y-label, default value is "Subject" for event plot and "Cumulative mean" for MCF plot.

main customizable title, the default value is "Recurrent event plot" when `mcf = FALSE` and "Sample cumulative mean function plot" when `mcf = TRUE`.

terminal.name customizable label for terminal event, the default value is "Terminal event".

recurrent.name customizable legend title for recurrent event, the default value is "Recurrent events".

recurrent.types customizable label for recurrent event type, the default value is `NULL`.

alpha between 0 and 1, controls the transparency of points.

The `xlab`, `ylab` and `main` parameters can be specified outside of the `control` list.

Value

A ggplot object.

References

Nelson, W. B. (1995) Confidence Limits for Recurrence Data-Applied to Cost or Number of Product Repairs. *Technometrics*, **37**(2): 147–157.

See Also

[Recur](#), [plotEvents](#), [mcf](#)

Examples

```
data(simDat)
reObj <- with(simDat, Recur(t.start %to% t.stop, id, event, status))

## Event plots:
plot(reObj)
plot(reObj, event.result = "decreasing")

## With (hypothetical) multiple event types
simDat$event2 <- with(simDat, ifelse(t.stop > 10 & event > 0, 2, event))
reObj2 <- with(simDat, Recur(t.start %to% t.stop, id, event2, status))
plot(reObj2)

## With (hypothetical) calendar times
simDat2 <- simDat
simDat2$t.start <- as.Date(simDat2$t.start + simDat2$x2 * 5, origin = "20-01-01")
simDat2$t.stop <- as.Date(simDat2$t.stop + simDat2$x2 * 5, origin = "20-01-01")
reObj3 <- with(simDat2, Recur(t.start %to% t.stop, id, event, status))
plot(reObj3, event.calendarTime = TRUE)

## MCF plots
plot(reObj, mcf = TRUE)
plot(reObj, mcf = TRUE, mcf.adjustRiskset = FALSE)
```

plot.reReg

Plot the Baseline Cumulative Rate Function and the Baseline Cumulative Hazard Function

Description

Plot the baseline cumulative rate function and the baseline cumulative hazard function (if applicable) for an reReg object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'reReg'
plot(
  x,
  baseline = c("both", "rate", "hazard"),
  smooth = FALSE,
  newdata = NULL,
  frailty = NULL,
  showName = FALSE,
  control = list(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class reReg, returned by the reReg function.
baseline	a character string specifying which baseline function to plot. baseline = "both" plot both the baseline cumulative rate and the baseline cumulative hazard function (if applicable) in separate panels within the same display (default). baseline = "rate" plot the baseline cumulative rate function. baseline = "hazard" plot the baseline cumulative hazard function.
smooth	an optional logical value indicating whether to add a smooth curve obtained from a monotone increasing P-splines implemented in package scam.
newdata	an optional data frame contains variables to include in the calculation of the cumulative rate function. If omitted, the baseline rate function will be plotted.
frailty	an optional vector to specify the shared frailty for newdata. If newdata is given and frailty is not specified, the
showName	an optional logical value indicating whether to label the curves when newdata is specified.
control	a list of control parameters. See Details .
...	additional graphical parameters to be passed to methods.

Details

The argument control consists of options with argument defaults to a list with the following values:

xlab customizable x-label, default value is "Time".

ylab customizable y-label, default value is empty.

main customizable title, default value are "Baseline cumulative rate and hazard function" when baseline = "both", "Baseline cumulative rate function" when baseline = "rate", and "Baseline cumulative hazard function" when baseline = "hazard".

Value

A ggplot object.

See Also[reReg](#)**Examples**

```

data(simDat)
fm <- Recur(t.start %to% t.stop, id, event, status) ~ x1 + x2

fit <- reReg(fm, data = simDat, B = 0)
plot(fit)
plot(fit, xlab = "Time (days)", smooth = TRUE)

## Predicted cumulative rate and hazard given covariates
newdata <- expand.grid(x1 = 0:1, x2 = mean(simDat$x2))
plot(fit, newdata = newdata, showName = TRUE)

```

plotEvents

*Produce Event Plots***Description**

Plot the event plot for an Recur object. The usage of the function is similar to that of plot.Recur() but with more flexible options.

Usage

```

plotEvents(
  formula,
  data,
  result = c("increasing", "decreasing", "none"),
  calendarTime = FALSE,
  control = list(),
  ...
)

```

Arguments

formula	a formula object, with the response on the left of a "~" operator, and the predictors on the right. The response must be a recurrent event survival object as returned by function Recur().
data	an optional data frame in which to interpret the variables occurring in the "formula".
result	an optional character string specifying whether the event plot is sorted by the subjects' terminal time. The available options are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increasing sort the terminal time from in ascending order (default). This places longer terminal times on top. decreasing sort the terminal time from in descending order. This places shorter terminal times on top.

	none	present the event plots as is, without sorting by the terminal times.
calendarTime	an optional logical value indicating whether to plot in calendar time. When calendarTime = FALSE (default), the event plot will have patient time on the x-axis.	
control	a list of control parameters. See Details .	
...	graphical parameters to be passed to methods. These include xlab, ylab, main, and more. See Details .	

Details

The argument control consists of options with argument defaults to a list with the following values:

xlab customizable x-label, default value is "Time".

ylab customizable y-label, default value is "Subject" for event plot and "Cumulative mean" for MCF plot.

main customizable title, the default value is "Recurrent event plot" when mcf = FALSE and "Sample cumulative mean function plot" when mcf = TRUE.

terminal.name customizable label for terminal event, the default value is "Terminal event".

recurrent.name customizable legend title for recurrent event, the default value is "Recurrent events".

recurrent.types customizable label for recurrent event type, the default value is NULL.

alpha between 0 and 1, controls the transparency of points.

The xlab, ylab and main parameters can be specified outside of the control list.

Value

A ggplot object.

See Also

[Recur](#), [plot.Recur](#)

Examples

```
data(simDat)
plotEvents(Recur(t.start %to% t.stop, id, event, status) ~ 1, data = simDat,
            xlab = "Time in days", ylab = "Subjects arranged by terminal time")

## Separate plots by x1
plotEvents(Recur(t.start %to% t.stop, id, event, status) ~ x1, data = simDat)

## For multiple recurrent events
simDat$x3 <- ifelse(simDat$x2 < 0, "x2 < 0", "x2 > 0")
simDat$event <- simDat$event * sample(1:3, nrow(simDat), TRUE)
plotEvents(Recur(t.start %to% t.stop, id, event, status) ~ x1 + x3, data = simDat)
```

plotHaz

*Plot the Baseline Cumulative Hazard Function for the Terminal Time***Description**

Plot the baseline cumulative hazard function for an reReg object. The 95% confidence interval on the baseline cumulative rate function

Usage

```
plotHaz(
  x,
  newdata = NULL,
  frailty = NULL,
  showName = FALSE,
  type = c("unrestricted", "bounded", "scaled"),
  smooth = FALSE,
  control = list(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class reReg, returned by the reReg function.
newdata	an optional data frame contains variables to include in the calculation of the cumulative rate function. If omitted, the baseline rate function will be plotted.
frailty	an optional vector to specify the shared frailty for newdata. If newdata is given and frailty is not specified, the
showName	an optional logical value indicating whether to label the curves when newdata is specified.
type	a character string specifying the type of rate function to be plotted. Options are "unrestricted", "scaled", "bounded". See Details .
smooth	an optional logical value indicating whether to add a smooth curve obtained from a monotone increasing P-splines implemented in package scam.
control	a list of control parameters.
...	graphical parameters to be passed to methods. These include xlab, ylab, main, and more. See Details .

Details

The argument control consists of options with argument defaults to a list with the following values:

xlab customizable x-label, default value is "Time".

ylab customizable y-label, default value is empty.

main customizable title, default value is "Baseline cumulative hazard function".

These arguments can also be passed down without specifying a control list.

Value

A ggplot object.

See Also

[reReg plot.reReg](#)

Examples

```
data(simDat)
fm <- Recur(t.start %to% t.stop, id, event, status) ~ x1 + x2

fit <- reReg(fm, data = simDat, model = "cox|cox", B = 0)
## Plot both the baseline cumulative rate and hazard function
plot(fit)
## Plot baseline cumulative hazard function
plotHaz(fit)
plotHaz(fit, smooth = TRUE)
```

plotRate	<i>Plotting the Baseline Cumulative Rate Function for the Recurrent Event Process</i>
----------	---

Description

Plot the baseline cumulative rate function for an reReg object.

Usage

```
plotRate(
  x,
  newdata = NULL,
  frailty = NULL,
  showName = FALSE,
  type = c("unrestricted", "bounded", "scaled"),
  smooth = FALSE,
  control = list(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	an object of class reReg, usually returned by the reReg function.
newdata	an optional data frame contains variables to include in the calculation of the cumulative rate function. If omitted, the baseline rate function will be plotted.
frailty	an optional vector to specify the shared frailty for newdata. If newdata is given and frailty is not specified, the

showName	an optional logical value indicating whether to label the curves when newdata is specified.
type	a character string specifying the type of rate function to be plotted. Options are "unrestricted", "scaled", "bounded". See Details .
smooth	an optional logical value indicating whether to add a smooth curve obtained from a monotone increasing P-splines implemented in package scam.
control	a list of control parameters.
...	graphical parameters to be passed to methods. These include xlab, ylab, main, and more. See Details .

Details

The `plotRate()` plots the estimated baseline cumulative rate function depending on the identifiability assumption. When `type = "unrestricted"` (default), the baseline cumulative rate function is plotted under the assumption $E(Z) = 1$. When `type = "scaled"`, the baseline cumulative rate function is plotted under the assumption $\Lambda(\min(Y^*, \tau)) = 1$. When `type = "bounded"`, the baseline cumulative rate function is plotted under the assumption $\Lambda(\tau) = 1$. See `?reReg` for the specification of the notations and underlying models.

The argument `control` consists of options with argument defaults to a list with the following values:

xlab customizable x-label, default value is "Time".

ylab customizable y-label, default value is empty.

main customizable title, default value is "Baseline cumulative rate function".

These arguments can also be specified outside of the `control` list.

Value

A ggplot object.

See Also

[reReg](#) [plot.reReg](#)

Examples

```
data(simDat)
fm <- Recur(t.start %to% t.stop, id, event, status) ~ x1 + x2
fit <- reReg(fm, data = simDat, model = "cox|cox", B = 0)
## Plot both the baseline cumulative rate and hazard function
plot(fit)
## Plot baseline cumulative rate function
plotRate(fit)
plotRate(fit, smooth = TRUE)
```

Recur	<i>The Recur function is imported from reda.</i>
-------	--

Description

Create a recurrent event survival object, used as a response variable in reReg. This function is replacing the original reSurv() in version 1.1.6. See ?reda::Recur for more details.

See Also

[%2%](#)

Examples

```
Recur(2:6, id = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2))
Recur(2:6, id = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2))
Recur(1:5 %2% 2:6, id = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2))
```

Recur-class	<i>The Recur class is imported from reda.</i>
-------------	---

Description

The class Recur is an S4 that represents a formula response for recurrent event data model. See reda for details.

Recur-pipe	<i>The %to% function is imported from reda</i>
------------	--

Description

This pipe operator specifies the time segments or recurrent episodes by endpoints. See reda for more details.

Examples

```
Recur(2:6, id = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2))
Recur(2:6, id = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2))
Recur(1:5 %2% 2:6, id = c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2))
```

Description

Fits a general (joint) semiparametric regression model for the recurrent event data, where the rate function of the underlying recurrent event process and the hazard function of the terminal event can be specified as a Cox-type model, an accelerated mean model, an accelerated rate model, or a generalized scale-change model. See details for model specifications.

Usage

```
reReg(
  formula,
  data,
  subset,
  model = "cox",
  B = 0,
  se = c("boot", "sand"),
  control = list()
)
```

Arguments

formula	a formula object, with the response on the left of a "~" operator, and the predictors on the right. The response must be a recurrent event survival object as returned by function <code>Recur</code> .
data	an optional data frame in which to interpret the variables occurring in the "formula".
subset	n optional logical vector specifying a subset of observations to be used in the fitting process.
model	a character string specifying the underlying model. See Details .
B	a numeric value specifies the number of bootstraps for variance estimation. When $B = 0$, variance estimation will not be performed.
se	a character string specifying the method for the variance estimation. See Details . boot nonparametric bootstrap approach sand resampling-based sandwich estimator
control	a list of control parameters.

Details

Suppose the recurrent event process and the failure events are observed in the time interval $t \in [0, \tau]$, for some constant τ . We formulate the recurrent event rate function, $\lambda(t)$, and the terminal event hazard function, $h(t)$, in the form of

$$\lambda(t) = Z\lambda_0(te^{X^\top\alpha})e^{X^\top\beta}, h(t) = Zh_0(te^{X^\top\eta})e^{X^\top\theta},$$

where $\lambda_0(t)$ is the baseline rate function, $h_0(t)$ is the baseline hazard function, X is a n by p covariate matrix and α , Z is an unobserved shared frailty variable, and (α, η) and (β, θ) correspond to the shape and size parameters, respectively. The model includes several popular semiparametric models as special cases, which can be specified via the `model` argument with the rate function and hazard function separated by "|". For examples, Wang, Qin and Chiang (2001) ($\alpha = \eta = \theta = 0$) can be called with `model = "cox"`; Huang and Wang (2004) ($\alpha = \eta = 0$) can be called with `model = "cox|cox"`; Xu et al. (2017) ($\alpha = \beta$ and $\eta = \theta$) can be called with `model = "am|am"`; Xu et al. (2019) ($\eta = \theta = 0$) can be called with `model = "gsc"`. Users can mix the models depending on the application. For example, `model = "cox|ar"` postulate a Cox proportional model for the recurrent event rate function and an accelerated rate model for the terminal event hazard function ($\alpha = \theta = 0$). If only one model is specified without an "|", it is used for both the rate function and the hazard function. For example, specifying `model = "cox"` is equivalent to `model = "cox|cox"`. Some models that assumes $Z = 1$ and requires independent censoring are also implemented in reReg; these includes `model = "cox.LWYY"` for Lin et al. (2000), `model = "cox.GL"` for Ghosh and Lin (2002), and `model = "am.GL"` for Ghosh and Lin (2003).

The available methods for variance estimation are:

boot performs nonparametric bootstrap.

sand performs the efficient resampling-based variance estimation.

The control list consists of the following parameters:

tol absolute error tolerance.

alpha, beta, eta, theta initial guesses used for root search.

solver the equation solver used for root search. The available options are `BB: :BBsolve`, `BB: :dfsane`, `BB: :BBoptim`, and `optim`.

eqType a character string indicating whether the log-rank type estimating equation or the Gehan-type estimating equation (when available) will be used.

boot.parallel an logical value indicating whether parallel computation will be applied when `se = "boot"` is called.

boot.parCI an integer value specifying the number of CPU cores to be used when `parallel = TRUE`. The default value is half the CPU cores on the current host.

References

- Lin, D., Wei, L., Yang, I. and Ying, Z. (2000). Semiparametric Regression for the Mean and Rate Functions of Recurrent Events. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Methodological)*, **62**: 711–730.
- Wang, M.-C., Qin, J., and Chiang, C.-T. (2001). Analyzing Recurrent Event Data with Informative Censoring. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **96**(455): 1057–1065.
- Ghosh, D. and Lin, D.Y. (2002). Marginal Regression Models for Recurrent and Terminal Events. *Statistica Sinica*: 663–688.
- Ghosh, D. and Lin, D.Y. (2003). Semiparametric Analysis of Recurrent Events Data in the Presence of Dependent Censoring. *Biometrics*, **59**: 877–885.
- Huang, C.-Y. and Wang, M.-C. (2004). Joint Modeling and Estimation for Recurrent Event Processes and Failure Time Data. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **99**(468): 1153–1165.

Xu, G., Chiou, S.H., Huang, C.-Y., Wang, M.-C. and Yan, J. (2017). Joint Scale-change Models for Recurrent Events and Failure Time. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, **112**(518): 796–805.

Xu, G., Chiou, S.H., Yan, J., Marr, K., and Huang, C.-Y. (2019). Generalized Scale-Change Models for Recurrent Event Processes under Informative Censoring. *Statistica Sinica*, **30**: 1773–1795.

See Also

[Recur](#), [simGSC](#)

Examples

```
data(simDat)

## Nonparametric estimate
plot(reReg(Recur(t.start %to% t.stop, id, event, status) ~ 1, data = simDat, B = 50))

fm <- Recur(t.start %to% t.stop, id, event, status) ~ x1 + x2
## Fit the Cox rate model
summary(reReg(fm, data = simDat, model = "cox", B = 50))
## Fit the joint Cox/Cox model
summary(reReg(fm, data = simDat, model = "cox|cox", B = 50))
## Fit the scale-change rate model
summary(reReg(fm, data = simDat, model = "gsc", B = 50, se = "sand"))
```

residuals.reReg

Calculate Residuals for a 'reReg' Fit

Description

Calculates residuals for a joint frailty scale-change model fitted by 'reReg'. Under the recurrent event model, at each observation time, t , the residual is calculated as

observed number of recurrent events at t – expected number of recurrent events at t .

The expected number of recurrent events at t is calculated by the cumulative rate function at t . Under the failure time model, the residual is calculated as

$$\Delta - H(t),$$

where Δ is the terminal event indicator and $H(t)$ is the cumulative hazard function at t .

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'reReg'
residuals(object, model = c("recurrent", "failure"), ...)
```


Arguments

object	an object of class reReg returned by the reReg() function.
model	a character string specifying whether the residuals will be calculated under the recurrent event model or the failure time model.
...	additional parameters for future development.

reSurv	<i>Create an reSurv Object</i>
--------	--------------------------------

Description

Create a recurrent event survival object, used as a response variable in reReg. This function is deprecated in Version 1.1.6. A recurrent event object is now being created with Recur(). See '?Recur()' for details.

Usage

```
reSurv(time1, time2, id, event, status, origin = 0)
```

Arguments

time1	when "time2" is provided, this vector is treated as the starting time for the gap time between two successive recurrent events. In the absence of "time2", this is the observation time of recurrence on calendar time scale, in which, the time corresponds to the time since entry/inclusion in the study.
time2	an optional vector for ending time for the gap time between two successive recurrent events.
id	subject's id.
event	a binary vector used as the recurrent event indicator. event = 1 for recurrent times.
status	a binary vector used as the status indicator for the terminal event. status = 0 for censored times.
origin	a numerical vector indicating the time origin of subjects. When origin is a scalar, reSurv assumes all subjects have the same origin. Otherwise, origin needs to be a numerical vector, with length equals to the number of subjects. In this case, each element corresponds to different origins for different subjects. This argument is only needed when "time2" is missing.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(simDat)
## being deprecated in Verson 1.1.7
with(dat, reSurv(Time, id, event, status))
## Use Recur() instead
```

```
with(dat, Recur(Time, id, event, status))  
## End(Not run)
```

simDat	<i>Simulated dataset for demonstration</i>
--------	--

Description

A simulated data frame with the following variables

id subjects identification

t.start start of the interval

t.stop endpoint of the interval; when time origin is 0 this variable also marks the recurrence or terminal/censoring time

status terminal event indicator; 1 if a terminal event is recorded

event recurrent event indicator; 1 if a recurrent event is recorded

x1 baseline covariate generated from a standard uniform distribution

x2 baseline covariate generated from a standard uniform distribution (independent from z1)

Usage

```
data(simDat)
```

Format

A data frame with 874 rows and 7 variables.

Details

The sample dataset `simDat` is generated by `set.seed(0); dat <- simGSC(200)`. See [simGSC](#) for instruction on simulating recurrent event data from scale-change models.

simGSC

*Function to generate simulated recurrent event data***Description**

The function `simGSC()` generates simulated recurrent event data from either a Cox-type model, an accelerated mean model, an accelerated rate model, or a generalized scale-change model.

Usage

```
simGSC(
  n,
  summary = FALSE,
  para,
  xmat,
  censoring,
  frailty,
  tau,
  origin,
  Lam0,
  Haz0
)
```

Arguments

<code>n</code>	number of observation.
<code>summary</code>	a logical value indicating whether a brief data summary will be printed.
<code>para</code>	a list of numerical vectors for the regression coefficients in the joint scale-change model. The names of the list elements are <code>alpha</code> , <code>beta</code> , <code>eta</code> , and <code>theta</code> , correspond to α , β , η , and θ in the joint scale-change model, respectively. See Details for reReg .
<code>xmat</code>	an optional matrix specifying the design matrix.
<code>censoring</code>	a numeric variable specifying the censoring times for each of the n observation.
<code>frailty</code>	a numeric variable specifying the frailty variable.
<code>tau</code>	a numeric value specifying the maximum observation time.
<code>origin</code>	a numeric value specifying the time origin.
<code>Lam0</code>	is an optional function that specifies the baseline cumulative rate function. When left-unspecified, the recurrent events are generated using the baseline rate function of

$$\lambda_0(t) = \frac{2}{1+t},$$

or equivalently, the cumulative rate function of

$$\Lambda_0(t) = 2 \log(1+t).$$

`Haz0` is an optional function that specifies the baseline hazard function. When left-unspecified, the recurrent events are generated using the baseline hazard function

$$h_0(t) = \frac{1}{5(1+t)},$$

or equivalently, the cumulative hazard function of

$$H_0(t) = \log(1+t)/5.$$

Details

The function `simGSC()` generates simulated recurrent event data over the interval $(0, \tau)$ based on the specification of the recurrent process and the terminal events. Specifically, the rate function, $\lambda(t)$, of the recurrent process can be specified as one of the following model:

$$\lambda(t) = Z\lambda_0(te^{X^\top\alpha})e^{X^\top\beta}, h(t) = Zh_0(te^{X^\top\eta})e^{X^\top\theta},$$

where $\lambda_0(t)$ is the baseline rate function, $h_0(t)$ is the baseline hazard function, X is a n by p covariate matrix and α, Z is an unobserved shared frailty variable, and (α, η) and (β, θ) correspond to the shape and size parameters of the rate function and the hazard function, respectively.

Under the default settings, the `simGSC()` function assumes $p = 2$ and the regression parameters to be $\alpha = \eta = (0, 0)^\top$, and $\beta = \theta = (1, 1)^\top$. When the `xmat` argument is not specified, the `simGSC()` function assumes X_i is a two-dimensional vector $X_i = (X_{i1}, X_{i2})$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, where X_{i1} is a Bernoulli variable with rate 0.5 and X_{i2} is a standard normal variable. With the default `xmat`, the censoring time `$$$` is generated from an independent uniform distribution in $[0, 2\tau X_{i1} + 2Z^2\tau(1 - X_{i1})]$. Thus, the censoring distribution is covariate dependent and is informative when Z is not a constant. When the `frailty` argument is not specified, the frailty variable Z is generated from a gamma distribution with a unit mean and a variance of 0.25. The default values for `tau` and `origin` are 60 and 0, respectively. When arguments `Lam0` and `Haz0` are left unspecified, the `simGSC()` function uses $\Lambda_0(t) = 2\log(1+t)$ and $H_0(t) = \log(1+t)/5$, respectively. This is equivalent to setting `Lam0 = function(x) 2 * log(1 + x)` and `Haz0 = function(x) log(1 + x) / 5`. Overall, the default specifications generate the recurrent events and the terminal events from the model:

$$\lambda(t) = \frac{2Z}{1 + te^{-X_{i1} - X_{i2}}}, h(t) = \frac{Z}{5(1 + te^{X_{i1} + X_{i2}})}, t \in [0, 60].$$

See Also

[reReg](#)

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
simGSC(100, summary = TRUE)
```

`summary.Recur-class` *The `summary.Recur` class is imported from `reda`.*

Description

The class `summary.Recur` is an S4 that represents the summary of a `Recur` object. See `reda` for details.

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