

Package ‘BayesGWQS’

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Type Package

Title Bayesian Grouped Weighted Quantile Sum Regression

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Description Fits Bayesian grouped weighted quantile sum (BGWQS) regressions for one or more chemical groups with binary outcomes. Wheeler DC et al. (2019) <doi:10.1016/j.sste.2019.100286>. Wheeler DC et al. (2020) <doi:10.3390/ijerph1708286

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.0.2

Depends R (>= 3.6.0)

SystemRequirements OpenBUGS, JAGS

Imports coda, stats, rjags

Suggests R2OpenBUGS, testthat

NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

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 bgwqs.fit

Bayesian Grouped WQS Regression

Description

This function fits a Bayesian grouped weighted quantile sum (BGWQS) regression model.

Usage

```
bgwqs.fit(
  y,
  x,
  x.s,
  n.quantiles = 4,
  working.dir,
  mcmc = "jags",
  n.iter = 10000,
  n.burnin = 5000,
  n.thin = 1,
  n.adapt = 500,
  debug = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

y	A vector containing outcomes.
x	A matrix of component data.
x.s	A vector of the number of components in each index.
n.quantiles	The number of quantiles to apply to the component data.
working.dir	A file path to the directory.
mcmc	The MCMC program to be used for analysis. Currently "jags" and "openbugs" are supported arguments.
n.iter	The number of total iterations per chain, including burn in.
n.burnin	The number of iterations to discard at the beginning.
n.thin	The thinning rate, which must be a positive integer.
n.adapt	The number of adaption iterations, only required for JAGS analyses.
debug	Only for OpenBUGS analyses. False by default, when true OpenBUGS remains open for further investigation.

Value

A list which includes BUGS output, sample chains post-burnin, and convergence test results.

Examples

```
data("simdata")
group_list <- list(c("pcb_118", "pcb_138", "pcb_153", "pcb_180", "pcb_192"),
                  c("as", "cu", "pb", "sn"),
                  c("carbaryl", "propoxur", "methoxychlor", "diazinon", "chlorpyrifos"))
x.s <- make.x.s(simdata, 3, group_list)
X <- make.X(simdata, 3, group_list)
Y <- simdata$Y
work_dir <- tempdir()
results <- bgwqs.fit(y = Y, x = X, x.s = x.s, n.quantiles=4, working.dir = work_dir, mcmc = "jags",
                    n.iter = 10000, n.burnin = 5000, n.thin = 1, n.adapt = 500)
```

make.X

Forms matrix of components

Description

This function returns a matrix of component variables, X. The user can specify the desired chemicals and order by creating a list of string vectors, each vector containing the variable names of all desired elements of that group.

Usage

```
make.X(df, num.groups, groups)
```

Arguments

df	A dataframe containing named component variables
num.groups	An integer representing the number of component groups desired
groups	A list, each item in the list being a string vector of variable names for one component group

Value

A matrix of component variables

Examples

```
data("simdata")
group_list <- list(c("pcb_118", "pcb_138", "pcb_153", "pcb_180", "pcb_192"),
                  c("as", "cu", "pb", "sn"),
                  c("carbaryl", "propoxur", "methoxychlor", "diazinon", "chlorpyrifos"))
X <- make.X(simdata, 3, group_list)
X
```

make.x.s	<i>Forms component group ID vector of X</i>
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Description

This function returns a vector which lets WQS.fit know the size and order of groups in X

Usage

```
make.x.s(df, num.groups, groups)
```

Arguments

df	A dataframe containing named component variables
num.groups	An integer representing the number of component groups desired
groups	A list, each item in the list being a string vector of variable names for one component group

Value

A vector of integers, each integer relating how many columns are in each group

Examples

```
data("simdata")
group_list <- list(c("pcb_118", "pcb_138", "pcb_153", "pcb_180", "pcb_192"),
                  c("as", "cu", "pb", "sn"),
                  c("carbaryl", "propoxur", "methoxychlor", "diazinon", "chlorpyrifos"))
x.s <- make.x.s(simdata, 3, group_list)
x.s
```

simdata	<i>Simulated data of chemical concentrations and one binary outcome variable</i>
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Description

Data were simulated to have 0.7 in-group correlation and 0.3 between-group correlation. There are three groups, with the third being significantly correlated to the outcome variable.

Usage

```
simdata
```

Format

A data frame with 1000 rows and 15 variables:

pcb_118 a numeric vector; part of group 1

pcb_138 a numeric vector; part of group 1

pcb_153 a numeric vector; part of group 1

pcb_180 a numeric vector; part of group 1

pcb_192 a numeric vector; part of group 1

as a numeric vector; part of group 2

cu a numeric vector; part of group 2

pb a numeric vector; part of group 2

sn a numeric vector; part of group 2

carbaryl a numeric vector; part of group 3

propoxur a numeric vector; part of group 3

methoxychlor a numeric vector; part of group 3

diazinon a numeric vector; part of group 3

chlorpyrifos a numeric vector; part of group 3

Y a numeric vector; the outcome variable

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