

Package ‘hetsurr’

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Type Package

Title Assessing Heterogeneity in the Utility of a Surrogate Marker

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Description Provides a function to assess and test for heterogeneity in the utility of a surrogate marker with respect to a baseline covariate. The main function can be used for either a continuous or discrete baseline covariate. More details will be available in the future in: Parast, L., Cai, T., Tian L (2021). ``Testing for Heterogeneity in the Utility of a Surrogate Marker." Biometrics, In press.

License GPL

Imports stats, Rsurrogate, graphics

NeedsCompilation no

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`example.data`*Example data*

Description

Example data

Usage`data("example.data")`**Format**

A list with 6 elements representing 2000 observations from a treatment group and 1500 observations from a control group:

`y1` the primary outcome in the treatment group

`y0` the primary outcome in the control group

`s1` the surrogate marker in the treatment group

`s0` the surrogate marker in the control group

`w1` the baseline covariate of interest in the treatment group

`w0` the baseline covariate of interest in the control group

Examples

```
data(example.data)
names(example.data)
```

`hetsurr.fun`*Assess and test for heterogeneity in the utility of a surrogate*

Description

This function assesses and tests for heterogeneity in the utility of a surrogate with respect to a continuous or discrete baseline covariate. The method is nonparametric and focuses on estimation of the proportion of the treatment effect that is explained by the surrogate marker. Inference information is provided including a confidence band for the proportion and results from formal testing for heterogeneity. When the baseline covariate is continuous, two tests are performed - an omnibus test and a trend test; when the baseline covariate is discrete, only one test is performed - an omnibus test.

Usage

```
hetsurr.fun(y1, y0, s1, s0, w1, w0, wf.grd = NULL, h0 = NULL, h1 = NULL, h2 = NULL,
h3 = NULL, h4 = NULL, var.want = FALSE, type = "cont", test.want = FALSE, c.adj = 1)
```

Arguments

<code>y1</code>	the primary outcome in the treatment group
<code>y0</code>	the primary outcome in the control group
<code>s1</code>	the surrogate marker in the treatment group
<code>s0</code>	the surrogate marker in the control group
<code>w1</code>	the baseline covariate of interest in the treatment group
<code>w0</code>	the baseline covariate of interest in the control group
<code>wf.grd</code>	the grid of the baseline covariate where estimates are wanted; if this is not specified, this will be set equal to 50 equally spaced points between the 10th and 90th percentile of the union of <code>w1</code> and <code>w0</code> values (if continuous) or the set of unique categories (if discrete)
<code>h0</code>	bandwidth; if not specific, this is set to a value of appropriate order
<code>h1</code>	bandwidth; if not specific, this is set to a value of appropriate order
<code>h2</code>	bandwidth; if not specific, this is set to a value of appropriate order
<code>h3</code>	bandwidth; if not specific, this is set to a value of appropriate order
<code>h4</code>	bandwidth; if not specific, this is set to a value of appropriate order
<code>var.want</code>	TRUE or FALSE; indicates whether variance estimates are wanted, default is FALSE
<code>type</code>	"cont" or "discrete"; indicates the form of the baseline covariate <code>w</code> , default is "cont"
<code>test.want</code>	TRUE or FALSE; indicates whether testing results are wanted, default is FALSE
<code>c.adj</code>	a multiplicative adjustment for the bandwidth; default is 1

Details

This function calculates the treatment effect, Δ , the residual treatment effect, Δ_S , and the proportion of treatment effect explained R_S , as a function of the baseline covariate (if continuous) or stratified by category (if discrete). The estimation approach is nonparametric. Variance estimates can be requested including a confidence band for R_S . Results from formal testing for heterogeneity can also be requested. When the baseline covariate is continuous, two tests are performed - an omnibus test and a trend test; when the baseline covariate is discrete, only one test is performed - an omnibus test.

Value

<code>w.values</code>	values of the baseline covariate at which estimates are provided
<code>delta.w</code>	estimated treatment effect, Δ , at each <code>w</code> value
<code>delta.w.s</code>	estimated residual treatment effect, Δ_S , at each <code>w</code> value
<code>R.w.s</code>	estimated proportion of treatment effect explained, R_S , at each <code>w</code> value
<code>se.delta.w</code>	estimated standard error of Δ
<code>se.delta.w.s</code>	estimated standard error of Δ_S
<code>se.R.w.s</code>	estimated standard error of R_S

`conf.delta.w.lower` lower bound of the confidence intervals for Delta
`conf.delta.w.upper` upper bound of the confidence intervals for Delta
`conf.delta.w.s.lower` lower bound of the confidence intervals for Delta.S
`conf.delta.w.s.upper` upper bound of the confidence intervals for Delta.S
`conf.R.w.s.lower` lower bound of the confidence intervals for R.S
`conf.R.w.s.upper` upper bound of the confidence intervals for R.S
`band.R.w.s.lower` lower bound of the confidence band for R.S
`band.R.w.s.upper` upper bound of the confidence band for R.S
`omnibus.test.statistic` test statistic from omnibus test; for a continuous baseline covariate only
`omnibus.p.value` p-value from omnibus test, testing for evidence of heterogeneity; for a continuous baseline covariate only
`trend.test.statistic` test statistic from the trend test; for a continuous baseline covariate only
`trend.p.value` p-value from trend test, testing for evidence of heterogeneity; for a continuous baseline covariate only
`test.statistic` p-value from the test testing for evidence of heterogeneity; for a discrete baseline covariate only
`p.value` p-value from the test testing for evidence of heterogeneity; for a discrete baseline covariate only

Author(s)

Layla Parast

References

Parast, L., Cai, T., Tian L (2021). Testing for Heterogeneity in the Utility of a Surrogate Marker. *Biometrics*, In press.

Examples

```

data(example.data)
names(example.data)
#computationally intensive

het.ob = hetsurr.fun(y1=example.data$y1, y0=example.data$y0, s1=example.data$s1,
s0=example.data$s0, w1=example.data$w1, w0=example.data$w0, wf.grd = seq(0.25, 1.75,

```

```
length=50), var.want =FALSE, type = "cont")
het.ob = hetsurr.fun(y1=example.data$y1, y0=example.data$y0, s1=example.data$s1,
s0=example.data$s0, w1=example.data$w1, w0=example.data$w0, wf.grd = seq(0.25, 1.75,
length=50), var.want =TRUE, test.want = TRUE, type = "cont")

#reducing dimension of example data to provide a computationally faster example
het.ob = hetsurr.fun(y1=example.data$y1[1:500], y0=example.data$y0[1:500],
s1=example.data$s1[1:500], s0=example.data$s0[1:500], w1=example.data$w1[1:500],
w0=example.data$w0[1:500], wf.grd = seq(0.25, 1.75, length=5), var.want =FALSE,
type = "cont")
```

hetsurr.plot	<i>Constructs plots of the treatment effect, residual treatment effect, and proportion explained as a function of the continuous baseline covariate</i>
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Description

Constructs plots of the treatment effect, residual treatment effect, and proportion explained as a function of the continuous baseline covariate

Usage

```
hetsurr.plot(hetsurr.results, xlab.name = "Baseline Covariate", placement = "bottomleft")
```

Arguments

hetsurr.results	This is a list produced by the hetsurr.fun function.
xlab.name	This is the label for the x-axis; default is "Baseline Covariate".
placement	This is the placement for the legend; default is "bottomleft".

Value

Produces a plot with 3 panels.

Author(s)

Layla Parast

References

Parast, L., Cai, T., Tian L (2021). Testing for Heterogeneity in the Utility of a Surrogate Marker. Biometrics, In press.

Examples

```
data(example.data)
names(example.data)
#computationally intensive

het.ob = hetsurr.fun(y1=example.data$y1, y0=example.data$y0, s1=example.data$s1,
s0=example.data$s0, w1=example.data$w1, w0=example.data$w0, wf.grd = seq(0.25, 1.75,
length=50), var.want =TRUE, test.want = TRUE, type = "cont")
hetsurr.plot(het.ob)

#reducing dimension of example data to provide a computationally faster example
het.ob = hetsurr.fun(y1=example.data$y1[1:300], y0=example.data$y0[1:300],
s1=example.data$s1[1:300], s0=example.data$s0[1:300], w1=example.data$w1[1:300],
w0=example.data$w0[1:300], wf.grd = seq(0.25, 1.75, length=5), var.want =TRUE,
test.want = TRUE, type = "cont")
hetsurr.plot(het.ob)
```

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