

# Package ‘ncar’

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**Title** Noncompartmental Analysis for Pharmacokinetic Report

**Description** Conduct a noncompartmental analysis as closely as possible to the most widely used commercial software for pharmacokinetic analysis, i.e. 'Phoenix(R) WinNonlin(R)' <<https://www.certara.com/software/pkpd-modeling-and-simulation/phoenix-winnonlin/>>. Some features are

- 1) CDISC SDTM terms
- 2) Automatic slope selection with the same criterion of WinNonlin(R)
- 3) Supporting both 'linear-up linear-down' and 'linear-up log-down' method
- 4) Interval(partial) AUCs with 'linear' or 'log' interpolation method
- 5) Produce pdf, rtf, text report files.

\* Reference: Gabrielsson J, Weiner D. Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis - Concepts and Applications. 5th ed. 2016. (ISBN:9198299107).

**Depends** R (>= 2.0.0), rtf, NonCompart

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**NeedsCompilation** no

**LazyLoad** yes

**Repository** CRAN

**URL** <https://cran.r-project.org/package=ncar>

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## Description

It conducts a noncompartmental analysis (NCA) as closely as possible to the most widely used commercial pharmacokinetic analysis software.

## Details

The main functions are

pdfNCA to produce PDF file format NCA.  
rtfNCA to produce rtf file format NCA.

## Author(s)

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## References

1. Gabrielsson J, Weiner D. Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Data Analysis - Concepts and Applications. 5th ed. 2016.
2. Shargel L, Yu A. Applied Biopharmaceutics and Pharmacokinetics. 7th ed. 2015.
3. Rowland M, Tozer TN. Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics - Concepts and Applications. 4th ed. 2011.
4. Gibaldi M, Perrier D. Pharmacokinetics. 2nd ed. revised and expanded. 1982.

## Examples

```
# Theoph and Indometh data: dose in mg, conc in mg/L, time in h

# Output to PDF file
#pdfNCA(fileName="NCA-Theoph.pdf", Theoph, colSubj="Subject", colTime="Time",
#      colConc="conc", dose=320, doseUnit="mg", timeUnit="h", concUnit="mg/L")
#pdfNCA(fileName="NCA-Indometh.pdf", Indometh, colSubj="Subject", colTime="time",
#      colConc="conc", adm="Infusion", dur=0.5, dose=25, doseUnit="mg",
#      timeUnit="h", concUnit="mg/L")

# Output to RTF file
#rtfNCA(fileName="NCA-Theoph.rtf", Theoph, colSubj="Subject", colTime="Time",
#      colConc="conc", dose=320, doseUnit="mg", timeUnit="h", concUnit="mg/L")
#rtfNCA(fileName="NCA-Indometh.rtf", Indometh, colSubj="Subject", colTime="time",
#      colConc="conc", adm="Infusion", dur=0.5, dose=25, doseUnit="mg",
#      timeUnit="h", concUnit="mg/L")
```

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pdfNCA	<i>NCA output to pdf file</i>
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### Description

This output NCA result in a pdf file.

### Usage

```
pdfNCA(fileName = "Temp-NCA.pdf", concData, colSubj = "Subject", colTime = "Time",
        colConc = "conc", dose = 0, adm = "Extravascular", dur = 0, doseUnit = "mg",
        timeUnit = "h", concUnit = "ug/L", down="Linear", MW = 0)
```

### Arguments

fileName	file name to save
concData	concentration data table
colSubj	column name for subject ID
colTime	column name for time
colConc	column name for concentration
dose	administered dose
adm	one of "Bolus" or "Infusion" or "Extravascular" to indicate drug administration mode
dur	duration of infusion
doseUnit	unit of dose
timeUnit	unit of time
concUnit	unit of concentration
down	either of "Linear" or "Log" to indicate the way to calculate AUC and AUMC
MW	molecular weight of drug

### Value

C <sub>MAX</sub>	maximum concentration, C <sub>max</sub>
C <sub>MAXD</sub>	dose normalized C <sub>max</sub> , C <sub>MAX</sub> / Dose, C <sub>max</sub> / Dose
T <sub>MAX</sub>	time of maximum concentration, T <sub>max</sub>
T <sub>LAG</sub>	time to observe the first non-zero concentration, for extravascular administration only
CL <sub>ST</sub>	last positive concentration observed, C <sub>last</sub>
CL <sub>STP</sub>	last positive concentration predicted, C <sub>last_pred</sub>
T <sub>LST</sub>	time of last positive concentration, T <sub>last</sub>
LAM <sub>ZHL</sub>	half-life by lambda z, ln(2)/LAMZ
LAMZ	lambda_z negative of best fit terminal slope
LAMZLL	earliest time for LAMZ
LAMZUL	last time for LAMZ

LAMZNPT	number of points for LAMZ
CORRXY	correlation of log(concentration) and time
R2	R-squared
R2ADJ	R-squared adjusted
C0	back extrapolated concentration at time 0, for bolus intravascular administration only
AUCLST	AUC from 0 to TLST
AUCALL	AUC using all the given points, including trailing zero concentrations
AUCIFO	AUC infinity observed
AUCIFOD	AUCIFO / Dose
AUCIFP	AUC infinity predicted using CLSTP instead of CLST
AUCIFPD	AUCIFP / Dose
AUCPEO	AUC % extrapolation observed
AUCPEP	AUC % extrapolated for AUCIFP
AUCPBE0	AUC % back extrapolation observed, for bolus IV administration only
AUCPBEF	AUC % back extrapolation predicted with AUCIFP, for bolus IV administration only
AUMCLST	AUMC to the TLST
AUMCIFO	AUMC infinity observed using CLST
AUMCIFP	AUMC infinity determined by CLSTP
AUMCPEO	AUMC % extrapolated observed
AUMCPEP	AUMC % extrapolated predicted
MRTIVLST	mean residence time (MRT) to TLST, for intravascular administration
MRTIVIFO	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLST, for intravascular administration
MRTIVIFP	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for intravascular administration
MRTEVLST	mean residence time (MRT) to TLST, for extravascular administration
MRTEVIFO	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLST, for extravascular administration
MRTEVIFP	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for extravascular administration
VZO	volume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFO, for intravascular administration
VZP	volume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFP, for intravascular administration
VZFO	VZO for extravascular administration, VZO/F, F is bioavailability
VZFP	VZP for extravascular administration, VZP/F, F is bioavailability
CLO	clearance using AUCIFO, for intravascular administration
CLP	clearance using AUCIFP, for intravascular administration
CLFO	CLO for extravascular administration, CLO/F, F is bioavailability
CLFP	CLP for extravascular administration, CLP/F, F is bioavailability
VSS0	volume of distribution at steady state using CLST, for intravascular administration only
VSSP	volume of distribution at steady state using CLSTP, for intravascular administration only

**Author(s)**

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**See Also**[help](#), [txtNCA](#), [rtfNCA](#)**Examples**

```
#pdfNCA(fileName="NCA-Theoph.pdf", Theoph, colSubj="Subject", colTime="Time",
#      colConc="conc", dose=320, doseUnit="mg", timeUnit="h", concUnit="mg/L")
#pdfNCA(fileName="NCA-Indometh.pdf", Indometh, colSubj="Subject", colTime="time",
#      colConc="conc", adm="Infusion", dur=0.5, dose=25, doseUnit="mg",
#      timeUnit="h", concUnit="mg/L")
```

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Round	<i>Round Half Away from Zero</i>
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**Description**

This is an ordinary rounding function, so called round half away from zero

**Usage**

```
Round(x, n = 0)
```

**Arguments**

x	numeric to be rounded
n	indicating decimal digits

**Details**

The function round in R base rounds to the even number, i.e. round(0.5) is 0 not 1. If you want rounding 0.5 be 1, you can use this Round function. This function is for the consistency with other software like MS-Excel, SAS.

**Value**

ordinarily rounded value

**Author(s)**

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**References**

See wikipedia subject "Rounding"

**Examples**

```
(x = 1:10 - 0.5)
Round(x)
round(x) # compare with the above
```

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RptCfg	<i>NCA Report Configuration Table</i>
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**Description**

Contains the names and order of column of return table/text in outputs

**Usage**

RptCfg

**Format**

A data frame with 48 observations on the following 10 variables.

PPTSTCD a character vector of CDISC SDTM PPTSTCD

SYNONYM a character vector of CDISC SDTM PPTSTCD Synonym

NCI a character vector of NCI preferred terms

WNL a character vector of WinNonlin(R) software variables

ExtravascularDefault a numeric vector of ordering in report for extravascular administration, Zero means exclusion in the report.

ExtravascularWNL a numeric vector of WinNonlin(R) style ordering in report for extravascular administration, Zero means exclusion in the report.

BolusDefault a numeric vector of ordering in report for extravascular administration, Zero means exclusion in the report.

BolusWNL a numeric vector of WinNonlin(R) style ordering in report for extravascular administration, Zero means exclusion in the report.

InfusionDefault a numeric vector of ordering in report for extravascular administration, Zero means exclusion in the report.

InfusionWNL a numeric vector of WinNonlin(R) style ordering in report for extravascular administration, Zero means exclusion in the report.

**Details**

This table should exist in this package.

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rtfNCA	<i>NCA output to rtf file</i>
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**Description**

This output NCA result in a rtf file.

**Usage**

```
rtfNCA(fileName = "Temp-NCA.rtf", concData, colSubj = "Subject", colTime = "Time",
  colConc = "conc", dose = 0, adm = "Extravascular", dur = 0, doseUnit = "mg",
  timeUnit = "h", concUnit = "ug/L", down="Linear", MW = 0)
```

**Arguments**

fileName	file name to save
concData	concentration data table
colSubj	column name for subject ID
colTime	column name for time
colConc	column name for concentration
dose	administered dose
adm	one of "Bolus" or "Infusion" or "Extravascular" to indicate drug administration mode
dur	duration of infusion
doseUnit	unit of dose
timeUnit	unit of time
concUnit	unit of concentration
down	either of "Linear" or "Log" to indicate the way to calculate AUC and AUMC
MW	molecular weight of drug

**Value**

C <sub>MAX</sub>	maximum concentration, C <sub>max</sub>
C <sub>MAXD</sub>	dose normalized C <sub>max</sub> , C <sub>MAX</sub> / Dose, C <sub>max</sub> / Dose
T <sub>MAX</sub>	time of maximum concentration, T <sub>max</sub>
T <sub>LAG</sub>	time to observe the first non-zero concentration, for extravascular administration only
C <sub>LST</sub>	last positive concentration observed, C <sub>last</sub>
C <sub>LSTP</sub>	last positive concentration predicted, C <sub>last_pred</sub>
T <sub>LST</sub>	time of last positive concentration, T <sub>last</sub>
LAMZHL	half-life by lambda z, ln(2)/LAMZ
LAMZ	lambda_z negative of best fit terminal slope
LAMZLL	earliest time for LAMZ
LAMZUL	last time for LAMZ
LAMZNPT	number of points for LAMZ
CORRXY	correlation of log(concentration) and time
R <sup>2</sup>	R-squared
R <sup>2</sup> ADJ	R-squared adjusted
C <sub>0</sub>	back extrapolated concentration at time 0, for bolus intravascular administration only
AUC <sub>LST</sub>	AUC from 0 to T <sub>LST</sub>
AUC <sub>ALL</sub>	AUC using all the given points, including trailing zero concentrations
AUC <sub>IFO</sub>	AUC infinity observed
AUC <sub>IFOD</sub>	AUC <sub>IFO</sub> / Dose
AUC <sub>IFP</sub>	AUC infinity predicted using C <sub>LSTP</sub> instead of C <sub>LST</sub>
AUC <sub>IFPD</sub>	AUC <sub>IFP</sub> / Dose

AUCPEO	AUC % extrapolation observed
AUCPEP	AUC % extrapolated for AUCIFP
AUCPBE0	AUC % back extrapolation observed, for bolus IV administration only
AUCPBEP	AUC % back extrapolation predicted with AUCIFP, for bolus IV administration only
AUMCLST	AUMC to the TLST
AUMCIFO	AUMC infinity observed using CLST
AUMCIFP	AUMC infinity determined by CLSTP
AUMCPEO	AUMC % extrapolated observed
AUMCPEP	AUMC % extrapolated predicted
MRTIVLST	mean residence time (MRT) to TLST, for intravascular administration
MRTIVIFO	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLST, for intravascular administration
MRTIVIFP	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for intravascular administration
MRTEVLST	mean residence time (MRT) to TLST, for extravascular administration
MRTEVIFO	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLST, for extravascular administration
MRTEVIFP	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for extravascular administration
VZO	volume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFO, for intravascular administration
VZP	volume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFP, for intravascular administration
VZF0	VZO for extravascular administration, VZO/F, F is bioavailability
VZFP	VZP for extravascular administration, VZP/F, F is bioavailability
CLO	clearance using AUCIFO, for intravascular administration
CLP	clearance using AUCIFP, for intravascular administration
CLF0	CLO for extravascular administration, CLO/F, F is bioavailability
CLFP	CLP for extravascular administration, CLP/F, F is bioavailability
VSS0	volume of distribution at steady state using CLST, for intravascular administration only
VSSP	volume of distribution at steady state using CLSTP, for intravascular administration only

**Author(s)**

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**See Also**

[help](#), [txtNCA](#), [pdfNCA](#)



## Examples

```
#rtfNCA(fileName="NCA-Theoph.rtf", Theoph, colSubj="Subject", colTime="Time",
#       colConc="conc", dose=320, doseUnit="mg", timeUnit="h", concUnit="mg/L")
#rtfNCA(fileName="NCA-Indometh.rtf", Indometh, colSubj="Subject", colTime="time",
#       colConc="conc", adm="Infusion", dur=0.5, dose=25, doseUnit="mg",
#       timeUnit="h", concUnit="mg/L")
```

---

txtNCA	<i>Text output of NCA for one subject</i>
--------	---

---

## Description

This is the text form output.

## Usage

```
txtNCA(x, y, dose = 0, adm = "Extravascular", dur = 0, doseUnit = "mg", timeUnit = "h",
       concUnit = "ug/L", iAUC = "", down="Linear", MW = 0, returnNA = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

x	usually time
y	usually concentration
dose	given amount
adm	one of "Bolus" or "Infusion" or "Extravascular" to indicate drug administration mode
dur	duration of infusion
doseUnit	unit of dose
timeUnit	unit of time
concUnit	unit of concentration
iAUC	interval AUCs to calculate
down	either of "Linear" or "Log" to indicate the way to calculate AUC and AUMC
MW	molecular weight of the drug
returnNA	if returnNA is TRUE, it returns NA values also.

## Value

C <sub>MAX</sub>	maximum concentration, C <sub>max</sub>
C <sub>MAXD</sub>	dose normalized C <sub>max</sub> , C <sub>MAX</sub> / Dose, C <sub>max</sub> / Dose
T <sub>MAX</sub>	time of maximum concentration, T <sub>max</sub>
T <sub>LAG</sub>	time to observe the first non-zero concentration, for extravascular administration only
CL <sub>ST</sub>	last positive concentration observed, C <sub>last</sub>
CL <sub>STP</sub>	last positive concentration predicted, C <sub>last_pred</sub>
T <sub>LST</sub>	time of last positive concentration, T <sub>last</sub>
LAM <sub>ZHL</sub>	half-life by lambda z, ln(2)/LAMZ

LAMZ	lambda_z negative of best fit terminal slope
LAMZLL	earliest time for LAMZ
LAMZUL	last time for LAMZ
LAMZNPT	number of points for LAMZ
CORRXY	correlation of log(concentration) and time
R2	R-squared
R2ADJ	R-squared adjusted
C0	back extrapolated concentration at time 0, for bolus intravascular administration only
AUCLST	AUC from 0 to TLST
AUCALL	AUC using all the given points, including trailing zero concentrations
AUCIFO	AUC infinity observed
AUCIFOD	AUCIFO / Dose
AUCIFP	AUC infinity predicted using CLSTP instead of CLST
AUCIFPD	AUCIFP / Dose
AUCPEO	AUC % extrapolation observed
AUCPEP	AUC % extrapolated for AUCIFP
AUCPBE0	AUC % back extrapolation observed, for bolus IV administration only
AUCPBEP	AUC % back extrapolation predicted with AUCIFP, for bolus IV administration only
AUMCLST	AUMC to the TLST
AUMCIFO	AUMC infinity observed using CLST
AUMCIFP	AUMC infinity determined by CLSTP
AUMCPEO	AUMC % extrapolated observed
AUMCPEP	AUMC % extrapolated predicted
MRTIVLST	mean residence time (MRT) to TLST, for intravascular administration
MRTIVIFO	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLST, for intravascular administration
MRTIVIFP	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for intravascular administration
MRTEVLST	mean residence time (MRT) to TLST, for extravascular administration
MRTEVIFO	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLST, for extravascular administration
MRTEVIFP	mean residence time (MRT) infinity using CLSTP, for extravascular administration
VZO	volume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFO, for intravascular administration
VZP	volume of distribution determined by LAMZ and AUCIFP, for intravascular administration
VZF0	VZO for extravascular administration, VZO/F, F is bioavailability
VZFP	VZP for extravascular administration, VZP/F, F is bioavailability
CLO	clearance using AUCIFO, for intravascular administration

CLP	clearance using AUCIFP, for intravascular administration
CLF0	CLO for extravascular administration, CLO/F, F is bioavailability
CLFP	CLP for extravascular administration, CLP/F, F is bioavailability
VSS0	volume of distribution at steady state using CLST, for intravascular administration only
VSSP	volume of distribution at steady state using CLSTP, for intravascular administration only

**Author(s)**

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**See Also**

[help](#), [pdfNCA](#), [rtfNCA](#)

**Examples**

```
# For one subject
txtNCA(Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1", "Time"], Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1", "conc"],
       dose=320, doseUnit="mg", concUnit="mg/L", timeUnit="h")

# or equivalently
x = Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1", "Time"]
y = Theoph[Theoph$Subject=="1", "conc"]
txtNCA(x, y, dose=320, doseUnit="mg", concUnit="mg/L", timeUnit="h")

# For all subjects
IDs = sort(as.numeric(unique(Theoph[, "Subject"])))
nID = length(IDs)
Res = vector()
for (i in 1:nID) {
  tRes = txtNCA(Theoph[Theoph[, "Subject"]==IDs[i], "Time"],
               Theoph[Theoph[, "Subject"]==IDs[i], "conc"],
               dose=320, concUnit="mg/L", returnNA=FALSE)
  tRes = c(paste("ID =", IDs[i]), tRes, "")
  Res = c(Res, tRes)
}
Res
```

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