

Package: serocalculator (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Estimating Infection Rates from Serological Data

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Description Translates antibody levels measured in cross-sectional population samples into estimates of the frequency with which seroconversions (infections) occur in the sampled populations. Replaces the previous `seroincidence` package.

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

License GPL-3

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ab	<i>kinetics of the antibody (ab) response (power function decay)</i>
----	--

Description

kinetics of the antibody (ab) response (power function decay)

Usage

```
ab(t, par, ...)
```

Arguments

t	age at infection?
par	parameters
...	arguments passed to <code>baseline()</code>

Value

a `matrix()`

as_curve_params	<i>Load antibody decay curve parameter</i>
-----------------	--

Description

Load antibody decay curve parameter

Usage

```
as_curve_params(data, antigen_isos = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	a <code>data.frame()</code> or <code>tibble::tbl_df</code>
antigen_isos	<code>character()</code> vector of antigen isotypes to be used in analyses

Value

a `curve_data` object (a `tibble::tbl_df` with extra attribute `antigen_isos`)

Examples

```
library(magrittr)
curve_data <-
  "https://osf.io/download/rtw5k/" %>%
  readr::read_rds() %>%
  as_curve_params()

print(curve_data)
```

as_pop_data

Load a cross-sectional antibody survey data set

Description

Load a cross-sectional antibody survey data set

Usage

```
as_pop_data(
  data,
  antigen_isos = NULL,
  age = "Age",
  value = "result",
  id = "index_id",
  standardize = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

data	a <code>data.frame()</code> or <code>tibble::tbl_df</code>
antigen_isos	a <code>character()</code> vector of antigen isotypes to be used in analyses
age	a <code>character()</code> identifying the age column
value	a <code>character()</code> identifying the value column
id	a <code>character()</code> identifying the id column
standardize	a <code>logical()</code> to determine standardization of columns

Value

a `pop_data` object (a `tibble::tbl_df` with extra attribute `antigen_isos`)

Examples

```
library(magrittr)
xs_data <-
  "https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/" %>%
  readr::read_rds() %>%
  as_pop_data()

print(xs_data)
```

autoplot.curve_params *graph antibody decay curves by antigen isotype*

Description

graph antibody decay curves by antigen isotype

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'curve_params'
autoplot(
  object,
  antigen_isos = object$antigen_iso %>% unique(),
  ncol = min(3, length(antigen_isos)),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	a <code>data.frame()</code> of curve parameters (one or more MCMC samples)
antigen_isos	antigen isotypes to analyze (can be used to subset <code>curve_params</code>)
ncol	how many columns of subfigures to use in panel plot
...	Arguments passed on to <code>plot_curve_params_one_ab</code>
	verbose verbose output
	xlim range of x values to graph
	n_curves how many curves to plot (see details).
	n_points Number of points to interpolate along the x axis (passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_function()</code>)
	rows_to_graph which rows of <code>curve_params</code> to plot (overrides <code>n_curves</code>).
	alpha (passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_function()</code>) how transparent the curves should be:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 = fully transparent (invisible) • 1 = fully opaque
	log_x should the x-axis be on a logarithmic scale (TRUE) or linear scale (FALSE, default)?
	log_y should the Y-axis be on a logarithmic scale (default, TRUE) or linear scale (FALSE)?

Details

rows_to_graph:

Note that if you directly specify rows_to_graph when calling this function, the row numbers are enumerated separately for each antigen isotype; in other words, for the purposes of this argument, row numbers start over at 1 for each antigen isotype. There is currently no way to specify different row numbers for different antigen isotypes; if you want to do that, you will could call `plot_curve_params_one_ab()` directly for each antigen isotype and combine the resulting panels yourself. Or you could subset curve_params manually, before passing it to this function, and set the n_curves argument to Inf.

Value

a `ggplot2::ggplot()` object

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)

curve = load_curve_params("https://osf.io/download/rtw5k/") %>%
  filter(antigen_iso %in% c("HlyE_IgA", "HlyE_IgG")) %>%
  slice(1:100, .by = antigen_iso) %>% # Reduce dataset for the purposes of this example
  autoplot()

curve
```

autoplot.pop_data *Plot distribution of antibodies*

Description

autoplot() method for pop_data objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pop_data'
autoplot(object, log = FALSE, type = "density", strata = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

object	A pop_data object (from <code>load_pop_data()</code>)
log	whether to show antibody responses on logarithmic scale
type	an option to choose type of chart: the current options are "density" or "age-scatter"
strata	the name of a variable in pop_data to stratify by (or NULL for no stratification)
...	unused

Value

a `ggplot2::ggplot` object

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)

xs_data <- load_pop_data(
  file_path = "https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/",
  age = "Age",
  id = "index_id",
  value = "result",
  standardize = TRUE
)

xs_data %>% autoplot(strata = "Country", type = "density")
xs_data %>% autoplot(strata = "Country", type = "age-scatter")
```

autoplot.seroincidence

Plot the log-likelihood curve for the incidence rate estimate

Description

Plot the log-likelihood curve for the incidence rate estimate

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'seroincidence'
autoplot(object, log_x = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a seroincidence object (from <code>est.incidence()</code>)
log_x	should the x-axis be on a logarithmic scale (TRUE) or linear scale (FALSE, default)?
...	unused

Value

a `ggplot2::ggplot()`

Examples

```

library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)

xs_data <- load_pop_data("https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/")

curve <- load_curve_params("https://osf.io/download/rtw5k/") %>%
  filter(antigen_iso %in% c("HlyE_IgA", "HlyE_IgG")) %>%
  slice(1:100, .by = antigen_iso) # Reduce dataset for the purposes of this example

noise <- load_noise_params("https://osf.io/download//hgy4v/")

est1 <- est.incidence(
  pop_data = xs_data %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
  curve_param = curve,
  noise_param = noise %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
  antigen_isos = c("HlyE_IgG", "HlyE_IgA"),
  build_graph = TRUE
)

# Plot the log-likelihood curve
autoplot(est1)

```

autoplot.seroincidence.by

Plot seroincidence.by log-likelihoods

Description

Plots log-likelihood curves by stratum, for seroincidence.by objects

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'seroincidence.by'
autoplot(object, ncol = min(3, length(object)), ...)

```

Arguments

object	a "seroincidence.by" object (from est.incidence.by())
ncol	number of columns to use for panel of plots
...	Arguments passed on to autoplot.seroincidence
log_x	should the x-axis be on a logarithmic scale (TRUE) or linear scale (FALSE, default)?

Value

an object of class "ggarrange", which is a [ggplot2::ggplot\(\)](#) or a [list\(\)](#) of [ggplot2::ggplot\(\)](#)s.

Examples

```

library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)

xs_data <- "https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/" %>%
  load_pop_data()

curve <- load_curve_params("https://osf.io/download/rtw5k/") %>%
  filter(antigen_iso %in% c("HlyE_IgA", "HlyE_IgG")) %>%
  slice(1:100, .by = antigen_iso) # Reduce dataset for the purposes of this example

noise <- load_noise_params("https://osf.io/download//hgy4v/")

est2 <- est.incidence.by(
  strata = c("catchment"),
  pop_data = xs_data %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
  curve_params = curve,
  noise_params = noise %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
  antigen_isos = c("HlyE_IgG", "HlyE_IgA"),
  #num_cores = 8, #Allow for parallel processing to decrease run time
  build_graph = TRUE
)

# Plot the log-likelihood curve
autoplot(est2)

```

```
autoplot.summary.seroincidence.by
```

Plot method for summary.seroincidence.by objects

Description

Plot method for summary.seroincidence.by objects

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'summary.seroincidence.by'
autoplot(object, xvar, alpha = 0.7, shape = 1, width = 0.001, ...)

```

Arguments

object	a summary.seroincidence.by object (generated by applying the summary() method to the output of est.incidence.by()).
xvar	the name of a stratifying variable in object
alpha	transparency for the points in the graph (1 = no transparency, 0 = fully transparent)
shape	shape argument for geom_point()

width	width for jitter
...	unused

Value

a `ggplot2::ggplot()` object

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)

xs_data <- load_pop_data("https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/")

curve <- load_curve_params("https://osf.io/download/rtw5k/") %>%
  filter(antigen_iso %in% c("HlyE_IgA", "HlyE_IgG")) %>%
  slice(1:100, .by = antigen_iso) # Reduce dataset for the purposes of this example

noise <- load_noise_params("https://osf.io/download//hgy4v/")

est2 <- est.incidence.by(
  strata = c("catchment"),
  pop_data = xs_data %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
  curve_params = curve,
  noise_params = noise %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
  antigen_isos = c("HlyE_IgG", "HlyE_IgA"),
  #num_cores = 8 #Allow for parallel processing to decrease run time
)

est2sum <- summary(est2)

autoplot(est2sum, "catchment")
```

check_pop_data

Check the formatting of a cross-sectional antibody survey dataset.

Description

Check the formatting of a cross-sectional antibody survey dataset.

Usage

```
check_pop_data(pop_data, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

pop_data	dataset to check
verbose	whether to print an "OK" message when all checks pass

Value

NULL (invisibly)

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
xs_data <- readr::read_rds("https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/") %>%
  as_pop_data()
check_pop_data(xs_data, verbose = TRUE)
```

est.incidence	<i>Find the maximum likelihood estimate of the incidence rate parameter</i>
---------------	---

Description

This function models seroincidence using maximum likelihood estimation; that is, it finds the value of the seroincidence parameter which maximizes the likelihood (i.e., joint probability) of the data.

Usage

```
est.incidence(
  pop_data,
  curve_params,
  noise_params,
  antigen_isos = pop_data$antigen_iso %>% unique(),
  lambda_start = 0.1,
  stepmin = 1e-08,
  stepmax = 3,
  verbose = FALSE,
  build_graph = FALSE,
  print_graph = build_graph & verbose,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| pop_data | a data.frame with cross-sectional serology data per antibody and age, and additional columns |
| curve_params | a data.frame() containing MCMC samples of parameters from the Bayesian posterior distribution of a longitudinal decay curve model. The parameter columns must be named: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antigen_iso: a character() vector indicating antigen-isotype combinations • iter: an integer() vector indicating MCMC sampling iterations • y0: baseline antibody level at $t=0$ ($y(t=0)$) |

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • y1: antibody peak level (ELISA units) • t1: duration of infection • alpha: antibody decay rate (1/days for the current longitudinal parameter sets) • r: shape factor of antibody decay
noise_params	<p>a <code>data.frame()</code> (or <code>tibble::tibble()</code>) containing the following variables, specifying noise parameters for each antigen isotype:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antigen_iso: antigen isotype whose noise parameters are being specified on each row • nu: biological noise • eps: measurement noise • y.low: lower limit of detection for the current antigen isotype • y.high: upper limit of detection for the current antigen isotype
antigen_isos	Character vector with one or more antibody names. Values must match pop_data
lambda_start	starting guess for incidence rate, in years/event.
stepmin	A positive scalar providing the minimum allowable relative step length.
stepmax	a positive scalar which gives the maximum allowable scaled step length. stepmax is used to prevent steps which would cause the optimization function to overflow, to prevent the algorithm from leaving the area of interest in parameter space, or to detect divergence in the algorithm. stepmax would be chosen small enough to prevent the first two of these occurrences, but should be larger than any anticipated reasonable step.
verbose	logical: if TRUE, print verbose log information to console
build_graph	whether to graph the log-likelihood function across a range of incidence rates (lambda values)
print_graph	whether to display the log-likelihood curve graph in the course of running est.incidence()
...	<p>Arguments passed on to <code>stats::nlm</code></p> <p>tysize an estimate of the size of each parameter at the minimum.</p> <p>fscale an estimate of the size of f at the minimum.</p> <p>ndigit the number of significant digits in the function f.</p> <p>gradtol a positive scalar giving the tolerance at which the scaled gradient is considered close enough to zero to terminate the algorithm. The scaled gradient is a measure of the relative change in f in each direction p[i] divided by the relative change in p[i].</p> <p>iterlim a positive integer specifying the maximum number of iterations to be performed before the program is terminated.</p> <p>check.analyticals a logical scalar specifying whether the analytic gradients and Hessians, if they are supplied, should be checked against numerical derivatives at the initial parameter values. This can help detect incorrectly formulated gradients or Hessians.</p>

Value

a "seroincidence" object, which is a `stats::nlm()` fit object with extra meta-data attributes `lambda_start`, `antigen_isos`, and `ll_graph`

Examples

```

library(dplyr)

xs_data <- load_pop_data("https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/")

curves <- load_curve_params("https://osf.io/download/rtw5k/") %>%
  filter(antigen_iso %in% c("HlyE_IgA", "HlyE_IgG")) %>%
  slice(1:100, .by = antigen_iso) # Reduce dataset for the purposes of this example

noise <- load_noise_params("https://osf.io/download//hgy4v/")

est1 <- est.incidence(
  pop_data = xs_data %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
  curve_params = curves,
  noise_params = noise %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
  antigen_isos = c("HlyE_IgG", "HlyE_IgA"),
  iterlim = 5 # limit iterations for the purpose of this example
)

summary(est1)

```

est.incidence.by *Estimate Seroincidence*

Description

Function to estimate seroincidences based on cross-section serology data and longitudinal response model.

Usage

```

est.incidence.by(
  pop_data,
  curve_params,
  noise_params,
  strata,
  curve_strata_varnames = strata,
  noise_strata_varnames = strata,
  antigen_isos = pop_data %>% pull("antigen_iso") %>% unique(),
  lambda_start = 0.1,
  build_graph = FALSE,
  num_cores = 1L,
  verbose = FALSE,
  print_graph = FALSE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

pop_data	a <code>data.frame</code> with cross-sectional serology data per antibody and age, and additional columns corresponding to each element of the <code>strata</code> input
curve_params	a <code>data.frame()</code> containing MCMC samples of parameters from the Bayesian posterior distribution of a longitudinal decay curve model. The parameter columns must be named: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>antigen_iso</code>: a <code>character()</code> vector indicating antigen-isotype combinations • <code>iter</code>: an <code>integer()</code> vector indicating MCMC sampling iterations • <code>y0</code>: baseline antibody level at $t=0$ ($y(t=0)$) • <code>y1</code>: antibody peak level (ELISA units) • <code>t1</code>: duration of infection • <code>alpha</code>: antibody decay rate (1/days for the current longitudinal parameter sets) • <code>r</code>: shape factor of antibody decay
noise_params	a <code>data.frame()</code> (or <code>tibble::tibble()</code>) containing the following variables, specifying noise parameters for each antigen isotype: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>antigen_iso</code>: antigen isotype whose noise parameters are being specified on each row • <code>nu</code>: biological noise • <code>eps</code>: measurement noise • <code>y.low</code>: lower limit of detection for the current antigen isotype • <code>y.high</code>: upper limit of detection for the current antigen isotype
strata	a <code>character</code> vector of stratum-defining variables. Values must be variable names in <code>pop_data</code> .
curve_strata_varnames	A subset of <code>strata</code> . Values must be variable names in <code>curve_params</code> . Default = "".
noise_strata_varnames	A subset of <code>strata</code> . Values must be variable names in <code>noise_params</code> . Default = "".
antigen_isos	Character vector with one or more antibody names. Values must match <code>pop_data</code>
lambda_start	starting guess for incidence rate, in years/event.
build_graph	whether to graph the log-likelihood function across a range of incidence rates (lambda values)
num_cores	Number of processor cores to use for calculations when computing by strata. If set to more than 1 and package parallel is available, then the computations are executed in parallel. Default = 1L.
verbose	logical: if TRUE, print verbose log information to console
print_graph	whether to display the log-likelihood curve graph in the course of running <code>est.incidence()</code>
...	Arguments passed on to <code>est.incidence, stats::nlm</code>
	<code>stepmin</code> A positive scalar providing the minimum allowable relative step length.

stepmax a positive scalar which gives the maximum allowable scaled step length. **stepmax** is used to prevent steps which would cause the optimization function to overflow, to prevent the algorithm from leaving the area of interest in parameter space, or to detect divergence in the algorithm. **stepmax** would be chosen small enough to prevent the first two of these occurrences, but should be larger than any anticipated reasonable step.

tysize an estimate of the size of each parameter at the minimum.

fscale an estimate of the size of *f* at the minimum.

ndigit the number of significant digits in the function *f*.

gradtol a positive scalar giving the tolerance at which the scaled gradient is considered close enough to zero to terminate the algorithm. The scaled gradient is a measure of the relative change in *f* in each direction *p*[*i*] divided by the relative change in *p*[*i*].

iterlim a positive integer specifying the maximum number of iterations to be performed before the program is terminated.

check.analyticals a logical scalar specifying whether the analytic gradients and Hessians, if they are supplied, should be checked against numerical derivatives at the initial parameter values. This can help detect incorrectly formulated gradients or Hessians.

Details

If *strata* is left empty, a warning will be produced, recommending that you use `est.incidence()` for unstratified analyses, and then the data will be passed to `est.incidence()`. If for some reason you want to use `est.incidence.by()` with no *strata* instead of calling `est.incidence()`, you may use NA, NULL, or "" as the *strata* argument to avoid that warning.

Value

- if *strata* has meaningful inputs: An object of class "seroincidence.by"; i.e., a list of "seroincidence" objects from `est.incidence()`, one for each stratum, with some meta-data attributes.
- if *strata* is missing, NULL, NA, or "": An object of class "seroincidence".

Examples

```
library(dplyr)

xs_data <- load_pop_data("https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/")

curve <- load_curve_params("https://osf.io/download/rtw5k/") %>%
  filter(antigen_iso %in% c("HlyE_IgA", "HlyE_IgG")) %>%
  slice(1:100, .by = antigen_iso) # Reduce dataset for the purposes of this example

noise <- load_noise_params("https://osf.io/download//hgy4v/")

est2 <- est.incidence.by(
  strata = c("catchment"),
  pop_data = xs_data %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
```

```

curve_params = curve,
noise_params = noise %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
antigen_isos = c("HlyE_IgG", "HlyE_IgA"),
#num_cores = 8 # Allow for parallel processing to decrease run time
iterlim = 5 # limit iterations for the purpose of this example
)

summary(est2)

```

get_additional_data *Get Additional Data*

Description

Retrieves additional data from internet. The data format must be .RDS or a zipped .RDS. The purpose of this function is to download data such as longitudinal response parameters from an online repository or cross-sectional population data.

Data for this package is available at: <https://osf.io/ne8pc/files/osfstorage>

You can save the data into your chosen directory using the optional savePath argument. Specify the file path and the file name.

Large datasets may timeout. If so, you can increase the download time by updating the maximum timeout time in the code below. (Ex: increase from 300 to 1000) `options(timeout = max(300, getOption("timeout")))`

Usage

```
get_additional_data(fileURL, savePath = NULL)
```

Arguments

fileURL	URL of the file to be downloaded.
savePath	Folder directory and filename to save the downloaded and unzipped (if needed) file. File is saved only if this argument is not NULL. Optional. Default = NULL.

Value

the R object stored in the file indicated by the fileURL input Data object

Examples

```

## Not run:
curve_param_samples <-
  get_additional_data(
    fileURL = "https://osf.io/download/bhfvx"
  )

# optionally, save the data to disk

```



```
curve_param_samples <-  
  get_additional_data(  
    fileURL = "https://osf.io/download/bhfvx",  
    savePath = "~/Downloads/curv_params.rds"  
  )  
  
## End(Not run)
```

graph.curve.params *Graph estimated antibody decay curve*

Description

Graph estimated antibody decay curve

Usage

```
graph.curve.params(  
  curve_params,  
  antigen_isos = unique(curve_params$antigen_iso),  
  verbose = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

curve_params	a <code>data.frame()</code> containing MCMC samples of antibody decay curve parameters
antigen_isos	antigen isotypes
verbose	verbose output

Value

a `ggplot2::ggplot()` object

Examples

```
## Not run:  
plot1 <- graph.curve.params(curve_params)  
  
print(plot1)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

graph.loglik	<i>Graph log-likelihood of data</i>
--------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Graph log-likelihood of data

Usage

```
graph.loglik(
  pop_data,
  curve_params,
  noise_params,
  antigen_isos,
  x = 10^seq(-3, 0, by = 0.1),
  highlight_points = NULL,
  highlight_point_names = "highlight_points",
  log_x = FALSE,
  previous_plot = NULL,
  curve_label = paste(antigen_isos, collapse = " + "),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| pop_data | a <code>data.frame()</code> with cross-sectional serology data per antibody and age, and additional columns |
| curve_params | <p>a <code>data.frame()</code> containing MCMC samples of parameters from the Bayesian posterior distribution of a longitudinal decay curve model. The parameter columns must be named:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antigen_iso: a <code>character()</code> vector indicating antigen-isotype combinations • iter: an <code>integer()</code> vector indicating MCMC sampling iterations • y0: baseline antibody level at $t=0$ ($y(t=0)$) • y1: antibody peak level (ELISA units) • t1: duration of infection • alpha: antibody decay rate (1/days for the current longitudinal parameter sets) • r: shape factor of antibody decay |
| noise_params | <p>a <code>data.frame()</code> (or <code>tibble::tibble()</code>) containing the following variables, specifying noise parameters for each antigen isotype:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antigen_iso: antigen isotype whose noise parameters are being specified on each row • nu: biological noise • eps: measurement noise |

- y.low: lower limit of detection for the current antigen isotype
- y.high: upper limit of detection for the current antigen isotype

antigen_isos Character vector listing one or more antigen isotypes. Values must match pop_data.

x sequence of lambda values to graph

highlight_points a possible highlighted value

highlight_point_names labels for highlighted points

log_x should the x-axis be on a logarithmic scale (TRUE) or linear scale (FALSE, default)?

previous_plot if not NULL, the current data is added to the existing graph

curve_label if not NULL, add a label for the curve

... Arguments passed on to [log_likelihood](#)

verbose logical: if TRUE, print verbose log information to console

Value

a `ggplot2::ggplot()`

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
library(tibble)

# Load cross-sectional data
xs_data <- load_pop_data("https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/")

# Load curve parameters and subset for the purposes of this example
dmcnc <- load_curve_params("https://osf.io/download/rtw5k/") %>%
  filter(antigen_iso %in% c("HlyE_IgA", "HlyE_IgG")) %>%
  slice(1:100, .by = antigen_iso)

# Load noise parameters
cond <- tibble(
  antigen_iso = c("HlyE_IgG", "HlyE_IgA"),
  nu = c(0.5, 0.5), # Biologic noise (nu)
  eps = c(0, 0), # M noise (eps)
  y.low = c(1, 1), # Low cutoff (llod)
  y.high = c(5e6, 5e6)) # High cutoff (y.high)

# Graph the log likelihood
lik_HlyE_IgA <- graph.loglik(
  pop_data = xs_data,
  curve_params = dmcnc,
  noise_params = cond,
  antigen_isos = "HlyE_IgA",
  log_x = TRUE
)
```

lik_HlyE_IgA

load_curve_params *Load antibody decay curve parameter samples*

Description

Load antibody decay curve parameter samples

Usage

```
load_curve_params(file_path, antigen_isos = NULL)
```

Arguments

`file_path` path to an RDS file containing MCMC samples of antibody decay curve parameters y_0 , y_1 , t_1 , α , and r , stored as a `data.frame()` or `tibble::tbl_df`

`antigen_isos` `character()` vector of antigen isotypes to be used in analyses

Value

a `curve_params` object (a `tibble::tbl_df` with extra attribute `antigen_isos`)

Examples

```
curve <- load_curve_params("https://osf.io/download/rtw5k/")
print(curve)
```

load_noise_params *Load noise parameters*

Description

Load noise parameters

Usage

```
load_noise_params(file_path, antigen_isos = NULL)
```

Arguments

`file_path` path to an RDS file containing biologic and measurement noise of antibody decay curve parameters `y.low`, `eps`, `nu`, and `y.high`, stored as a `data.frame()` or `tibble::tbl_df`

`antigen_isos` `character()` vector of antigen isotypes to be used in analyses

Value

a noise object (a `tibble::tbl_df` with extra attribute `antigen_isos`)

Examples

```
noise <- load_noise_params("https://osf.io/download//hgy4v/")
print(noise)
```

load_pop_data	<i>Load a cross-sectional antibody survey data set</i>
---------------	--

Description

Load a cross-sectional antibody survey data set

Usage

```
load_pop_data(file_path, ...)
```

Arguments

`file_path` path to an RDS file containing a cross-sectional antibody survey data set, stored as a `data.frame()` or `tibble::tbl_df`

`...` Arguments passed on to `as_pop_data`

`data` a `data.frame()` or `tibble::tbl_df`

`antigen_isos` `character()` vector of antigen isotypes to be used in analyses

`age` a `character()` identifying the age column

`id` a `character()` identifying the id column

`value` a `character()` identifying the value column

`standardize` a `logical()` to determine standardization of columns

Value

a `pop_data` object (a `tibble::tbl_df` with extra attributes)

Examples

```
xs_data <- load_pop_data("https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/")
print(xs_data)
```

log_likelihood	<i>Calculate log-likelihood</i>
----------------	---------------------------------

Description

Calculates the log-likelihood of a set of cross-sectional antibody response data, for a given incidence rate (lambda) value.

Usage

```
log_likelihood(
  lambda,
  pop_data,
  antigen_isos,
  curve_params,
  noise_params,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

lambda	a numeric vector of incidence parameters, in events per person-year
pop_data	a data.frame() with cross-sectional serology data per antibody and age, and additional columns
antigen_isos	Character vector listing one or more antigen isotypes. Values must match pop_data.
curve_params	a data.frame() containing MCMC samples of parameters from the Bayesian posterior distribution of a longitudinal decay curve model. The parameter columns must be named: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antigen_iso: a character() vector indicating antigen-isotype combinations • iter: an integer() vector indicating MCMC sampling iterations • y0: baseline antibody level at $t=0$ ($y(t=0)$) • y1: antibody peak level (ELISA units) • t1: duration of infection • alpha: antibody decay rate (1/days for the current longitudinal parameter sets) • r: shape factor of antibody decay
noise_params	a data.frame() (or tibble::tibble()) containing the following variables, specifying noise parameters for each antigen isotype: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antigen_iso: antigen isotype whose noise parameters are being specified on each row • nu: biological noise • eps: measurement noise

- y.low: lower limit of detection for the current antigen isotype
- y.high: upper limit of detection for the current antigen isotype

verbose logical: if TRUE, print verbose log information to console

... additional arguments passed to other functions (not currently used).

Value

the log-likelihood of the data with the current parameter values

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
library(tibble)

# load in longitudinal parameters
dmcnc <- load_curve_params("https://osf.io/download/rtw5k")

xs_data <- "https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/" %>%
  load_pop_data()

# Load noise params
cond <- tibble(
  antigen_iso = c("HlyE_IgG", "HlyE_IgA"),
  nu = c(0.5, 0.5), # Biologic noise (nu)
  eps = c(0, 0), # M noise (eps)
  y.low = c(1, 1), # low cutoff (llod)
  y.high = c(5e6, 5e6)
) # high cutoff (y.high)

# Calculate log-likelihood
ll_AG <- log_likelihood(
  pop_data = xs_data,
  curve_params = dmcnc,
  noise_params = cond,
  antigen_isos = c("HlyE_IgG", "HlyE_IgA"),
  lambda = 0.1
) %>% print()
```

mk_baseline

generate random sample from baseline distribution

Description

generate random sample from baseline distribution

Usage

```
mk_baseline(kab, n = 1, blims, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>kab</code>	index for which row of antibody baseline limits to read from <code>blims</code>
<code>n</code>	number of observations
<code>blims</code>	range of possible baseline antibody levels
<code>...</code>	not currently used

Value

a `numeric()` vector

`plot_curve_params_one_ab`

Graph an antibody decay curve model

Description

Graph an antibody decay curve model

Usage

```
plot_curve_params_one_ab(
  object,
  verbose = FALSE,
  alpha = 0.4,
  n_curves = 100,
  n_points = 1000,
  log_x = FALSE,
  log_y = TRUE,
  rows_to_graph = 1:min(n_curves, nrow(object)),
  xlim = c(10^-1, 10^3.1),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	a <code>data.frame()</code> of curve parameters (one or more MCMC samples)
<code>verbose</code>	verbose output
<code>alpha</code>	(passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_function()</code>) how transparent the curves should be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 = fully transparent (invisible) • 1 = fully opaque
<code>n_curves</code>	how many curves to plot (see details).
<code>n_points</code>	Number of points to interpolate along the x axis (passed to <code>ggplot2::geom_function()</code>)
<code>log_x</code>	should the x-axis be on a logarithmic scale (TRUE) or linear scale (FALSE, default)?

<code>log_y</code>	should the Y-axis be on a logarithmic scale (default, TRUE) or linear scale (FALSE)?
<code>rows_to_graph</code>	which rows of <code>curve_params</code> to plot (overrides <code>n_curves</code>).
<code>xlim</code>	range of x values to graph
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed on to ggplot2::geom_function
<code>mapping</code>	Set of aesthetic mappings created by aes() . If specified and <code>inherit.aes = TRUE</code> (the default), it is combined with the default mapping at the top level of the plot. You must supply mapping if there is no plot mapping.
<code>data</code>	Ignored by <code>stat_function()</code> , do not use.
<code>stat</code>	The statistical transformation to use on the data for this layer. When using a <code>geom_*()</code> function to construct a layer, the <code>stat</code> argument can be used to override the default coupling between geoms and stats. The <code>stat</code> argument accepts the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Stat ggproto subclass, for example <code>StatCount</code>. • A string naming the stat. To give the stat as a string, strip the function name of the <code>stat_</code> prefix. For example, to use <code>stat_count()</code>, give the stat as "count". • For more information and other ways to specify the stat, see the layer stat documentation.
<code>position</code>	A position adjustment to use on the data for this layer. This can be used in various ways, including to prevent overplotting and improving the display. The <code>position</code> argument accepts the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The result of calling a position function, such as <code>position_jitter()</code>. This method allows for passing extra arguments to the position. • A string naming the position adjustment. To give the position as a string, strip the function name of the <code>position_</code> prefix. For example, to use <code>position_jitter()</code>, give the position as "jitter". • For more information and other ways to specify the position, see the layer position documentation.
<code>na.rm</code>	If FALSE, the default, missing values are removed with a warning. If TRUE, missing values are silently removed.
<code>show.legend</code>	logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
<code>inherit.aes</code>	If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn't inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders() .

Details

`n_curves` **and** `rows_to_graph`:

In most cases, `curve_params` will contain too many rows of MCMC samples for all of these samples to be plotted at once.

- Setting the `n_curves` argument to a value smaller than the number of rows in `curve_params` will cause this function to select the first `n_curves` rows to graph.

- Setting `n_curves` larger than the number of rows in `'` will result all curves being plotted.
- If the user directly specifies the `rows_to_graph` argument, then `n_curves` has no effect.

Value

a `ggplot2::ggplot()` object

Examples

```
library(dplyr) # loads the `%>%` operator and `dplyr::filter()`

load_curve_params("https://osf.io/download/rtw5k/") %>%
  dplyr::filter(antigen_iso == "HlyE_IgG") %>%
  serocalculator:::plot_curve_params_one_ab()
```

`print.seroincidence` *Print Method for seroincidence Object*

Description

Custom `print()` function to show output of the seroincidence calculator `est.incidence()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'seroincidence'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

```
x                    A list containing output of function est.incidence.by().
...                   Additional arguments affecting the summary produced.
```

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Estimate seroincidence
seroincidence <- est.incidence.by(...)

# Print the seroincidence object to the console
print(seroincidence)

# Or simply type (appropriate print method will be invoked automatically)
seroincidence

## End(Not run)
```

```
print.seroincidence.by
```

Print Method for seroincidence.by Object

Description

Custom `print()` function to show output of the seroincidence calculator `est.incidence.by()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'seroincidence.by'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A list containing output of function <code>est.incidence.by()</code> .
...	Additional arguments affecting the summary produced.

Examples

```
## Not run:  
# Estimate seroincidence  
seroincidence <- est.incidence.by(...)  
  
# Print the seroincidence object to the console  
print(seroincidence)  
  
# Or simply type (appropriate print method will be invoked automatically)  
seroincidence  
  
## End(Not run)
```

```
print.summary.seroincidence.by
```

Print Method for Seroincidence Summary Object

Description

Custom `print()` function for "summary.seroincidence.by" objects (constructed by `summary.seroincidence.by()`)

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.seroincidence.by'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x A "summary.seroincidence.by" object (constructed by `summary.seroincidence.by()`)
 ... Additional arguments affecting the summary produced.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Estimate seroincidence
seroincidence <- est.incidence.by(...)

# Calculate summary statistics for the seroincidence object
seroincidenceSummary <- summary(seroincidence)

# Print the summary of seroincidence object to the console
print(seroincidenceSummary)

# Or simply type (appropriate print method will be invoked automatically)
seroincidenceSummary

## End(Not run)
```

row_longitudinal_parameter

extract a row from longitudinal parameter set

Description

take a random sample from longitudinal parameter set given age at infection, for a list of antibodies

Usage

```
row_longitudinal_parameter(age, antigen_isos, nmc, npar, ...)
```

Arguments

age age at infection
 antigen_isos antigen isotypes
 nmc mcmc sample to use
 npar number of parameters
 ... passed to `simpar()`

Value

an array of parameters: `c(y0,b0,mu0,mu1,c1,alpha,shape)`

Description

This package translates antibody levels measured in a (cross-sectional) population sample into an estimate of the frequency with which seroconversions (infections) occur in the sampled population.

The API for this package includes the following functions:

Function Name	Purpose
<code>load_pop_data()</code>	loading cross-sectional antibody survey data
<code>check_pop_data()</code>	checking antibody data
<code>summary.pop_data()</code>	numerical summaries of antibody data
<code>autoplot.pop_data()</code>	graphs of antibody data distributions
<code>load_curve_params()</code>	loading antibody decay curve models
<code>autoplot.curve_params()</code>	graphing antibody decay curves
<code>llik()</code>	computing log-likelihoods
<code>graph.loglik()</code>	graphing log-likelihood functions
<code>autoplot.seroincidence()</code>	graphing log-likelihood functions
<code>autoplot.seroincidence.by()</code>	graphing log-likelihood functions
<code>est.incidence()</code>	estimating incidence rates
<code>est.incidence.by()</code>	estimating incidence rates by strata
<code>summary.seroincidence.by()</code>	summarizing stratified incidence rate estimates
<code>autoplot.summary.seroincidence.by()</code>	graphing incidence rate estimates
<code>sim.cs()</code>	simulating cross-sectional population antibody data using longitudinal seroresponses

Details

`_PACKAGE`

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 sim.cs

Simulate a cross-sectional serosurvey with noise

Description

Makes a cross-sectional data set (age, y(t) set) and adds noise, if desired.

Usage

```
sim.cs(
  lambda = 0.1,
  n.smpl = 100,
  age.rng = c(0, 20),
  age.fx = NA,
  antigen_isos,
  n.mc = 0,
  renew.params = FALSE,
  add.noise = FALSE,
  curve_params,
  noise_limits,
  format = "wide",
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

lambda	a <code>numeric()</code> scalar indicating the incidence rate (in events per person-years)
n.smpl	number of samples to simulate
age.rng	age range of sampled individuals, in years
age.fx	specify the curve parameters to use by age (does nothing at present?)
antigen_isos	Character vector with one or more antibody names. Values must match <code>curve_params</code> .
n.mc	how many MCMC samples to use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when <code>n.mc</code> is in <code>1:4000</code> a fixed posterior sample is used • when <code>n.mc = 0</code>, a random sample is chosen

<code>renew.params</code>	whether to generate a new parameter set for each infection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>renew.params = TRUE</code> generates a new parameter set for each infection • <code>renew.params = FALSE</code> keeps the one selected at birth, but updates baseline <code>y0</code>
<code>add.noise</code>	a <code>logical()</code> indicating whether to add biological and measurement noise
<code>curve_params</code>	a <code>data.frame()</code> containing MCMC samples of parameters from the Bayesian posterior distribution of a longitudinal decay curve model. The parameter columns must be named: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>antigen_iso</code>: a <code>character()</code> vector indicating antigen-isotype combinations • <code>iter</code>: an <code>integer()</code> vector indicating MCMC sampling iterations • <code>y0</code>: baseline antibody level at $t=0$ ($y(t=0)$) • <code>y1</code>: antibody peak level (ELISA units) • <code>t1</code>: duration of infection • <code>alpha</code>: antibody decay rate (1/days for the current longitudinal parameter sets) • <code>r</code>: shape factor of antibody decay
<code>noise_limits</code>	biologic noise distribution parameters
<code>format</code>	a <code>character()</code> variable, containing either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "long" (one measurement per row) or • "wide" (one serum sample per row)
<code>verbose</code>	logical: if TRUE, print verbose log information to console
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed on to <code>simcs.tinf</code>

Value

a `tibble::tbl_df` containing simulated cross-sectional serosurvey data, with columns:

- `age`: age (in days)
- one column for each element in the `antigen_iso` input argument

Examples

```
# Load curve parameters
dmcnc <- load_curve_params("https://osf.io/download/rtw5k")

# Specify the antibody-isotype responses to include in analyses
antibodies <- c("HlyE_IgA", "HlyE_IgG")

# Set seed to reproduce results
set.seed(54321)

# Simulated incidence rate per person-year
lambda <- 0.2;
```



```
# Range covered in simulations
lifespan <- c(0, 10);

# Cross-sectional sample size
nrep <- 100

# Biologic noise distribution
dlims <- rbind(
  "HlyE_IgA" = c(min = 0, max = 0.5),
  "HlyE_IgG" = c(min = 0, max = 0.5)
)

# Generate cross-sectional data
csdata <- sim.cs(
  curve_params = dmcmc,
  lambda = lambda,
  n.smpl = nrep,
  age.rng = lifespan,
  antigen_isos = antibodies,
  n.mc = 0,
  renew.params = TRUE,
  add.noise = TRUE,
  noise_limits = dlims,
  format = "long"
)
```

sim.cs.multi

Simulate multiple data sets

Description

Simulate multiple data sets

Usage

```
sim.cs.multi(
  nclus = 10,
  lambdas = c(0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.3),
  num_cores = max(1, parallel::detectCores() - 1),
  rng_seed = 1234,
  renew.params = TRUE,
  add.noise = TRUE,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

nclus	number of clusters
lambdas	#incidence rate, in events/person*year
num_cores	number of cores to use for parallel computations
rng_seed	starting seed for random number generator, passed to <code>rngtools::RNGseq()</code>
renew.params	whether to generate a new parameter set for each infection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>renew.params = TRUE</code> generates a new parameter set for each infection • <code>renew.params = FALSE</code> keeps the one selected at birth, but updates baseline <code>y0</code>
add.noise	a <code>logical()</code> indicating whether to add biological and measurement noise
verbose	whether to report verbose information
...	Arguments passed on to <code>sim.cs</code>
lambda	a <code>numeric()</code> scalar indicating the incidence rate (in events per person-years)
n.smpl	number of samples to simulate
age.rng	age range of sampled individuals, in years
age.fx	specify the curve parameters to use by age (does nothing at present?)
antigen_isos	Character vector with one or more antibody names. Values must match <code>curve_params</code> .
n.mc	how many MCMC samples to use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when <code>n.mc</code> is in <code>1:4000</code> a fixed posterior sample is used • when <code>n.mc = 0</code>, a random sample is chosen
noise_limits	biologic noise distribution parameters
format	a <code>character()</code> variable, containing either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "long" (one measurement per row) or • "wide" (one serum sample per row)
curve_params	a <code>data.frame()</code> containing MCMC samples of parameters from the Bayesian posterior distribution of a longitudinal decay curve model. The parameter columns must be named: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>antigen_iso</code>: a <code>character()</code> vector indicating antigen-isotype combinations • <code>iter</code>: an <code>integer()</code> vector indicating MCMC sampling iterations • <code>y0</code>: baseline antibody level at $t=0$ ($y(t=0)$) • <code>y1</code>: antibody peak level (ELISA units) • <code>t1</code>: duration of infection • <code>alpha</code>: antibody decay rate (1/days for the current longitudinal parameter sets) • <code>r</code>: shape factor of antibody decay

Value

a `tibble::tibble()`

simcs.tinf	<i>collect cross-sectional data</i>
------------	-------------------------------------

Description

output: (age, y(t) set)

Usage

```
simcs.tinf(
  lambda,
  n.smpl,
  age.rng,
  age.fx = NA,
  antigen_isos,
  n.mc = 0,
  renew.params = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

lambda	seroconversion rate (in events/person-day)
n.smpl	number of samples n.smpl (= nr of simulated records)
age.rng	age range to use for simulating data, in days
age.fx	age.fx for parameter sample (age.fx = NA for age at infection)
antigen_isos	Character vector with one or more antibody names. Values must match curve_params.
n.mc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> when n.mc is in 1:4000 a fixed posterior sample is used when n.mc = 0 a random sample is chosen
renew.params	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> renew.params = TRUE generates a new parameter set for each infection renew.params = FALSE keeps the one selected at birth, but updates baseline y0
...	arguments passed to simresp.tinf()

Value

an [array\(\)](#)

simresp.tinf *simulate antibody kinetics of y over a time interval*

Description

simulate antibody kinetics of y over a time interval

Usage

```
simresp.tinf(
  lambda,
  t.end,
  age.fx,
  antigen_isos,
  n.mc = 0,
  renew.params,
  predpar,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

lambda	seroconversion rate (1/days),
t.end	end of time interval (beginning is time 0) in days(?)
age.fx	parameter estimates for fixed age (age.fx in years) or not. when age.fx = NA then age at infection is used.
antigen_isos	antigen isotypes
n.mc	a posterior sample may be selected (1:4000), or not when n.mc = 0 a posterior sample is chosen at random.
renew.params	At infection, a new parameter sample may be generated (when renew.params = TRUE). Otherwise (when renew.params = FALSE), a sample is generated at birth and kept, but baseline y0 are carried over from prior infections.
predpar	an <code>array()</code> with dimensions named: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antigen_iso • parameter • obs
...	Arguments passed on to <code>row_longitudinal_parameter</code> , <code>ab</code> , <code>mk_baseline</code>
	age age at infection
	nmc mcmc sample to use
	npar number of parameters
	t age at infection?
	par parameters
	kab index for which row of antibody baseline limits to read from blims
	n number of observations
	blims range of possible baseline antibody levels

Value

This function returns a `list()` with:

- `t` = times (in days, birth at day 0),
- `b` = bacteria level, for each antibody signal (not used; probably meaningless),
- `y` = antibody level, for each antibody signal
- `smp` = whether an infection involves a big jump or a small jump
- `t.inf` = times when infections have occurred.

strata	<i>Extract strata from an object</i>
--------	--------------------------------------

Description

Generic method for extracting strata from objects. See `strata.seroincidence.by()`

Usage

```
strata(x)
```

Arguments

`x` an object

Value

the strata of `x`

<code>strata.seroincidence.by</code>	<i>Extract the Strata attribute from an object, if present</i>
--------------------------------------	--

Description

Extract the Strata attribute from an object, if present

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'seroincidence.by'  
strata(x)
```

Arguments

`x` any R object

Value

- a `tibble::tibble()` with strata in rows, or
- NULL if x does not have a "strata" attribute

summary.pop_data	<i>Summarize cross-sectional antibody survey data</i>
------------------	---

Description

`summary()` method for pop_data objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'pop_data'
summary(object, strata = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.pop_data'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

object	a pop_data object (from <code>as_pop_data()</code>)
strata	a <code>character()</code> specifying grouping column(s)
...	unused
x	an object of class "summary.pop_data"; usually, the result of a call to <code>summary.pop_data()</code>

Value

a summary.pop_data object, which is a list containing two summary tables:

- age_summary summarizing age
- ab_summary summarizing value, stratified by antigen_iso

Examples

```
library(dplyr)

xs_data <- load_pop_data("https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/")
summary(xs_data, strata = "Country")
```

summary.seroincidence *Summarizing fitted seroincidence models*

Description

This function is a `summary()` method for seroincidence objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'seroincidence'
summary(object, coverage = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	a <code>list()</code> , outputted by <code>stats::nlm()</code> or <code>est.incidence()</code>
<code>coverage</code>	desired confidence interval coverage probability
<code>...</code>	unused

Value

a `tibble::tibble()` containing the following:

- `est.start`: the starting guess for incidence rate
- `ageCat`: the age category we are analyzing
- `incidence.rate`: the estimated incidence rate, per person year
- `CI.lwr`: lower limit of confidence interval for incidence rate
- `CI.upr`: upper limit of confidence interval for incidence rate
- `coverage`: coverage probability
- `log.lik`: log-likelihood of the data used in the call to `est.incidence()`, evaluated at the maximum-likelihood estimate of lambda (i.e., at `incidence.rate`)
- `iterations`: the number of iterations used
- `antigen_isos`: a list of antigen isotypes used in the analysis
- `nlm.convergence.code`: information about convergence of the likelihood maximization procedure performed by `nlm()` (see "Value" section of `stats::nlm()`, component `code`); codes 3-5 indicate issues:
 - 1: relative gradient is close to zero, current iterate is probably solution.
 - 2: successive iterates within tolerance, current iterate is probably solution.
 - 3: Last global step failed to locate a point lower than x. Either x is an approximate local minimum of the function, the function is too non-linear for this algorithm, or `stepmin` in `est.incidence()` (a.k.a., `steptol` in `stats::nlm()`) is too large.
 - 4: iteration limit exceeded; increase `iterlim`.
 - 5: maximum step size `stepmax` exceeded five consecutive times. Either the function is unbounded below, becomes asymptotic to a finite value from above in some direction or `stepmax` is too small.

Examples

```

library(dplyr)

xs_data <- load_pop_data("https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/")

curves <- load_curve_params("https://osf.io/download/rtw5k/") %>%
  filter(antigen_iso %in% c("HlyE_IgA", "HlyE_IgG")) %>%
  slice(1:100, .by = antigen_iso) # Reduce dataset for the purposes of this example

noise <- load_noise_params("https://osf.io/download//hgy4v/")

est1 <- est.incidence(
  pop_data = xs_data %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
  curve_params = curves,
  noise_params = noise %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
  antigen_isos = c("HlyE_IgG", "HlyE_IgA")
)

summary(est1)

```

summary.seroincidence.by

Summary Method for "seroincidence.by" Objects

Description

Calculate seroincidence from output of the seroincidence calculator `est.incidence.by()`.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'seroincidence.by'
summary(
  object,
  confidence_level = 0.95,
  showDeviance = TRUE,
  showConvergence = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

object	A dataframe containing output of function <code>est.incidence.by()</code> .
confidence_level	desired confidence interval coverage probability
showDeviance	Logical flag (FALSE/TRUE) for reporting deviance ($-2 \cdot \log(\text{likelihood})$) at estimated seroincidence. Default = TRUE.

showConvergence Logical flag (FALSE/TRUE) for reporting convergence (see help for `optim()` for details). Default = FALSE.

... Additional arguments affecting the summary produced.

Value

A `summary.seroincidence.by` object, which is a `tibble::tibble`, with the following columns:

- `incidence.rate` maximum likelihood estimate of lambda (seroincidence)
- `CI.lwr` lower confidence bound for lambda
- `CI.upr` upper confidence bound for lambda
- `Deviance` (included if `showDeviance = TRUE`) Negative log likelihood (NLL) at estimated (maximum likelihood) lambda
 - `nlm.convergence.code` (included if `showConvergence = TRUE`) Convergence information returned by `stats::nlm()` The object also has the following metadata (accessible through `base::attr()`):
- `antigen_isos` Character vector with names of input antigen isotypes used in `est.incidence.by()`
- `Strata` Character with names of strata used in `est.incidence.by()`

Examples

```
library(dplyr)

xs_data <- load_pop_data("https://osf.io/download//n6cp3/")

curve <- load_curve_params("https://osf.io/download/rtw5k/") %>%
  filter(antigen_iso %in% c("HlyE_IgA", "HlyE_IgG")) %>%
  slice(1:100, .by = antigen_iso) # Reduce dataset for the purposes of this example

noise <- load_noise_params("https://osf.io/download//hgy4v/")

est2 <- est.incidence.by(
  strata = c("catchment"),
  pop_data = xs_data %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
  curve_params = curve,
  noise_params = noise %>% filter(Country == "Pakistan"),
  antigen_isos = c("HlyE_IgG", "HlyE_IgA"),
  #num_cores = 8 # Allow for parallel processing to decrease run time
)

summary(est2)

## Not run:
# estimate seroincidence
seroincidence <- est.incidence.by(...)

# calculate summary statistics for the seroincidence object
seroincidenceSummary <- summary(seroincidence)
```

```
## End(Not run)
```

```
warn.missing.strata    Warn about missing stratifying variables in a dataset
```

Description

Warn about missing stratifying variables in a dataset

Usage

```
warn.missing.strata(data, strata, dataname)
```

Arguments

data	the dataset that should contain the strata
strata	a <code>data.frame()</code> showing the strata levels that are expected to be in the dataset
dataname	the name of the dataset, for use in warning messages if some strata are missing.

Value

a `character()` vector of the subset of stratifying variables that are present in `pop_data`

Examples

```
## Not run:
expected_strata <- data.frame(Species = "banana", type = "orchid")

warn.missing.strata(iris, expected_strata, dataname = "iris")

## End(Not run)
```

```
[.seroincidence.by    Extract or replace parts of a seroincidence.by object
```

Description

Extract or replace parts of a `seroincidence.by` object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'seroincidence.by'
x[i, ...]
```

Arguments

x	the object to subset/replace elements of
i	the indices to subset/replace
...	passed to [.list

Value

the subset specified

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