

Package ‘rmstcompens’

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Type Package

Title Comparing Restricted Mean Survival Time as Sensitivity Analysis

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Imports survival, dplyr

Description Performs two-sample comparisons using the restricted mean survival time (RMST) when survival curves end at different time points between groups. This package implements a sensitivity approach that allows the threshold timepoint tau to be specified after the longest survival time in the shorter survival group. Two kinds of between-group contrast estimators (the difference in RMST and the ratio of RMST) are computed: Uno et al(2014)<[doi:10.1200/JCO.2014.55.2208](https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2014.55.2208)>, Uno et al(2022)<<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=survRM2>>, Ueno and Morita(2023)<[doi:10.1007/s43441-022-00484-z](https://doi.org/10.1007/s43441-022-00484-z)>.

License GPL-2

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData false

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

NeedsCompilation no

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rmstcompsens-package	<i>Comparing restricted mean survival time when survival curves have divergent tails</i>
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Description

Performs two-sample comparisons using the restricted mean survival time (RMST) when survival curves end at different time points between groups. This package implements a sensitivity approach that allows the threshold timepoint τ to be specified after the longest survival time in the shorter survival group. Two kinds of between-group contrast estimators (the difference in RMST and the ratio of RMST) are computed.

Author(s)

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References

Uno H, Claggett B, Tian L, Inoue E, Gallo P, Miyata T, Schrag D, Takeuchi M, Uyama Y, Zhao L, Skali H, Solomon S, Jacobus S, Hughes M, Packer M, Wei LJ. Moving beyond the hazard ratio in quantifying the between-group difference in survival analysis. *Journal of clinical Oncology* 2014, 32, 2380-2385.

Hajime Uno, Lu Tian, Miki Horiguchi, Angel Cronin, Chakib Battioui and James Bell (2020). survRM2: Comparing Restricted Mean Survival Time. R package version 1.0-3. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=survRM2>

Ueno K, Morita S. Sensitivity Analysis for Restricted Mean Survival Time When Survival Curves Have Divergent Tails. *Ther Innov Regul Sci* (2023).

See Also

survival survRM2

Examples

```
#--- sample data ---#
time <- c(0.7,1.6,3.1,4.5,7.6,11,13.5,18.6,22.7,26.5,0.4,2.2,2.9,3.8,5.2,8.6,9.8,10.1,13.3,14.9)
event <- c(0,1,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,1,0)
arm <- c(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)
data <- data.frame(time,event,arm)
#--- analysis ---#
library(rmstcompsens)
a = difttermrmst(data,24)
print(a)
```

diftimermst	<i>Comparing restricted mean survival time when survival curves have divergent tails</i>
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Description

Performs two-sample comparisons using the restricted mean survival time (RMST) when survival curves end at different time points between groups. This package implements a sensitivity approach that allows the threshold timepoint τ to be specified after the longest survival time in the shorter survival group. Two kinds of between-group contrast estimators (the difference in RMST and the ratio of RMST) are computed.

Usage

```
diftimermst(data, tau, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

data	The data set must contains three variables named time, arm and event. time: The follow-up time for right censored. arm: The group indicator for comparison. 1=treat group, 0=control group. event: The event indicator, 1=event, 0=right censored. We assume that control group KM is shorter than treat group.
tau	The truncation time point for the RMST calculation. If tau is bigger than the largest observed time in shorter KM, then conduct a sensitivity approach which we propose.
alpha	The default is 0.05. 1-alpha confidence intervals are reported.

Value

list of RMST comparing results.

1. Point estimates

RMST arm=1 RMST results in treat group.

RMST arm=0 Method1

RMST results in control group. Method1:Deal with the censored case as event case.

RMST arm=0 Method2

RMST results in control group. Method2:Extend the observation time up to tau and deal with event.

2. Comparison between two group

RMST difference Method1 (arm=1)-(arm=0)

Results of the RMST difference in Method1.

RMST difference Method2 (arm=1)-(arm=0)

Results of the RMST difference in Method2.

```
RMST ratio Method1 (arm=1)/(arm=0)
    Results of the RMST ratio in Method1.
RMST ratio Method2 (arm=1)/(arm=0)
    Results of the RMST ratio in Method2.
```

The values below are generated when several patients are censored at the largest survival time in the shorter-survival group.

1. Point estimates

```
RMST arm=1      RMST results in treat group.
RMST (difference p value=max)
    RMST results in control group. The pattern that maximize the p value when
    comparing by difference. Usually, the result of Method2 is calculated.
RMST (difference p value=min)
    RMST results in control group. The pattern that minimize the p value when
    comparing by difference. Usually, the result of Method1 is calculated.
RMST (ratio p value=max)
    RMST results in control group. The pattern that maximize the p value when
    comparing by ratio.
RMST (ratio p value=min)
    RMST results in control group. The pattern that minimize the p value when
    comparing by ratio.
```

2. Comparison between two group

```
RMST difference (p value=max)
    Results of the RMST difference when the p value maximum.
RMST difference (p value=min)
    Results of the RMST difference when the p value minimum.
RMST ratio (p value=max)
    Results of the RMST ratio when the p value maximum.
RMST ratio (p value=min)
    Results of the RMST ratio when the p value minimum.
```

Author(s)

Kentaro Ueno

References

- Uno H, Claggett B, Tian L, Inoue E, Gallo P, Miyata T, Schrag D, Takeuchi M, Uyama Y, Zhao L, Skali H, Solomon S, Jacobus S, Hughes M, Packer M, Wei LJ. Moving beyond the hazard ratio in quantifying the between-group difference in survival analysis. *Journal of clinical Oncology* 2014, 32, 2380-2385.
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Examples

```
#--- sample data ---#
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event <- c(0,1,1,0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1,1,0)
arm <- c(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)
data <- data.frame(time,event,arm)
#--- analysis ---#
library(rmstcompens)
a = diftimermst(data,24)
print(a)
```

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