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Description A set of tools for examining the design and analysis aspects of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials (SW CRT) based on a repeated cross-sectional sampling scheme (Hussey MA and Hughes JP (2007) Contemporary Clinical Trials 28:182-191. <doi:10.1016/j.cct.2006.05.007>).

License GPL-2

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swCRTdesign-package *Stepped Wedge Cluster Randomized Trial (SW CRT) Design*

Description

This package includes functions for the design and analysis of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials. For additional guidance, see (Voldal EC, Hakhu NR, Xia F, Heagerty PJ, Hughes JP. swCRTdesign: An R package for stepped wedge trial design and analysis. *Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine* 2020;196:105514. <doi:10.1016/j.cmpb.2020.105514>). Six primary functions - `swPwr`, `swGlmPwr`, `swSimPwr`, `swSim`, `swSummary`, and `swPlot` - and two support functions - `blkDiag` and `swDsn` - are included. The `blkDiag` function creates a block diagonal matrix from a specified array or list of block-matrices. The `swDsn` function creates a stepped wedge (SW) design object based on specified information on clusters, time points, and the arms of the cluster randomized trial (CRT). The `swPwr` function computes the (two-sided) power of treatment effect (θ) for the specified SW CRT design via weighted least squares (WLS), where the response/outcome of interest is assumed to come from a mixed effects model with normal or binomial errors, linear link and random time effects and (possibly correlated) random intercepts and random treatment effects. The random time effects apply to all time points, and time is treated as categorical. `swGlmPwr` does power calculations using the generalized linear mixed model framework (Xia et al, 2019). `swSimPwr` simulates data and runs analyses using the linear mixed model or generalized linear mixed model framework to compute power. `swPwr`, `swGlmPwr` and `swSimPwr` provide power calculations for both an immediate treatment (IT) model and an exposure time indicator (ETI) model (Kenny et al, 2022) and can handle cross-sectional or closed cohort designs. The `swSim` function generates individual-level data consisting of response, treatment, time, time on treatment and cluster id variables (and individual id for a closed cohort) based on a specified SW CRT design. The `swSummary` function computes the mean, sum, or number of non-missing response values for clusters separately or aggregated by wave at each time point from stepped wedge data that includes, at least, response, treatment, time, and cluster variables. The `swPlot` function plots mean response as a combined or separate plot, for waves and clusters. Some features of the package are also available as a shiny app, available online (https://swcrtdesign.shinyapps.io/stepped_wedge_power_calculation/) or to download and run locally (<https://github.com/swCRTdesign/Stepped-wedge-power-calculation>).

Details

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Author(s)

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References

Hussey MA, Hughes JP. Design and analysis of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials. *Contemporary Clinical Trials* 2007;28:182-191.

Kenny A, Voldal E, Xia F, Heagerty PJ, Hughes JP. Analysis of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials in the presence of a time-varying treatment effect. *Statistics in Medicine*, in press, 2022.

Voldal EC, Hakhu NR, Xia F, Heagerty PJ, Hughes JP. swCRTdesign: An R package for stepped wedge trial design and analysis. *Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine* 2020;196:105514.

Xia F, Hughes JP, Voldal EC, Heagerty PJ. Power and sample size calculation for stepped-wedge designs with discrete outcomes. *Trials*. 2021 Dec;22(1):598.

blkDiag

Block Diagonal Matrix Generator

Description

blkDiag returns block diagonal matrix based on specified square blocks (either as an array or a list).

Usage

```
blkDiag(z)
```

Arguments

z numeric (array or list): User-specified matrices to be combined into one block diagonal matrix.

Value

numeric (matrix): blkDiag gives a block diagonal matrix.

Author(s)

James P Hughes and Navneet R Hakhu

Examples

```
library(swCRTdesign)
# Example 1 (input: array)
blkDiag.Ex1.array <- blkDiag( z=array(1:12, c(2,2,3)) )
blkDiag.Ex1.array

# Example 2 (input: list)
blkDiag.Ex2.list <- blkDiag( z=list(matrix(1,2,2), diag(2,3), matrix(3,4,4)) )
blkDiag.Ex2.list
```

Release Notes

Release notes for v4.0

Description

Changes from prior versions:

- 1) A bug in the way that swGlmPwr handled fractional treatment effects has been fixed.
- 2) In SwDsn, the extra.time argument has been deprecated and replaced by extra.trt.time. If you enter extra.time it will be used as extra.trt.time.
- 3) In swPwr, the warning "The order of variance component arguments has changed for swPwr (in version 2.2.0, it was tau, eta, rho, sigma); please modify existing code if necessary." has been removed.
- 4) In swPwr, the closed form power calculation (only applicable to a special subset of situations) is no longer provided.
- 5) In swPwr and swSim variance components now default to 0 instead of NULL so you only have to enter non-zero variance components. However, you cannot mix the two types of specifications (ie either use the tau, eta, gamma, zeta form or the icc, cac, iac form)
- 6) In swSim, the retTimeOnTx argument has been deprecated and timeOnTx.var is always returned

New features: 1) In swDsn, you can now directly specify an arbitrary stepped wedge design using the swBlk argument. This also allows one to specify multiple treatment levels

2) In swPwr and swGlmPwr, closed cohort designs may be specified by entering a non-zero value for either zeta or iac. If zeta/iac is 0 (the default) then a cross-sectional sampling design is assumed.

3) In swPwr and swGlmPwr, ETI-type estimators (Kenny et al) may be specified using the H argument. If the elements of H do not sum to 1 they are automatically renormalized.

4) swSim can simulate cross-sectional or closed cohort data, data with multiple treatment levels and data with an exposure-time-varying treatment effect.

5) swPlot allows specification of x and y axis limits.

6) A new function, swSimPwr, is included to compute power by simulation. Analyses are based on linear mixed models (lmer) or generalized linear mixed models (glmer).

swDsn

*Study design of Stepped Wedge Cluster Randomized Trial (SW CRT)***Description**

swDsn returns a SW CRT study design object.

All calls to swDsn require a `clusters` argument, a vector that specifies the number of clusters in each wave (all clusters that start the intervention at a given time point are collectively referred to as a wave or sequence). Used by itself, `clusters` specifies a classic stepped wedge design with number of waves equal to the length of `clusters` and number of time points equal to number of waves plus one. Further design modifications may be specified using the `extra.ctl.time`, `extra.trt.time`, and `all.ctl.time0` arguments. Fractional treatment effects may be specified for each time after the intervention is introduced using the `tx.effect.frac` argument.

Alternatively, the `swBlk` argument can be used to specify a completely arbitrary stepped wedge design with multiple treatment levels and/or periods with no data collection (alternatively, periods with no data collection can be defined in the sample size arguments of `swPwr`, `swGlmPwr` and `swSimPwr`).

One can choose to use the `extra.ctl.time`, `extra.trt.time`, and `all.ctl.time0` arguments or the `swBlk` argument, but not both. Also, `tx.effect.frac` may not be used with the `swBlk` argument.

swDsn is used by other functions in this package.

Usage

```
swDsn(clusters, tx.effect.frac=1, extra.ctl.time=0, extra.trt.time=0,
      all.ctl.time0=TRUE, swBlk, extra.time=NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>clusters</code>	integer (vector): Number of clusters for each wave (e.g. <code>c(6,6,6,6)</code> specifies four waves with 6 clusters in each wave). A value of 0 in the vector means that no clusters introduce the intervention at a given time (see examples). Note that 0 clusters in a wave is not allowed when using the <code>swBlk</code> specification.
<code>tx.effect.frac</code>	numeric (scalar or vector): Relative treatment effect upon crossing over from control. Note that this is not the treatment effect (the treatment effect is specified in the call to other functions such as <code>swPwr</code> or <code>swSim</code>)! If <code>tx.effect.frac</code> is set to a scalar with value of 1, the standard SW CRT treatment effect will be presumed. If <code>codetx.effect.frac</code> is set to a scalar with a fractional value between 0 and 1, then only the first time point upon crossing over from control will have fractional relative treatment effect; the remaining exposure times will have a relative treatment effect of 1. If a vector of fractional treatment effect is specified, each element of the vector corresponds to the (fractional) treatment effect upon crossing over from control; if the length of the vector is less than total number of exposure times, the remaining time points will have a relative treatment effect value of 1; if the length of the vector is greater than total number of time points after crossing over, not all elements of <code>tx.effect.frac</code> will be used. The default value is (scalar) 1.

<code>extra.cctl.time</code>	integer (scalar): Number of additional time steps during the control period beyond the standard SW CRT design. The default value is 0.
<code>extra.trt.time</code>	integer (scalar): Number of additional time steps during the treatment period beyond the standard SW CRT design. The default value is 0.
<code>all.cctl.time0</code>	logical: If TRUE, all clusters receive control at the first time point. If FALSE, clusters in the first wave (i.e., the first element of <code>clusters</code>) receive intervention at the first time. The default is TRUE.
<code>swBlk</code>	integer (matrix): matrix with number of rows equal to the number of waves and number of columns equal to the total number of time periods of the study. Each row of <code>swBlk</code> corresponds to a wave and describes the introduction and levels of the intervention. Each element of <code>swBlk</code> is either NA, meaning no data will be collected in that cluster-time period, or an integer. Integers correspond to levels of the intervention where 0 is the control condition and values >0 correspond to various levels of the intervention. A classic SW design includes only 2 values (0 and 1). More generally, one can specify integers corresponding to different levels of the intervention (e.g., a learning period, full intervention effect period and followup period could be coded as 1, 2 and 3, respectively). Alternatively, level 2 might denote the introduction of a second intervention that replaces the first, or is added to the first. A separate parameter is assigned for each intervention level so power can be computed for comparisons between any level and the control, or between different levels. Note that the ETI model of Kenny et al (2022) implies a different intervention level for each exposure lag time. However, if you plan to use an ETI-based estimator of the treatment effect, then you should specify a standard 2-value design (0/1) in <code>swDsn</code> and use the <code>H</code> argument in <code>swPwr</code> or <code>swGlmPwr</code> to determine power for the estimator of interest. Also, note that NA periods that are interspersed with intervention periods (e.g. 0, 1, NA, 1) may cause unpredictable results for power calculations for ETI-based estimators since the lag for periods after the NA is ill-defined; NA periods that occur after the last intervention lag period of interest (e.g. 0, 1, 1, NA) are okay, however.
<code>extra.time</code>	integer (scalar): deprecated; if used, replaces <code>extra.trt.time</code> .

Details

The `clusters` argument is required. After that, a design may be specified using the `tx.effect.frac`, `extra.cctl.time`, `extra.trt.time`, `all.cctl.time0` arguments or the `swBlk` argument:

```
swDsn(clusters, tx.effect.frac=1, extra.cctl.time=0, extra.trt.time=0, all.cctl.time0=TRUE)
```

or

```
swDsn(clusters, swBlk)
```

Value

numeric (list): Returns the following user-specified and computed objects

<code>swDsn</code>	numeric (matrix): schematic representation of the specified SW CRT design. Number of clusters is equal to the number of rows of the matrix and total number of time intervals is equal to the number of columns of the matrix. <code>swDsn[i, j]</code>
--------------------	---

	gives the intervention status for cluster i at time j and has possible values NA (no data), 0 (control), or ≥ 1 (intervention levels).
swDsn.unique.clusters	numeric (matrix): Truncated SW CRT design of interest, with one row for each wave.
n.waves	numeric (scalar): Number of waves for the SW CRT design of interest.
clusters	numeric (vector): Number of clusters for each wave for the SW CRT design of interest.
n.clusters	numeric (scalar): Total number of clusters for the SW CRT design of interest.
tx.effect.frac	numeric (scalar or vector): Fractional treatment effect for time points upon crossing over from control of SW CRT design of interest.
total.time	numeric (scalar): Total number of time points for the SW CRT design of interest.
nTxLev	numeric (integer): Number of treatment levels.
TxLev	numeric (integer): Vector of unique treatment levels.

Author(s)

James P Hughes and Navneet R Hakhu

References

- Hussey MA, Hughes JP. Design and analysis of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials. *Contemporary Clinical Trials* 2007;28:182-191.
- Voldal EC, Hakhu NR, Xia, F, Heagerty PJ, Hughes JP. swCRTdesign: An R Package for Stepped Wedge Trial Design and Analysis. *Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine* 2020;196:105514.

Examples

```
# Example 1 (Equal clusters per wave, standard SW design)
swDsn.Ex1.std <- swDsn( clusters=c(3,3,3) )
swDsn.Ex1.std$swDsn

# Example 2 (Equal clusters per wave, extended SW design)
swDsn.Ex1.extend <- swDsn( clusters=c(3,3,3), extra.trt.time=2 )
swDsn.Ex1.extend$swDsn

# Example 3 (Equal clusters per wave, not all ctl at time 0, "standard" for time SW design)
swDsn.Ex1.std.noAllctl <- swDsn( clusters=c(3,3,3), all.ctl.time0=FALSE )
swDsn.Ex1.std.noAllctl$swDsn

# Example 4 (Equal clusters per wave, not all ctl at time 0, extended SW design)
swDsn.Ex1.extend.noAllctl <- swDsn( clusters=c(3,3,3), extra.trt.time=2, all.ctl.time0=FALSE )
swDsn.Ex1.extend.noAllctl$swDsn

# Example 5 (Unequal clusters per wave, standard SW design)
swDsn.Ex1.std.unequal <- swDsn( clusters=c(3,0,2) )
swDsn.Ex1.std.unequal$swDsn
```

```

# Example 6 (Unequal clusters per wave, extended SW design)
swDsn.Ex1.extend.unequal <- swDsn( clusters=c(3,0,2), extra.trt.time=2 )
swDsn.Ex1.extend.unequal$swDsn

# Example 7 (Unequal clusters per wave, extended SW design)
swDsn.Ex1.extend.unequal.varyTxEffect <- swDsn( clusters=c(3,0,2), tx.effect.frac=c(0.8,0.9,1.0),
extra.trt.time=2 )
swDsn.Ex1.extend.unequal.varyTxEffect$swDsn

#Example 8 (Equal clusters per wave, extra control time and extra treatment time)
swDsn.Ex1.extendctrl.extendtrt <- swDsn(c(5,5,5,5,5),extra.ctrl.time=3,extra.trt.time=5)
swDsn.Ex1.extendctrl.extendtrt$swDsn

# Examples with swBlk
# Example 9 (Equal clusters per wave, standard SW design)
mat9 = matrix(c(0,1,1,1,1,0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,1),4,5,byrow=TRUE)
swDsn.Ex9 <- swDsn(c(6,6,6,6),swBlk=mat9)
swDsn.Ex9$swDsn

# Example 10 (Unequal clusters per wave, periods with no data collection)
mat10 = matrix(c(0,1,1,1,1,NA,0,1,1,1,NA,NA,0,1,1,NA,NA,NA,0,1),4,5,byrow=TRUE)
swDsn.Ex10 <- swDsn(c(5,6,6,5),swBlk=mat10)
swDsn.Ex10$swDsn

# Example 11 (Unequal clusters per wave, periods with no data collection,
# multiple intervention levels)
mat11 = matrix(c(0,1,2,2,2,2,NA,0,1,2,2,2,NA,NA,0,1,2,2,NA,NA,NA,0,1,2),4,6,byrow=TRUE)
swDsn.Ex11 <- swDsn(c(5,6,6,5),swBlk=mat11)
swDsn.Ex11$swDsn

# Example 12 (Dogleg design)
swDsn.Ex12 <- swDsn(c(4,4,4), swBlk=matrix(c(1,NA,0,1,NA,0),3,2,byrow=TRUE))
swDsn.Ex12$swDsn

```

swGlmPwr

Power of Stepped Wedge Cluster Randomized Trial with Discrete Outcomes

Description

swGlmPwr returns (two-sided) power of the treatment effect for the specified SW CRT design in the context of generalized linear models by adopting the Laplace approximation detailed in Breslow and Clayton (1993) to obtain the covariance matrix of the estimated parameters. The response/outcome of interest can be binomial (logit link only) or Poisson (log link only) distributed. A cross-sectional or closed cohort sampling scheme can be specified. The outcome is assumed to come from a model with fixed treatment effect(s) (using an immediate treatment (IT) or exposure time indicator (ETI) model - see Kenny et al (2022)), fixed time effect, random intercepts, random treatment effects, random cluster-specific time effects and, in the case of closed cohort sampling, an individual random effect. The coefficients for fixed effects can be specified using `fixed.intercept`, `fixed.treatment.effect`, and `fixed.time.effect`. Variance components can be specified using `tau`, `eta`, `rho`, `gamma` and `zeta`.

Usage

```
swGlmPwr(design, distn, n, fixed.intercept, fixed.treatment.effect,
fixed.time.effect, H = NULL, tau = 0, eta = 0, rho = 0, gamma = 0, zeta = 0,
alpha=0.05, retDATA = FALSE, silent=FALSE)
```

Arguments

- design** list: A stepped wedge design object, typically from `swDsn`, that includes at least the following components: `swDsn`, `swDsn.unique.clusters`, `clusters`, `n.clusters`, `total.time`, `nTxLev`, `TxLev`. Fractional treatment effects specified in `swDsn` are used in the calculation.
- distn** character: Distribution assumed (binomial or Poisson). "binomial" implies binomial outcomes with logit link and "poisson" implies Poisson outcome with log link. ***NOTE: It is the users responsibility to make sure specified parameters (`fixed.intercept`, `fixed.treatment.effect`, `fixed.time.effect`, `tau`, `eta`, `rho`, `gamma`, `zeta`) are ALL on SAME scale as specified link function; see example.***
- n** integer (scalar, vector, or matrix): Number of observations: (scalar) for all clusters and all time points that are not NA in `design$swDsn`; (vector) for each cluster at all time points that are not NA in `design$swDsn`; and (matrix) for each cluster at each time point, where rows correspond to clusters and columns correspond to time. `n` can also be used to specify a design with transition periods (a transition period is a period, typically, immediately after treatment is introduced where no data are collected). Simply define `n` as a matrix with a sample size of 0 during every transition period. This is equivalent to putting an NA in `design$swDsn`.
- fixed.intercept** numeric (scalar): Intercept for the fixed effect on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes). It is the mean outcome under the control condition in the first time point transformed to the canonical scales.
- fixed.treatment.effect** numeric (scalar, vector): Gives the coefficients for the treatment effect on the canonical scale (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes).
If `H = NULL` then an IT model is assumed and `fixed.treatment.effect` gives the coefficient(s) for the `design$nTxLev` treatment effect(s). If `tx.effect.frac` is specified in `design` then the assumed treatment effect at exposure time `k` is `tx.effect.frac[k]*fixed.treatment.effect`.
If `H` is non-NULL then an ETI model is assumed and `fixed.treatment.effect` is a vector as long as the longest treatment effect exposure time; in a classic stepped wedge design, the longest exposure time is the number of time periods minus one.
- fixed.time.effect** numeric (scalar, vector): Coefficients for the time (as dummy variables) in the fixed effect model on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes). The first time point is always used as reference. Specify a common time effect for all time points after the first (scalar) or different time effects for each time point after the first (vector of length (total time-1)).

H	numeric (vector): If NULL, then swGlmPwr assumes an immediate, constant treatment effect (IT) model. If not NULL, then an exposure time indicator (ETI) model is assumed and H should be a vector as long as the longest exposure time (typically, number of time periods minus one). H specifies the desired linear combination of fixed.treatment.effect. For example, in a stepped wedge trial with 5 time periods and four exposure times, H = rep(.25,4) gives the average treatment effect over the four exposure times; H = c(0,0,.5,.5) ignores the first two periods after the intervention is introduced and averages the remaining periods. Typically, the sum of H is 1.0; if not, it is renormalized to sum to 1.0. H can only be specified when there is a single intervention level (i.e. design\$swDsn includes only NA,0,1; see cautions in help for swDsn about including NA periods when H is used). Do not use an ETI model (non-null H) if you specified a fractional treatment effect in swDsn.
tau	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random intercepts on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes).
eta	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random treatment effects on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes).
rho	numeric (scalar): Correlation between random intercepts and random treatment effects on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes).
gamma	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random time effects on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes).
zeta	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of individual effects for closed cohort sampling on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes). Default is 0 which implies cross-sectional sampling. Values greater than 0 imply closed cohort sampling.
alpha	numeric (scalar): Statistical significance level. Default is 0.05.
retDATA	logical: if TRUE, all stored (input, intermediate, and output) values of swGlmPwr are returned. Default value is FALSE.
silent	logical: if TRUE, hides most warning messages. Default value is FALSE.

Details

The two-sided statistical power of treatment effect θ (equal to $H\%*\%fixed.treatment.effect$ if H is non-NULL) is

$$Pwr(\theta) = \Phi\left(\frac{Z - z_{1-\alpha/2}\sqrt{V_0(\hat{\theta})}}{\sqrt{V_\alpha(\hat{\theta})}}\right) + 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{Z + z_{1-\alpha/2}\sqrt{V_0(\hat{\theta})}}{\sqrt{V_\alpha(\hat{\theta})}}\right)$$

, where Φ is the cumulative distribution function of the standard normal distribution.

The variance of $\hat{\theta}$ under the null is denoted as $V_0(\hat{\theta})$, and the variance of $\hat{\theta}$ under the alternative is denoted as $V_\alpha(\hat{\theta})$. Both variances are approximated by simplifying the Laplace approximation that marginalizes the random effects in the generalized linear mixed models. For more details, see Xia et al. (2020).

When the outcome is Gaussian, the method adopted by swGlmPwr coincides with that of swPwr, so power calculation for Gaussian outcomes is not included in swGlmPwr to avoid repetition. When the outcome is binomial, swGlmPwr performs power calculation on the natural scale (logit), while swPwr performs power calculation on the linear scale.

The value of zeta defines the sampling scheme. When zeta = 0, cross-sectional sampling is assumed; if zeta > 0 then closed cohort sampling is assumed.

Value

numeric (scalar): swGlmPwr returns the power of treatment effect if retDATA = FALSE.

numeric (list): swGlmPwr returns all specified and computed items as objects of a list if retDATA = TRUE.

`$design` list: A stepped wedge design object, typically from swDsn, that includes at least the following components: swDsn, swDsn.unique.clusters, clusters, n.clusters, total.time, nTxLev

`$distn` character: Distribution assumed (binomial or Poisson). "binomial" implies binomial outcomes and "poisson" implies Poisson outcome.

`$n` integer (scalar, vector, or matrix): Number of observations: (scalar) for all clusters and all time points; (vector) for each cluster at all time points; and (matrix) for each cluster at each time point, where rows correspond to clusters and columns correspond to time.

`$fixed.intercept` numeric (scalar): Intercept for the fixed effect on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes).

`$fixed.treatment.effect` numeric (scalar): Coefficient(s) for the treatment(s) in the fixed effect model on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes).

`$fixed.time.effect` numeric(scalar, vector): Coefficients for the time (as dummy variables) in the fixed effect model on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes). The first time point is always used as reference. A common time effect for all time points after the first (scalar) or different time effects for each time point after the first (vector of length (total time-1)).

`H` numeric (vector): H specifies the desired linear combination of exposure time treatment effects for a ETI model-based estimate.

`$tau` numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random intercepts on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes).

`$eta` numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random treatment effects on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes).

`$rho` numeric (scalar): Correlation between random intercepts and random treatment effects on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes).

`$gamma` numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random time effects on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes).

<code>\$zeta</code>	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of individual random effects for closed cohort sampling on canonical scales (logit for binomial outcomes and log for Poisson outcomes).
<code>\$alpha</code>	numeric (scalar): Statistical significance level. Default is 0.05.
<code>\$var.theta.null</code>	numeric (matrix): Variance-covariance matrix of the estimated treatment effect(s) under the null for this SW CRT design.
<code>\$var.theta.alt</code>	numeric (matrix): Variance-covariance matrix of the estimated treatment effect(s) under the alternative for this SW CRT design.
<code>\$pwrGLM</code>	numeric (scalar): Power of treatment effect using a simplified Laplace approximation.

Author(s)

Fan Xia, James P Hughes, and Emily C Voldal

References

- Breslow NE and Clayton DG (1993). Approximate inference in generalized linear mixed models. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 88(421):9-25.
- Kenny A, Voldal E, Xia F, Heagerty PJ, Hughes JP. Analysis of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials in the presence of a time-varying treatment effect. *Statistics in Medicine*, in press, 2022.
- Voldal EC, Hakhu NR, Xia, F, Heagerty PJ, Hughes JP. swCRTdesign: An R Package for Stepped Wedge Trial Design and Analysis. *Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine* 2020;196:105514.
- Xia F, Hughes JP, Voldal EC, Heagerty PJ. Power and sample size calculation for stepped-wedge designs with discrete outcomes. *Trials*. 2021 Dec;22(1):598.

Examples

```
##test-case large clusters
logit <- function(x){log(x/(1 - x))}
#specify large cluster sizes
size = c(35219,53535,63785,456132,128670,96673,
51454,156667,127440,68615,56502,17719,75931,58655,52874,75936)

# Cross-sectional example
swGlmPwr(design=swDsn(c(4,3,5,4)),distn="binomial",n=size,
        fixed.intercept=log(28.62/(2*100000)),fixed.time.effect = 1,
        fixed.treatment.effect = log(.6),
        tau=.31,eta=abs(0.4*log(.6)),rho=0,gamma=.15,alpha=.05,retDATA = FALSE)

# Closed cohort example, comparing average of intervention period exposure
# lags 3 and 4 to control period
swGlmPwr(design=swDsn(c(5,5,5,5,5),extractl.time=3,extratrt.time=5),
        distn="binomial",n=20,
        fixed.intercept=logit(0.40),
        fixed.treatment.effect=c(0,0,rep(logit(0.60)-logit(0.40),8)),
        fixed.time.effect=0.08,
        H=c(0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,0),
```

```

tau=sqrt(.1316),gamma=sqrt(.1974),eta=0,zeta=sqrt(2.5))

# Example with periods with no data and multiple treatment levels
stdy <- swDsn(c(6,6,6,6),swBlk=matrix(c(0,1,2,2,2,2,
                                     NA,0,1,2,2,2,
                                     NA,NA,0,1,2,2,
                                     NA,NA,NA,0,1,2),4,6,byrow=TRUE))

swGlmPwr(stdy, distn="binomial",n=10000,
         fixed.intercept=log(28.62/(2*10000)),fixed.time.effect = 1,
         fixed.treatment.effect = c(log(.6),log(.5)),
         tau=.31,eta=0,rho=0,gamma=0,alpha=.05,retDATA = FALSE)

```

swPlot	<i>Plot of Mean Response/Outcome for Stepped Wedge Cluster Randomized Trial (SW CRT)</i>
--------	--

Description

swPlot returns plot of the mean response versus time based on waves and/or clusters from a SW CRT.

Usage

```

swPlot(response.var, tx.var, time.var, cluster.var, data, choose.mfrow=NULL,
       by.wave=TRUE, combined.plot=TRUE, choose.xlab="Time", choose.main=NULL,
       choose.pch=NULL, choose.cex=1, choose.tx.col=NULL, choose.tx.lty = c(2,1),
       choose.ncol=2, xlim=NULL, ylim=NULL, choose.tx.pos="topright", choose.legend.pos="right")

```

Arguments

response.var	numeric(vector): Response (Outcome) variable.
tx.var	numeric(vector): Treatment (Predictor of Interest) variable. Typically, 0=control, 1=intervention, and values greater than 1 correspond to other treatment levels.
time.var	integer(vector): Time (points) variable, corresponding to the time points when data were collected during the SW CRT.
cluster.var	integer(vector): Cluster (identification) variable, corresponding to the cluster where an observation is from.
data	An optional data frame containing (at least) the response, treatment (tx), time, and cluster variables.
choose.mfrow	numeric (vector): Choose mfrow for plot. If NULL, mfrow is automatically assigned based on the plot created. The default is NULL.
by.wave	logical: If TRUE, plot mean response according to each wave. If FALSE, plot mean response according to each cluster. The default is TRUE.

<code>combined.plot</code>	logical: If TRUE, plot mean response on same plot (what is plotted depends on <code>by.wave</code>). If FALSE, plot mean response on separate plots for each wave (what is plotted depends on <code>by.wave</code>). The default is TRUE.
<code>choose.xlab</code>	Choose <code>xlab</code> for plot. The default is "Time".
<code>choose.main</code>	Choose <code>main</code> for plot. If NULL, <code>main</code> is chosen for the user; which is highly recommended. The default is NULL.
<code>choose.pch</code>	Choose <code>pch</code> for plot. If NULL, <code>pch</code> are chosen for the user; which is highly recommended. The default is NULL.
<code>choose.cex</code>	Choose <code>cex</code> for <code>choose.pch</code> . Standard <code>cex</code> option in <code>points()</code> applies. The default is 1.
<code>choose.tx.col</code>	Choose colors for different treatment options. Vector of two colors, corresponding to control and treatment groups, respectively. If NULL, colors are chosen for the unique treatment options in the data supplied. The default is NULL.
<code>choose.tx.lty</code>	Choose line types for different treatment options. Vector of two numbers for <code>lty</code> , corresponding to control and treatment groups, respectively. The default is <code>c(2, 1)</code> .
<code>choose.ncol</code>	Choose number of columns for non-treatment legend. Standard <code>ncol</code> option in <code>legend()</code> applies. The default is 2.
<code>xlim, ylim</code>	Vectors of length 2 giving x and y axis limits on plot. If NULL, minimum and maximum of summary time and response variables are used, respectively.
<code>choose.tx.pos</code>	Choose where to place treatment colors "legend". Standard <code>legend()</code> positions apply. The default is "topright"; if this covers points, it should be changed.
<code>choose.legend.pos</code>	Choose where to place the non-treatment legend. Standard <code>legend()</code> positions apply. The default is "right"; if this covers points, it should be changed. If "mouseclick", user specifies location with mouse/trackpad by clicking on the plot that appears. Specify NULL to remove legend.

Details

Returns a plot of the mean response versus time with a combination of `by.wave` (TRUE / FALSE) and `combined.plot` (TRUE / FALSE) from a SW CRT. See discussion of number of waves in help file for `swSummary`.

Author(s)

James P Hughes, Navneet R Hakhu, and Emily C Voldal

References

Hussey MA, Hughes JP. Design and analysis of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials. *Contemporary Clinical Trials* 2007;28:182-191.

Examples

```

library(swCRTdesign)
# Example 1
# Generate binary response with 5 clusters, 4 time points
data.Ex1 <- swSim(swDsn(c(2,2,1)),family=binomial(link="identity"), n=120,
                 mu0=0.25, mu1=0.30,time.effect=0, tau=0.05, gamma=.01)

# Example 1 (Mean Response vs Time, by.wave=TRUE, combined.plot=TRUE)
swPlot(response.var, tx.var, time.var, cluster.var, data.Ex1, by.wave=TRUE,
        combined.plot=TRUE, choose.tx.pos="bottomright", choose.legend.pos="bottom")

# Example 2 (Mean Response vs Time, by.wave=TRUE, combined.plot=FALSE)
swPlot(response.var, tx.var, time.var, cluster.var, data.Ex1, by.wave=TRUE,
        combined.plot=FALSE, choose.tx.pos="bottomright", choose.legend.pos="bottom")

# Example 3 (Mean Response vs Time, by.wave=FALSE, combined.plot=TRUE)
swPlot(response.var, tx.var, time.var, cluster.var, data.Ex1, by.wave=FALSE,
        combined.plot=TRUE, ylim=c(0,0.6), choose.tx.pos="bottomright", choose.legend.pos="topleft")

# Example 4 (Mean Response vs Time, by.wave=FALSE, combined.plot=FALSE)
swPlot(response.var, tx.var, time.var, cluster.var, data.Ex1, by.wave=FALSE,
        combined.plot=FALSE, choose.tx.pos="bottomright", choose.legend.pos="bottom")

```

swPwr

Power of Stepped Wedge Cluster Randomized Trial (SW CRT)

Description

swPwr returns (two-sided) power for the treatment effect(s) from an immediate treatment effect (IT) model or an exposure time indicator (ETI) model (Kenny et al, 2022) for the specified SW CRT design using a linear models weighted least squares (WLS) approach. A cross-sectional or closed cohort sampling scheme can be specified. The response/outcome of interest can be binomial or Gaussian distributed and is assumed to come from a model with random intercepts, random treatment effects, random cluster-specific time effects, and, in the case of closed cohort sampling, an individual random effect. Variance components can be specified using either random effect variances (tau, eta, rho, gamma, and zeta) or icc, cac, iac (see details). If a cross-sectional sampling, random intercepts only model is used (i.e., eta, rho, gamma and zeta are 0 and n is constant over clusters and time), then the power calculation is comparable to the closed-form formula of [Hussey and Hughes, 2007]. See [Voldal et al., 2020] for more guidance. This function is also available as a Shiny app at https://swcrtdesign.shinyapps.io/stepped_wedge_power_calculation/.

Usage

```
swPwr(design, distn, n, mu0, mu1, H=NULL, sigma, tau=0, eta=0, rho=0, gamma=0, zeta=0,
      icc=0, cac=1, iac=0, alpha=0.05, retDATA=FALSE, silent=FALSE)
```

Arguments

design	list: A stepped wedge design object, typically from <code>swDsn</code> , that includes at least the following components: <code>swDsn</code> , <code>swDsn.unique.clusters</code> , <code>clusters</code> , <code>n.clusters</code> , <code>total.time</code> , <code>nTxLev</code> , <code>TxLev</code> . Fractional treatment effects specified in <code>swDsn</code> are used in the calculation.
distn	character: Distribution assumed (gaussian or binomial). Currently, 'Binomial' implies Bernoulli.
n	integer (scalar, vector, or matrix): Number of observations: (scalar) for all clusters and all time points that are not NA in <code>design\$swDsn</code> ; (vector) for each cluster at all time points that are not NA in <code>design\$swDsn</code> ; and (matrix) for each cluster at each time point, where rows correspond to clusters and columns correspond to time. <code>n</code> can also be used to specify a design with transition periods (a transition period is a period, typically, immediately after treatment is introduced where no data are collected). Simply define <code>n</code> as a matrix with a sample size of 0 during every transition period. This is equivalent to putting an NA in <code>design\$swDsn</code> .
mu0	numeric (scalar): Mean outcome in the control group. See also documentation for <code>H</code> , below.
mu1	numeric (scalar or vector): Mean outcome in the treatment group(s). The treatment effect is the difference in means $\theta = \mu_1 - \mu_0$. If <code>tx.effect.frac</code> is specified in the call to <code>swDsn</code> then the assumed treatment effect at exposure time <code>k</code> is <code>tx.effect.frac[k]*theta</code> . For an IT model with multiple treatment levels the length of <code>mu1</code> should be equal to the number of treatment levels. See also documentation for <code>H</code> , below.
H	numeric (vector): If NULL, then <code>swPwr</code> assumes an immediate, constant treatment effect (IT) model. If not NULL, then an exposure time indicator (ETI) model is assumed and <code>H</code> should be a vector as long as the longest exposure time (in a classic stepped wedge design, the longest exposure time is the number of time periods minus one). <code>H</code> specifies the desired linear combination of exposure time treatment effects. For example, in a stepped wedge trial with 5 time periods and four exposure times, <code>H = rep(.25,4)</code> gives the average treatment effect over the four exposure times; <code>H = c(0,0,.5,.5)</code> ignores the first two periods after the intervention is introduced and averages the remaining periods. Typically, the sum of <code>H</code> is 1.0; if not, it is renormalized to sum to 1.0. <code>H</code> can only be specified when there is a single intervention level (i.e. <code>design\$swDsn</code> includes only NA,0,1; see cautions in help for <code>swDsn</code> about including NA periods when <code>H</code> is used). <code>mu0</code> and <code>mu1</code> give expected values of the linear combination of exposure time treatment effects under the null and alternative hypotheses, respectively. Do not use an ETI model (non-null <code>H</code>) if you specified a fractional treatment effect in <code>swDsn</code> .
sigma	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation when assuming Gaussian distribution (<code>distn=gaussian</code>). For binomial distribution σ^2 is automatically set to $\bar{\mu}(1 - \bar{\mu})$ where $\bar{\mu} = (\mu_1 + \mu_0)/2$
tau	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random intercepts.
eta	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random treatment effects.
rho	numeric (scalar): Correlation between random intercepts and random treatment effects.

gamma	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random time effects.
zeta	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of individual effects for closed cohort sampling. Default is 0 which implies cross-sectional sampling. Values greater than 0 imply closed cohort sampling.
icc	numeric (scalar): Within-period intra-cluster correlation. Can be used with CAC instead of tau, eta, rho, and gamma; see details.
cac	numeric (scalar): Cluster auto-correlation. Can be used with ICC instead of tau, eta, rho, and gamma; see details.
iac	numeric (scalar): Individual auto-correlation for closed cohort sampling. Can be used with ICC and CAC instead of tau, eta, rho, gamma, and zeta; see details. Default is 0 which implies cross-sectional sampling. Values greater than 0 imply closed cohort sampling.
alpha	numeric (scalar): Two-sided statistical significance level.
retDATA	logical: if TRUE, all stored (input, intermediate, and output) values of swPwr are returned. Default value is FALSE.
silent	logical: if TRUE, hides most warning messages. Default value is FALSE.

Details

The two-sided statistical power of treatment effect ($\theta = \mu_1 - \mu_0$) is

$$Pwr(\theta) = \Phi(Z - z_{1-\alpha/2}) + \Phi(-Z - z_{1-\alpha/2})$$

where

$$Z = \frac{|\theta|}{\sqrt{Var(\hat{\theta}_{WLS})}}$$

and Φ is the cumulative distribution function of the standard normal $N(0, 1)$ distribution. If H is non-NULL then the μ are assumed to be equal to $H\delta$ where δ is a vector of exposure time treatment effects.

The value of zeta defines the sampling scheme. When zeta = 0, cross-sectional sampling is assumed; if zeta > 0 then closed cohort sampling is assumed.

When eta (and rho) are 0, instead of using tau, eta, rho, gamma and zeta, the icc, cac and iac can be used to define the variability of the random effects. In this model,

$$ICC = \frac{\tau^2 + \gamma^2}{\tau^2 + \gamma^2 + \zeta^2 + \sigma^2}$$

$$CAC = \frac{\tau^2}{\tau^2 + \gamma^2}$$

$$IAC = \frac{\zeta^2}{\zeta^2 + \sigma^2}$$

Choose one parameterization or the other, do not mix parameterizations.

Value

	numeric (vector): swPwr returns the power of treatment effect(s), where the variance of treatment effect is computed by WLS.
	numeric (list): swPwr returns all specified and computed items as objects of a list if retDATA = TRUE.
design	list: The stepped wedge design object as input.
distn	character: Distribution assumed (gaussian or binomial).
n	integer (scalar, vector, or matrix): Number of observations: (scalar) for all clusters and all time points; (vector) for each cluster at all time points; and (matrix) for each cluster at each time point, where rows correspond to clusters and columns correspond to time.
mu0	numeric (scalar): Mean outcome in the control group.
mu1	numeric (scalar): Mean outcome in intervention group(s). Note: treatment effect is difference in means $\theta = \mu_1 - \mu_0$.
H	numeric (vector): H specifies the desired linear combination of exposure time treatment effects for a ETI model-based estimate.
sigma	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation input. For binomial distribution, sigma = NA
tau	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random intercepts.
eta	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random treatment effects.
rho	numeric (scalar): Correlation between random intercepts and random treatment effects.
gamma	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random time effects.
zeta	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of individual random effects for closed cohort sampling.
icc	numeric (scalar): Within-period intra-cluster correlation. Can be used with CAC and IAC instead of tau, eta, rho, gamma and zeta; see details.
cac	numeric (scalar): Cluster auto-correlation. Can be used with ICC and IAC instead of tau, eta, rho, gamma and zeta; see details.
iac	numeric (scalar): Individual auto-correlation for closed cohort sampling. Can be used with ICC and CAC instead of tau, eta, rho, gamma and zeta; see details.
alpha	numeric (scalar): Statistical significance level.
Xmat	numeric (matrix): Design matrix for this SW CRT design.
Wmat	numeric (matrix): Covariance matrix for this SW CRT design.
var	Variance-covariance matrix of treatment effect(s). Can be used to calculate power for contrasts other than control versus treatment
var.theta.WLS	numeric (scalar): Variance(s) of treatment effect(s) using weighted least squares (WLS) for this SW CRT design.
pwrWLS	numeric (scalar): Power of treatment effect (θ) using weighted least squares (WLS) for this SW CRT design.

Author(s)

James P Hughes, Navneet R Hakhu, and Emily C Voldal

References

Hussey MA, Hughes JP. Design and analysis of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials. *Contemporary Clinical Trials* 2007;28:182-191.

Kenny A, Voldal E, Xia F, Heagerty PJ, Hughes JP. Analysis of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials in the presence of a time-varying treatment effect. *Statistics in Medicine*, in press, 2022.

Voldal EC, Hakhu NR, Xia F, Heagerty PJ, Hughes JP. swCRTdesign: An R package for stepped wedge trial design and analysis. *Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine* 2020;196:105514.

Examples

```
# Example 1 (Random Intercepts Only, standard Stepped Wedge (SW) design)
swPwr.Ex1.RIO.std <- swPwr(swDsn(c(6,6,6,6)), distn="binomial",
n=120, mu0=0.05, mu1=0.035, tau=0.01, eta=0, rho=0, gamma=0, alpha=0.05, retDATA=FALSE)
swPwr.Ex1.RIO.std
```

```
# Example 2 (Random Intercepts Only, extended SW design)
swPwr.Ex1.RIO.extend <- swPwr(swDsn(c(6,6,6,6), extra.trt.time=3), distn="binomial",
n=120, mu0=0.05, mu1=0.035, tau=0.01, eta=0, rho=0, gamma=0,
alpha=0.05, retDATA=FALSE)
swPwr.Ex1.RIO.extend
```

```
# Example 3 (Independent Random Intercepts and Treatment effects, standard SW design)
swPwr.Ex1.IRIS <- swPwr(swDsn(c(6,6,6,6)), distn="binomial",
n=120, mu0=0.05, mu1=0.035, tau=0.01, eta=0.0045, rho=0, gamma=0,
alpha=0.05, retDATA=FALSE)
swPwr.Ex1.IRIS
```

```
# Example 4 (Correlated Random Intercepts and Slopes, standard SW design)
swPwr.Ex1.CRIS <- swPwr(swDsn(c(6,6,6,6)), distn="binomial",
n=120, mu0=0.05, mu1=0.035, tau=0.01, eta=0.0045, rho=0.4, gamma=0,
alpha=0.05, retDATA=FALSE)
swPwr.Ex1.CRIS
```

```
# Example 5 (Random time effect and correlated Random Intercepts and Slopes, standard SW design)
swPwr.Ex1.RTCRIS <- swPwr(swDsn(c(6,6,6,6)), distn="binomial",
n=120, mu0=0.05, mu1=0.035, tau=0.01, eta=0.0045, rho=0.4, gamma = 0.1,
alpha=0.05, retDATA=FALSE)
swPwr.Ex1.RTCRIS
```

```
#Example 6 (Sample size varying by cluster)
sample.size.vector <- c(35219,53535,63785,456132,128670,96673,
51454,156667,127440,68615,56502,17719,
75931,58655,52874,75936)
swPwr.Ex1.vector <- swPwr(swDsn(c(4,3,5,4)), distn="gaussian",
n=sample.size.vector, mu0=2.66, mu1=2.15,
sigma=sqrt(1/2.66), tau=0.31, eta=0.2, rho=0, gamma = 0.15,
alpha=0.05, retDATA=FALSE)
```

```

swPwr.Ex1.vector

#Example 7 (Sample size varying by cluster and time)
sample.size.matrix <- matrix(c(26, 493, 64, 45, 48, 231, 117, 17, 49, 36, 19, 77, 67, 590,
261, 212, 67, 318, 132, 58, 44, 57, 59, 78, 115, 532, 176, 199, 73, 293, 129, 79, 51,
62, 109, 94, 174, 785, 133, 79, 120, 305, 224, 99, 83, 79, 122, 122, 94, 961, 90, 131, 166,
352, 316, 59, 54, 131, 101, 133),nrow=12,ncol=5, byrow=FALSE)
swPwr.Ex1.matrix <- swPwr(swDsn(c(3,3,3,3)), distn="binomial",
n=sample.size.matrix, mu0=0.08, mu1=0.06, tau=0.017, eta=0.006, rho=-0.5, gamma = 0,
alpha=0.05, retDATA=FALSE)
swPwr.Ex1.matrix

#Example 8 (Using ICC and CAC)
swPwr.Ex1.icccac <- swPwr(swDsn(c(6,6,6,6)), distn="gaussian",
n=120, mu0=0.05, mu1=0.035, sigma=0.1, icc=0.02, cac=0.125, alpha=0.05, retDATA=FALSE)
swPwr.Ex1.icccac

# Example 9 (Random time effect, closed cohort sampling)
sample_size = matrix(c(rep(c(20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20),5),
rep(c( 0,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20),5),
rep(c( 0, 0,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20),5),
rep(c( 0, 0, 0,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20),5),
rep(c( 0, 0, 0, 0,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20),5)),
25,14,byrow=TRUE)
swPwr.Ex9 <- swPwr(design=swDsn(c(5,5,5,5,5),extra.cctl.time=3,extra.trt.time=5),
distn="gaussian",n=sample_size,mu0=-0.4,mu1=0.4,
sigma=1.0,tau=sqrt(.1316),gamma=sqrt(.1974),eta=0,rho=0,zeta=sqrt(2.5),
silent=TRUE)
swPwr.Ex9

#Example 10 (Periods with no data, multiple treatment levels)
stdy <- swDsn(c(6,6,6,6),swBlk=matrix(c(0,1,2,2,2,2,
NA,0,1,2,2,2,2,
NA,NA,0,1,2,2,
NA,NA,NA,0,1,2),4,6,byrow=TRUE))
swPwr.Ex10 <-swPwr(stdy, distn="binomial",n=120, mu0=0.05, mu1=c(0.035,0.03),
tau=0.01, eta=0, rho=0, gamma=0, alpha=0.05, retDATA=TRUE, silent=TRUE)
swPwr.Ex10

```

swSim

*Simulating individual-level data for specified study design of Stepped
Wedge Cluster Randomized Trial (SW CRT)*

Description

swSim returns individual-level data set of a SW CRT study design for the specified number of clusters per wave, treatment effect (possibly varying according to the exposure time - time after crossing over from control), time effect, family (and link function), number of individuals per cluster per time period, mean in control arm, mean in treatment arm(s), standard deviation (if applicable), standard

deviation of random intercepts, standard deviation of random treatment effects, correlation between random intercepts and random treatment effects, standard deviation of random time effects, and, for closed cohorts, standard deviation of individual random effects. Alternatively, for a Gaussian family, standard deviations of random effects may be specified using ICC, CAC and, for closed cohorts, IAC; see [swPwr](#) details. An option to add time point labels is also included.

Usage

```
swSim(design, family, log.gaussian = FALSE, n, mu0, mu1, time.effect,
      sigma, tau=0, eta=0, rho=0, gamma=0, zeta=0, icc=0, cac=1, iac=0,
      time.lab = NULL, retTimeOnTx=TRUE, silent = FALSE, nocheck=FALSE)
```

Arguments

design	list: A stepped wedge design object, typically from <code>swDsn</code> , that includes at least the following components: <code>swDsn</code> , <code>swDsn.unique.clusters</code> , <code>clusters</code> , <code>n.clusters</code> , <code>total.time</code> , <code>nTxLev</code> , <code>TxLev</code> . Fractional treatment effects specified in <code>swDsn</code> are used in the simulation.
family	character: Used in typical way. However, only Gaussian, Binomial, and Poisson families accepted. Also, only identity, logit, and log links accepted. Logit link is only available for Binomial family, and log link is only available for Binomial and Poisson. Currently, 'Binomial' implies Bernoulli. Default links are identity for Gaussian, logit for Binomial, log for Poisson. ***NOTE: It is the users responsibility to make sure specified parameters (<code>mu0</code>, <code>mu1</code>, <code>time.effect</code>, <code>tau</code>, <code>eta</code>, <code>rho</code>, <code>gamma</code>) are ALL on the SAME scale as the specified link function; see example.***
log.gaussian	character: When TRUE with a Gaussian family, simulates data whose log follows a Gaussian distribution; all parameters (<code>mu0</code> , <code>mu1</code> , <code>time.effect</code> , variance parameters) refer to the log scale. Default is FALSE.
n	integer (scalar, vector, or matrix): Number of observations: (scalar) for all clusters and all time points; (vector) for each cluster at all time points; and (matrix) for each cluster at each time point, where rows correspond to clusters and columns correspond to time. <code>n</code> can also be used to specify a design with transition periods where no data is collected; see swPwr .
mu0	numeric (scalar): Mean outcome in the control group on the appropriate scale.
mu1	numeric (scalar or vector): Mean outcome in the treatment group on the appropriate scale. If <code>design\$nTxLev > 1</code> (number of treatment levels greater than 1) then <code>mu1</code> should have length equal to <code>design\$nTxLev</code> ; if <code>design\$nTxLev = 1</code> then <code>mu1</code> should be either a scalar (constant treatment effect) or a vector with length equal to the maximum number of exposure times (time-varying treatment effect). Do not specify time-varying or multiple treatment effects if the design includes fractional treatment effects.
time.effect	integer (scalar or vector): Time effect at each time point on the appropriate scale (added to mean at each time).
sigma	numeric (scalar): Pooled treatment and control arm standard deviation on the appropriate scale. Ignored if family != Gaussian.

tau	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random intercepts on the appropriate scale. Default is 0.
eta	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random treatment effects on the appropriate scale. Default is 0.
rho	numeric (scalar): Correlation between random intercepts and random treatment effects on the appropriate scale. Default is 0.
gamma	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random time effects on the appropriate scale. Default is 0.
zeta	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of individual effects for closed cohort sampling on the appropriate scale. Default is 0 which implies cross-sectional sampling. Values greater than 0 imply closed cohort sampling.
icc	numeric (scalar): Within-period intra-cluster correlation on the appropriate scale. Can be used with CAC instead of tau, eta, rho, and gamma when the outcome is Gaussian. Default is 0.
cac	numeric (scalar): Cluster auto-correlation on the appropriate scale. Can be used with ICC instead of tau, eta, rho, and gamma when the outcome is Gaussian. Default is 1.
iac	numeric (scalar): Individual auto-correlation for closed cohort sampling on the appropriate scale. Can be used with ICC and CAC instead of tau, eta, rho, gamma, and zeta when the outcome is gaussian. Default is 0 which implies cross-sectional sampling. Values greater than 0 imply closed cohort sampling.
time.lab	character (vector): Labeling for time points when output is display; choice of labeling does not affect results.
retTimeOnTx	This argument has been deprecated. TimeOnTx is always returned.
silent	logical: if TRUE, hides reminder about order of entries in n when n is not a scalar. Default value is FALSE.
nocheck	logical: if TRUE, various checks on the validity of the arguments are not done. For internal use only.

Details

When simulating from a Gaussian distribution and if eta (and rho) are 0, instead of using tau, eta, rho, gamma and zeta, the icc, cac and iac can be used to define the variability of the random effects. In this model,

$$ICC = \frac{\tau^2 + \gamma^2}{\tau^2 + \gamma^2 + \zeta^2 + \sigma^2}$$

$$CAC = \frac{\tau^2}{\tau^2 + \gamma^2}$$

$$IAC = \frac{\zeta^2}{\zeta^2 + \sigma^2}$$

Choose one parameterization or the other, do not mix parameterizations.

Value

numeric (data frame): Returns the following (individual-level) variables corresponding to the specified SW CRT design:

<code>\$response.var</code>	numeric (vector): Response variable based on specified SW CRT design of interest (including family and link function) for each observation in the data frame/set.
<code>\$tx.var</code>	numeric (vector): Predictor of interest. (Fractional) treatment effect corresponding to 0=control, 1=treatment, and value between 0 and 1 corresponding to treatment arm with fractional treatment effect (for each observation in the data frame/set).
<code>\$timeOnTx.var</code>	numeric (vector): Predictor of interest when interested in time on treatment lag effect. Total time spent on treatment for each observation in the data frame/set, with 0=control, 1=first time period on treatment, 2=second time period on treatment, etc.
<code>\$time.var</code>	numeric (vector): Time point id for each observation in the data frame/set.
<code>\$cluster.var</code>	numeric (vector): Grouping variable. Cluster id for each observation in the data frame/set.

Author(s)

James P Hughes, Navneet R Hakhu, and Emily C Voldal

References

- Hussey MA, Hughes JP. Design and analysis of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials. *Contemporary Clinical Trials* 2007;28:182-191.
- Voldal EC, Hakhu NR, Xia, F, Heagerty PJ, Hughes JP. swCRTdesign: An R Package for Stepped Wedge Trial Design and Analysis. *Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine* 2020;196:105514.

Examples

```
library(swCRTdesign)
# Example 1 [ n = scalar; can be vector (for different n for each cluster,
# n=rep(120,22)) or matrix (different n for each cluster at each time point,
# n=matrix(120,22,5)) ]

# generate cross-sectional SW data
design <- swDsn(clusters=c(6,6,6,4))
set.seed(5)
swGenData.nScalar <- swSim( design, family=binomial(link="logit"), n=120,
mu0=log(0.1/0.9), mu1=log(0.9) + log(0.1/0.9), time.effect=0, tau=0.2, eta=0,
rho=0, gamma=0, time.lab=seq(0,12,3))

# summarize SW data by wave
swSummary(response.var, tx.var, time.var, cluster.var, swGenData.nScalar,
type="mean", digits=3)$response.wave

swSummary(response.var, tx.var, time.var, cluster.var, swGenData.nScalar,
```

```
type="mean", digits=3)$swDsn
```

swSimPwr

Simulating power for Stepped Wedge Cluster Randomized Trials (SW CRT)

Description

swSimPwr uses a simulation approach to compute (two-sided) power for the treatment effect(s) from an immediate treatment effect (IT) model or an exposure time indicator (ETI) model (Kenny et al, 2022) for the specified SW CRT design. A cross-sectional or closed cohort sampling scheme can be specified. The outcome of interest can be Gaussian, binomial or Poisson. Individual-level data are generated using swSim for the specified number of clusters per wave, treatment effect (possibly varying according to the exposure time - time after crossing over from control), time effect, family (and link function), number of individuals per cluster per time period, mean in control arm, mean in treatment arm(s), standard deviation (if applicable), standard deviation of random intercepts, standard deviation of random treatment effects, correlation between random intercepts and random treatment effects, standard deviation of random time effects, and, for closed cohorts, standard deviation of individual random effects. For a Gaussian family, standard deviations of random effects may be specified using ICC, CAC and, for closed cohorts, IAC; see swPwr details. These data are then analyzed by either lmer or glmer and the proportion of p-values less than or equal to the specified alpha are computed over the nsim simulations.

Usage

```
swSimPwr(design, family, n, mu0, mu1, time.effect=0, H = NULL,
sigma, tau=0, eta=0, rho=0, gamma=0, zeta=0, icc=0, cac=1, iac=0,
alpha = 0.05, nsim = 500, retDATA = FALSE, silent = FALSE, counter=TRUE)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------|--|
| design | list: A stepped wedge design object, typically from swDsn, that includes at least the following components: swDsn, swDsn.unique.clusters, clusters, n.clusters, total.time, nTxLev, TxLev. Fractional treatment effects specified in swDsn are used in the simulation. |
| family | character: Used in typical way. Only Gaussian, Binomial, and Poisson families accepted. Also, only identity, logit, and log links accepted. Logit link is only available for Binomial family, and log link is only available for Binomial and Poisson. Currently, 'Binomial' implies Bernoulli. Default links are identity for Gaussian, logit for Binomial, log for Poisson. ***NOTE: It is the users responsibility to make sure specified parameters (mu0, mu1, time.effect, tau, eta, rho, gamma, zeta) are ALL on the SAME scale as the specified link function; see example.*** |
| n | integer (scalar, vector, or matrix): Number of observations: (scalar) for all clusters and all time points; (vector) for each cluster at all time points; and (matrix) for each cluster at each time point, where rows correspond to clusters and |

columns correspond to time. `n` can also be used to specify a design with transition periods where no data is collected (a transition period is a period, typically, immediately after treatment is introduced where no data are collected). Simply define `n` as a matrix with a sample size of 0 during every transition period. This is equivalent to putting an NA in `design$swDsn`.

<code>mu0</code>	numeric (scalar): Mean outcome in the control group on the appropriate scale.
<code>mu1</code>	numeric (scalar or vector): Mean outcome in the treatment group on the appropriate scale. If <code>design\$nTxLev > 1</code> (number of treatment levels greater than 1) then <code>mu1</code> should have length equal to <code>design\$nTxLev</code> ; if <code>design\$nTxLev = 1</code> then <code>mu1</code> should be either a scalar (constant treatment effect) or a vector with length equal to the maximum number of exposure times (time-varying treatment effect). Do not specify time-varying or multiple treatment effects if the design includes fractional treatment effects.
<code>time.effect</code>	integer (scalar or vector): Time effect at each time point on the appropriate scale (added to mean at each time). Default is 0.
<code>H</code>	numeric (vector): If NULL, then <code>swPwr</code> assumes an immediate, constant treatment effect (IT) model. If not NULL, then an exposure time indicator (ETI) model is assumed and <code>H</code> should be a vector as long as the longest exposure time (typically, number of time periods minus one). <code>H</code> specifies the desired linear combination of exposure time treatment effects. For example, in a stepped wedge trial with 5 time periods and four exposure times, <code>H = rep(.25,4)</code> gives the average treatment effect over the four exposure times; <code>H = c(0,0,.5,.5)</code> ignores the first two periods after the intervention is introduced and averages the remaining periods. Typically, the sum of <code>H</code> is 1.0; if not, it is renormalized to sum to 1.0. <code>H</code> can only be specified when there is a single intervention level (i.e. <code>design\$swDsn</code> includes only NA,0,1; see cautions in help for <code>swDsn</code> about including NA periods when <code>H</code> is used).
<code>sigma</code>	numeric (scalar): Pooled treatment and control arm standard deviation on the appropriate scale. Ignored if <code>family != Gaussian</code> .
<code>tau</code>	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random intercepts on the appropriate scale. Default is 0.
<code>eta</code>	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random treatment effects on the appropriate scale. Default is 0.
<code>rho</code>	numeric (scalar): Correlation between random intercepts and random treatment effects on the appropriate scale. Default is 0.
<code>gamma</code>	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of random time effects on the appropriate scale. Default is 0.
<code>zeta</code>	numeric (scalar): Standard deviation of individual effects for closed cohort sampling on the appropriate scale. Default is 0 which implies cross-sectional sampling. Values greater than 0 imply closed cohort sampling.
<code>icc</code>	numeric (scalar): Within-period intra-cluster correlation on the appropriate scale. Can be used with CAC instead of <code>tau</code> , <code>eta</code> , <code>rho</code> , and <code>gamma</code> when the outcome is Gaussian. Default is 0.
<code>cac</code>	numeric (scalar): Cluster auto-correlation on the appropriate scale. Can be used with ICC instead of <code>tau</code> , <code>eta</code> , <code>rho</code> , and <code>gamma</code> when the outcome is Gaussian. Default is 1.

iac	numeric (scalar): Individual auto-correlation for closed cohort sampling on the appropriate scale. Can be used with ICC and CAC instead of tau, eta, rho, gamma, and zeta when the outcome is gaussian. Default is 0 which implies cross-sectional sampling. Values greater than 0 imply closed cohort sampling.
alpha	numeric (scalar): Desired alpha level for a two-sided test.
nsim	numeric (scalar): Number of simulations.
retDATA	logical: if FALSE, only power is returned; if TRUE, then estimates, standard errors, p-values and convergence information from all simulations are also returned.
silent	logical: if TRUE, hides most warning messages. Default value is FALSE.
counter	logical: if TRUE, show a counter for the simulations. Default value is TRUE

Details

swSimPwr uses a simulation approach to compute the two-sided statistical power for testing the hypotheses $H_0 : \mu_1 - \mu_0 = 0$ if H is NULL or $H_0 : \sum H * (\mu_1 - \mu_0) = 0$ if H is non-NULL. swSim is called to generate nsim simulations and then lmer or glmer is used to analyze each simulated dataset. The simulated power is equal to the proportion of p-values from lmer/glmer that are less than or equal to alpha. For small sample sizes it is recommended that the user run a simulation under the null to check the accuracy of the simulated type I error rate. Optionally, a counter is printed as each simulation is completed.

Value

numeric (vector): if retDATA = FALSE, swSimPwr returns the power for the two-sided design\$NtxLev hypothesis test(s) treatment effect(s) against a null of 0.0.

numeric (list): if retDATA = TRUE, swSimPwr returns the following objects of a list.

power	Power for the two-sided design\$NtxLev hypothesis test(s) of treatment effect(s) against a null of 0.0.
nsim	Number of simulation power is based on
est	matrix: nsim x design\$NtxLev matrix of estimated treatment effects. If H is specified then this is the linear combination of the exposure time estimates.
se	matrix: nsim x design\$NtxLev matrix of standard errors of the estimated treatment effects. If H is specified then this is the standard error of the linear combination of the exposure time estimates.
sdcor	matrix: matrix with nsim rows and number of columns equal to the number of variance components in the model (expressed on the random effects scale) giving the estimated variance components (expressed as standard deviations) from each fit. Note that eta is expressed as a correlation.
df	matrix: nsim x design\$NtxLev matrix of degrees of freedom for testing the hypotheses on the treatment effect(s). Only returned if lmer is called for estimation; otherwise NULL.
pval	matrix: nsim x design\$NtxLev matrix of p-values for testing the hypotheses on the treatment effect(s).

code vector: vector of length nsim giving either 0 (convergence) or the value of rslt@optinfo\$conv\$lme4\$code for each simulation

msg vector: vector of length nsim giving all messages from rslt@optinfo\$conv\$lme4\$messages for each simulation

References

Kenny A, Voldal E, Xia F, Heagerty PJ, Hughes JP. Analysis of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials in the presence of a time-varying treatment effect. *Statistics in Medicine*, in press, 2022.

Examples

```
logit = function(x){log(x/(1 - x))}
stdy1 <- swDsn(c(6,6,6,6),swBlk=matrix(c(0,1,1,1,1,0,0,1,1,1,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,1),4,5,byrow=TRUE))
# analytic power by swPwr
swPwr(stdy1, distn="binomial",n=120, mu0=0.45, mu1=0.5,
      tau=0.1, alpha=0.05, retDATA=FALSE)
#
# equivalent analysis on logit scale with transformation of variables
swGlmPwr(stdy1,distn="binomial",n=120,fixed.intercept=logit(0.45),
         fixed.treatment.effect = logit(0.5)-logit(0.45), fixed.time.effect=0.0,
         tau=.1/(.475*.525))
#
# Same problem by simulation using three different approaches
#
#swSimPwr(stdy1,family=binomial(link="logit"),n=120,
#         mu0=logit(.45),mu1=logit(.5),time.effect=0.0,
#         tau=.1/(.475*.525),nsim=500)
#
#swSimPwr(stdy1,family="gaussian",n=120,
#         mu0=.45,mu1=.5,time.effect=0.0,
#         sigma=sqrt(.475*.525),tau=.1,nsim=500)
#
#swSimPwr(stdy1,family=binomial(link="identity"),n=120,
#         mu0=.45,mu1=0.5,time.effect=0.0,
#         tau=.1,nsim=500)
```

swSummary

Summary of Response/Outcome for Stepped Wedge Cluster Randomized Trial (SW CRT)

Description

swSummary returns the mean, sum, and number of non-missing values for the response/outcome variable of interest for each cluster at each time point from a SW CRT.

Usage

```
swSummary(response.var, tx.var, time.var, cluster.var, data,
          type="mean", digits=16, fcn.Call=FALSE)
```

Arguments

response.var	numeric(vector): Response (Outcome) variable.
tx.var	numeric(vector): Treatment (Predictor of Interest) variable. Typically, 0=placebo, 1=intervention, and values greater than 1 correspond to other treatment levels.
time.var	integer(vector): Time (points) variable, corresponding to the time points when data were collected during the SW CRT.
cluster.var	integer(vector): Cluster (identification) variable, corresponding to the cluster where an individual is from.
data	An optional data frame containing (at least) the response, treatment (tx), time, and cluster variables.
type	character (scalar): Specify which summary measure is of interest from "mean", "sum", and "n". (Note: The default returns "mean" as the summary measure of response. Note that all summary measures may not be scientifically relevant in every situation.)
digits	integer (scalar): Number of places right of the decimal. The default value is 16.
fcn.Call	logical: Only TRUE when calling swSummary from within swPlot. The default is FALSE.

Details

Returns a list containing a matrix of dimension $\text{length}(\text{unique}(\text{data}\$\text{cluster}))$ by $\text{length}(\text{unique}(\text{data}\$\text{time}))$ that summarizes $\text{data}\$\text{response}$ for specified type. Either the mean, sum, or the number of non-missing $\text{data}\$\text{response}$ values may be requested using type. dimnames of the matrix correspond to the unique values of cluster and time. Note that the stepping pattern in the data may be obtained by specifying the treatment variable name as the response and `type = "mean"`.

Value

numeric (list):	swSummary returns a list containing the following
type	One of user-specified options "mean", "sum", or "n".
swDsn	The SW design.
swDsn.unique.clusters	The unique clusters (i.e., rows) SW design.
n.waves	Number of waves. Note that this is usually, but not necessarily, the same as $\text{data}\$\text{n.waves}$. See example 2.
clusters	Clusters per wave.
n.clusters	Total number of clusters.
time.at.each.wave	Time at each wave.
total.time	Total time points.
response.cluster	numeric (matrix): Response variable summarized according to type for all clusters, with dimension $\text{length}(\text{data}\$\text{cluster})$ by $\text{length}(\text{unique}(\text{data}\$\text{time}))$.
response.wave	numeric (matrix): Response variable summarized according to type, for all waves (all clusters of a particular wave are combined), with dimension $\text{length}(\text{unique}(\text{data}\$\text{cluster}))$ by $\text{length}(\text{unique}(\text{data}\$\text{time}))$.

Author(s)

James P Hughes and Navneet R Hakhu

References

Hussey MA, Hughes JP. Design and analysis of stepped wedge cluster randomized trials. Contemporary Clinical Trials 2007;28:182-191.

Examples

```
library(swCRTdesign)
# Example 1
# Generate binary response with 5 clusters, 4 time points
data.Ex1 <- swSim(swDsn(c(2,2,1)),family=binomial(link="identity"), n=120,
                 mu0=0.25, mu1=0.30,time.effect=0, tau=0.05, gamma=.01)

## Example 1 (type="mean", by cluster and by wave)
swSummary.Ex1.mean <- swSummary(response.var, tx.var, time.var, cluster.var,
                                data=data.Ex1, type="mean", digits=3)

swSummary.Ex1.mean$response.cluster

swSummary.Ex1.mean$response.wave

# Example 1 (type="sum", by cluster and by wave)
swSummary.Ex1.sum <- swSummary(response.var, tx.var, time.var, cluster.var,
                                data=data.Ex1, type="sum")

swSummary.Ex1.sum$response.cluster

swSummary.Ex1.sum$response.wave

## Example 1 (type="n", by cluster and by wave)
swSummary.Ex1.n <- swSummary(response.var, tx.var, time.var, cluster.var,
                              data=data.Ex1, type="n")

swSummary.Ex1.n$response.cluster

swSummary.Ex1.n$response.wave

## Example 2
design2 <- swDsn(clusters=c(6,6,6,6))
# design2$n.waves says 4 waves
nmat2 = rbind(matrix(rep(c(120,120,120,120,120),6),6,5,byrow=TRUE),
                matrix(rep(c(120,120,120,120,120),3),3,5,byrow=TRUE),
                matrix(rep(c(0,120,120,120,120),3),3,5,byrow=TRUE),
                matrix(rep(c(0,0,120,120,120),6),6,5,byrow=TRUE),
                matrix(rep(c(0,0,0,120,120),6),6,5,byrow=TRUE))
swGenData2 <- swSim( design2,family=binomial(link="logit"), n=nmat2,
                   mu0=log(0.1/0.9), mu1=log(0.9) + log(0.1/0.9),
                   time.effect=0, tau=0.2, time.lab=seq(0,12,3))
swSummary(response.var, tx.var, time.var, cluster.var, swGenData2,
```

```
        type="mean", digits=3)
# This summary create 5 waves
#
# The following is equivalent to above
design2b <- swDsn(c(6,3,3,6,6),
                swBlk=matrix(c(0,1,1,1,1,
                              0,0,1,1,1,
                              NA,0,1,1,1,
                              NA,NA,0,1,1,
                              NA,NA,NA,0,1),5,5,byrow=TRUE))
# design2b$n.waves says 5 waves
swGenData2b <- swSim(design2b,family=binomial(link="logit"), n=120,
                    mu0=log(0.1/0.9), mu1=log(0.9) + log(0.1/0.9),
                    time.effect=0, tau=0.2, time.lab=seq(0,12,3))
swSummary(response.var, tx.var, time.var, cluster.var, swGenData2b,
          type="mean", digits=3)
# This summary create 5 waves
```

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