

# Package ‘CIfinder’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Estimate the Confidence Intervals for Predictive Values

**Version** 1.0.2

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**Description** Computes confidence intervals for the positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) based on varied scenarios. In prospective studies where the proportion of diseased subjects is an unbiased estimate of the disease prevalence, this package provides several methods for calculating the confidence intervals for PPV and NPV including Clopper-Pearson, Wald, Wilson, Agresti-Coull, and Beta. In situations where the proportion of diseased subjects does not correspond to the disease prevalence (e.g. case-control studies), this package provides two types of solutions: 1) three methods for estimating confidence intervals for PPV and NPV via ratio of two binomial proportions including Gart & Nam (1988), Walter (1975), and MOVER-J (Laud, 2017); 2) three direct methods that compute the confidence intervals including Pepe (2003), Zhou (2007), and Delta. See the Details and References sections in the corresponding functions.

**License** GPL (>= 3)

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.2.0

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Imports** ratesci, stats, Rdpack, kableExtra

**RdMacros** Rdpack

**Depends** R (>= 3.6.0)

**Config/testthat/edition** 3

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Repository** CRAN

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ppv_npv_ci	<i>Estimate the confidence intervals for positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) based on different methods</i>
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### Description

Estimate the confidence intervals for positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) based on different methods

### Usage

```
ppv_npv_ci(
  x1,
  n1,
  x0,
  n0,
  prevalence,
  method = "gart and nam",
  conf.level = 0.95,
  bias_correction = FALSE,
  continuity_correction = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

x1	number of positives for both reference(true) marker and testing marker.
n1	number of positives for reference (true) marker.
x0	number of negatives for both reference(true) marker and testing marker.
n0	number of positives for reference (true) marker.
prevalence	disease prevalence.
method	current support "gart and nam", "walter", "mover-j", "pepe", "zhou", or "delta"; Default is "gart and nam"; Check the Details for additional information for each method.
conf.level	confidence level. default 0.95.
bias_correction	Logical, indicating whether to apply bias correction in the score denominator. default FALSE. This argument can be used only for 'gart and nam' method.

continuity.correction

logical. default FALSE. 0.5 will be applied if TRUE except the zhou's method where  $\frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2}{2}$  is used.

...

Other arguments passed on to method (e.g., defining the 'Beta(ai,bi)' prior distributions in mover-j method for each group (default 'ai = bi = 0.5' for Jeffreys method))

## Details

Six methods are supported in current version: "gart and nam", "walter", "mover-j", "pepe", "zhou", and "delta".

Among those, **gart and nam**, **walter**, and **mover-j** construct the confidence intervals for PPV and NPV by converting the confidence intervals for the ratio of two binomial proportions ( $\phi = \frac{p_1}{p_0}$ ) where  $\phi_{PPV} = \frac{(1-specificity)}{sensitivity}$  and  $\phi_{NPV} = \frac{(1-sensitivity)}{specificity}$ . The sensitivity is estimated by  $sensitivity = \frac{x_1}{n_1}$  and the specificity by  $specificity = \frac{x_0}{n_0}$ . The confidence intervals for  $\phi_{PPV}$  and  $\phi_{NPV}$  are converted to the corresponding confidence intervals for PPV and NPV using the following equations:

- $PPV = \frac{\rho}{\rho + (1-\rho) * \phi_{PPV}}$
- $NPV = \frac{1-\rho}{(1-\rho) + \rho * \phi_{NPV}}$

where  $\rho$  denotes the prevalence.

1. The **gart and nam** method constructs the confidence interval for  $\phi$  based on score method with skewness correction. See the details in the paper listed in the Reference section. This method can be applied to special situations where 'x1=n1' or 'x0=n0' but not for 'x1=0' and/or 'x0=0'. 'continuity.correction' can be considered where 'x1=0' and/or 'x0=0'.
2. The **walter** method constructs the confidence interval for  $\phi$  based on  $\log(\phi)$ . 0.5 is added to 'x1', 'x0', 'n1', and 'n0'. Thus, no continuity correct should be applied additionally. This method has shown skewness concerns for small ratios and sample sizes.
3. The **mover-j** method constructs the confidence interval for  $\phi$  from separate intervals for the individual group rates (i.e.,  $p_1$  and  $p_0$ ). By applying the equal-tailed Jeffreys method (default 0.5 to each group), it may achieve a skewness-corrected interval for  $\phi$ .

The **pepe**, **zhou**, and **delta** are three direct confidence interval methods for PPV and NPV.

4. The **pepe** method finds the confidence intervals for PPV and NPV via diagnostic likelihood ratios (DLR) and associated  $\logit(PPV)$  and  $\logit(NPV)$ . This method is not applicable for special cases when 'x1=0', 'x0=0', 'x1=n1' or 'x0=n0'. Continuity correction should be considered for those special cases.
5. The **zhou** method can return confidence intervals from the four methods described in the paper. Without continuity correction, it will return the confidence intervals for PPV and NPV based on standard delta method and based on logit transformed method. If `continuity.correction=TRUE`,  $\frac{z_{\alpha/2}^2}{2}$  will be added to 'x1', 'x0', 'n1', and 'n0', and the function will return the adjusted and adjusted logit confidence intervals as described in the paper.
6. The **delta** method constructs the confidence intervals based on the Wald-type formulation. The estimates and variances of PPV and NPV are calculated based equations described in the Zhou's paper listed in the Reference section.

**Value**

A list object contains the method and the estimates of sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV and their confidence intervals.

**References**

1. Gart JJ, Nam J (1988). "Approximate Interval Estimation of the Ratio of Binomial Parameters: A Review and Corrections for Skewness." *Biometrics*, **44**(2), 323-338.
2. Mercaldo ND, Lau KF, Zhou XH (2007). "Confidence intervals for predictive values with an emphasis to case-control studies." *Statistics in Medicine*, **26**, 2170-2183.
3. Laud PJ (2017). "Equal-tailed confidence intervals for comparison of rates." *Pharmaceutical Statistics*, **16**(5), 334-348.
4. Pepe MS (2003). *The Statistical Evaluation of Medical Tests for Classification and Prediction*. Oxford University Press, New York.

**Examples**

```
ppv_npv_ci(60, 65, 113, 113, prevalence = 0.02)
```

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single_prop_ci	<i>Compute the confidence interval for a single proportion based on different methods</i>
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**Description**

Compute the confidence interval for a single proportion based on different methods

**Usage**

```
single_prop_ci(
  x,
  n,
  method = "all",
  alternative = "two.sided",
  conf.level = 0.95,
  prior = c(1, 1)
)
```

**Arguments**

x	number of successes
n	number of trials
method	one of these options "all", "clopper.pearson", "wald", "wislon", "wislon.correct", "agresti", or "beta"
alternative	indicates "two.sided", "one.sided"
conf.level	confidence level
prior	the prior values for "beta" method

*single\_prop\_ci*

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**Value**

Estimated confidence intervals for the probability of success

**Examples**

```
single_prop_ci(53, 57, method = "all")
```

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