Package: Publish (via r-universe)

October 7, 2026

Type Package

Title Format Output of Various Routines in a Suitable Way for Reports and Publication

Description A bunch of convenience functions that transform the results of some basic statistical analyses into table format nearly ready for publication. This includes descriptive tables, tables of logistic regression and Cox regression results as well as forest plots.

Version 2025.01.02

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Depends prodlim (>= 1.5.4)

Imports survival (>= 2.38), data.table (>= 1.10.4), lava (>= 1.5.1), multcomp (>= 1.4)

Suggests riskRegression (>= 2020.09.07), testthat, smcfcs (>= 1.4.1), rms (>= 6.1.0), mitools (>= 2.4), nlme (>= 3.1-131)

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RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Repository https://tagteam.r-universe.dev

Date/Publication 2025-03-06 06:41:53 UTC

RemoteUrl https://github.com/tagteam/publish

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 8efe51e242d9b2974c2b6846739610e14e51edc0

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`Publish-package` *Publish package*

Description

This package processes results of descriptive statistcs and regression analysis into final tables and figures of a manuscript

Author(s)

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`acut` *Automatic selection and formatting of breaks in* `cut`

Description

A version of `cut` that easily formats the labels and places breaks by default.

Usage

```
acut(
  x,
  n = 5,
  type = "default",
  format = NULL,
  format.low = NULL,
  format.high = NULL,
  dig.lab = 3,
  right = TRUE,
  breaks,
  labels = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector which is to be converted to a factor by cutting (passed directly to cut).
n	number of bins to create based on the empirical quantiles of x. This will be overruled if breaks is supplied.
type	a high-level formatting option. For now, the only other option than the default setting is "age". See details and examples.
format	string used to make labels. %l and %u identifies the lower and upper value of the breaks respectively. See examples.
format.low	string used specifically on the lowest label.
format.high	string used specifically on the highest label.
dig.lab	integer which is used when labels are not given. It determines the number of digits used in formatting the break numbers. (Passed directly to cut.)
right	logical, indicating if the intervals should be closed on the right (and open on the left) or vice versa (passed directly to cut).
breaks	specify breaks manually as in cut.
labels	logical, indicating whether or not to make labels or simply use ordered numbers. If TRUE, the labels are constructed as discribed above.
...	further arguments passed to cut.

Details

The formats are supplied by specifiyng the text around the lower (%l) and upper (%l) value (see examples). If user specified breaks are supplied, the default labels from cut are used. If automatic breaks are used, the default labels are a slight modification at the end point of the default from cut All this can of course be adjusted manually through the format functionality (see below).

By default, 5 breaks are constructed according to the quantiles with of the input x. The number of breaks can be adjusted, and default specifying breaks (as in cut) can be supplied instead.

If type is changed from "default" to another option, a different formatting template is used. For now the only other option is "age", which is designed to be well suited to easily group age variables. When type="age" only the breaks argument is used, and it behaves different from otherwise. If a single number is supplied, intervals of length breaks will automatically be constructed (starting from 0). If a vector is supplied, the intervals are used as in cut but formatted differently, see examples.

Value

same as for cut. A vector of 'factors' is created, unless 'labels=FALSE'.

Author(s)

Anders Munch

Examples

```
data(Diabetes) # load dataset

## The default uses format similar to cut
chol.groups <- acut(Diabetes$chol)
table(chol.groups)

## The formatting can easily be changed
chol.groups <- acut(Diabetes$chol,format="%l-%u",n=5)
table(chol.groups)

## The default is to automatic place the breaks, so the number of this can easily be changed.
chol.groups <- acut(Diabetes$chol,n=7)
table(chol.groups)

## Manually setting format and breaks
age.groups <- acut(Diabetes$age,format="%l-%u",breaks=seq(0,100,by=10))
table(age.groups)

## Other variations
age.groups <- acut(Diabetes$age,
                   format="%l-%u",
                   format.low="below %u",
                   format.high="above %l",
                   breaks=c(0, seq(20,80,by=10), Inf))
table(age.groups)

BMI.groups <- acut(Diabetes$BMI,
                   format="BMI between %l and %u",
                   format.low="BMI below %u",
                   format.high="BMI above %l")
table(BMI.groups)
org(as.data.frame(table(BMI=BMI.groups)))

## Instead of using the quantiles, we can specify equally spaced breaks,
## but still get the same formatting
BMI.grouping <-
   seq(min(Diabetes$BMI,na.rm=TRUE), max(Diabetes$BMI,na.rm=TRUE), length.out=6)
BMI.grouping[1] <- -Inf # To get all included
BMI.groups <- acut(Diabetes$BMI,
                   breaks=BMI.grouping,
                   format="BMI between %l and %u",
                   format.low="BMI below %u",
                   format.high="BMI above %l")
table(BMI.groups)
org(as.data.frame(table(BMI=BMI.groups)))

## Using type="age"
## When using type="age", categories of 10 years are constructed by default.
## The are formatted to be easier to read when the values are ages.
table(acut(Diabetes$age, type="age"))
```

```
## This can be changes with the breaks argument.
## Note that this is diffent from cut when breaks is a single number.
table(acut(Diabetes$age, type="age", breaks=20))

## Of course We can also supply the breaks manually.
## The formatting depends on whether or not all the values fall within the breaks:
## All values within the breaks
table(acut(Diabetes$age, type="age", breaks=c(0, 30, 50, 80, 100)))
## Some values below and above the breaks
table(acut(Diabetes$age, type="age", breaks=c(30, 50, 80)))
```

`ci.mean` *Compute mean values with confidence intervals*

Description

Compute mean values with confidence intervals

Usage

```
ci.mean(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	object passed to methods
`...`	passed to methods

Details

Normal approximation

Value

a list with mean values and confidence limits

`ci.mean.default` *Compute mean values with confidence intervals*

Description

Compute mean values with confidence intervals

Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
ci.mean(
  x,
  alpha = 0.05,
  normal = TRUE,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  statistic = "arithmetic",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector
alpha	level of significance
normal	If TRUE use quantile of t-distribution else use normal approximation and quantile of normal approximation. Do you think this is confusing?
na.rm	If TRUE remove missing values from x.
statistic	Decide which mean to compute: either "arithmetic" or "geometric"
...	not used

Details

Normal approximation

Value

a list with mean values and confidence limits

Author(s)

Thomas Gerds

CiTable *CiTable data*

Description

These data are used for testing Publish package functionality.

Format

A data frame with 27 observations on the following 9 variables.

Drug
Time
Drug.Time
Dose
Mean
SD
n
HazardRatio
lower
upper
p

Examples

```
data(CiTable)
labellist <- split(CiTable[,c("Dose","Mean","SD","n")],CiTable[,"Drug"])
labellist
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")], labels=labellist)
```

---

coxphSeries *Run a series of Cox regression models*

Description

Run a series of Cox regression analyses for a list of predictor variables and summarize the results in a table. The Cox models can be adjusted for a fixed set of covariates

This function runs on coxph from the survival package.

Usage

```
coxphSeries(formula, data, vars, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	The fixed part of the regression formula. For univariate analyses this is simply Surv(time,status)~1 where Surv(time,status) is the outcome variable. When the aim is to control the effect of vars in each element of the series by a fixed set of variables it is Surv(time,status)~x1+x2 where again Surv(time,status) is the outcome and x1 and x2 are confounders.
data	A data.frame in which the formula gets evaluated.
vars	A list of variable names, the changing part of the regression formula.
...	passed to publish.coxph

Value

matrix with results

Author(s)

Thomas Alexander Gerds

Examples

```
library(survival)
data(pbc)
## collect hazard ratios from three univariate Cox regression analyses
pbc$edema <- factor(pbc$edema,levels=c("0","0.5","1"),labels=c("0","0.5","1"))
uni.hr <- coxphSeries(Surv(time,status==2)~1,vars=c("edema","bili","protime"),data=pbc)
uni.hr

## control the logistic regression analyses for age and gender
## but collect only information on the variables in `vars'.
controlled.hr <- coxphSeries(Surv(time,status==2)~age+sex,vars=c("edema","bili","protime"),data=pbc)
controlled.hr
```

Diabetes *Diabetes data of Dr John Schorling*

Description

These data are courtesy of Dr John Schorling, Department of Medicine, University of Virginia School of Medicine. The data consist of 19 variables on 403 subjects from 1046 subjects who were interviewed in a study to understand the prevalence of obesity, diabetes, and other cardiovascular risk factors in central Virginia for African Americans. According to Dr John Hong, Diabetes Mellitus Type II (adult onset diabetes) is associated most strongly with obesity. The waist/hip ratio may be a predictor in diabetes and heart disease. DM II is also agssociated with hypertension - they may both be part of "Syndrome X". The 403 subjects were the ones who were actually screened for diabetes. Glycosolated hemoglobin > 7.0 is usually taken as a positive diagnosis of diabetes.

Format

A data frame with 205 observations on the following 12 variables.

id subject id

chol Total Cholesterol

stab.glu Stabilized Glucose

hdl High Density Lipoprotein

ratio Cholesterol/HDL Ratio

glyhb Glycosolated Hemoglobin

location a factor with levels (Buckingham,Louisa)

age age (years)

gender male or female

height height (inches)

height.europe height (cm)

weight weight (pounds)

weight.europe weight (kg)

frame a factor with levels (small,medium,large)

bp.1s First Systolic Blood Pressure

bp.1d First Diastolic Blood Pressure

bp.2s Second Diastolic Blood Pressure

bp.2d Second Diastolic Blood Pressure

waist waist in inches

hip hip in inches

time.ppn Postprandial Time when Labs were Drawn in minutes

AgeGroups Categorized age

BMI Categorized BMI

References

Willems JP, Saunders JT, DE Hunt, JB Schorling: Prevalence of coronary heart disease risk factors among rural blacks: A community-based study. Southern Medical Journal 90:814-820; 1997 Schorling JB, Roach J, Siegel M, Baturka N, Hunt DE, Guterbock TM, Stewart HL: A trial of church-based smoking cessation interventions for rural African Americans. Preventive Medicine 26:92-101; 1997.

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
```

`fixRegressionTable` *Expand regression coefficient table*

Description

Expand regression coefficient table

Usage

```
fixRegressionTable(
  x,
  varnames,
  reference.value,
  reference.style = NULL,
  factorlevels,
  scale = NULL,
  nmiss,
  intercept
)
```

Arguments

x	object resulting from lm, glm or coxph.
varnames	Names of variables
reference.value	Reference value for reference categories
reference.style	Style for showing results for categorical variables. If "extraline" show an additional line for the reference category.
factorlevels	Levels of the categorical variables.
scale	Scale for some or all of the variables
nmiss	Number of missing values
intercept	Intercept

Details

This function expands results from "regressionTable" with extralines and columns

For factor variables the reference group is shown. For continuous variables the units are shown and for transformed continuous variables also the scale. For all variables the numbers of missing values are added.

Value

a table with regression coefficients

Author(s)

Thomas Alexander Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

`followupTable` *Summary tables for a given followup time point.*

Description

Summarize baseline variables in groups defined by outcome at a given followup time point

Usage

```
followupTable(formula, data, followup.time, compare.groups, ...)
```

Arguments

`formula`	Formula A formula whose left hand side is a `Hist` object. In some special cases it can also be a `Surv` response object. The right hand side is as in `utable`.
`data`	A data.frame in which all the variables of `formula` can be interpreted.
`followup.time`	Time point at which to evaluate outcome status.
`compare.groups`	Method for comparing groups.
`...`	Passed to `utable`. All arguments of `utable` can be controlled in this way except for `compare.groups` which is set to `"Cox"`. See details.

Details

If `compare.groups!=FALSE`, p-values are obtained from stopped Cox regression, i.e., all events are censored at follow-up time. A univariate Cox regression model is fitted to assess the effect of each variable on the right hand side of the formula on the event hazard and shown is the p-value of `anova(fit)`, see `anova.coxph`.

Value

Summary table.

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

univariateTable

Examples

```
library(survival)
data(pbc)
pbc$edema <- factor(pbc$edema,levels=c("0","0.5","1"),labels=c("0","0.5","1"))
pbc$sex <- factor(pbc$sex,levels=c("m","f"),labels=c("m","f"))
followupTable(Hist(time,status)~age+edema+sex,data=pbc,followup.time=1000)
```

`formatCI` *Formatting confidence intervals*

Description

Format confidence intervals

Usage

```
formatCI(
  x,
  lower,
  upper,
  show.x = FALSE,
  handler = "sprintf",
  format = "[l;u]",
  degenerated = "asis",
  digits = 2,
  nsmall = digits,
  sep = "",
  reference.pos,
  reference.label = "",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	not used (for compatibility with format)
`lower`	Numeric vector of lower limits
`upper`	Numeric vector of upper limits
`show.x`	Logical. If `TRUE` show value of x in front of confidence interval.
`handler`	Function to format numeric values. Default is `sprintf`, also supported are `format` and `prettyNum`
`format`	Character string in which `l` will be replaced by the value of the lower limit (argument lower) and `u` by the value of the upper upper limit. For example, `(l,u)` yields confidence intervals in round parenthesis in which the upper and lower limits are comma separated. Default is `[l;u]`.
`degenerated`	String to show when lower==upper. Default is '–'
`digits`	If handler `format` or `prettyNum` used format numeric vectors.
`nsmall`	If handler `format` or `prettyNum` used format numeric vectors.
`sep`	Field separator
`reference.pos`	Position of factor reference
`reference.label`	Label for factor reference
`...`	passed to handler

Details

The default format for confidence intervals is [lower; upper].

Value

String vector with confidence intervals

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

plot.ci ci.mean

Examples

```
x=ci.mean(rnorm(10))
formatCI(lower=x[3],upper=x[4])
formatCI(lower=c(0.001,-2.8413),upper=c(1,3.0008884))
# change format
formatCI(lower=c(0.001,-2.8413),upper=c(1,3.0008884),format="(l, u)")
# show x
formatCI(x=x$mean,lower=x$lower,upper=x$upper,format="(l, u)",show.x=TRUE)

# change of handler function
l <- c(-0.0890139,0.0084736,144.898333,0.000000001)
u <- c(0.03911392,0.3784706,3338944.8821221,0.00001)
cbind(format=formatCI(lower=l,upper=u,format="[l;u)",digits=2,nsmall=2,handler="format"),
    prettyNum=formatCI(lower=l,upper=u,format="[l;u)",digits=2,nsmall=2,handler="prettyNum"),
    sprintf=formatCI(lower=l,upper=u,format="[l;u)",digits=2,nsmall=2,handler="sprintf"))
```

`glmSeries` *Run a series of generalized linear regression analyses*

Description

Run a series of generalized linear regression analyses for a list of predictor variables and summarize the results in a table. The regression models can be adjusted for a fixed set of covariates.

Usage

```
glmSeries(formula, data, vars, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	The fixed part of the regression formula. For univariate analyses this is simply y~1 where y is the outcome variable. When the aim is to control the effect of vars in each element of the series by a fixed set of variables it is y~x1+x2 where again y is the outcome and x1 and x2 are confounders.
data	A data.frame in which we evaluate the formula.
vars	A list of variable names, the changing part of the regression formula.
...	passed to glm

Value

Matrix with regression coefficients, one for each element of vars.

Author(s)

Thomas Alexander Gerds

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
Diabetes$hyper1 <- factor(1*(Diabetes$bp.1s>140))
## collect odds ratios from three univariate logistic regression analyses
uni.odds <- glmSeries(hyper1~1,vars=c("chol","hdl","location"),data=Diabetes,family=binomial)
uni.odds
## control the logistic regression analyses for age and gender
## but collect only information on the variables in `vars'.
controlled.odds <- glmSeries(hyper1~age+gender,
                             vars=c("chol","hdl","location"),
                             data=Diabetes, family=binomial)
controlled.odds
```

---

labelUnits *labelUnits*

Description

Label output tables

Usage

```
labelUnits(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A matrix obtained with univariateTable.
...	not used

Details

Modify labels and values of variables in summary tables

Value

The re-labeled matrix

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

univariateTable

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
tab <- summary(univariateTable(gender~AgeGroups+chol+waist,data=Diabetes))
publish(tab)
ltab <- labelUnits(tab,"chol"="Cholesterol (mg/dL)","<40"="younger than 40")
publish(ltab)

## pass labels immediately to utable
utable(gender~AgeGroups+chol+waist,data=Diabetes,
      "chol"="Cholesterol (mg/dL)","<40"="younger than 40")

## sometimes useful to state explicitly which variables value
## should be re-labelled
utable(gender~AgeGroups+chol+waist,data=Diabetes,
      "chol"="Cholesterol (mg/dL)","AgeGroups.<40"="younger than 40")
```

---

lazyDateCoding *Efficient coding of date variables*

Description

This function eases the process of generating date variables. All variables in a data.frame which match a regular expression are included

Usage

```
lazyDateCoding(data, format, pattern, varnames, testlength = 10)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame in which to search for date variables.
format	passed to as.Date
pattern	match date variables
varnames	variable names
testlength	how many rows of data should be evaluated to guess the format.

Details

The code needs to be copy-and-pasted from the R-output buffer into the R-code buffer. This can be customized for the really efficiently working people, e.g., in emacs.

Value

R-code one line for each variable.

Author(s)

Thomas Alexander Gerds

Examples

```
d <- data.frame(x0="190101",x1=c("12/8/2019"),x2="12-8-2019",x3="20190812",stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
lazyDateCoding(d,pattern="x")
lazyDateCoding(d,pattern="3")
```

---

lazyFactorCoding *Efficient coding of factor levels*

Description

This function eases the process of generating factor variables with relevant labels. All variables in a data.frame with less than a user set number of levels result in a line which suggests levels and labels. The result can then be modified for use.

Usage

```
lazyFactorCoding(data, max.levels = 10)
```

Arguments

data	Data frame in which to search for categorical variables.
max.levels	Treat non-factor variables only if the number of unique values less than max.levels. Defaults to 10.

Details

The code needs to be copy-and-pasted from the R-output buffer into the R-code buffer. This can be customized for the really efficiently working people e.g. in emacs.

Value

R-code one line for each variable.

Author(s)

Thomas Alexander Gerds

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
lazyFactorCoding(Diabetes)
```

---

org *Wrapper function for publish with output format org*

Description

Wrapper for `publish(...,org=TRUE)`

Usage

```
org(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	object to format as org
`...`	passed to publish

Value

See publish

Author(s)

Thomas Alexander Gerds

`parseInteractionTerms` *Parse interaction terms*

Description

Parse interaction terms for regression tables

Usage

```
parseInteractionTerms(
  terms,
  xlevels,
  units,
  format.factor,
  format.contrast,
  format.scale,
  format.scale.unit,
  sep = ": ",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`terms`	Terms of a formula
`xlevels`	Factor levels corresponding to the variables in `terms`
`units`	named list with unit labels. names should match variable names in formula.
`format.factor`	For categorical variables. A string which specifies the print format for factor labels. The string has to contain the keywords `"var"` and `"level"` which will be replaced by the name of the variable and the current level, respectively. Default is `"var(level)"`.
`format.contrast`	For categorical variables. A string which specifies the print format for constrast statements. The string has to contain the keywords `"var"`, `"level"` and `"ref"` which will be replaced by the name of the variable, the current level and the reference level, respectively.
`format.scale`	A string which specifies the print format for continuous variables without units. The string has to contain the keyword `"var"` which will be replaced by the name of the variable and the unit, respectively. Default is `"var"`.
`format.scale.unit`	A string which specifies the print format for continuous variables with units. The string has to contain the keywords `"var"` and `"unit"` which will be replaced by the name of the variable and the unit, respectively. Default is `"var(unit)"`.
`sep`	a character string to separate the terms. Default is `": "`.
`...`	Not yet used

Details

Prepare a list of contrasts which combines regression coefficients to describe statistical interactions.

Value

List of contrasts which can be passed to `lava::estimate`.

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

lava::estimate

Examples

```
tt <- terms(formula(SBP~age+sex*BMI))
xlev <- list(sex=c("male","female"),BMI=c("normal","overweight","obese"))
parseInteractionTerms(terms=tt,xlevels=xlev)
parseInteractionTerms(terms=tt,xlevels=xlev,format.factor="var level")
parseInteractionTerms(terms=tt,xlevels=xlev,format.contrast="var(level:ref)")

tt2 <- terms(formula(SBP~age*factor(sex)+BMI))
xlev2 <- list("factor(sex)"=c("male","female"))
parseInteractionTerms(terms=tt2,xlevels=xlev2)
parseInteractionTerms(terms=tt2,xlevels=xlev2,units=list(age="yrs"))


data(Diabetes)
fit <- glm(bp.2s~age*factor(gender)+BMI,data=Diabetes)
parseInteractionTerms(terms=terms(fit$formula),xlevels=fit$xlevels,
                      format.scale="var -- level:ref",units=list("age"='years'))
parseInteractionTerms(terms=terms(fit$formula),xlevels=fit$xlevels,
                      format.scale.unit="var [unit]",units=list("age"='years'))
it <- parseInteractionTerms(terms=terms(fit$formula),xlevels=fit$xlevels)
ivars <- unlist(lapply(it,function(x)attr(x,"variables")))
lava::estimate(fit,function(p)lapply(unlist(it),eval,envir=sys.parent(-1)))
```

---

plot.ci *Plot confidence intervals*

Description

Function to plot confidence intervals

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ci'
plot(x, xlim, xlab = "", labels, ...)
```

Arguments

x	List, data.frame or other object of this form containing point estimates (first element) and the corresponding confidence intervals as elements lower and upper.
xlim	Limit of the x-axis
xlab	Label for the y-axis
labels	labels
...	Used to transport arguments to plotConfidence.

Details

Function to plot means and other point estimates with confidence intervals

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
x=ci.mean(bp.2s~AgeGroups,data=Diabetes)
plot(x,title.labels="Age groups",xratio=c(0.4,0.3))
x=ci.mean(bp.2s/500~AgeGroups+gender,data=Diabetes)
plot(x,xratio=c(0.4,0.2))
plot(x,xratio=c(0.4,0.2),
     labels=split(x$labels[,"AgeGroups"],x$labels[,"gender"]),
     title.labels="Age groups")
## Not run:
plot(x, leftmargin=0, rightmargin=0)
plotConfidence(x, leftmargin=0, rightmargin=0)

data(CiTable)
with(CiTable,plotConfidence(x=list(HazardRatio),
                            lower=lower,
                            upper=upper,
                            labels=CiTable[,2:6],
                            factor.reference.pos=c(1,10,19),
                            format="(u-l)",
                            points.col="blue",
                            digits=2))

with(CiTable,Publish::plot.ci(x=list(HazardRatio),
                            lower=lower,
                            upper=upper,
                            labels=CiTable[,2:6],
                            factor.reference.pos=c(1,10,19),
```

```
                                format="(u-l)",
                                points.col="blue",
                                digits=2,
                                leftmargin=-2,
                                title.labels.cex=1.1,
                                labels.cex=0.8,values.cex=0.8))

## End(Not run)
```

`plot.regressionTable` *Plotting regression coefficients with confidence limits*

Description

Plotting regression coefficients with confidence limits

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'regressionTable'
plot(x, xlim, xlab, style = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	regression table obtained with regressionTable
`xlim`	Limits for x-axis
`xlab`	Label for x-axis
`style`	Determines how to arrange variable names and their corresponding units
`...`	passed to plotConfidence

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

regressionTable

Examples

```
## linear regression
data(Diabetes)
f <- glm(bp.1s~AgeGroups+chol+gender+location,data=Diabetes)
rtf <- regressionTable(f,factor.reference = "inline")
plot(rtf,cex=1.3)

## logistic regression
data(Diabetes)
f <- glm(I(BMI>25)~bp.1s+AgeGroups+chol+gender+location,data=Diabetes,family=binomial)
```

```
rtf <- regressionTable(f,factor.reference = "inline")
plot(rtf,cex=1.3)

## Poisson regression
data(trace)
fit <- glm(dead ~ smoking+ sex+ age+Time+offset(log(ObsTime)), family = poisson,data=trace)
rtab <- regressionTable(fit,factor.reference = "inline")
plot(rtab,xlim=c(0.85,1.15),cex=1.8,xaxis.cex=1.5)

## Cox regression
library(survival)
data(pbc)
coxfit <- coxph(Surv(time,status!=0)~age+log(bili)+log(albumin)+factor(edema)+sex,data=pbc)
pubcox <- publish(coxfit)
plot(pubcox,cex=1.5,xratio=c(0.4,0.2))
```

`plot.subgroupAnalysis` *plot.subgroupAnalysis*

Description

This function operates on a "subgroupAnalysis" object to produce a formatted table and a forest plot

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'subgroupAnalysis'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	- a subgroupAnalysis object
`...`	- passed on to plotConfidence

Details

This function produces a formatted table of a subgroupAnalysis object and adds a forest plot. If further details needs attention before plotting is is advisable use adjust the table produced by the summary function and then plotting with the plotConfidence function

Author(s)

Christian Torp-Pedersen

See Also

subgroupAnalysis, plotConfidence

Examples

```
#load libraries
library(Publish)
library(survival)
library(data.table)
data(traceR) #get dataframe traceR
setDT(traceR)
traceR[,':='(wmi2=factor(wallMotionIndex<0.9,levels=c(TRUE,FALSE),
                labels=c("bad","good")),
             abd2=factor(abdominalCircumference<95, levels=c(TRUE,FALSE),
                labels=c("slim","fat")),
             sex=factor(sex))]
fit_cox <- coxph(Surv(observationTime,dead)~treatment,data=traceR)
# Selected subgroups - univariable analysis
sub_cox <- subgroupAnalysis(fit_cox,traceR,treatment="treatment",
  subgroup=c("smoking","sex","wmi2","abd2")) # subgroups as character string
plot(sub_cox)
```

`plotConfidence` *Plot confidence intervals*

Description

Function to plot confidence intervals with their values and additional labels. One anticipated use of this function involves first the generation of a regression object, then arrangement of a result table with "regressionTable", further arrangment of table with with e.g. "fixRegressionTable" and various user defined changes - and then finally table along with forest plot using the current function.

Usage

```
plotConfidence(
  x,
  y.at,
  lower,
  upper,
  pch = 16,
  cex = 1,
  lwd = 1,
  col = 4,
  xlim,
  xlab,
  labels,
  title.labels,
  values,
  title.values,
  section.pos,
  section.sep,
  section.title = NULL,
```

```
  section.title.x,
  section.title.offset,
  order,
  leftmargin = 0.025,
  rightmargin = 0.025,
  stripes,
  factor.reference.pos,
  factor.reference.label = "Reference",
  factor.reference.pch = 16,
  refline = 1,
  title.line = TRUE,
  xratio,
  y.offset = 0,
  y.title.offset,
  digits = 2,
  format,
  extremearrows.length = 0.05,
  extremearrows.angle = 30,
  add = FALSE,
  layout = TRUE,
  xaxis = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Either a vector containing the point estimates or a list whose first element contains the point estimates. Further list elements can contain the confidence intervals and labels. In this case the list needs to have names 'lower' and 'upper' to indicate the values of the lower and the upper limits of the confidence intervals, respectively, and may have an element 'labels' which is a vector or matrix or list with labels.
y.at	Optional vector of y-position for the confidence intervals and corresponding values and labels.
lower	Lower confidence limits. Used if object x is a vector and if x is a list lower overwrites element x$lower.
upper	Upper confidence limits. Used if object x is a vector and if x is a list upper overwrites element x$upper.
pch	Symbol for points.
cex	Defaults size of all figures and plotting symbol. Single elements are controlled separately. See ....
lwd	Default width of all lines Single elements are controlled separately. See ....
col	Default colour of confidence intervals.
xlim	Plotting limits for the confidence intervals. See also xratio on how to control the layout.
xlab	Label for the x-axis.

`labels` Vector or matrix or list with `labels`. Used if object `x` is a vector and if `x` is a list it overwrites element `x$labels`. To avoid drawing of labels, set `labels=FALSE`.

`title.labels` Main title for the column which shows the `labels`. If `labels` is a matrix or list `title.labels` should be a vector with as many elements as labels has columns or elements.

`values` Either logical or vector, matrix or list with values. If `values=TRUE` values are constructed according to `format` from `lower` and `upper` overwrites constructed values. If `values=FALSE` do not draw values.

`title.values` Main title for the column `values`. If `values` is a matrix or list `title.labels` should be a vector with as many elements as values has columns or elements.

`section.pos` Vector with y-axis posititions for section.titles.

`section.sep` Amount of space between paragraphs (applies only if `labels` is a named list)

`section.title` Intermediate section headings.

`section.title.x`
x-position for section.titles

`section.title.offset`
Y-offset for section.titles

`order` Order of the three columns: labels, confidence limits, values. See examples.

`leftmargin` Percentage of plotting region used for leftmargin. Default is 0.025. See also Details.

`rightmargin` Percentage of plotting region used for rightmargin. Default is 0.025. See also Details.

`stripes` Vector of up to three Logicals. If `TRUE` draw stripes into the background. The first applies to the labels, the second to the graphical presentation of the confidence intervals and the third to the values. Thus, stripes

`factor.reference.pos`
Position at which factors attain reference values.

`factor.reference.label`
Label to use at `factor.reference.pos` instead of values.

`factor.reference.pch`
Plotting symbol to use at `factor.reference.pos`

`refline` Position of a vertical line to indicate the null hypothesis. Default is 1 which would work for odds ratios and hazard ratios.

`title.line` Position of a horizontal line to separate the title line from the plot

`xratio` One or two values between 0 and 1 which determine how to split the plot window in horizontal x-direction. If there are two columns (labels, CI) or (CI, values) only one value is used and the default is 0.618 (goldener schnitt) which gives the graphical presentation of the confidence intervals 38.2 graph. The remaining 61.8 If there are three columns (labels, CI, values), xratio has two values which default to fractions of 0.7 according to the relative widths of labels and values, thus by default only 0.3 are used for the graphical presentation of the confidence intervals. The remaining 30 confidence intervals. See examles.

y.offset	Either a single value or a vector determining the vertical offset of all rows. If it is a single value all rows are shifted up (or down if negative) by this value. This can be used to add a second set of confidence intervals to an existing graph or to achieve a visual grouping of rows that belong together. See examples.
y.title.offset	Numeric value by which to vertically shift the titles of the labels and values.
digits	Number of digits, passed to pubformat and formatCI.
format	Format for constructing values of confidence intervals. Defaults to '(u;l)' if there are negative lower or upper values and to '(u-l)' otherwise.
extremearrows.length	Length of the arrows in case of confidence intervals that stretch beyond xlim.
extremearrows.angle	Angle of the arrows in case of confidence intervals that stretch beyond xlim.
add	Logical. If TRUE do not draw labels or values and add confidence intervals to existing plot.
layout	Logical. If FALSE do not call layout. This is useful when several plotConfidence results should be combined in one graph and hence layout is called externally.
xaxis	Logical. If FALSE do not draw x-axis.
...	Used to control arguments of the following subroutines: plot: Applies to plotting frame of the graphical presentation of confidence intervals. Use arguments of plot, e.g., plot.main="Odds ratio". points, arrows: Use arguments of points and arrows, respectively. E.g., points.pch=8 and arrows.lwd=2. refline: Use arguments of segments, e.g., refline.lwd=2. See segments. labels, values, title.labels, title.values: Use arguments of text, e.g., labels.col="red" or title.values.cex=1.8. xaxis: Use arguments of axis, e.g., xaxis.at=c(-0.3,0,0.3) xlab: Use arguments of mtext, e.g., xlab.line=2. stripes: Use arguments of stripes. See examples. See examples for usage.

Details

Function to plot means and other point estimates with confidence intervals, their values and additional labels . Horizonal margins as determined by par()$mar are ignored. Instead layout is used to divide the plotting region horizontally into two or three parts plus leftmargin and rightmargin.

When values is FALSE there are only two parts. The default order is labels on the left confidence intervals on the right. When no labels are given or labels is FALSE there are only two parts. The default order is confidence intervals on the left values on the right.

The default order of three parts from left to right is labels, confidence intervals, values. The order can be changed as shown by the examples below. The relative widths of the two or three parts need to be adapted to the actual size of the text of the labels. This depends on the plotting device and the size of the font and figures and thus has to be adjusted manually.

Oma can be used to further control horizontal margins, e.g., par(oma=c(0,4,0,4)).

If confidence limits extend beyond the range determined by xlim, then arrows are drawn at the x-lim borders to indicate that the confidence limits continue.

Value

List of dimensions and coordinates

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
library(Publish)
data(CiTable)

## A first draft version of the plot is obtained as follows
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper","p")],
          labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")])

## if argument labels is a named list the table is subdivided:
labellist <- split(CiTable[,c("Dose","Time","Mean","SD","n")],CiTable[,"Drug"])
labellist
## the data need to be ordered accordingly
CC= data.table::rbindlist(split(CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],CiTable[,"Drug"]))
plotConfidence(x=CC, labels=labellist)


## The graph consist of at most three columns:
##
## column 1: labels
## column 2: printed values of the confidence intervals
## column 3: graphical presentation of the confidence intervals
##
## NOTE: column 3 appears always, the user decides if also
##       column 1, 2 should appear
##
## The columns are arranged with the function layout
## and the default order is 1,3,2 such that the graphical
## display of the confidence intervals appears in the middle
##
## the order of appearance of the three columns can be changed as follows
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
               order=c(1,3,2))
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
               order=c(2,3,1))
## if there are only two columns the order is 1, 2
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
               values=FALSE,
               order=c(2,1))
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
               values=FALSE,
               order=c(1,2))
```

```
## The relative size of the columns needs to be controlled manually
## by using the argument xratio. If there are only two columns
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
               xratio=c(0.4,0.15))

## The amount of space on the left and right margin can be controlled
## as follows:
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
               xratio=c(0.4,0.15),
               leftmargin=0.1,rightmargin=0.00)

## The actual size of the current graphics device determines
## the size of the figures and the space between them.
## The sizes and line widths are increased as follows:
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               xlab="Hazard ratio",
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
               points.cex=3,
               cex=2,
               lwd=3,
               xaxis.lwd=1.3,
               xaxis.cex=1.3)
## Note that 'cex' of axis ticks is controlled via 'par' but
## cex of the label via argument 'cex' of 'mtext'.
## The sizes and line widths are decreased as follows:
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
               cex=0.8,
               lwd=0.8,
               xaxis.lwd=0.8,
               xaxis.cex=0.8)

## Another good news is that all figures can be controlled separately

## The size of the graphic device can be controlled in the usual way, e.g.:
## Not run:
    pdf("~/tmp/testCI.pdf",width=8,height=8)
    plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
                   labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")])
    dev.off()

## End(Not run)

## More control of the x-axis and confidence intervals that
## stretch outside the x-range end in an arrow.
## the argument xlab.line adjusts the distance of the x-axis
## label from the graph
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               xlab="Hazard ratio",
               xlab.line=1.8,
               xaxis.at=c(0.8,1,1.3),
```

```
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
               xlim=c(0.8,1.3))

## log-scale
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               xlab="Hazard ratio",
               xlab.line=1.8,
               xaxis.at=c(0.8,1,1.3),
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
               xlim=c(0.8,1.3),plot.log="x")
## More pronounced arrows
## Coloured xlab expression
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               xlab=expression(HR[1](s)),
               xlab.line=1.8,
               xlab.col="darkred",
               extremearrows.angle=50,
               extremearrows.length=0.1,
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
               xlim=c(0.8,1.3))

## Controlling the labels and their titles
## and the values and their titles
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
               xlab="Hazard ratio",
               title.values=expression(bold(HR (CI[95]))),
               title.labels=c("Drug/Time","Dose","Mean","St.dev.","N"),
               factor.reference.pos=c(1,10,19),
               factor.reference.pch=16,
               cex=1.3,
               xaxis.at=c(0.75,1,1.25,1.5,2))

## For factor reference groups, one may want to replace the
## confidence intervals by the word Reference, as in the previous example.
## To change the word 'Reference' we use the argument factor.reference.label:
## To change the plot symbol for the reference lines factor.reference.pch
## To remove the plot symbol in the reference lines use 'NA' as follows:
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
               xlab="Hazard ratio",
               factor.reference.label="Ref",
               title.values=expression(bold(HR (CI[95]))),
               title.labels=c("Drug/Time","Dose","Mean","St.dev.","N"),
               factor.reference.pos=c(1,10,19),
               factor.reference.pch=NA,
               cex=1.3,
               xaxis.at=c(0.75,1,1.25,1.5,2))


## changing the style of the graphical confidence intervals
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
               labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
```

```
                xlab="Hazard ratio",
                factor.reference.pos=c(1,10,19),
                points.pch=15,
                points.col=rainbow(27),
                points.cex=2,
                arrows.col="darkblue",
                cex=1.3,
                order=c(1,3,2),
                xaxis.at=c(0.75,1,1.25,1.5))

## the values column of the graph can have multiple columns as well
## to illustrate this we create the confidence intervals
## before calling the function and then cbind them
## to the pvalues
HR <- pubformat(CiTable[,6])
CI95 <- formatCI(lower=CiTable[,7],upper=CiTable[,8],format="(l-u)")
pval <- format.pval(CiTable[,9],digits=3,eps=10^{-3})
pval[pval=="NA"] <- ""
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
                labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
                values=list("HR"=HR,"CI-95"=CI95,"P-value"=pval),
                cex=1.2,
                xratio=c(0.5,0.3))

## Finally, vertical columns can be delimited with background color
## NOTE: this may slow things down and potentially create
##       large figures (many bytes)
col1 <- rep(c(prodlim::dimColor("green",density=22),
              prodlim::dimColor("green")),length.out=9)
col2 <- rep(c(prodlim::dimColor("orange",density=22),
              prodlim::dimColor("orange")),length.out=9)
col3 <- rep(c(prodlim::dimColor("blue",density=22),
              prodlim::dimColor("blue")),length.out=9)
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
                labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
                stripes=c(1,0,1),
                stripes.col=c(col1,col2,col3))
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
                labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
                stripes=c(1,1,1),
                stripes.col=c(col1,col2,col3))

threegreens <- c(prodlim::dimColor("green",density=55),
                 prodlim::dimColor("green",density=33),
                 prodlim::dimColor("green",density=22))
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
                labels=CiTable[,c("Drug.Time","Dose","Mean","SD","n")],
                values=FALSE,
                xlim=c(0.75,1.5),
                stripes=c(1,1,1),
                xratio=c(0.5,0.15),
                stripes.horizontal=c(0,9,18,27)+0.5,
                stripes.col=threegreens)
```

```
# combining multiple plots into one
layout(t(matrix(1:5)))
plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
       labels=CiTable[,c("Mean","n")],
       layout=FALSE)
 plotConfidence(x=CiTable[,c("HazardRatio","lower","upper")],
       layout=FALSE)
```

`print.ci` *Print confidence intervals*

Description

Print confidence intervals

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ci'
print(x, se = FALSE, print = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Object containing point estimates and the corresponding confidence intervals
`se`	If `TRUE` add the standard error.
`print`	Logical: if `FALSE` do not actually print confidence intervals but just return them invisibly.
`...`	passed to summary.ci

Details

This format of the confidence intervals is user-manipulable.

Value

A string: the formatted confidence intervals

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

ci plot.ci formatCI summary.ci

Examples

```
library(lava)
m <- lvm(Y~X)
m <- categorical(m,Y~X,K=4)
set.seed(4)
d <- sim(m,24)
ci.mean(Y~X,data=d)
x <- ci.mean(Y~X,data=d)
print(x,format="(l,u)")
```

`print.subgroupAnalysis` *Printing univariate tables*

Description

Print function for subgroupAnalysis

Usage

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

Arguments

`x`	- An object obtained with `subgroupAnalysis`
`...`	Passed to summary.subgroupAnalysis

Details

This function is simply calling `summary.subgroupAnalysis`

Value

The result of `summary.subgroupAnalysis(x)`

Author(s)

Christian Torp-Pedersen (ctp@heart.dk)

See Also

`subgroupAnalysis`

`print.table2x2` *print results of 2x2 contingency table analysis*

Description

print results of 2x2 contingency table analysis

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'table2x2'
print(x, digits = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	object obtained with table2x2
`digits`	rounding digits
`...`	not used

Value

invisible x

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

table2x2

Examples

```
table2x2(table("marker"=rbinom(100,1,0.4),"response"=rbinom(100,1,0.1)))
table2x2(matrix(c(71,18,38,8),ncol=2),stats="table")
table2x2(matrix(c(71,18,38,8),ncol=2),stats=c("rr","fisher"))
```

print.univariateTable *Printing univariate tables*

Description

Print function for univariate tables

Usage

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

Arguments

x	An object obtained with univariateTable
...	Passed to summary.univariateTable

Details

This function is simply calling summary.univariateTable

Value

The result of summary.univariateTable(x)

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

univariateTable

pubformat *Format numbers for publication*

Description

Format numbers according to a specified handler function. Currently supported are sprintf, format and prettyNum.

Usage

```
pubformat(x, digits = 2, nsmall = digits, handler = "sprintf", ...)
```

Arguments

x	numeric vector
digits	number of digits
nsmall	see handler
handler	String specifiying the name of the function which should perform the formatting. See sprintf, format and prettyNum.
...	Passed to handler function if applicable, i.e., not to sprintf.

Value

Formatted number

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

sprintf, format, prettyNum

Examples

```
pubformat(c(0.000143,12.8,1))
pubformat(c(0.000143,12.8,1),handler="format")
pubformat(c(0.000143,12.8,1),handler="format",trim=TRUE)
pubformat(c(0.000143,12.8,1),handler="prettyNum")
```

---

publish *Publishing tables and figures*

Description

Publish provides summary functions for data and results of statistical analysis in ready-for-publication design

Usage

```
publish(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	object to be published
...	Passed to method.

Details

Some warnings are currently suppressed.

Value

Tables and figures

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

publish.CauseSpecificCox publish.ci publish.coxph publish.glm publish.riskRegression publish.survdiff

---

`publish.CauseSpecificCox` *Tabulizing cause-specific hazard ratio from all causes with confidence limits and Wald test p-values.*

Description

Publish cause-specific Cox models

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'CauseSpecificCox'
publish(
  object,
  cause,
  confint.method,
  pvalue.method,
  factor.reference = "extraline",
  units = NULL,
  print = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`object`	Cause-specific hazard model obtained with `CSC`.
`cause`	Show a table for this cause. If omitted, list all causes.
`confint.method`	See `regressionTable`
`pvalue.method`	See `regressionTable`
`factor.reference`	See `regressionTable`
`units`	See `regressionTable`
`print`	If `TRUE` print the table(s).
`...`	passed on to control formatting of parameters, confidence intervals and p-values. See `summary.regressionTable`.

Details

The cause-specific hazard ratio's are combined into one table.

Value

Table with cause-specific hazard ratios, confidence limits and p-values.

Author(s)

Thomas Alexander Gerds <tab@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("riskRegression",quietly=TRUE)){
library(riskRegression)
library(prodlim)
library(survival)
data(Melanoma,package="riskRegression")
fit1 <- CSC(list(Hist(time,status)~sex,Hist(time,status)~invasion+epicel+age),
            data=Melanoma)
publish(fit1)
publish(fit1,pvalue.stars=TRUE)
publish(fit1,factor.reference="inline",units=list("age"="years"))

# wide format (same variables in both Cox regression formula)
fit2 <- CSC(Hist(time,status)~invasion+epicel+age, data=Melanoma)
publish(fit2)

# with p-values
x <- publish(fit2,print=FALSE)
table <- cbind(x[[1]]$regressionTable,
           x[[2]]$regressionTable[,-c(1,2)])
}
```

`publish.ci` *Publish tables with confidence intervals*

Description

Publish tables with confidence intervals

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ci'
publish(object, format = "[u;l]", se = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class ci containing point estimates and the corresponding confidence intervals
format	A string which indicates the format used for confidence intervals. The string is passed to formatCI with two arguments: the lower and the upper limit. For example '(l;u)' yields confidence intervals with round parenthesis in which the upper and the lower limits are separated by semicolon.
se	If TRUE add standard error.
...	passed to publish

Details

This function calls summary.ci with print=FALSE and then publish

Value

table with confidence intervals

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

summary.ci

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
publish(ci.mean(chol~location+gender,data=Diabetes),org=TRUE)
```

---

publish.coxph *Tabulize hazard ratios with confidence intervals and p-values.*

Description

Tabulize the part of the result of a Cox regression analysis which is commonly shown in publications.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'coxph'
publish(
  object,
  confint.method,
  pvalue.method,
  print = TRUE,
  factor.reference = "extraline",
  units = NULL,
  probindex = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	A coxph object.
confint.method	See regressionTable
pvalue.method	See regressionTable
print	If FALSE do not print results.
factor.reference	See regressionTable
units	See regressionTable
probindex	Logical. If TRUE show coefficients on probabilistic index scale instead of hazard ratio scale.
...	passed to summary.regressionTable and also to labelUnits.

Details

Transforms the log hazard ratios to hazard ratios and returns them with confidence limits and p-values. If explanatory variables are log transformed or log2 transformed, a scaling factor is multiplied to both the log-hazard ratio and its standard-error.

Value

Table with hazard ratios, confidence intervals and p-values.

Author(s)

Thomas Alexander Gerds

Examples

```
library(survival)
data(pbc)
pbc$edema <- factor(pbc$edema,
             levels=c("0","0.5","1"), labels=c("0","0.5","1"))
fit = coxph(Surv(time,status!=0)~age+sex+edema+log(bili)+log(albumin),
```

```
            data=na.omit(pbc))
publish(fit)
## forest plot
plot(publish(fit),cex=1.3)

publish(fit,ci.digits=2,pvalue.eps=0.01,pvalue.digits=2,pvalue.stars=TRUE)
publish(fit,ci.digits=2,ci.handler="prettyNum",pvalue.eps=0.01,
        pvalue.digits=2,pvalue.stars=TRUE)
publish(fit, ci.digits=2, ci.handler="sprintf", pvalue.eps=0.01,
        pvalue.digits=2,pvalue.stars=TRUE, ci.trim=FALSE)

fit2 = coxph(Surv(time,status!=0)~age+sex+edema+log(bili,base=2)+log(albumin)+log(protime),
    data=na.omit(pbc))
publish(fit2)

# with cluster variable
fit3 = coxph(Surv(time,status!=0)~age+cluster(sex)+edema+log(bili,base=2)
                                    +log(albumin)+log(protime),
    data=na.omit(pbc))
publish(fit3)

# with strata and cluster variable
fit4 = coxph(Surv(time,status!=0)~age+cluster(sex)+strata(edema)+log(bili,base=2)
                 +log(albumin)+log(protime),
    data=pbc)
publish(fit4)
```

---

publish.glm *Tabulize regression coefficients with confidence intervals and p-values.*

Description

Tabulate the results of a generalized linear regression analysis.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glm'
publish(
  object,
  confint.method,
  pvalue.method,
  digits = c(2, 4),
  print = TRUE,
  factor.reference = "extraline",
 intercept = ifelse((is.null(object$family) || object$family$family == "gaussian"), 1L,
    0L),
  units = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	A glm object.
confint.method	See regressionTable.
pvalue.method	See regressionTable.
digits	A vector of two integer values. These determine how to round numbers (first value) and p-values (second value). E.g., c(1,3) would mean 1 digit for all numbers and 3 digits for p-values. The actual rounding is done by summary.regressionTable.
print	If FALSE do not print results.
factor.reference	Style for showing results for categorical. See regressionTable.
intercept	See regressionTable.
units	See regressionTable.
...	passed to summary.regressionTable and also to labelUnits.
reference	Style for showing results for categorical variables. If "extraline" show an additional line for the reference category.

Details

The table shows changes in mean for linear regression and odds ratios for logistic regression (family = binomial).

Value

Table with regression coefficients, confidence intervals and p-values.

Author(s)

Thomas Alexander Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
## Linear regression
f = glm(bp.2s~frame+gender+age,data=Diabetes)
publish(f)
publish(f,factor.reference="inline")
publish(f,pvalue.stars=TRUE)
publish(f,ci.format="(l,u)")

### interaction
fit = glm(bp.2s~frame+gender*age,data=Diabetes)
summary(fit)
publish(fit)

Fit = glm(bp.2s~frame*gender+age,data=Diabetes)
publish(Fit)
```

```
## Logistic regression
Diabetes$hyper1 <- factor(1*(Diabetes$bp.1s>140))
lrfit <- glm(hyper1~frame+gender+age,data=Diabetes,family=binomial)
publish(lrfit)

### interaction
lrfit1 <- glm(hyper1~frame+gender*age,data=Diabetes,family=binomial)
publish(lrfit1)

lrfit2 <- glm(hyper1~frame*gender+age,data=Diabetes,family=binomial)
publish(lrfit2)

## Poisson regression
data(trace)
trace <- Units(trace,list("age"="years"))
fit <- glm(dead ~ smoking+sex+age+Time+offset(log(ObsTime)), family="poisson",data=trace)
rtf <- regressionTable(fit,factor.reference = "inline")
summary(rtf)
publish(fit)

## gls regression
if (requireNamespace("nlme",quietly=TRUE)){
    requireNamespace("lava",quietly=TRUE)
library(lava)
library(nlme)
m <- lvm(Y ~ X1 + gender + group + Interaction)
distribution(m, ~gender) <- binomial.lvm()
distribution(m, ~group) <- binomial.lvm(size = 2)
constrain(m, Interaction ~ gender + group) <- function(x){x[,1]*x[,2]}
d <- sim(m, 1e2)
d$gender <- factor(d$gender, labels = letters[1:2])
d$group <- factor(d$group)

e.gls <- gls(Y ~ X1 + gender*group, data = d,
             weights = varIdent(form = ~1|group))
publish(e.gls)

## lme
fm1 <- lme(distance ~ age*Sex,
            random = ~1|Subject,
            data = Orthodont)
res <- publish(fm1)
}
```

---

publish.htest *Pretty printing of test results.*

Description

Pretty printing of test results.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'htest'
publish(object, title, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Result of t.test or wilcox.test
title	Decoration also used to name output
...	Used to transport arguments ci.arg and pvalue.arg to subroutines format.pval and formatCI. See also prodlim::SmartControl.

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
publish(t.test(bp.2s~gender,data=Diabetes))
publish(wilcox.test(bp.2s~gender,data=Diabetes))
publish(with(Diabetes,t.test(bp.2s,bp.1s,paired=TRUE)))
publish(with(Diabetes,wilcox.test(bp.2s,bp.1s,paired=TRUE)))
```

---

publish.matrix *Publishing a matrix in raw, org, latex, or muse format*

Description

This is the heart of the Publish package

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'matrix'
publish(
  object,
  title,
  colnames = TRUE,
  rownames = TRUE,
  col1name = "",
  digits = 4,
  try.convert = TRUE,
  sep = " ",
  endhead,
  endrow,
  style,
  inter.lines,
```

```
  latex = FALSE,
  wiki = FALSE,
  org = FALSE,
  markdown = FALSE,
  tabular = TRUE,
  latex.table.format = NA,
  latex.hline = 1,
  latex.nodollar = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	Matrix to be published
title	Title for table, only in wiki and muse format
colnames	If TRUE show column names
rownames	If TRUE show row names
col1name	Name for first column
digits	Numbers are rounded according to digits
try.convert	Logical. If TRUE try to convert also non-numeric formats such as character to numeric before rounding. Default is TRUE.
sep	Field separator when style is "none"
endhead	String to be pasted at the end of the first row (header)
endrow	String to be pasted at the end of each row
style	Table style for export to "latex", "org", "markdown", "wiki", "none". Overwritten by argments below.
inter.lines	A named list which contains strings to be placed between the rows of the table. An element with name "0" is used to place a line before the first column, elements with name "r" are placed between line r and r+1.
latex	If TRUE use latex table format
wiki	If TRUE use mediawiki table format
org	If TRUE use emacs orgmode table format
markdown	If TRUE use markdown table format
tabular	For style latex only: if TRUE enclose the table in begin/end tabular environement.
latex.table.format	For style latex only: format of the tabular environement.
latex.hline	For style latex only: if TRUE add hline statements add the end of each line.
latex.nodollar	For style latex only: if TRUE do not enclose numbers in dollars.
...	Used to transport arguments. Currently supports wiki.class.

Examples

```
x <- matrix(1:12,ncol=3)
publish(x)

# rounding the numeric part of data mixtures
y <- cbind(matrix(letters[1:12],ncol=3),x,matrix(rnorm(12),ncol=3))
publish(y,digits=1)

publish(x,latex=TRUE,
inter.lines=list("1"="text between line 1 and line 2",
                         "3"="text between line 3 and line 4"))
```

`publish.MIresult` *Present logistic regression and Cox regression obtained with mitools::MIcombine based on smcfcs::smcfcs multiple imputation analysis*

Description

Regression tables after multiple imputations

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'MIresult'
publish(
  object,
  confint.method,
  pvalue.method,
  digits = c(2, 4),
  print = TRUE,
  factor.reference = "extraline",
  intercept,
  units = NULL,
  fit,
  data,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`object`	Object obtained with mitools::MIcombine based on smcfcs::smcfcs multiple imputation analysis
`confint.method`	No options here. Only Wald type confidence intervals.
`pvalue.method`	No options here. Only Wald type tests.
`digits`	Rounding digits for all numbers but the p-values.

print	If FALSE suppress printing of the results
factor.reference	Style for showing results for categorical. See regressionTable.
intercept	See regressionTable.
units	See regressionTable.
fit	One fitted model using the same formula as object. This can be the fit to the complete case data or the fit to one of the completed data. It is used to get xlevels, formula and terms. For usage see examples. is used to fit
data	Original data set which includes the missing values
...	passed to summary.regressionTable, labelUnits and publish.default.

Details

Show results of smcfcs based multiple imputations of missing covariates in publishable format

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
## Not run:
if (requireNamespace("riskRegression",quietly=TRUE)
  & requireNamespace("mitools",quietly=TRUE)
  & requireNamespace("smcfcs",quietly=TRUE)){
library(riskRegression)
library(mitools)
library(smcfcs)
## continuous outcome: linear regression
# lava some data with missing values
set.seed(7)
d=sampleData(78)
## generate missing values
d[X1==1,X6:=NA]
d[X2==1,X3:=NA]
d=d[,.(X8,X4,X3,X6,X7)]
sapply(d,function(x)sum(is.na(x)))

# multiple imputation (should set m to a large value)

set.seed(17)
f= smcfcs(d,smtype="lm",
           smformula=X8~X4+X3+X6+X7,
           method=c("","","logreg","norm",""),m=3)
ccfit=lm(X8~X4+X3+X6+X7,data=d)
mifit=MIcombine(with(imputationList(f$impDatasets),
                lm(X8~X4+X3+X6+X7)))
publish(mifit,fit=ccfit,data=d)
publish(ccfit)
```

```
## binary outcome
# lava some data with missing values
set.seed(7)
db=sampleData(78,outcome="binary")
## generate missing values
db[X1==1,X6:=NA]
db[X2==1,X3:=NA]
db=db[,.(Y,X4,X3,X6,X7)]
sapply(db,function(x)sum(is.na(x)))

# multiple imputation (should set m to a large value)
set.seed(17)
fb= smcfcs(db,smtype="logistic",
           smformula=Y~X4+X3+X6+X7,
           method=c("","","logreg","norm",""),m=2)
ccfit=glm(Y~X4+X3+X6+X7,family="binomial",data=db)
mifit=MIcombine(with(imputationList(fb$impDatasets),
                glm(Y~X4+X3+X6+X7,family="binomial")))
publish(mifit,fit=ccfit)
publish(ccfit)

## survival: Cox regression
library(survival)
# lava some data with missing values
set.seed(7)
ds=sampleData(78,outcome="survival")
## generate missing values
ds[X5==1,X6:=NA]
ds[X2==1,X3:=NA]
ds=ds[,.(time,event,X4,X3,X6,X7)]
sapply(ds,function(x)sum(is.na(x)))

set.seed(17)
fs= smcfcs(ds,smtype="coxph",
           smformula="Surv(time,event)~X4+X3+X6+X7",
           method=c("","","","logreg","norm",""),m=2)
ccfit=coxph(Surv(time,event)~X4+X3+X6+X7,data=ds)
mifit=MIcombine(with(imputationList(fs$impDatasets),
                coxph(Surv(time,event)~X4+X3+X6+X7)))
publish(mifit,fit=ccfit,data=ds)
publish(ccfit)

## competing risks: Cause-specific Cox regression
library(survival)
# lava some data with missing values
set.seed(7)
dcr=sampleData(78,outcome="competing.risks")
## generate missing values
dcr[X5==1,X6:=NA]
dcr[X2==1,X3:=NA]
dcr=dcr[,.(time,event,X4,X3,X6,X7)]
sapply(dcr,function(x)sum(is.na(x)))
```

```
set.seed(17)
fcr= smcfcs(dcr,smtype="compet",
           smformula=c("Surv(time,event==1)~X4+X3+X6+X7",
                       "Surv(time,event==2)~X4+X3+X6+X7"),
           method=c("","","","logreg","norm",""),m=2)
## cause 2
ccfit2=coxph(Surv(time,event==2)~X4+X3+X6+X7,data=dcr)
mifit2=MIcombine(with(imputationList(fcr$impDatasets),
                coxph(Surv(time,event==2)~X4+X3+X6+X7)))
publish(mifit2,fit=ccfit2,data=dcr)
publish(ccfit2)
}

## End(Not run)
```

`publish.riskRegression` *Publishing results of riskRegression*

Description

Preparing a publishable table from riskRegression results

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'riskRegression'
publish(object, digits = c(2, 4), print = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	object of class riskRegression as obtained with functions ARR and LRR.
`digits`	Number of digits for regression coefficients
`print`	If `FALSE` do not print the results
`...`	passed to `publish.matrix`

Value

Table with regression coefficients, confidence intervals and p-values

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

ARR LRR

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("riskRegression",quietly=TRUE)){
library(riskRegression)
library(prodlim)
library(lava)
library(survival)
set.seed(20)
d <- SimCompRisk(20)
f <- ARR(Hist(time,event)~X1+X2,data=d,cause=1)
publish(f)
publish(f,digits=c(1,3))
}
```

---

publish.Score *Publish predictive accuracy results*

Description

Write output of `riskRegression::Score` in tables

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'Score'
publish(object, metrics, score = TRUE, contrasts = TRUE, level = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	Object obtained with `riskRegression::Score`
`metrics`	Which metrics to put into tables. Defaults to `object$metrics`.
`score`	Logical. If `TRUE` print the score elements, i.e., metric applied to the risk prediction models.
`contrasts`	Logical. If `TRUE` print the contrast elements (if any). These compare risk prediction models according to metrics.
`level`	Level of subsection headers, i.e., ** for level 2 and *** for level 3 (useful for emacs org-users). Default is plain subsection headers no stars. A negative value will suppress subjection headers.
`...`	Passed to publish

Details

Collect prediction accuracy results in tables

Value

Results of Score in tabular form

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("riskRegression",quietly=TRUE)){
library(riskRegression)
library(survival)
learn = sampleData(100)
val= sampleData(100)
f1=CSC(Hist(time,event)~X1+X8,data=learn)
f2=CSC(Hist(time,event)~X1+X5+X6+X8,learn)
xs=Score(list(f1,f2),data=val,formula=Hist(time,event)~1)
publish(xs)
}
```

---

publish.summary.aov *Format summary table of aov results*

Description

Format summary table of aov results

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.aov'
publish(
  object,
  print = TRUE,
  handler = "sprintf",
  digits = c(2, 4),
  nsmall = digits,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	glm object
print	Logical. Decide about whether or not to print the results.
handler	see pubformat
digits	see pubformat
nsmall	see pubformat
...	used to transport further arguments

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
f <- glm(bp.1s~age+chol+gender+location,data=Diabetes)
publish(summary(aov(f)),digits=c(1,2))
```

---

publish.survdiff *Alternative summary of survdiff results*

Description

Alternative summary of survdiff results

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'survdiff'
publish(object, digits = c(2, 4), print = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object obtained with survival::survdiff.
digits	Vector with digits for rounding numbers: the second for pvalues, the first for all other numbers.
print	If FALSE do not print results.
...	Not (yet) used.

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
library(survival)
data(pbc)
sd <- survdiff(Surv(time,status!=0)~sex,data=pbc)
publish(sd)
publish(sd,digits=c(3,2))
```

regressionTable *Regression table*

Description

Tabulate the results of a regression analysis.

Usage

```
regressionTable(
  object,
  param.method = "coef",
  confint.method = c("default", "profile", "robust", "simultaneous"),
  pvalue.method = c("default", "robust", "simultaneous"),
  factor.reference = "extraline",
  intercept = 0L,
  units = NULL,
  noterms = NULL,
  probindex = 0L,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	Fitted regression model obtained with lm, glm or coxph.
param.method	Method to obtain model coefficients.
confint.method	Method to obtain confidence intervals. Default is 'default' which leads to Wald type intervals using the model based estimate of standard error. 'profile' yields profile likelihood confidence intervals, available from library MASS for lm and glm objects. 'robust' uses the sandwich form standard error to construct Wald type intervals (see lava::estimate.default). 'simultaneous' calls multcomp::glht to obtain simultaneous confidence intervals.
pvalue.method	Method to obtain p-values. If 'default' show raw p-values. If 'robust' use p-value corresponding to robust standard error as provided by lava::estimate.default. If 'simultaneous' call multcomp::glht to obtain p-values.
factor.reference	Style for showing results for categorical variables. If 'extraline' show an additional line for the reference category. If 'inline' display as level vs. reference.
intercept	Logical. If FALSE suppress intercept.
units	List of units for continuous variables. See examples.
noterms	Position of terms that should be ignored. E.g., for a Cox model with a cluster(id) term, there will be no hazard ratio for variable id.
probindex	Logical. If TRUE show coefficients on probabilistic index scale instead of hazard ratio scale.
...	Not yet used

Details

The basic use of this function is to generate a near publication worthy table from a regression object. As with summary(object) reference levels of factor variables are not included. Expansion of the table with such values can be performed using the "fixRegressionTable" function. Forest plot can be added to the output with "plotRegressionTable".

regressionTable produces an object (list) with the parameters deriveds. The summary function creates a data frame which can be used as a (near) publication ready table.

The table shows changes in mean for linear regression, odds ratios for logistic regression (family = binomial) and hazard ratios for Cox regression.

Value

List of regression blocks

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
# linear regression
data(Diabetes)
f1 <- glm(bp.1s~age+gender+frame+chol,data=Diabetes)
summary(regressionTable(f1))
summary(regressionTable(f1,units=list("chol"="mmol/L","age"="years")))
## with interaction
f2 <- glm(bp.1s~age*gender+frame+chol,data=Diabetes)
summary(regressionTable(f2))
#Add reference values
summary(regressionTable(f2))
f3 <- glm(bp.1s~age+gender*frame+chol,data=Diabetes)
publish(f3)
regressionTable(f3)

# logistic regression
Diabetes$hyp1 <- factor(1*(Diabetes$bp.1s>140))
l1 <- glm(hyp1~age+gender+frame+chol,data=Diabetes,family="binomial")
regressionTable(l1)
publish(l1)
plot(regressionTable(l1))

## with interaction
l2 <- glm(hyp1~age+gender+frame*chol,data=Diabetes,family="binomial")
regressionTable(l2)
l3 <- glm(hyp1~age*gender+frame*chol,data=Diabetes,family="binomial")
regressionTable(l3)

# Cox regression
library(survival)
data(pbc)
```

```
pbc$edema <- factor(pbc$edema,levels=c("0","0.5","1"),labels=c("0","0.5","1"))
c1 <- coxph(Surv(time,status!=0)~log(bili)+age+protime+sex+edema,data=pbc)
regressionTable(c1)
# with interaction
c2 <- coxph(Surv(time,status!=0)~log(bili)+age+protime*sex+edema,data=pbc)
regressionTable(c2)
c3 <- coxph(Surv(time,status!=0)~edema*log(bili)+age+protime+sex+edema+edema:sex,data=pbc)
regressionTable(c3)


if (requireNamespace("nlme",quietly=TRUE)){
## gls regression
library(lava)
library(nlme)
m <- lvm(Y ~ X1 + gender + group + Interaction)
distribution(m, ~gender) <- binomial.lvm()
distribution(m, ~group) <- binomial.lvm(size = 2)
constrain(m, Interaction ~ gender + group) <- function(x){x[,1]*x[,2]}
d <- sim(m, 1e2)
d$gender <- factor(d$gender, labels = letters[1:2])
d$group <- factor(d$group)

e.gls <- gls(Y ~ X1 + gender*group, data = d,
             weights = varIdent(form = ~1|group))
regressionTable(e.gls)
summary(regressionTable(e.gls))
}
```

SpaceT

A study was made of all 26 astronauts on the first eight space shuttle flights (Bungo et.al., 1985). On a voluntary basis 17 astronauts consumed large quantities of salt and fluid prior to landing as a countermeasure to space deconditioning, while nine did not.

Description

A study was made of all 26 astronauts on the first eight space shuttle flights (Bungo et.al., 1985). On a voluntary basis 17 astronauts consumed large quantities of salt and fluid prior to landing as a countermeasure to space deconditioning, while nine did not.

Format

A data frame with 52 observations on the following 4 variables:

Status Factor with levels Post (after flight) and Pre (before flight)

HR Supine heart rate(beats per minute)

Treatment Countermeasure salt/fluid (1= yes, 0=no)

ID Person id

References

Altman, Practical statistics for medical research, Page 223, Ex. 9.1. Bungo et.al., 1985

Examples

```
data(SpaceT)
```

`spaghettiogram` *Spaghettiogram*

Description

A spaghettiogram is showing repeated measures (longitudinal data)

Usage

```
spaghettiogram(
  formula,
  data,
  xlim,
  ylim,
  xlab = "",
  ylab = "",
  axes = TRUE,
  col,
  lwd,
  lty,
  pch,
  legend = FALSE,
  add = FALSE,
  background = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`formula`	A formula which specifies the variables for the spaghettiograms. If Y ~ X + id(Z) then for each value of Z the spaghettiogram is the graph (X,Y) in the subset defined by the value of Z. Data are expected to be in the "long" format. Y is a numeric vector and X is a factor whose levels define the X-axis. Each level of the id-vector corresponds to one line (spaghetti) in the plot.
`data`	data set in which variables X, Y and Z are defined.
`xlim`	Limits for x-axis
`ylim`	Limits for y-axis
`xlab`	Label for x-axis

ylab	Label for x-axis
axes	Logical indicating if axes should be drawn.
col	Colors for the spaghettiograms
lwd	Widths for the spaghettiograms
lty	Type for the spaghettiograms
pch	Point-type for the spaghettiograms
legend	If TRUE add a legend. Argument A of legend is controlled as legend.A. E.g., when legend.cex=2 legend will be called with argument cex=2.
add	If TRUE add to existing plot device.
background	Control the background color of the graph.
...	used to transport arguments which are passed to the following subroutines: "plot", "lines", "legend", "background", "axis1", "axis2".

Value

List with data of each subject

Examples

```
data(SpaceT)
Spaghettiogram(HR~Status+id(ID),
               data=SpaceT)
```

`specialFrame` *Special frame*

Description

Extract data and design matrix including specials from call

Usage

```
specialFrame(
  formula,
  data,
  unspecials.design = TRUE,
  specials,
  specials.factor = TRUE,
  specials.design = FALSE,
  strip.specials = TRUE,
  strip.arguments = NULL,
  strip.alias = NULL,
  strip.unspecials = NULL,
  drop.intercept = TRUE,
  response = TRUE,
  na.action = options()$na.action
)
```

Arguments

formula	Formula whose left hand side specifies the event history, i.e., either via Surv() or Hist().
data	Data frame in which the formula is interpreted
unspecials.design	Passed as is to model.design.
specials	Character vector of special function names. Usually the body of the special functions is function(x)x but e.g., strata from the survival package does treat the values
specials.factor	Passed as is to model.design.
specials.design	Passed as is to model.design
strip.specials	Passed as specials to strip.terms
strip.arguments	Passed as arguments to strip.terms
strip.alias	Passed as alias.names to strip.terms
strip.unspecials	Passed as unspecials to strip.terms
drop.intercept	Passed as is to model.design
response	If FALSE do not get response data.
na.action	Decide what to do with missing values.

Details

Obtain a list with the data used for event history regression analysis. This function cannot be used directly on the user level but inside a function to prepare data for survival analysis.

Value

A list which contains - the response - the design matrix (see model.design) - one entry for each special (see model.design)

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

model.frame model.design Hist

Examples

```
## Here are some data with an event time and no competing risks
## and two covariates X1 and X2.
## Suppose we want to declare that variable X1 is treated differently
## than variable X2. For example, X1 could be a cluster variable, or
## X1 should have a proportional effect on the outcome.
d <- data.frame(y=1:7,
                X2=c(2.24,3.22,9.59,4.4,3.54,6.81,5.05),
                X3=c(1,1,1,1,0,0,1),
                X4=c(44.69,37.41,68.54,38.85,35.9,27.02,41.84),
                X1=factor(c("a","b","a","c","c","a","b"),
                    levels=c("c","a","b")))
## define special functions prop and cluster
prop <- function(x)x
cluster <- function(x)x
## We pass a formula and the data
e <- specialFrame(y~prop(X1)+X2+cluster(X3)+X4,
                  data=d,
                  specials=c("prop","cluster"))
## The first element is the response
e$response
## The other elements are the design, i.e., model.matrix for the non-special covariates
e$design
## and a data.frame for the special covariates
e$prop
## The special covariates can be returned as a model.matrix
e2 <- specialFrame(y~prop(X1)+X2+cluster(X3)+X4,
                   data=d,
                   specials=c("prop","cluster"),
                   specials.design=TRUE)
e2$prop
## and the non-special covariates can be returned as a data.frame
e3 <- specialFrame(y~prop(X1)+X2+cluster(X3)+X4,
                   data=d,
                   specials=c("prop","cluster"),
                   specials.design=TRUE,
                   unspecials.design=FALSE)
e3$design
```

`splinePlot.lrm` *Plot predictions of logistic regression*

Description

Plotting the prediction of a logistic regression model with confidence bands against one continuous variable.

Usage

```
splinePlot.lrm(
  object,
  xvar,
  xvalues,
  xlim = range(xvalues),
  ylim,
  xlab = xvar,
  ylab = scale[[1]],
  col = 1,
  lty = 1,
  lwd = 3,
  confint = TRUE,
  newdata = NULL,
  scale = c("risk", "odds"),
  add = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	Logistic regression model fitted with rms::lrm
xvar	Name of the variable to show on x-axis
xvalues	Sequence of xvar values
xlim	x-axis limits
ylim	y-axis limits
xlab	x-axis labels
ylab	y-axis labels
col	color of the line
lty	line style
lwd	line width
confint	Logical. If TRUE show confidence shadows
newdata	How to adjust
scale	Character string that determines the outcome scale (y-axis). Choose between "risk" and "odds".
add	Logical. If TRUE add lines to an existing graph
...	Further arguments passed to plot. Only if add is FALSE.

Details

Function which extracts from a logistic regression model fitted with rms::lrm the predicted risks or odds.

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
Diabetes$hypertension=  1*(Diabetes$bp.1s>140)
library(rms)
uu <- datadist(Diabetes)
options(datadist="uu")
fit=lrm(hypertension~rcs(age)+gender+hdl,data=Diabetes)
splinePlot.lrm(fit,xvar="age",xvalues=seq(30,50,1))
```

---

stripes *Background and grid color control.*

Description

Some users like background colors, and it may be helpful to have grid lines to read off e.g. probabilities from a Kaplan-Meier graph. Both things can be controlled with this function. However, it mainly serves plot.prodlim.

Usage

```
stripes(
  xlim,
  ylim,
  col = "white",
  lwd = 1,
  gridcol = "gray77",
  fill = "white",
  horizontal = NULL,
  vertical = NULL,
  border = "black",
  xpd = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

xlim	Limits for the horizontal x-dimension. Defaults to par("usr")[1:2].
ylim	Limits for the vertical y-dimension.
col	Colors use for the stripes. Can be a vector of colors which are then repeated appropriately.
lwd	Line width
gridcol	Color of grid lines
fill	Color to fill the background rectangle given by par("usr").

horizontal	Numerical values at which to show horizontal grid lines, and at which to change the color of the stripes.
vertical	Numerical values at which to show vertical grid lines.
border	If a fill color is provided, the color of the border around the background.
xpd	From help(par): A logical value or NA. If FALSE, all plotting is clipped to the plot region, if TRUE, all plotting is clipped to the figure region, and if NA, all plotting is clipped to the device region. See also clip.

Author(s)

Thomas Alexander Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
plot(0,0)
backGround(bg="beige",fg="red",vertical=0,horizontal=0)

plot(0,0)
stripes(col=c("yellow","green"),gridcol="red",xlim=c(-1,1),horizontal=seq(0,1,.1))
stripes(col=c("yellow","green"),gridcol="red",horizontal=seq(0,1,.1))
```

---

subgroupAnalysis *Subgroup Analysis - Interactions and estimates*

Description

The function can examine Cox regression, logistic regression and Poisson regression (Poisson regression for survival analysis) where the effect of one variable is of particular interest. This function systematically checks for effect modification with a list of other variables.

In randomised studies the main regression analysis is often univariate and includes only the exposure of interest. In observational studies the main regression analysis can readily be adjusted for other variables including those which may modify the effect of the variable of interest.

Usage

```
subgroupAnalysis(
  object,
  data,
  treatment,
  subgroups,
  confint.method = "default",
  factor.reference = "extraline",
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`object`	- glm, coxph or cph object for which subgroups should be analyzed.
`data`	- Dataset including all relevant variables
`treatment`	- Must be numeric - 0/1
`subgroups`	- A vector of variable names presenting the factor variables where subgroups should be formed. These variables should all be "factors"
`confint.method`	"default" creates Wald type confidence interval, "robust", creates creates robust standard errors - see regressionTable function.
`factor.reference`	"extraline" creates an extraline for the reference, "inline" avoids this line.
`...`	additional arguments such as case weights, which are passed on to `glm` and `coxph`.

Details

The function can only handle a bivariate treatment, which MUST coded as zero or one. The p-value for interaction is obtained with a likelihood ratio test comparing the main regression analysis with the interaction model.

There are plot and print functions available for the function see helppages for plot.subgroupAnalysis and print.subgroupAnalysis

Value

A data.frame with subsgroup specifications, number in each subgroup, parameter estimates and p-value for interaction. A forest plot can be obtained with "plotConfidence".

Author(s)

Christian Torp-Pedersen

See Also

coxph, glm, plotConfidence

Examples

```
#load libraries
library(data.table)
library(Publish)
library(survival)
data(traceR) #get dataframe traceR
data.table::setDT(traceR)
traceR[,':='(wmi2=factor(wallMotionIndex<0.9,levels=c(TRUE,FALSE),
                labels=c("bad","good")),
             abd2=factor(abdominalCircumference<95, levels=c(TRUE,FALSE),
                labels=c("slim","fat")))]
traceR[,sex:=as.factor(sex)] # all subgroup variables needs to be factor
traceR[observationTime==0,observationTime:=1]
```

```
# remove missing covariate values
traceR=na.omit(traceR)
# univariate analysis of smoking in subgroups of age and sex
# Main regression analysis is a simple/univariate Cox regression
fit_cox <- coxph(Surv(observationTime,dead)~treatment,data=traceR)
sub_cox <- subgroupAnalysis(fit_cox,traceR,treatment="treatment",
  subgroups=c("smoking","sex","wmi2","abd2"))
sub_cox

# to see how the results are obtained consider the variable: smoking
fit_cox_smoke <- coxph(Surv(observationTime,dead)~treatment*smoking,data=traceR)
# the last three rows of the following output:
publish(fit_cox_smoke)
# are included in the first 3 rows of the result of the sub group analysis:
sub_cox[1:3,]
# the p-value is obtained as:
fit_cox_smoke_add <- coxph(Surv(observationTime,dead)~treatment+smoking,data=traceR)
anova(fit_cox_smoke_add,fit_cox_smoke,test="Chisq")

# Note that a real subgroup analysis would be to subset the data
fit_cox1a <- coxph(Surv(observationTime,dead)~treatment,data=traceR[smoking=="never"])
fit_cox1b <- coxph(Surv(observationTime,dead)~treatment,data=traceR[smoking=="current"])
fit_cox1c <- coxph(Surv(observationTime,dead)~treatment,data=traceR[smoking=="prior"])


## when the main analysis is already adjusted
fit_cox_adj <- coxph(Surv(observationTime,dead)~treatment+smoking+sex+wmi2+abd2,
                data=traceR)
sub_cox_adj <- subgroupAnalysis(fit_cox_adj,traceR,treatment="treatment",
  subgroups=c("smoking","sex","wmi2","abd2")) # subgroups as character string
sub_cox_adj

# When both start and end are in the Surv statement:
traceR[,null:=0]
fit_cox2 <- coxph(Surv(null,observationTime,dead)~treatment+smoking+sex+wmi2+abd2,data=traceR)
summary(regressionTable(fit_cox))
sub_cox2 <- subgroupAnalysis(fit_cox2,traceR,treatment="treatment",
  subgroups=c("smoking","sex","wmi2","abd2"))
# Analysis with Poisson - and the unrealistic assumption of constant hazard
# and adjusted for age in all subgroups
fit_p <- glm(dead~treatment+age+offset(log(observationTime)),family="poisson",
           data=traceR)
sub_pois <- subgroupAnalysis(fit_p,traceR,treatment="treatment",
  subgroups=~smoking+sex+wmi2+abd2)
# Analysis with logistic regression - and very wrongly ignoring censoring
fit_log <- glm(dead~treatment+age,family="binomial",data=traceR)
sub_log <- subgroupAnalysis(fit_log,traceR,treatment="treatment",
   subgroups=~smoking+sex+wmi2+abd2, factor.reference="inline")
```

`summary.ci` *Summarize confidence intervals*

Description

Summarize confidence intervals

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ci'
summary(object, format = "[u;l]", se = FALSE, print = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Object of class ci containing point estimates and the corresponding confidence intervals
format	A string which indicates the format used for confidence intervals. The string is passed to formatCI with two arguments: the lower and the upper limit. For example '(l;u)' yields confidence intervals with round parenthesis in which the upper and the lower limits are separated by semicolon.
se	If TRUE add standard error.
print	Logical: if FALSE do not actually print confidence intervals but just return them invisibly.
...	used to control formatting of numbers

Details

This format of the confidence intervals is user-manipulable.

Value

Formatted confidence intervals

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

ci plot.ci format.ci

Examples

```
library(lava)
m <- lvm(Y~X)
m <- categorical(m,Y~X,K=4)
set.seed(4)
d <- sim(m,24)
ci.mean(Y~X,data=d)
x <- summary(ci.mean(Y~X,data=d),digits=2)
x
x <- summary(ci.mean(Y~X,data=d),format="(u,l)",digits=2)
x <- summary(ci.mean(Y~X,data=d),format="(u,l)",digits=1,se=TRUE)
```

```
x <- summary(ci.mean(Y~X,data=d),format="(u,l)",digits=1,handler="format")
x <- summary(ci.mean(Y~X,data=d),format="(u,l)",digits=1,handler="prettyNum")
```

`summary.regressionTable` *Formatting regression tables*

Description

Preparing regression results for publication

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'regressionTable'
summary(object, show.missing = "ifany", print = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	object obtained with `regressionTable` or `summary.regressionTable`.
`show.missing`	Decide if number of missing values are shown. Either logical or character. If `'ifany'` then number missing values are shown if there are some.
`print`	If `TRUE` print results.
`...`	Used to control formatting of parameter estimates, confidence intervals and p-values. See examples.

Value

List with two elements:

- regressionTable: the formatted regression table (a data.frame)
- rawTable: table with the unformatted values (a data.frame)

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

publish.glm publish.coxph

Examples

```
library(survival)
data(pbc)
pbc$edema <- factor(pbc$edema,levels=c("0","0.5","1"),labels=c("0","0.5","1"))
fit = coxph(Surv(time,status!=0)~age+sex+edema+log(bili)+log(albumin)+log(protime),
            data=pbc)
u=summary(regressionTable(fit))
u$regressionTable
u$rawTable
summary(regressionTable(fit),handler="prettyNum")
summary(regressionTable(fit),handler="format")
summary(regressionTable(fit),handler="sprintf",digits=c(2,2),pValue.stars=TRUE)
summary(regressionTable(fit),handler="sprintf",digits=c(2,2),pValue.stars=TRUE,ci.format="(l,u)")
```

`summary.subgroupAnalysis`

summary.subgroupAnalysis

Description

This function operates on a "subgroupAnalysis" object to produce a formatted table.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'subgroupAnalysis'
summary(
  object,
  digits = 3,
  eps = 0.001,
  subgroup.p = FALSE,
  keep.digital = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`object`	- a subgroupAnalysis object
`digits`	- number of digits for risk ratios
`eps`	- lowest value of p to be shown exactly, others will be "<eps"
`subgroup.p`	- present p-values for analyses in subgroups
`keep.digital`	- prevents formatting risk ratio and confidence limits. Useful for cases when further manipulations of rows and columns prior to adding a forest plot is relevant.
`...`	- not currently used

Details

This function produces a formatted or unformatted table of a subgroupAnalysis object. A forest plot can be added with the plot function.

Value

A data.frame with formatted values for subgroups

Author(s)

Christian Torp-Pedersen

See Also

subgroupAnalysis

Examples

```
#load libraries
library(Publish)
library(survival)
library(data.table)
data(traceR) #get dataframe traceR
setDT(traceR)
traceR[,':='(wmi2=factor(wallMotionIndex<0.9,levels=c(TRUE,FALSE),
                labels=c("bad","good")),
             abd2=factor(abdominalCircumference<95, levels=c(TRUE,FALSE),
                labels=c("slim","fat")))]
traceR[,sex:=as.factor(sex)] # all subgroup variables needs to be factor
traceR[observationTime==0,observationTime:=1]
# univariate analysis of smoking in subgroups of age and sex
# Basic model from randomised study - but observed for 12 years
fit_cox <- coxph(Surv(observationTime,dead)~treatment,data=traceR)
sub_cox <- subgroupAnalysis(fit_cox,traceR,treatment="treatment",
  subgroup=c("smoking","sex","wmi2","abd2")) # subgroups as character string
summary(sub_cox)
```

---

summary.univariateTable

Preparing univariate tables for publication

Description

Summary function for univariate table

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'univariateTable'
summary(
  object,
  n = "inNames",
  drop.reference = FALSE,
  pvalue.stars = FALSE,
  pvalue.digits = 4,
  show.missing = c("ifany", "always", "never"),
  show.pvalues,
  show.totals,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	univariateTable object as obtained with function univariateTable.
n	If not missing, show the number of subjects in each column. If equal to "inNames", show the numbers in parentheses in the column names. If missing the value object$n is used.
drop.reference	Logical or character (vector). Decide if line with reference level should be suppressed for factors. If TRUE or "all" suppress for all categorical factors. If 'binary' suppress only for binary variables. Can be character vector in which case reference lines are suppressed for variables that are included in the vector.
pvalue.stars	If TRUE use symnum to parse p-values otherwise use format.pval.
pvalue.digits	Passed to format.pval.
show.missing	Decides if number of missing values are shown in table. Defaults to "ifany", and can also be set to "always" or "never".
show.pvalues	Logical. If set to FALSE the column p-values is removed. If missing the value object$compare.groups[[1]]==TRUE is used.
show.totals	Logical. If set to FALSE the column Totals is removed. If missing the value object$show.totals is used.
...	passed on to labelUnits. This overwrites labels stored in object$labels

Details

Collects results of univariate table in a matrix.

Value

Summary table

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
u <- univariateTable(gender~age+location+Q(BMI)+height+weight,
                data=Diabetes)
summary(u)
summary(u,n=NULL)
summary(u,pvalue.digits=2,"age"="Age (years)","height"="Body height (cm)")

u2 <- univariateTable(location~age+AgeGroups+gender+height+weight,
                data=Diabetes)
summary(u2)
summary(u2,drop.reference=TRUE)
## same but more flexible
summary(u2,drop.reference=c("binary"))
## same but even more flexible
summary(u2,drop.reference=c("gender"))
```

---

sutable *Fast summary of a univariate table*

Description

First apply univariateTable then call summary.

Usage

```
sutable(...)
```

Arguments

`...`	Unnamed arguments and are passed to `univariateTable` as well as named arguments that match `univariateTable`'s arguments, other arguments are passed to `summary.univariateTable`

Value

Summary table

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

See Also

summary.univariateTable univariateTable

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
sutable(gender~age+location+Q(BMI)+height+weight,data=Diabetes,BMI="Body mass index (kg/m^2)")
```

---

table2x2 *2x2 table calculus for teaching*

Description

2x2 table calculus for teaching

Usage

```
table2x2(
  x,
  digits = 1,
  conf.level = 0.95,
  stats = c("table", "rd", "rr", "or", "chisq", "fisher")
)
```

Arguments

x	2x2 table
digits	rounding digits
conf.level	Confidence level used for constructing confidence intervals. Default is 0.95.
stats	subset or all of `c("table","rd","or","rr","chisq","fisher")` where rd= risk difference, rr = risk ratio, or = odds ratio, chisq = chi-square test, fisher= fisher's exact test and table = the 2x2 table

Details

2x2 table calculus for teaching

Value

see example

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
table2x2(table("marker"=rbinom(100,1,0.4),"response"=rbinom(100,1,0.1)))
table2x2(matrix(c(71,18,38,8),ncol=2),stats="table")
table2x2(matrix(c(71,18,38,8),ncol=2),stats=c("rr","fisher"))
```

trace *trace data*

Description

These data are from screening to the TRACE study, a comparison between the angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor trandolapril and placebo ford large myocardial infarctions. A total of 6676 patients were screened for the study. Survival has been followed for the screened population for 16 years. The current data has been prepared for a poisson regression to examine survival. The data has been "split" in 0.5 year intervals (plitLexis function from Epi package) and then collapsed on all variables (aggregate function).

Format

A data frame with 1832 observations on the following 6 variables.

Time Time after myocardial infarction, in 6 months intervals

smoking Smoking status. A factor with levels (Never, Current, Previous)

sex A factor with levels (Female, Male)

age Age in years at the time of myocardial infarction

ObsTime Cumulative risk time in each split

dead Count of deaths

References

Kober et al 1995 Am. J. Cardiol 76,1-5

Examples

```
data(trace)
Units(trace,list("age"="years"))
fit <- glm(dead ~ smoking+sex+age+Time+offset(log(ObsTime)), family="poisson",data=trace)
rtf <- regressionTable(fit,factor.reference = "inline")
summary(rtf)
publish(fit)
```

traceR *traceR data*

Description

These data are from the TRACE randomised trial, a comparison between the angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor trandolapril and placebo ford large myocardial infarctions. In all, 1749 patients were randomised. The current data are from a 15 year follow-up.

Format

A data frame with 1749 observations on the following variables.

weight Weight in kilo

height Height in meters

abdominalCircumference in centimeters

seCreatinine in mmol per liter

wallMotionIndex left ventricular function 0-2, 0 worst, 2 normal

observationTime time to death or censor

age age in years

sex 0=female,1=male

smoking 0=never,1=prior,2=current

dead 0=censor,1=dead

treatment placebo or trandolapril

References

Kober et al 1995 NEJM 333,1670

Examples

```
data(trace)
Units(trace,list("age"="years"))
fit <- glm(dead ~ smoking+sex+age+Time+offset(log(ObsTime)), family="poisson",data=trace)
rtf <- regressionTable(fit,factor.reference = "inline")
summary(rtf)
publish(fit)
```

Units *Add units to data set*

Description

Add variable units to data.frame (or data.table).

Usage

```
Units(object, units)
```

Arguments

object	A data.frame or data.table
units	Named list of units. Names are variable names. If omitted, show existing units.

Details

If the object has units existing units are replaced by given units.

Value

The object augmented with attribute "units"

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds <tag@biostat.ku.dk>

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
Diabetes <- Units(Diabetes,list(BMI="kg/m^2"))
Units(Diabetes)
Diabetes <- Units(Diabetes,list(bp.1s="mm Hg",bp.2s="mm Hg"))
Units(Diabetes)
```

univariateTable *Univariate table*

Description

Categorical variables are summarized using counts and frequencies and compared .

Usage

```
univariateTable(
  formula,
  data = parent.frame(),
  summary.format = "mean(x) (sd(x))",
  Q.format = "median(x) [iqr(x)]",
  freq.format = "count(x) (percent(x))",
  column.percent = TRUE,
  digits = c(1, 1, 3),
  big.mark = ",",
  short.groupnames,
  compare.groups = TRUE,
  show.totals = TRUE,
  n = "inNames",
  outcome = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

formula	Formula specifying the grouping variable (strata) on the left hand side (can be omitted) and on the right hand side the variables for which to obtain (descriptive) statistics.
data	Data set in which formula is evaluated
summary.format	Format for the numeric (non-factor) variables. Default is mean (SD). If different formats are desired, either special Q can be used or the function is called multiple times and the results are rbinded. See examples.
Q.format	Format for quantile summary of numerical variables: Default is median (inter quartile range).
freq.format	Format for categorical variables. Default is count (percentage).
column.percent	Logical, if TRUE and the default freq.format is used then column percentages are given instead of row percentages for categorical variables (factors).
digits	Number of digits
big.mark	For formatting large numbers (i.e., greater than 1,000). "" turn this off.
short.groupnames	If TRUE group names are abbreviated.
compare.groups	Method used to compare groups. If "logistic" and there are exactly two groups logistic regression is used instead of t-tests and Wilcoxon rank tests to compare numeric variables across groups.
show.totals	If TRUE show a column with totals.
n	If TRUE show the number of subjects as a separate row. If equal to "inNames", show the numbers in parentheses in the column names. If FALSE do not show number of subjects.
outcome	Outcome data used to calculate p-values when compare groups method is 'logistic' or 'cox'.
...	saved as part of the result to be passed on to labelUnits

Details

This function can generate the baseline demographic characteristics that forms table 1 in many publications. It is also useful for generating other tables of univariate statistics.

The result of the function is an object (list) which containe the various data generated. In most applications the `summary` function should be applied which generates a data.frame with a (nearly) publication ready table. Standard manipulation can be used to modify, add or remove columns/rows and for users not accustomed to R the table generated can be exported to a text file which can be read by other software, e.g., via write.csv(table,file="path/to/results/table.csv")

By default, continuous variables are summarized by means and standard deviations and compared with t-tests. When continuous variables are summarized by medians and interquartile ranges the Deviations from the above defaults are obtained when the arguments summary.format and freq.format are combined with suitable summary functions.

Value

List with one summary table element for each variable on the right hand side of formula. The summary tables can be combined with `rbind`. The function `summary.univariateTable` combines the tables, and shows p-values in custom format.

Author(s)

Thomas A. Gerds

See Also

summary.univariateTable, publish.univariateTable

Examples

```
data(Diabetes)
library(data.table)
univariateTable(~age,data=Diabetes)
univariateTable(~gender,data=Diabetes)
univariateTable(~age+gender+ height+weight,data=Diabetes)
## same thing but less typing
utable(~age+gender+ height+weight,data=Diabetes)

## summary by location:
univariateTable(location~Q(age)+gender+height+weight,data=Diabetes)
## continuous variables marked with Q() are (by default) summarized
## with median (IQR) and kruskal.test (with two groups equivalent to wilcox.test)
## variables not marked with Q() are (by default) summarized
## with mean (sd) and anova.glm(...,test="Chisq")
## the p-value of anova(glm()) with only two groups is similar
## but not exactly equal to that of a t.test
## categorical variables are (by default) summarized by count
## (percent) and chi-square tests (\code{chisq.test}). When \code{compare.groups ='logistic'}
## anova(glm(...,family=binomial,test="Chisq")) is used to calculate p-values.

## export result to csv
```

```
table1 = summary(univariateTable(location~age+gender+height+weight,data=Diabetes),
show.pvalues=FALSE)
# write.csv(table1,file="~/table1.csv",rownames=FALSE)

## change labels and values
utable(location~age+gender+height+weight,data=Diabetes,
       age="Age (years)",gender="Sex",
       gender.female="Female",
       gender.male="Male",
       height="Body height (inches)",
       weight="Body weight (pounds)")

## Use quantiles and rank tests for some variables and mean and standard deviation for others
univariateTable(gender~Q(age)+location+Q(BMI)+height+weight,
                data=Diabetes)

## Factor with more than 2 levels
Diabetes$AgeGroups <- cut(Diabetes$age,
                          c(19,29,39,49,59,69,92),
                          include.lowest=TRUE)
univariateTable(location~AgeGroups+gender+height+weight,
                data=Diabetes)

## Row percent
univariateTable(location~gender+age+AgeGroups,
                data=Diabetes,
                column.percent=FALSE)

## change of frequency format
univariateTable(location~gender+age+AgeGroups,
                data=Diabetes,
                column.percent=FALSE,
                freq.format="percent(x) (n=count(x))")

## changing Labels
u <- univariateTable(location~gender+AgeGroups+ height + weight,
                     data=Diabetes,
                     column.percent=TRUE,
                     freq.format="count(x) (percent(x))")
summary(u,"AgeGroups"="Age (years)","height"="Height (inches)")

## more than two groups
Diabetes$frame=factor(Diabetes$frame,levels=c("small","medium","large"))
univariateTable(frame~gender+BMI+age,data=Diabetes)

Diabetes$sex=as.numeric(Diabetes$gender)
univariateTable(frame~sex+gender+BMI+age,
                data=Diabetes,freq.format="count(x) (percent(x))")

## multiple summary formats
## suppose we want for some reason mean (range) for age
## and median (range) for BMI.
## method 1:
```

```
univariateTable(frame~Q(age)+BMI,
                data=Diabetes,
                Q.format="mean(x) (range(x))",
                summary.format="median(x) (range(x))")
## method 2:
u1 <- summary(univariateTable(frame~age,
                              data=na.omit(Diabetes),
                              summary.format="mean(x) (range(x))"))
u2 <- summary(univariateTable(frame~BMI,
                              data=na.omit(Diabetes),
                              summary.format="median(x) (range(x))"))
publish(rbind(u1,u2),digits=2)

## Large number format (big.mark)
n=100000
dat=data.frame(id=1:n,z=rbinom(n,1,.3),x=factor(sample(1:8,size=n,replace=TRUE)))
u3 <- summary(univariateTable(z~x,
                              data=dat,big.mark=","))
u3
```

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