

Package: Minirand (via r-universe)

September 2, 2024

Type Package

Title Minimization Randomization

Version 0.1.3

Date 2020-01-22

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Description Randomization schedules are generated in the schemes with
k ($k \geq 2$) treatment groups and any allocation ratios by
minimization algorithms.

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Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 6.1.0

NeedsCompilation no

Date/Publication 2020-01-22 22:30:02 UTC

Repository <https://mj2149.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/cran/Minirand>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 12dd6ec3cdbd4f242a617e89ede2fcc2bbb598e9

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blkrandomization *Blocked randomization*

Description

The function is used to generate treatment assignments based on blocked randomization.

Usage

```
blkrandomization(n, blocksize, block)
```

Arguments

n	numeric number of subjects who will be randomized
blocksize	numeric value of block size used for blocked randomization
block	vector of treatment blocks used for blocked randomization

Value

trt a sequence of treatment assignments

Examples

```
blocksize <- 4  
block <- c(1, 2, 3, 4) # treatment 1, 2, 3, 4  
n <- 35  
blkrandomization(n, blocksize, block)
```

Minirand *Minimization randomization to k treatment groups*

Description

The function is used to generate treatment assignment by minimization algorithms.

Usage

```
Minirand(covmat = covmat, j, covwt = covwt, ratio = ratio,  
ntrt = ntrt, trtseq = trtseq, method = "Range", result = res, p)
```

Arguments

covmat	matrix or data frame of covariate factors
j	the jth subject in the randomization sequence
covwt	vector of weights of the covariate factors
ratio	vector of randomization ratios for each treatment
ntrt	numeric number of treatment groups
trtseq	vector of a sequence of treatment groups
method	the method or algorithm for the minimization randomization
result	the treatment assignments in subjects achieved so far
p	the high probability for new assignment

Value

treatment assignment for the jth subject

References

Pocock and Simon (1975), Sequential Treatment Assignment with Balancing for Prognostic Factors in the Controlled Clinical Trial. *Biometrics*; 103-115.

Jin, Polis, and Hartzel (2019), "Algorithms for minimization randomization and the implementation with an R package". *Communications in Statistics-Simulation and Computation*; May 2019.

Examples

```
ntrt <- 3
nsample <- 120
trtseq <- c(1, 2, 3)
ratio <- c(2, 2, 1)
c1 <- sample(seq(1, 0), nsample, replace = TRUE, prob = c(0.4, 0.6))
c2 <- sample(seq(1, 0), nsample, replace = TRUE, prob = c(0.3, 0.7))
c3 <- sample(c(2, 1, 0), nsample, replace = TRUE, prob = c(0.33, 0.2, 0.5))
c4 <- sample(seq(1, 0), nsample, replace = TRUE, prob = c(0.33, 0.67))
covmat <- cbind(c1, c2, c3, c4) # generate the matrix of covariate factors for the subjects
# label of the covariates
colnames(covmat) = c("Gender", "Age", "Hypertension", "Use of Antibiotics")
covwt <- c(1/4, 1/4, 1/4, 1/4) #equal weights
res <- rep(100, nsample) # result is the treatment needed from minimization method
#generate treatment assignment for the 1st subject
res[1] = sample(trtseq, 1, replace = TRUE, prob = ratio/sum(ratio))
for (j in 2:nsample)
{
# get treatment assignment sequentiall for all subjects
res[j] <- Minirand(covmat=covmat, j, covwt=covwt, ratio=ratio,
ntrt=ntrt, trtseq=trtseq, method="Range", result=res, p = 0.9)
}
trt1 <- res
#Display the number of randomized subjects at covariate factors
balance1 <- randbalance(trt1, covmat, ntrt, trtseq)
```

```
balance1
totimbal(trt = trt1, covmat = covmat, covwt = covwt,
ratio = ratio, ntrt = ntrt, trtseq = trtseq, method = "Range")
```

randbalance	<i>Displays the number of randomized subjects at each level for all covariate factors.</i>
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Description

The function to count the number of randomized subjects at each level for all covariate factors

Usage

```
randbalance(trt, covmat, ntrt, trtseq)
```

Arguments

trt	treatment sequence for all the randomized subjects
covmat	matrix or data frame of covariate factors
ntrt	numeric number of treatment groups
trtseq	vector of a sequence of treatment groups

Value

the number of randomized subjects at each level for all covariate factors

totimbal	<i>Calculates the total imbalance measured by minimization algorithms.</i>
----------	--

Description

The function to calculate the total imbalance measured by minimization algorithms

Usage

```
totimbal(trt = trt, covmat = covmat, covwt = covwt, ratio = ratio,
ntrt = ntrt, trtseq = trtseq, method = "Range")
```

Arguments

<code>trt</code>	treatment sequence for all the randomized subjects
<code>covmat</code>	matrix or data frame of covariate factors
<code>covwt</code>	vector of weights of the covariate factors
<code>ratio</code>	vector of randomization ratios for each treatment
<code>ntrt</code>	numeric number of treatment groups
<code>trtseq</code>	vector of a sequence of treatment groups
<code>method</code>	the method or algorithm for the minimization randomization

Value

total imbalance

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