Package ‘SurvMetrics’

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Type Package
Title Predictive Evaluation Metrics in Survival Analysis
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Description An implementation of popular evaluation metrics that are commonly used in survival prediction
including Concordance Index, Brier Score, Integrated Brier Score,
Integrated Square Error, Integrated Absolute Error and Mean Absolute Error.
For a detailed information, see (Ishwaran H, Kogalur UB, Black- stone EH and Lauer MS (2008) <doi:10.1214/08-AOAS169>) and
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**Description**

The Brier Score was proposed by Glenn W. Brier in 1950 which is a proper score function that measures the accuracy of probabilistic predictions, usually used to measure the accuracy of a model fit for survival data. Brier can calculate the value of Brier Score at any timepoint, regardless of whether it is the event time.

**Usage**

\[
\text{Brier(object, pre_sp, t_star)}
\]

**Arguments**

- `object` object of class `Surv` in the testing set created by `Surv` function.
- `pre_sp` a vector of predicted values of survival probabilities of each observation in testing set at time `t_star`.
- `t_star` the timepoint at which the Brier score you want to calculate.

**Details**

The Brier Score is the mean square difference between the true classes and the predicted probabilities. So the Brier Score can be thought of as a cost function. Therefore, the lower the Brier Score is for a set of predictions, the better the predictions are calibrated. The Brier Score takes on a value between zero and one, since this is the square of the largest possible difference between a predicted probability and the actual outcome. As we all know, for the cencoring samples, we do not know the real time of death, so the residual cannot be directly calculated when making the prediction. So the Brier Score is widely used in survival analysis.

The Brier Score is a strictly proper score (Gneiting and Raftery, 2007), which means that it takes its minimal value only when the predicted probabilities match the empirical probabilities.
Judging from the sparse empirical evidence, predictions of duration of survival tend to be rather inaccurate. More precision is achieved by using patient-specific survival probabilities and the Brier score as predictions to discriminate future survivors from failures.

**Value**

the Brier Score at time t_star

**Author(s)**

Hanpu Zhou <zhouhanpu@csu.edu.cn>

**References**


**Examples**

```r
library(survival)
time = rexp(50)
status = sample(c(0,1),50,replace = TRUE)
pre_sp = runif(50)
t_star = runif(1)
Brier(Surv(time,status),pre_sp,t_star)
```

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**Cindex**

Concordance index for right censored survival time data

**Description**

Concordance index is a rank correlation measures between a variable X and a possibly censored variable Y, with event/censoring indicator. In survival analysis, a pair of patients is called concordant if the risk of the event predicted by a model is lower for the patient who experiences the event at a later timepoint. The concordance probability (C-index) is the frequency of concordant pairs among all pairs of subjects. It can be used to measure and compare the discriminative power of a risk prediction models.

**Usage**

Cindex(object, predicted)
Arguments

object object of class Surv created by Surv function.
predicted a vector containing the predicted survival time or probability of each observation.

Details

Pairs with identical observed times, where one is uncensored and one is censored, are always considered usable (independent of the value of tiedOutcomeIn), as it can be assumed that the event occurs at a later timepoint for the censored observation.

For uncensored response the result equals the one obtained with the functions rcorr.cens and rcorrcens from the Hmisc package (see examples).

Value

Estimates of the C-index.

Author(s)

Hanpu Zhou <zhouhanpu@csu.edu.cn>

References


Wolbers, M and Koller, MT and Witteman, JCM and Gerds, TA (2013) Concordance for prognostic models with competing risks Research report 13/3. Department of Biostatistics, University of Copenhagen

Andersen, PK (2012) A note on the decomposition of number of life years lost according to causes of death Research report 12/2. Department of Biostatistics, University of Copenhagen


Examples

library(survival)
time = c(1,1,2,2,2,2,2,2)
status = c(0,1,0,1,1,1,0,1)
predicted = c(2,3,3,3,4,2,4,3)
Cindex(Surv(time,status),predicted)
Description

The C-index (Concordance index) of the prognostic model in the presence of competing risks according to Marcel, W et al.(2014).

Usage

CindexCR(time, status, predicted, Cause_int = 1)

Arguments

time minimum value of deletion time and survival time.
status the status indicator, for models with competing risks, the status indicator is 0=censored, 1=event at time, 2=competing risks at time.
predicted a vector of predicted values or the survival time of survival probabilities of each observation.
Cause_int event type of interest, the default value is 1.

Value

Estimates of the C-index in the presence of competing risks.

Author(s)

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References


Examples

time = c(4, 7, 5, 8)
status = rep(1, 4)
predicted = c(3, 5, 7, 10)
Cause_int = 1
CindexCR(time, status, predicted, Cause_int)
Description

\( G(t) = P(C > t) \) denote the Kaplan-Meier estimate of the censoring distribution which is used to adjust for censoring. \( G_t \) is used to calculate \( G(t) \) at any timepoint you want.

Usage

\[
G_t(object, \text{timepoint})
\]

Arguments

- **object**: object of class \texttt{Surv} created by \texttt{Surv} function.
- **timepoint**: any point in time you want to get the Kaplan-Meier estimate of the censoring.

Value

The Kaplan–Meier estimate of the censoring in \((0,1)\).

Author(s)

Hanpu Zhou \(<zhouhanpu@csu.edu.cn>\)

References


Examples

```r
library(survival)
time = rexp(50)
status = sample(c(0,1),50,replace = TRUE)
pre_sp = runif(50)
timepoint = runif(1)
Gt(Surv(time,status),timepoint)
```
Two ways of the continuous-time approach to continuous-time identification based on least-squares and least-absolute errors are proposed. Integrate Absolute Error and Integrate Square Error. To evaluate the performance of survival models methods Lower values of IAE or ISE indicate better performances.

Usage

IAEISE(object, sp_matrix, IRange = range(object[, 1]))

Arguments

- object: object of class Surv on the testing set created by Surv function.
- sp_matrix: a matrix of predicted values of survival probabilities for the testing set.
- IRange: a vector contains all discrete time points corresponding to the predicted probability in sp_matrix. Or the scale you want to get the IAE and ISE.

Value

Estimates of the IAE and ISE

Author(s)

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References

IBS

Description

IBS is an integrated version of the Brier which is used to calculate the integration of the Brier Score. The Brier Score is the mean square difference between the true classes and the predicted probabilities. Basically, the IBS is an integrated weighted squared distance between the estimated survival function and the empirical survival function. The inverse probability censoring weighting (IPCW) is used to adjust for censoring.

Usage

IBS(object, sp_matrix, IBSrange = range(object[, 1]))

Arguments

- **object**: object of class Surv in the testing set created by Surv function.
- **sp_matrix**: a matrix or data.frame of predicted values of survival probabilities for the testing set.
- **IBSrange**: a vector contains all discrete time points corresponding to the predicted probability in sp_matrix. Or the scale you want to get the IBS; and if it is a single point the return value will be the Brier Score at the timepoint.

Details

The percentage of censored observations increases in time, and this will surely affect the dispersion of the empirical Brier Score. The question of how censoring in finite samples acts on the distribution of our measures of inaccuracy is an interesting subject. Our recommendation is to choose t* in a way that censoring is not too heavy (for example, the median follow-up time). We also prefer measures with integrated loss functions since they will reflect inaccuracy over an interval rather than just at one point in time. In addition, the corresponding empirical measures are likely to have lower dispersion, because censored observations contribute their estimated event-free probabilities to the integrand until the censoring occurs.

Value

The integration of brierscore

Author(s)

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References


Examples

```r
library(survival)
library(SurvMetrics)
set.seed(123)
N = 100
mydata = SDGM4(N, p = 20, c_step = -0.5)
index.train = sample(1:N,2/3*N)
data.train = mydata[index.train,]
data.test = mydata[-index.train,]

time_interest = sort(data.train$time[data.train$status == 1])
sp_matrix = matrix(sort(runif(nrow(data.test)*length(time_interest)),
                     decreasing = TRUE), nrow = nrow(data.test))
object = Surv(data.test$time, data.test$status)

#the default time points
IBS(object, sp_matrix, time_interest)

# a time range
IBS(object, sp_matrix, c(18:100))
```

### MAE

**Mean Absolute Error**

**Description**

A somewhat naive criterion that is sometimes used consists of simply omitting all censored cases from the data set. For survival analysis problems, the mean absolute error (MAE) can be defined as an average of the differences between the predicted time values and the actual observation time values. Only the samples for which the event occurs are being considered in this metric.

**Usage**

`MAE(object, pre_time)`
Arguments

object object of class `Surv` created by `Surv` function.
pre_time a vector of predicted values of survival time of each observation.

Details

Condition: MAE can only be used for the evaluation of survival models which can provide the event time as the predicted target value.

Value

the value of Mean Absolute Error

Author(s)

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References


Examples

```r
library(survival)
time = rexp(50)
status = sample(c(0,1),50,replace = TRUE)
pre_time = rexp(50)
MAE(Surv(time,status),pre_time)
```

Description

Survival data generation method. An example of the proportional hazards model where in the Cox model is expected to perform best.

Usage

```r
SDGM1(N = 200, p = 15, c_mean = 0.4)
```
Arguments

- **N**: The sample size of the simulated dataset.
- **p**: The covariate dimension of the simulated dataset.
- **c_mean**: The parameter which is used to control the censoring rate.

Value

- the simulated dataset

Author(s)

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References


Examples

- `SDGM1(N=200, p = 15, c_mean = 0.4)`

Description

Survival data generation method. The dataset represents mild violations of the proportional hazards assumption.

Usage

- `SDGM2(N = 200, p = 15, u_max = 4)`

Arguments

- **N**: The sample size of the simulated dataset.
- **p**: The covariate dimension of the simulated dataset.
- **u_max**: The parameter which is used to control the censoring rate.
Value
the simulated dataset

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References

Examples
SDGM2(N=200,p = 15,u_max = 4)

SDGM3

Description
Survival data generation method. The proportional hazards assumption is strongly violated in this dataset.

Usage
SDGM3(N = 200, p = 15, u_max = 7)

Arguments
N The sample size of the simulated dataset.
p The covariate dimension of the simulated dataset.
u_max The parameter which is used to control the censoring rate.

Value
the simulated dataset
Author(s)
Hanpu Zhou <zhouhanpu@csu.edu.cn>

References

Examples
SDGM3(N=200,p = 15,u_max = 7)

Description
Survival data generation method. An example of the proportional hazards model where in the Cox model is expected to perform best.

Usage
SDGM4(N = 200, p = 15, c_step = 0.4)

Arguments
N The sample size of the simulated dataset.
p The covariate dimension of the simulated dataset.
c_step The parameter which is used to control the censoring rate.

Value
the simulated dataset

Author(s)
Hanpu Zhou <zhouhanpu@csu.edu.cn>
References


Examples

SDGM4(N=200, p = 15, c_step = 0.4)
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