

Package ‘SelfControlledCaseSeries’

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Type Package

Title Self-Controlled Case Series

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Description SelfControlledCaseSeries is an R package for performing self-controlled case series (SCCS) analyses in an observational database in the OMOP Common Data Model. It extracts all necessary data from the database and transforms it to the format required for SCCS. Age and season can be modeled using splines assuming constant hazard within calendar months. Event-dependent censoring of the observation period can be corrected for. Many exposures can be included at once (MSCCS), with regularization on all coefficients except for the exposure of interest.

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL <https://github.com/OHDSI/SelfControlledCaseSeries>

BugReports <https://github.com/OHDSI/SelfControlledCaseSeries/issues>

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computeMdr	<i>Compute the minimum detectable relative risk</i>
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Description

Compute the minimum detectable relative risk

Usage

```
computeMdr(
  object,
  exposureCovariateId,
  alpha = 0.05,
  power = 0.8,
  twoSided = TRUE,
  method = "SRL1"
)
```

Arguments

object	An object either of type SccsIntervalData as created using the createSccsIntervalData function, or an object of type SccsModel as created using the fitSccsModel() function.
exposureCovariateId	Covariate Id for the health exposure of interest.
alpha	Type I error.
power	1 - beta, where beta is the type II error.
twoSided	Consider a two-sided test?
method	The type of sample size formula that will be used. Allowable values are "proportion", "binomial", "SRL1", "SRL2", or "ageEffects". Currently "ageEffects" is not supported.

Details

Compute the minimum detectable relative risk (MDRR) for a given study population, using the observed time at risk and total time in days and number of events. Five sample size formulas are implemented: sampling proportion, binomial proportion, 2 signed root likelihood ratio methods, and likelihood extension for age effects. The expressions by Musonda (2006) are used.

Value

A data frame with the MDRR, number of events, time at risk, and total time.

References

Musonda P, Farrington CP, Whitaker HJ (2006) Samples sizes for self-controlled case series studies, *Statistics in Medicine*, 15;25(15):2618-31

computePreExposureGainP

Compute P for pre-exposure risk gain

Description

Compute P for pre-exposure risk gain

Usage

```
computePreExposureGainP(sccsData, studyPopulation, exposureEraId = NULL)
```

Arguments

`sccsData` An object of type `SccsData` as created using the `getDbSccsData` function.

`studyPopulation` An object created using the `createStudyPopulation()` function.

`exposureEraId` The exposure to create the era data for. If not specified it is assumed to be the one exposure for which the data was loaded from the database.

Details

Compares the rate of the outcome in the 30 days prior to exposure to the rate of the outcome in the 30 days following exposure. If the rate before exposure is higher, this indicates there might reverse causality, that the outcome, or some precursor of the outcome, increases the probability of having the exposure.

The resulting p-value is computed using a Poisson model conditioned on the person.

Value

A one-sided p-value for whether the rate before exposure is higher than after, against the null of no change.

computeTimeStability *Compute stability of outcome rate over time*

Description

Compute stability of outcome rate over time

Usage

```
computeTimeStability(  
  studyPopulation,  
  sccsModel = NULL,  
  maxRatio = 1.25,  
  alpha = 0.05  
)
```

Arguments

studyPopulation	An object created using the createStudyPopulation() function.
sccsModel	Optional: A fitted SCCS model as created using fitSccsModel() . If the model contains splines for seasonality and or calendar time these will be adjusted for before computing stability.
maxRatio	The maximum ratio between the (adjusted) rate in a month, and the mean (adjusted) rate that we would consider to be irrelevant.
alpha	The alpha (type 1 error) used to test for stability. A Bonferroni correction will be applied for the number of months tested.

Details

Computes for each calendar month the rate of the outcome, and evaluates whether that rate is constant over time. If splines are used to adjust for seasonality and/or calendar time, these adjustments are taken into consideration. For each month a two-sided p-value is computed against the null hypothesis that the rate in that month deviates from the mean rate no more than `maxRatio`. This p-value is compared to an alpha value, using a Bonferroni correction to adjust for the multiple testing across months.

Value

A tibble with information on the temporal stability per month. The column `stable` indicates whether the rate of the outcome is within the expected range for that month, assuming the rate is constant over time.

```
createAgeCovariateSettings  
    Create age covariate settings
```

Description

Create age covariate settings

Usage

```
createAgeCovariateSettings(  
  ageKnots = 5,  
  allowRegularization = FALSE,  
  computeConfidenceIntervals = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

ageKnots	If a single number is provided this is assumed to indicate the number of knots to use for the spline, and the knots are automatically spaced according to equal percentiles of the data. If more than one number is provided these are assumed to be the exact location of the knots in age-days
allowRegularization	When fitting the model, should the covariates defined here be allowed to be regularized?
computeConfidenceIntervals	Should confidence intervals be computed for the covariates defined here? Setting this to FALSE might save computing time when fitting the model. Will be turned to FALSE automatically when allowRegularization = TRUE.

Details

Create an object specifying whether and how age should be included in the model. Age can be included by splitting patient time into calendar months. During a month, the relative risk attributed to age is assumed to be constant, and the risk from month to month is modeled using a cubic spline.

Value

An object of type AgeCovariateSettings.

```
createCalendarTimeCovariateSettings  
    Create calendar time settings
```

Description

Create calendar time settings

Usage

```
createCalendarTimeCovariateSettings(  
  calendarTimeKnots = 5,  
  allowRegularization = FALSE,  
  computeConfidenceIntervals = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

calendarTimeKnots

If a single number is provided this is assumed to indicate the number of knots to use for the spline, and the knots are automatically spaced according to equal percentiles of the data. If a series of dates is provided these are assumed to be the exact location of the knots.

allowRegularization

When fitting the model, should the covariates defined here be allowed to be regularized?

computeConfidenceIntervals

Should confidence intervals be computed for the covariates defined here? Setting this to FALSE might save computing time when fitting the model. Will be turned to FALSE automatically when allowRegularization = TRUE.

Details

Create an object specifying whether and how calendar time should be included in the model. Calendar time can be included by splitting patient time into calendar months. During a month, the relative risk attributed to calendar time is assumed to be constant, and the risk from month to month is modeled using a cubic spline.

Whereas the seasonality covariate uses a cyclic spline, repeating every year, this calendar time covariate can model trends over years.

Value

An object of type seasonalitySettings.

createControlIntervalSettings

Create control interval settings

Description

Create control interval settings

Usage

```
createControlIntervalSettings(  
  includeEraIds = NULL,  
  excludeEraIds = NULL,  
  start = 0,  
  startAnchor = "era start",
```

```

    end = 0,
    endAnchor = "era end",
    firstOccurrenceOnly = FALSE
  )

```

Arguments

includeEraIds	One or more IDs of variables in the SccsData object that should be used to construct this covariate. If no IDs are specified, all variables will be used.
excludeEraIds	One or more IDs of variables in the [SccsData] object that should not be used to construct this covariate.
start	The start of the control interval (in days) relative to the startAnchor.
startAnchor	The anchor point for the start of the control interval. Can be "era start" or "era end".
end	The end of the control interval (in days) relative to the endAnchor.
endAnchor	The anchor point for the end of the control interval. Can be "era start" or "era end".
firstOccurrenceOnly	Should only the first occurrence of the exposure be used?

Details

Create an object specifying how to create a control interval for the self-controlled risk interval (SCRI) design.

Value

An object of type ControlSettings.

createCreateSccsIntervalDataArgs

Create a parameter object for the function createSccsIntervalData

Description

Create a parameter object for the function createSccsIntervalData

Usage

```

createCreateSccsIntervalDataArgs(
  eraCovariateSettings,
  ageCovariateSettings = NULL,
  seasonalityCovariateSettings = NULL,
  calendarTimeCovariateSettings = NULL,
  minCasesForAgeSeason = NULL,
  minCasesForTimeCovariates = 10000,
  eventDependentObservation = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

eraCovariateSettings

Either an object of type EraCovariateSettings as created using the createEraCovariateSettings() function, or a list of such objects.

ageCovariateSettings

An object of type ageCovariateSettings as created using the createAgeCovariateSettings() function.

seasonalityCovariateSettings

An object of type seasonalityCovariateSettings as created using the createSeasonalityCovariateSettings() function.

calendarTimeCovariateSettings

An object of type calendarTimeCovariateSettings as created using the createCalendarTimeCovariateSettings() function.

minCasesForAgeSeason

DEPRECATED: Use minCasesForTimeCovariates instead.

minCasesForTimeCovariates

Minimum number of cases to use to fit age, season and calendar time splines. If needed (and available), cases that are not exposed will be included.

eventDependentObservation

Should the extension proposed by Farrington et al. be used to adjust for event-dependent observation time?

Details

Create an object defining the parameter values.

```
createCreateScriIntervalDataArgs
```

Create a parameter object for the function createScriIntervalData

Description

Create a parameter object for the function createScriIntervalData

Usage

```
createCreateScriIntervalDataArgs(eraCovariateSettings, controlIntervalSettings)
```

Arguments

eraCovariateSettings

Either an object of type EraCovariateSettings as created using the createEraCovariateSettings() function, or a list of such objects.

controlIntervalSettings

An object of type ControlIntervalSettings as created using the createControlIntervalSettings() function.

Details

Create an object defining the parameter values.

`createCreateStudyPopulationArgs`*Create a parameter object for the function createStudyPopulation*

Description

Create a parameter object for the function createStudyPopulation

Usage

```
createCreateStudyPopulationArgs(  
  firstOutcomeOnly = FALSE,  
  naivePeriod = 0,  
  minAge = NULL,  
  maxAge = NULL,  
  genderConceptIds = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>firstOutcomeOnly</code>	Whether only the first occurrence of an outcome should be considered.
<code>naivePeriod</code>	The number of days at the start of a patient's observation period that should not be included in the risk calculations. Note that the naive period can be used to determine current covariate status right after the naive period, and whether an outcome is the first one.
<code>minAge</code>	Minimum age at which patient time will be included in the analysis. Note that information prior to the min age is still used to determine exposure status after the minimum age (e.g. when a prescription was started just prior to reaching the minimum age). Also, outcomes occurring before the minimum age is reached will be considered as prior outcomes when using first outcomes only. Age should be specified in years, but non-integer values are allowed. If not specified, no age restriction will be applied.
<code>maxAge</code>	Maximum age at which patient time will be included in the analysis. Age should be specified in years, but non-integer values are allowed. If not specified, no age restriction will be applied.
<code>genderConceptIds</code>	Set of gender concept IDs to restrict the population to. If not specified, no restriction on gender will be applied.

Details

Create an object defining the parameter values.

```
createDefaultSccsMultiThreadingSettings
```

Create default SelfControlledCaseSeries multi-threading settings

Description

Create SelfControlledCaseSeries multi-threading settings based on the maximum number of cores to be used.

Usage

```
createDefaultSccsMultiThreadingSettings(maxCores)
```

Arguments

maxCores Maximum number of CPU cores to use.

Value

An object of type SccsMultiThreadingSettings.

See Also

[createSccsMultiThreadingSettings\(\)](#)

Examples

```
settings <- createDefaultSccsMultiThreadingSettings(10)
```

```
createEraCovariateSettings
```

Create era covariate settings

Description

Create era covariate settings

Usage

```
createEraCovariateSettings(  
  includeEraIds = NULL,  
  excludeEraIds = NULL,  
  label = "Covariates",  
  stratifyById = FALSE,  
  start = 0,  
  startAnchor = "era start",  
  end = 0,  
  endAnchor = "era end",  
  firstOccurrenceOnly = FALSE,
```

```

    allowRegularization = FALSE,
    profileLikelihood = FALSE,
    exposureOfInterest = FALSE
  )

```

Arguments

includeEraIds	One or more IDs of variables in the SccsData object that should be used to construct this covariate. If no IDs are specified, all variables will be used.
excludeEraIds	One or more IDs of variables in the [SccsData] object that should not be used to construct this covariate.
label	A label used to identify the covariates created using these settings.
stratifyById	Should a single covariate be created for every ID in the SccsData object, or should a single covariate be constructed? For example, if the IDs identify exposures to different drugs, should a covariate be constructed for every drug, or a single covariate for exposure to any of these drugs. Note that overlap will be considered a single exposure.
start	The start of the risk window (in days) relative to the startAnchor.
startAnchor	The anchor point for the start of the risk window. Can be "era start" or "era end".
end	The end of the risk window (in days) relative to the endAnchor.
endAnchor	The anchor point for the end of the risk window. Can be "era start" or "era end".
firstOccurrenceOnly	Should only the first occurrence of the exposure be used?
allowRegularization	When fitting the model, should the covariates defined here be allowed to be regularized?
profileLikelihood	When fitting the model, should the likelihood profile be computed for the covariate defined here? The likelihood profile can be used to avoid making normal approximations on the likelihood and can be used in methods specifically designed to make use of the profile, but may take a while to compute.
exposureOfInterest	If TRUE, the fitted coefficient for this variable will be reported when using <code>runSccsAnalyses()</code> . Requires <code>includeEraIds</code> to be a exposure reference ID as defined in <code>createExposure()</code> .

Details

Create an object specifying how to create a (set of) era-based covariates.

Value

An object of type `EraCovariateSettings`.

createExposure	<i>Create exposure definition</i>
----------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Create exposure definition

Usage

```
createExposure(exposureId, exposureIdRef = "exposureId", trueEffectSize = NA)
```

Arguments

exposureId	An integer used to identify the exposure in the exposure cohort table.
exposureIdRef	A string used to refer to the exposure when defining covariates using the <code>createEraCovariateSettings</code> function.
trueEffectSize	For negative and positive controls: the known true effect size. To be used for empirical calibration. Negative controls have <code>trueEffectSize = 1</code> . If the true effect size is unknown, use <code>trueEffectSize = NA</code> .

Details

Create an exposure definition, to be used with the [createExposuresOutcome](#) function.

Value

An object of type Exposure.

createExposuresOutcome	<i>Create a exposures-outcome combination.</i>
------------------------	--

Description

Create a exposures-outcome combination.

Usage

```
createExposuresOutcome(outcomeId, exposures)
```

Arguments

outcomeId	An integer used to identify the outcome in the outcome cohort table.
exposures	A list of object of type Exposure as created by createExposure() .

Details

Create a set of hypotheses of interest, to be used with the [runSccsAnalyses](#) function.

Value

An object of type ExposuresOutcome.

```
createFitSccsModelArgs
```

Create a parameter object for the function fitSccsModel

Description

Create a parameter object for the function fitSccsModel

Usage

```
createFitSccsModelArgs(
  prior = createPrior("laplace", useCrossValidation = TRUE),
  control = createControl(cvType = "auto", selectorType = "byPid", startingVariance =
    0.1, seed = 1, resetCoefficients = TRUE, noiseLevel = "quiet"),
  profileGrid = NULL,
  profileBounds = c(log(0.1), log(10))
)
```

Arguments

prior	The prior used to fit the model. See Cyclops::createPrior for details.
control	The control object used to control the cross-validation used to determine the hyperparameters of the prior (if applicable). See Cyclops::createControl for details.
profileGrid	A one-dimensional grid of points on the log(relative risk) scale where the likelihood for coefficient of variables is sampled. See details.
profileBounds	The bounds (on the log relative risk scale) for the adaptive sampling of the likelihood function.

Details

Create an object defining the parameter values.

```
createGetDbSccsDataArgs
```

Create a parameter object for the function getDbSccsData

Description

Create a parameter object for the function getDbSccsData

Usage

```

createGetDbSccsDataArgs(
  useCustomCovariates = FALSE,
  useNestingCohort = FALSE,
  nestingCohortId = NULL,
  deleteCovariatesSmallCount = 0,
  studyStartDate = "",
  studyEndDate = "",
  maxCasesPerOutcome = 0,
  exposureIds = "exposureId",
  customCovariateIds = ""
)

```

Arguments

useCustomCovariates
Create covariates from a custom table?

useNestingCohort
Should the study be nested in a cohort (e.g. people with a specific indication)?
If not, the study will be nested in the general population.

nestingCohortId
A cohort definition ID identifying the records in the nestingCohortTable to use as nesting cohort.

deleteCovariatesSmallCount
The minimum count for a covariate to appear in the data to be kept.

studyStartDate A character object specifying the minimum date where data is used. Date format is 'yyyymmdd'.

studyEndDate A character object specifying the maximum date where data is used. Date format is 'yyyymmdd'.

maxCasesPerOutcome
If there are more than this number of cases for a single outcome cases will be sampled to this size. maxCasesPerOutcome = 0 indicates no maximum size.

exposureIds A list of identifiers to extract from the exposure table. If exposureTable = DRUG_ERA, exposureIds should be CONCEPT_ID. If exposureTable = "drug_era", exposureIds is used to select the drug_concept_id. If no exposure IDs are provided, all drugs or cohorts in the exposureTable are included as exposures.

customCovariateIds
A list of cohort definition IDs identifying the records in the customCovariateTable to use for building custom covariates.

Details

Create an object defining the parameter values.

createSccsAnalysis *Create a SelfControlledCaseSeries analysis specification*

Description

Create a SelfControlledCaseSeries analysis specification

Usage

```
createSccsAnalysis(
  analysisId = 1,
  description = "",
  getDbSccsDataArgs,
  createStudyPopulationArgs,
  createIntervalDataArgs = NULL,
  fitSccsModelArgs
)
```

Arguments

analysisId An integer that will be used later to refer to this specific set of analysis choices.

description A short description of the analysis.

getDbSccsDataArgs
 An object representing the arguments to be used when calling the [getDbSccsData](#) function.

createStudyPopulationArgs
 An object representing the arguments to be used when calling the [getDbSccsData](#) function.

createIntervalDataArgs
 An object representing the arguments to be used when calling the [createSccsIntervalData](#) or [createScriIntervalData](#) function.

fitSccsModelArgs
 An object representing the arguments to be used when calling the [fitSccsModel](#) function.

Value

An object of type `SccsAnalysis`, to be used with the [runSccsAnalyses](#) function.

createSccsDiagnosticThresholds
 Create SCCS diagnostics thresholds

Description

Threshold used when calling [exportToCsv\(\)](#) to determine if we pass or fail diagnostics.

Usage

```
createSccsDiagnosticThresholds(  
  mdrThreshold = 10,  
  easeThreshold = 0.25,  
  timeTrendPThreshold = 0.05,  
  preExposurePThreshold = 0.05  
)
```

Arguments

`mdrThreshold` What is the maximum allowed minimum detectable relative risk (MDRR)?

`easeThreshold` What is the maximum allowed expected absolute systematic error (EASE).

`timeTrendPThreshold`
What family-wise p-value threshold (alpha) will be used to determine temporal instability?

`preExposurePThreshold`
What p-value threshold (alpha) will be used to determine whether the rate of the outcome was higher just before exposure initiation?

Value

An object of type `SccsDiagnosticThresholds`.

`createSccsIntervalData`
Create SCCS era data

Description

Create SCCS era data

Usage

```
createSccsIntervalData(  
  studyPopulation,  
  sccsData,  
  eraCovariateSettings,  
  ageCovariateSettings = NULL,  
  seasonalityCovariateSettings = NULL,  
  calendarTimeCovariateSettings = NULL,  
  minCasesForAgeSeason = NULL,  
  minCasesForTimeCovariates = 10000,  
  eventDependentObservation = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

- `studyPopulation` An object created using the `createStudyPopulation()` function.
- `sccsData` An object of type `SccsData` as created using the `getDbSccsData` function.
- `eraCovariateSettings` Either an object of type `EraCovariateSettings` as created using the `createEraCovariateSettings` function, or a list of such objects.
- `ageCovariateSettings` An object of type `ageCovariateSettings` as created using the `createAgeCovariateSettings()` function.
- `seasonalityCovariateSettings` An object of type `seasonalityCovariateSettings` as created using the `createSeasonalityCovariateSettings` function.
- `calendarTimeCovariateSettings` An object of type `calendarTimeCovariateSettings` as created using the `createCalendarTimeCovariateSettings` function.
- `minCasesForAgeSeason` DEPRECATED: Use `minCasesForTimeCovariates` instead.
- `minCasesForTimeCovariates` Minimum number of cases to use to fit age, season and calendar time splines. If needed (and available), cases that are not exposed will be included.
- `eventDependentObservation` Should the extension proposed by Farrington et al. be used to adjust for event-dependent observation time?

Details

This function creates covariates based on the data in the `sccsData` argument, according to the provided settings. It chops patient time into periods during which all covariates remain constant. The output details these periods, their durations, and a sparse representation of the covariate values.

Value

An object of type `SccsIntervalData`.

References

Farrington, C. P., Anaya-Izquierdo, A., Whitaker, H. J., Hocine, M.N., Douglas, I., and Smeeth, L. (2011). Self-Controlled case series analysis with event-dependent observation periods. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 106 (494), 417-426

`createSccsMultiThreadingSettings`

Create SelfControlledCaseSeries multi-threading settings

Description

Create `SelfControlledCaseSeries` multi-threading settings

Usage

```
createSccsMultiThreadingSettings(  
  getDbSccsDataThreads = 1,  
  createStudyPopulationThreads = 1,  
  createIntervalDataThreads = 1,  
  fitSccsModelThreads = 1,  
  cvThreads = 1,  
  calibrationThreads = 1  
)
```

Arguments

`getDbSccsDataThreads` The number of parallel threads to use for building the `SccsData` objects.

`createStudyPopulationThreads` The number of parallel threads to use for building the `studyPopulation` objects.

`createIntervalDataThreads` The number of parallel threads to use for building the `SccsIntervalData` objects.

`fitSccsModelThreads` The number of parallel threads to use for fitting the models.

`cvThreads` The number of parallel threads to use for the cross-validation when estimating the hyperparameter for the outcome model. Note that the total number of CV threads at one time could be `fitSccsModelThreads * cvThreads`.

`calibrationThreads` The number of parallel threads to use for empirical calibration.

Value

An object of type `SccsMultiThreadingSettings`.

See Also

[createDefaultSccsMultiThreadingSettings\(\)](#)

`createSccsSimulationSettings`

Create SCCS simulation settings

Description

Create SCCS simulation settings

Usage

```

createSccsSimulationSettings(
  meanPatientTime = 4 * 365,
  sdPatientTime = 2 * 365,
  minAge = 18 * 365,
  maxAge = 65 * 365,
  minBaselineRate = 0.001,
  maxBaselineRate = 0.01,
  minCalendarTime = as.Date("2000-01-01"),
  maxCalendarTime = as.Date("2010-01-01"),
  eraIds = c(1, 2),
  patientUsages = c(0.2, 0.1),
  usageRate = c(0.01, 0.01),
  meanPrescriptionDurations = c(14, 30),
  sdPrescriptionDurations = c(7, 14),
  simulationRiskWindows = list(createSimulationRiskWindow(relativeRisks = 1),
    createSimulationRiskWindow(relativeRisks = 1.5)),
  includeAgeEffect = TRUE,
  ageKnots = 5,
  includeSeasonality = TRUE,
  seasonKnots = 5,
  includeCalendarTimeEffect = TRUE,
  calendarTimeKnots = 5,
  outcomeId = 10
)

```

Arguments

meanPatientTime	Mean number of observation days per patient.
sdPatientTime	Standard deviation of the observation days per patient.
minAge	The minimum age in days.
maxAge	The maximum age in days.
minBaselineRate	The minimum baseline rate (per day).
maxBaselineRate	The maximum baseline rate (per day).
minCalendarTime	The minimum date patients are to be observed.
maxCalendarTime	The maximum date patients are to be observed.
eraIds	The IDs for the covariates to be generated.
patientUsages	The fraction of patients that use the drugs.
usageRate	The rate of prescriptions per person that uses the drug.
meanPrescriptionDurations	The mean duration of a prescription, per drug.
sdPrescriptionDurations	The standard deviation of the duration of a prescription, per drug.

simulationRiskWindows	One or a list of objects of type <code>SimulationRiskWindow</code> as created using the <code>createSimulationRiskWindow()</code> function.
includeAgeEffect	Include an age effect for the outcome?
ageKnots	Number of knots in the age spline.
includeSeasonality	Include seasonality for the outcome?
seasonKnots	Number of knots in the seasonality spline.
includeCalendarTimeEffect	Include a calendar time effect for the outcome?
calendarTimeKnots	Number of knots in the calendar time spline.
outcomeId	The ID to be used for the outcome.

Details

Create an object of settings for an SCCS simulation.

Value

An object of type `SccsSimulationSettings`.

createScriIntervalData

Create Self-Controlled Risk Interval (SCRI) era data

Description

Create Self-Controlled Risk Interval (SCRI) era data

Usage

```
createScriIntervalData(
  studyPopulation,
  sccsData,
  eraCovariateSettings,
  controlIntervalSettings
)
```

Arguments

studyPopulation	An object created using the <code>createStudyPopulation()</code> function.
sccsData	An object of type <code>SccsData</code> as created using the <code>getDbSccsData</code> function.
eraCovariateSettings	Either an object of type <code>EraCovariateSettings</code> as created using the <code>createEraCovariateSettings</code> function, or a list of such objects.
controlIntervalSettings	An object of type <code>ControlIntervalSettings</code> as created using the <code>createControlIntervalSettings</code> function.

Details

This function creates interval data according to the elf-Controlled Risk Interval (SCRI) design. Unlike the generic SCCS design, where all patient time is used to establish a background rate, in the SCRI design a specific control interval (relative to the exposure) needs to be defined. The final model will only include time that is either part of the risk interval (defined using the `eraCovariateSettings` argument, or the control interval (defined using `controlIntervalSettings`).

Value

An object of type `SccsIntervalData`.

References

Greene SK, Kulldorff M, Lewis EM, Li R, Yin R, Weintraub ES, Fireman BH, Lieu TA, Nordin JD, Glanz JM, Baxter R, Jacobsen SJ, Broder KR, Lee GM. Near real-time surveillance for influenza vaccine safety: proof-of-concept in the Vaccine Safety Datalink Project. *Am J Epidemiol.* 2010 Jan 15;171(2):177-88. doi: 10.1093/aje/kwp345.

`createSeasonalityCovariateSettings`
Create seasonality settings

Description

Create seasonality settings

Usage

```
createSeasonalityCovariateSettings(  
  seasonKnots = 5,  
  allowRegularization = FALSE,  
  computeConfidenceIntervals = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

`seasonKnots` If a single number is provided this is assumed to indicate the number of knots to use for the spline, and the knots are automatically equally spaced across the year. If more than one number is provided these are assumed to be the exact location of the knots in days relative to the start of the year.

`allowRegularization` When fitting the model, should the covariates defined here be allowed to be regularized?

`computeConfidenceIntervals` Should confidence intervals be computed for the covariates defined here? Setting this to `FALSE` might save computing time when fitting the model. Will be turned to `FALSE` automatically when `allowRegularization = TRUE`.

Details

Create an object specifying whether and how seasonality should be included in the model. Seasonality can be included by splitting patient time into calendar months. During a month, the relative risk attributed to season is assumed to be constant, and the risk from month to month is modeled using a cyclic cubic spline.

Value

An object of type `seasonalitySettings`.

`createSimulationRiskWindow`

Create a risk window definition for simulation

Description

Create a risk window definition for simulation

Usage

```
createSimulationRiskWindow(  
  start = 0,  
  end = 0,  
  endAnchor = "era end",  
  splitPoints = c(),  
  relativeRisks = c(0)  
)
```

Arguments

<code>start</code>	Start of the risk window relative to exposure start.
<code>end</code>	The end of the risk window (in days) relative to the <code>endAnchor</code> .
<code>endAnchor</code>	The anchor point for the end of the risk window. Can be "era start" or "era end".
<code>splitPoints</code>	Subdivision of the risk window in to smaller sub-windows.
<code>relativeRisks</code>	Either a single number representing the relative risk in the risk window, or when <code>splitPoints</code> have been defined a vector of relative risks, one for each sub-window.

Value

An object of type `SimulationRiskWindow`.

createStudyPopulation *Create a study population*

Description

Create a study population

Usage

```
createStudyPopulation(
  sccsData,
  outcomeId = NULL,
  firstOutcomeOnly = FALSE,
  naivePeriod = 0,
  minAge = NULL,
  maxAge = NULL,
  genderConceptIds = NULL
)
```

Arguments

sccsData	An object of type SccsData as created using the getDbSccsData function.
outcomeId	The outcome to create the era data for. If not specified it is assumed to be the one outcome for which the data was loaded from the database.
firstOutcomeOnly	Whether only the first occurrence of an outcome should be considered.
naivePeriod	The number of days at the start of a patient's observation period that should not be included in the risk calculations. Note that the naive period can be used to determine current covariate status right after the naive period, and whether an outcome is the first one.
minAge	Minimum age at which patient time will be included in the analysis. Note that information prior to the min age is still used to determine exposure status after the minimum age (e.g. when a prescription was started just prior to reaching the minimum age). Also, outcomes occurring before the minimum age is reached will be considered as prior outcomes when using first outcomes only. Age should be specified in years, but non-integer values are allowed. If not specified, no age restriction will be applied.
maxAge	Maximum age at which patient time will be included in the analysis. Age should be specified in years, but non-integer values are allowed. If not specified, no age restriction will be applied.
genderConceptIds	Set of gender concept IDs to restrict the population to. If not specified, no restriction on gender will be applied.

Details

Create a study population for a specific outcome, applying several restrictions.

Value

A list specifying the study population, with the following items:

- cases: A tibble with one row per observation period of a person with the outcome.
- outcomes: A tibble listing the days when a case has the outcome.
- metaData: A list with meta data about the study population, including the attrition.

cyclicSplineDesign *Create a design matrix for a cyclic spline*

Description

Create a design matrix for a cyclic spline

Usage

```
cyclicSplineDesign(x, knots, ord = 4)
```

Arguments

x	Vector of coordinates of the points to be interpolated.
knots	Location of the knots.
ord	Order of the spline function.

Details

This function is used by other functions in this package.

exportToCsv *Export SCCSresults to CSV files*

Description

Export SCCSresults to CSV files

Usage

```
exportToCsv(  
  outputFolder,  
  exportFolder = file.path(outputFolder, "export"),  
  databaseId = 1,  
  minCellCount = 5,  
  sccsDiagnosticThresholds = createSccsDiagnosticThresholds()  
)
```

Arguments

outputFolder	The folder where runCmAnalyses() generated all results.
exportFolder	The folder where the CSV files will written.
databaseId	A unique ID for the database. This will be appended to most tables.
minCellCount	To preserve privacy: the minimum number of subjects contributing to a count before it can be included in the results. If the count is below this threshold, it will be set to -minCellCount.
sccsDiagnosticThresholds	An object of type SccsDiagnosticThresholds as created using createSccsDiagnosticThresholds

Details

This requires that [runSccsAnalyses\(\)](#) has been executed first. It exports all the results in the outputFolder to CSV files for sharing with other sites.

Value

Does not return anything. Is called for the side-effect of populating the exportFolder with CSV files.

fitSccsModel	<i>Fit the SCCS model</i>
--------------	---------------------------

Description

Fit the SCCS model

Usage

```
fitSccsModel(
  sccsIntervalData,
  prior = createPrior("laplace", useCrossValidation = TRUE),
  control = createControl(cvType = "auto", selectorType = "byPid", startingVariance =
    0.1, seed = 1, resetCoefficients = TRUE, noiseLevel = "quiet"),
  profileGrid = NULL,
  profileBounds = c(log(0.1), log(10))
)
```

Arguments

sccsIntervalData	An object of type SccsIntervalData as created using the createSccsIntervalData function.
prior	The prior used to fit the model. See Cyclops::createPrior for details.
control	The control object used to control the cross-validation used to determine the hyperparameters of the prior (if applicable). See Cyclops::createControl for details.
profileGrid	A one-dimensional grid of points on the log(relative risk) scale where the likelihood for coefficient of variables is sampled. See details.
profileBounds	The bounds (on the log relative risk scale) for the adaptive sampling of the likelihood function.

Details

Fits the SCCS model as a conditional Poisson regression. When allowed, coefficients for some or all covariates can be regularized.

Likelihood profiling is only done for variables for which `profileLikelihood` is set to TRUE when calling `createEraCovariateSettings()`. Either specify the `profileGrid` for a completely user-defined grid, or `profileBounds` for an adaptive grid. Both should be defined on the log IRR scale. When both `profileGrid` and `profileGrid` are NULL likelihood profiling is disabled.

Value

An object of type `SccsModel`. Generic functions `print`, `coef`, and `confint` are available.

References

Suchard, M.A., Simpson, S.E., Zorych, I., Ryan, P., and Madigan, D. (2013). Massive parallelization of serial inference algorithms for complex generalized linear models. *ACM Transactions on Modeling and Computer Simulation* 23, 10

getAttritionTable	<i>Get the attrition table for a population</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Get the attrition table for a population

Usage

```
getAttritionTable(object)
```

Arguments

object	Either an object of type <code>SccsData</code> , a population object generated by functions like <code>createStudyPopulation()</code> , or an object of type <code>outcomeModel</code> .
--------	--

Value

A tibble specifying the number of people and exposures in the population after specific steps of filtering.

getDbSccsData	<i>Load data for SCCS from the database</i>
---------------	---

Description

Load all data needed to perform an SCCS analysis from the database.

Usage

```
getDbSccsData(
  connectionDetails,
  cdmDatabaseSchema,
  tempEmulationSchema = getOption("sqlRenderTempEmulationSchema"),
  outcomeDatabaseSchema = cdmDatabaseSchema,
  outcomeTable = "condition_era",
  outcomeIds,
  exposureDatabaseSchema = cdmDatabaseSchema,
  exposureTable = "drug_era",
  exposureIds = c(),
  useCustomCovariates = FALSE,
  customCovariateDatabaseSchema = cdmDatabaseSchema,
  customCovariateTable = "cohort",
  customCovariateIds = c(),
  useNestingCohort = FALSE,
  nestingCohortDatabaseSchema = cdmDatabaseSchema,
  nestingCohortTable = "cohort",
  nestingCohortId = NULL,
  deleteCovariatesSmallCount = 0,
  studyStartDate = "",
  studyEndDate = "",
  cdmVersion = "5",
  maxCasesPerOutcome = 0
)
```

Arguments

`connectionDetails`

An R object of type `ConnectionDetails` created using the function `DatabaseConnector::createC` function.

`cdmDatabaseSchema`

The name of the database schema that contains the OMOP CDM instance. Requires read permissions to this database. On SQL Server, this should specify both the database and the schema, so for example `'cdm_instance.dbo'`.

`tempEmulationSchema`

Some database platforms like Oracle and Impala do not truly support temp tables. To emulate temp tables, provide a schema with write privileges where temp tables can be created.

`outcomeDatabaseSchema`

The name of the database schema that is the location where the data used to define the outcome cohorts is available. If `outcomeTable = "condition_era"`, `outcomeDatabaseSchema` is not used. Requires read permissions to this database.

outcomeTable	The table name that contains the outcome cohorts. If outcomeTable is not "condition_era", then expectation is outcomeTable has format of cohort table (see details).
outcomeIds	A list of IDs used to define outcomes. If outcomeTable is not "condition_era" the list contains records found in the cohort_definition_id field.
exposureDatabaseSchema	The name of the database schema that is the location where the exposure data used to define the exposure eras is available. If exposureTable = "drug_era", exposureDatabaseSchema is not used but assumed to be equal to cdmDatabaseSchema. Requires read permissions to this database.
exposureTable	The tablename that contains the exposure cohorts. If exposureTable is not "drug_era", then expectation is exposureTable has format of a cohort table (see details).
exposureIds	A list of identifiers to extract from the exposure table. If exposureTable = DRUG_ERA, exposureIds should be CONCEPT_ID. If exposureTable = "drug_era", exposureIds is used to select the drug_concept_id. If no exposure IDs are provided, all drugs or cohorts in the exposureTable are included as exposures.
useCustomCovariates	Create covariates from a custom table?
customCovariateDatabaseSchema	The name of the database schema that is the location where the custom covariate data is available.
customCovariateTable	Name of the table holding the custom covariates. This table should have the same structure as the cohort table (see details).
customCovariateIds	A list of cohort definition IDs identifying the records in the customCovariateTable to use for building custom covariates.
useNestingCohort	Should the study be nested in a cohort (e.g. people with a specific indication)? If not, the study will be nested in the general population.
nestingCohortDatabaseSchema	The name of the database schema that is the location where the nesting cohort is defined.
nestingCohortTable	Name of the table holding the nesting cohort. This table should have the same structure as the cohort table (see details).
nestingCohortId	A cohort definition ID identifying the records in the nestingCohortTable to use as nesting cohort.
deleteCovariatesSmallCount	The minimum count for a covariate to appear in the data to be kept.
studyStartDate	A character object specifying the minimum date where data is used. Date format is 'yyyymmdd'.
studyEndDate	A character object specifying the maximum date where data is used. Date format is 'yyyymmdd'.
cdmVersion	Define the OMOP CDM version used: currently supports "5".
maxCasesPerOutcome	If there are more than this number of cases for a single outcome cases will be sampled to this size. maxCasesPerOutcome = 0 indicates no maximum size.

Details

This function downloads several types of information:

- Information on the occurrences of the outcome(s) of interest. Note that information for multiple outcomes can be fetched in one go, and later the specific outcome can be specified for which we want to build a model.
- Information on the observation time and age for the people with the outcomes.
- Information on exposures of interest which we want to include in the model.

Five different database schemas can be specified, for five different types of information: The

- **cdmDatabaseSchema** is used to extract patient age and observation period. The
- **outcomeDatabaseSchema** is used to extract information about the outcomes, the
- **exposureDatabaseSchema** is used to retrieve information on exposures, and the
- **customCovariateDatabaseSchema** is optionally used to find additional, user-defined covariates. All four locations could point to the same database schema.
- **nestingCohortDatabaseSchema** is optionally used to define a cohort in which the analysis is nested, for example a cohort of diabetics patients.

All five locations could point to the same database schema.

Cohort tables are assumed to have the following fields: cohort_definition_id, subject_id, cohort_start_date, and cohort_end_date.

Value

An [SccsData](#) object.

getFileReference	<i>Get file reference</i>
------------------	---------------------------

Description

Get file reference

Usage

```
getFileReference(outputFolder)
```

Arguments

outputFolder Name of the folder where all the outputs have been written to.

Value

A tibble containing the names of the files for various artifacts created for each outcome-exposures set.

getModel	<i>Output the full model</i>
----------	------------------------------

Description

Output the full model

Usage

```
getModel(sccsModel)
```

Arguments

sccsModel An object of type `SccsModel` as created using the `fitSccsModel()` function.

Value

A tibble with the coefficients and confidence intervals (when not-regularized) for all covariates in the model.

getResultsSummary	<i>Get a summary report of the analyses results</i>
-------------------	---

Description

Get a summary report of the analyses results

Usage

```
getResultsSummary(outputFolder)
```

Arguments

outputFolder Name of the folder where all the outputs have been written to.

Value

A tibble containing summary statistics for each outcome-covariate-analysis combination.

hasAgeEffect	<i>Does the model contain an age effect?</i>
--------------	--

Description

Does the model contain an age effect?

Usage

```
hasAgeEffect(sccsModel)
```

Arguments

sccsModel An object of type `SccsModel` as created using the `fitSccsModel()` function.

Value

TRUE if the model contains an age effect, otherwise FALSE.

hasCalendarTimeEffect	<i>Does the model contain an age effect?</i>
-----------------------	--

Description

Does the model contain an age effect?

Usage

```
hasCalendarTimeEffect(sccsModel)
```

Arguments

sccsModel An object of type `SccsModel` as created using the `fitSccsModel()` function.

Value

TRUE if the model contains an age effect, otherwise FALSE.

hasSeasonality	<i>Does the model contain an age effect?</i>
----------------	--

Description

Does the model contain an age effect?

Usage

```
hasSeasonality(sccsModel)
```

Arguments

sccsModel An object of type `SccsModel` as created using the `fitSccsModel()` function.

Value

TRUE if the model contains an age effect, otherwise FALSE.

isSccsData	<i>Check whether an object is a SccsData object</i>
------------	---

Description

Check whether an object is a `SccsData` object

Usage

```
isSccsData(x)
```

Arguments

x The object to check.

Value

A logical value.

isSccsIntervalData *Check whether an object is a SccsIntervalData object*

Description

Check whether an object is a SccsIntervalData object

Usage

```
isSccsIntervalData(x)
```

Arguments

x The object to check.

Value

A logical value.

loadExposuresOutcomeList
Load a list of ExposuresOutcome from file

Description

Load a list of objects of type ExposuresOutcome from file. The file is in JSON format.

Usage

```
loadExposuresOutcomeList(file)
```

Arguments

file The name of the file

Value

A list of objects of type ExposuresOutcome.

loadSccsAnalysisList *Load a list of sccsAnalysis from file*

Description

Load a list of objects of type SccsAnalysis from file. The file is in JSON format.

Usage

```
loadSccsAnalysisList(file)
```

Arguments

file The name of the file

Value

A list of objects of type SccsAnalysis.

loadSccsData *Load the cohort method data from a file*

Description

Loads an object of type [SccsData](#) from a file in the file system.

Usage

```
loadSccsData(file)
```

Arguments

file The name of the file containing the data.

Value

An object of class [SccsData](#).

loadSccsIntervalData *Load the cohort method data from a file*

Description

Loads an object of type [SccsIntervalData](#) from a file in the file system.

Usage

```
loadSccsIntervalData(file)
```

Arguments

file The name of the file containing the data.

Value

An object of class [SccsIntervalData](#).

plotAgeEffect *Plot the age effect*

Description

Plot the age effect

Usage

```
plotAgeEffect(sccsModel, rrlim = c(0.1, 10), title = NULL, fileName = NULL)
```

Arguments

sccsModel An object of type `sccsModel` as created using the [fitSccsModel](#) function.
 rrlim The limits on the incidence rate ratio scale in the plot.
 title Optional: the main title for the plot
 fileName Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function `ggsave` in the `ggplot2` package for supported file formats.

Details

Plot the spline curve of the age effect.

Value

A Ggplot object. Use the `ggsave` function to save to file.

plotAgeSpans	<i>Plot the age ranges spanned by each observation period.</i>
--------------	--

Description

Plot the age ranges spanned by each observation period.

Usage

```
plotAgeSpans(  
  studyPopulation,  
  maxPersons = 10000,  
  title = NULL,  
  fileName = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

studyPopulation	An object created using the createStudyPopulation() function.
maxPersons	The maximum number of persons to plot. If there are more than this number of persons a random sample will be taken to avoid visual clutter.
title	Optional: the main title for the plot
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function ggplot2::ggsave() for supported file formats.

Details

Plots a line per patient from their age at observation start to their age at observation end.

Value

A ggplot object. Use the [ggplot2::ggsave\(\)](#) function to save to file in a different format.

plotCalendarTimeEffect	<i>Plot the calendar time effect</i>
------------------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Plot the calendar time effect

Usage

```
plotCalendarTimeEffect(  
  sccsModel,  
  rrLim = c(0.1, 10),  
  title = NULL,  
  fileName = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

sccsModel	An object of type <code>sccsModel</code> as created using the <code>fitSccsModel</code> function.
rrLim	The limits on the incidence rate ratio scale in the plot.
title	Optional: the main title for the plot
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <code>ggsave</code> in the <code>ggplot2</code> package for supported file formats.

Details

Plot the spline curve of the calendar time effect.

Value

A Ggplot object. Use the `ggsave` function to save to file.

`plotCalendarTimeSpans` *Plot the calendar time ranges spanned by each observation period.*

Description

Plot the calendar time ranges spanned by each observation period.

Usage

```
plotCalendarTimeSpans(
  studyPopulation,
  maxPersons = 10000,
  title = NULL,
  fileName = NULL
)
```

Arguments

studyPopulation	An object created using the <code>createStudyPopulation()</code> function.
maxPersons	The maximum number of persons to plot. If there are more than this number of persons a random sample will be taken to avoid visual clutter.
title	Optional: the main title for the plot
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <code>ggplot2::ggsave()</code> for supported file formats.

Details

Plots a line per patient from their observation start to their observation end.

Value

A ggplot object. Use the `ggplot2::ggsave()` function to save to file in a different format.

plotEventObservationDependence

Plot time from event to observation end for censored and uncensored time.

Description

Plot time from event to observation end for censored and uncensored time.

Usage

```
plotEventObservationDependence(studyPopulation, title = NULL, fileName = NULL)
```

Arguments

`studyPopulation` An object created using the `createStudyPopulation()` function.

`title` Optional: the main title for the plot

`fileName` Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function `ggplot2::ggsave()` for supported file formats.

Details

This plot shows whether there is a difference in time between (first) event and the observation period end for periods that are 'censored' and those that are 'uncensored'. By 'censored' we mean periods that end before we would normally expect. Here, we define periods to be uncensored if they end at either the study end date (if specified), database end date (i.e. the date after which no data is captured in the database), or maximum age (if specified). All other periods are assumed to be censored.

As proposed by Farrington et al., by comparing the two plots, we can gain some insight into whether the censoring is dependent on the occurrence of the event.

Value

A ggplot object. Use the `ggplot2::ggsave()` function to save to file in a different format.

References

Farrington P, Whitaker H, Ghebremichael Weldeselassie Y (2018), Self-controlled case series studies: A modelling guide with R, Taylor & Francis

plotEventToCalendarTime

Plot the count of events over calendar time.

Description

Plot the count of events over calendar time.

Usage

```
plotEventToCalendarTime(
  studyPopulation,
  sccsModel = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  fileName = NULL
)
```

Arguments

studyPopulation	An object created using the <code>createStudyPopulation()</code> function.
sccsModel	Optional: A fitted SCCS model as created using <code>fitSccsModel()</code> . If the model contains splines for seasonality and or calendar time a panel will be added with outcome counts adjusted for these splines.
title	Optional: the main title for the plot
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <code>ggplot2::ggsave()</code> for supported file formats.

Value

A ggplot object. Use the `ggplot2::ggsave()` function to save to file in a different format.

plotExposureCentered *Plot information centered around the start of exposure*

Description

Plot information centered around the start of exposure

Usage

```
plotExposureCentered(
  studyPopulation,
  sccsData,
  exposureEraId = NULL,
  highlightExposedEvents = TRUE,
  title = NULL,
  fileName = NULL
)
```

Arguments

studyPopulation	An object created using the <code>createStudyPopulation()</code> function.
sccsData	An object of type <code>SccsData</code> as created using the <code>getDbSccsData</code> function.
exposureEraId	The exposure to create the era data for. If not specified it is assumed to be the one exposure for which the data was loaded from the database.
highlightExposedEvents	Highlight events that occurred during the exposure era using a different color?
title	Optional: the main title for the plot
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <code>ggplot2::ggsave()</code> for supported file formats.

Details

This plot shows the number of events and the number of subjects under observation in week-sized intervals relative to the start of the first exposure.

Value

A ggplot object. Use the `ggplot2::ggsave()` function to save to file in a different format.

plotSeasonality	<i>Plot the seasonality effect</i>
-----------------	------------------------------------

Description

Plot the seasonality effect

Usage

```
plotSeasonality(sccsModel, rrLim = c(0.1, 10), title = NULL, fileName = NULL)
```

Arguments

sccsModel	An object of type <code>sccsModel</code> as created using the <code>fitSccsModel</code> function.
rrLim	The limits on the incidence rate ratio scale in the plot.
title	Optional: the main title for the plot
fileName	Name of the file where the plot should be saved, for example 'plot.png'. See the function <code>ggsave</code> in the <code>ggplot2</code> package for supported file formats.

Details

Plot the spline curve of the seasonality effect.

Value

A Ggplot object. Use the `ggsave` function to save to file.

runSccsAnalyses	<i>Run a list of analyses</i>
-----------------	-------------------------------

Description

Run a list of analyses

Usage

```
runSccsAnalyses(
  connectionDetails,
  cdmDatabaseSchema,
  tempEmulationSchema = getOption("sqlRenderTempEmulationSchema"),
  exposureDatabaseSchema = cdmDatabaseSchema,
  exposureTable = "drug_era",
  outcomeDatabaseSchema = cdmDatabaseSchema,
  outcomeTable = "cohort",
  customCovariateDatabaseSchema = cdmDatabaseSchema,
  customCovariateTable = "cohort",
  nestingCohortDatabaseSchema = cdmDatabaseSchema,
  nestingCohortTable = "cohort",
  cdmVersion = "5",
  outputFolder = "../SccsOutput",
  sccsAnalysisList,
  exposuresOutcomeList,
  analysesToExclude = NULL,
  combineDataFetchAcrossOutcomes = FALSE,
  sccsMultiThreadingSettings = createSccsMultiThreadingSettings()
)
```

Arguments

connectionDetails

An R object of type `ConnectionDetails` created using the function `DatabaseConnector::createC`

cdmDatabaseSchema

The name of the database schema that contains the OMOP CDM instance. Requires read permissions to this database. On SQL Server, this should specify both the database and the schema, so for example 'cdm_instance.dbo'.

tempEmulationSchema

Some database platforms like Oracle and Impala do not truly support temp tables. To emulate temp tables, provide a schema with write privileges where temp tables can be created.

exposureDatabaseSchema

The name of the database schema that is the location where the exposure data used to define the exposure cohorts is available. If `exposureTable = "DRUG_ERA"`, `exposureDatabaseSchema` is not used but assumed to be `cdmDatabaseSchema`. Requires read permissions to this database.

exposureTable

The table name that contains the exposure cohorts. If `exposureTable <> "DRUG_ERA"`, then expectation is `exposureTable` has format of COHORT table: `cohort_concept_id, SUBJECT_ID, COHORT_START_DATE, COHORT_END_DATE`.

outcomeDatabaseSchema	The name of the database schema that is the location where the data used to define the outcome cohorts is available. Requires read permissions to this database.
outcomeTable	The table name that contains the outcome cohorts.
customCovariateDatabaseSchema	The name of the database schema that is the location where the custom covariate data is available.
customCovariateTable	Name of the table holding the custom covariates. This table should have the same structure as the cohort table.
nestingCohortDatabaseSchema	The name of the database schema that is the location where the nesting cohort is defined.
nestingCohortTable	Name of the table holding the nesting cohort. This table should have the same structure as the cohort table.
cdmVersion	Define the OMOP CDM version used: currently supports "5".
outputFolder	Name of the folder where all the outputs will be written to.
sccsAnalysisList	A list of objects of SccsAnalysis as created using the createSccsAnalysis() function.
exposuresOutcomeList	A list of objects of type ExposuresOutcome as created using the createExposuresOutcome() function.
analysesToExclude	Analyses to exclude. See the Analyses to Exclude section for details.
combineDataFetchAcrossOutcomes	Should fetching data from the database be done one outcome at a time, or for all outcomes in one fetch? Combining fetches will be more efficient if there is large overlap in the subjects that have the different outcomes.
sccsMultiThreadingSettings	An object of type SccsMultiThreadingSettings as created using the createSccsMultiThreadingSettings() or createDefaultSccsMultiThreadingSettings() functions.

Details

Run a list of analyses for the exposures-outcomes of interest. This function will run all specified analyses against all hypotheses of interest, meaning that the total number of outcome models is $\text{length}(\text{sccsAnalysisList}) * \text{length}(\text{exposuresOutcomeList})$. When you provide several analyses it will determine whether any of the analyses have anything in common, and will take advantage of this fact.

Analyses to Exclude:

Normally, `runSccsAnalyses` will run all combinations of exposures-outcome-analyses settings. However, sometimes we may not need all those combinations. Using the `analysesToExclude` argument, we can remove certain items from the full matrix. This argument should be a data frame with at least one of the following columns:

- `exposureId`
- `outcomeId`
- `analysisId`

This data frame will be joined to the outcome model reference table before executing, and matching rows will be removed. For example, if one specifies only one exposure ID and analysis ID, then any analyses with that exposure and that analysis ID will be skipped.

Value

A tibble describing for each exposure-outcome-analysisId combination where the intermediary and outcome model files can be found, relative to the outputFolder.

saveExposuresOutcomeList

Save a list of ExposuresOutcome to file

Description

Write a list of objects of type ExposuresOutcome to file. The file is in JSON format.

Usage

```
saveExposuresOutcomeList(exposuresOutcomeList, file)
```

Arguments

exposuresOutcomeList

The ExposuresOutcome list to be written to file

file

The name of the file where the results will be written

saveSccsAnalysisList *Save a list of SccsAnalysis to file*

Description

Write a list of objects of type SccsAnalysis to file. The file is in JSON format.

Usage

```
saveSccsAnalysisList(sccsAnalysisList, file)
```

Arguments

sccsAnalysisList

The SccsAnalysis list to be written to file

file

The name of the file where the results will be written

saveSccsData	<i>Save the cohort method data to file</i>
--------------	--

Description

Saves an object of type [SccsData](#) to a file.

Usage

```
saveSccsData(sccsData, file)
```

Arguments

sccsData	An object of type SccsData as created using the getDbSccsData function.
file	The name of the file where the data will be written. If the file already exists it will be overwritten.

Value

Returns no output.

saveSccsIntervalData	<i>Save the cohort method data to file</i>
----------------------	--

Description

Saves an object of type [SccsIntervalData](#) to a file.

Usage

```
saveSccsIntervalData(sccsIntervalData, file)
```

Arguments

sccsIntervalData	An object of type SccsIntervalData as created using the createSccsIntervalData function.
file	The name of the file where the data will be written. If the file already exists it will be overwritten.

Value

Returns no output.

SccsData-class *SCCS Data*

Description

SccsData is an S4 class that inherits from [Andromeda](#). It contains information on the cases and their covariates.

A SccsData is typically created using [getDbSccsData\(\)](#), can only be saved using [saveSccsData\(\)](#), and loaded using [loadSccsData\(\)](#).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SccsData'
show(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SccsData'
summary(object)
```

Arguments

object An object of type SccsData.

SccsIntervalData-class
 SCCS Interval Data

Description

SccsIntervalData is an S4 class that inherits from [Andromeda](#). It contains information on the cases and their covariates, divided in non-overlapping time intervals.

A SccsIntervalData is typically created using [createSccsIntervalData\(\)](#), can only be saved using [saveSccsIntervalData\(\)](#), and loaded using [loadSccsIntervalData\(\)](#).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'SccsIntervalData'
show(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'SccsIntervalData'
summary(object)
```

Arguments

object An object of type SccsIntervalData.

simulateSccsData	<i>Simulate SCCS data</i>
------------------	---------------------------

Description

Simulate SCCS data

Usage

```
simulateSccsData(nCases, settings)
```

Arguments

nCases The number of cases to simulate.

settings An object of type `SccsSimulationSettings` as created using the [createSccsSimulationSettings](#) function.

Value

An object of type `SccsData`.

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