

Package ‘ActFrag’

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Type Package

Title Activity Fragmentation Metrics Extracted from Minute Level
Activity Data

Version 0.1.2

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Description Recent studies haven shown that, on top of total daily active/sedentary volumes, the time accumulation strategies provide more sensitive information. This package provides functions to extract commonly used fragmentation metrics to quantify such time accumulation strategies based on minute level actigraphy-measured activity counts data.

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Imports accelerometry, dplyr, ineq, survival, stats

Depends R (>= 4.4.0),

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 2.1.0)

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData TRUE

ByteCompile true

VignetteBuilder knitr

URL <https://github.com/junruidi/ActFrag>

BugReports <https://github.com/junruidi/ActFrag/issues>

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

NeedsCompilation no

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example_activity_data *Activity/Wear Data from 50 Subjects from NHANES 2003 - 2006*

Description

A list of two data.frames containing the counts and the wear time for 50 NHANES subjects

Usage

```
example_activity_data
```

Format

A list of two data.frames with 1442 columns, which are in the following order:

ID identifier of the person.

Day numeric sequence 1,2,.. indicating the order of days within a subject.

MIN1-MIN1440 counts of activity of that specific minute.

fragmentation *Fragmentation Metrics*

Description

Fragmentation methods to study the transition between two states, e.g. sedentary v.s. active.

Usage

```
fragmentation(
  x,
  w,
  thresh,
  bout.length = 1,
  metrics = c("mean_bout", "TP", "Gini", "power", "hazard", "all")
)
```

Arguments

x	integer vector of activity data.
w	vector of wear flag data with same dimension as x.
thresh	threshold to binarize the data.
bout.length	minimum duration of defining an active bout; defaults to 1.
metrics	What is the fragmentation metrics to extract. Can be "mean_bout", "TP", "Gini", "power", "hazard", or all the above metrics "all".

Details

Metrics include mean_bout (mean bout duration), TP (between states transition probability), Gini (gini index), power (alpha parameter for power law distribution) hazard (average hazard function)

Value

A list with elements

mean_r	mean sedentary bout duration
mean_a	mean active bout duration
SATP	sedentary to active transition probability
ASTP	bactive to sedentary transition probability
Gini_r	Gini index for active bout
Gini_a	Gini index for sedentary bout
h_r	hazard function for sedentary bout
h_a	hazard function for active bout
alpha_r	power law parameter for sedentary bout
alpha_a	power law parameter for active bout

References

Junrui Di, Andrew Leroux, Jacek Urbanek, Ravi Varadhan, Adam P. Spira, Jennifer Schrack, Vadim Zipunnikov. Patterns of sedentary and active time accumulation are associated with mortality in US adults: The NHANES study. bioRxiv 182337; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/182337>

Examples

```
data(example_activity_data)
count1 = c(t(example_activity_data$count[1,-c(1,2)]))
wear1 = c(t(example_activity_data$wear[1,-c(1,2)]))
frag = fragmentation(x = count1, w = wear1, thresh = 100, bout.length = 1, metrics = "mean_bout")
frag = fragmentation(x = count1, w = wear1, thresh = 100,
bout.length = 1, metrics = "all")
res = sapply(c("mean_bout", "TP", "Gini", "power", "hazard"), function(x) {
frag = fragmentation(x = count1, w = wear1,
thresh = 100, bout.length = 1, metrics = x)
})
```

```

data(example_activity_data)
count1 = c(t(example_activity_data$count[1,-c(1,2)]))
wear1 = c(t(example_activity_data$wear[1,-c(1,2)]))
count1[ !is.na(count1) & count1 != 0] = 0L
res = sapply(c("mean_bout", "TP", "Gini", "power", "hazard", "all"), function(x) {
frag = fragmentation(x = count1, w = wear1,
thresh = 100, bout.length = 1, metrics = x)
})

```

fragmentation_long *Fragmentation Metrics for Whole Dataset*

Description

Fragmentation methods to study the transition between two states, e.g. sedentary v.s. active. This function is a whole dataset wrapper for fragmentation

Usage

```

fragmentation_long(
  count.data,
  weartime,
  thresh,
  bout.length = 1,
  metrics = c("mean_bout", "TP", "Gini", "power", "hazard", "all"),
  by = c("day", "subject")
)

```

Arguments

count.data	data.frame of dimension n*1442 containing the 1440 minutes of activity data for all n subject days. The first two columns have to be ID and Day. ID can be either character or numeric. Day has to be numeric indicating the sequency of days within each subject.
wear1	data.frame with dimension of count.data. The first two columns have to be ID and Day.ID can be either character or numeric. Day has to be numeric indicating the sequency of days within each subject.
thresh	threshold to define the two states.
bout.length	minimum duration of defining an active bout; defaults to 1.
metrics	What is the fragmentation metrics to extract. Can be "mean_bout", "TP", "Gini", "power", "hazard", or all the above metrics "all".
by	Determine whether fragmentation is calculated by day or by subjects (i.e. aggregate bouts across days). by-subject is recommended to gain more power.

Details

Metrics include mean_bout (mean bout duration), TP (between states transition probability), Gini (gini index), power (alapha parameter for power law distribution) hazard (average hazard function)

Value

A dataframe with some of the following columns

ID	identifier of the person
Day	numeric vector indicating the sequence of days within each subject.
mean_r	mean sedentary bout duration
mean_a	mean active bout duration
SATP	sedentary to active transition probability
ASTP	bactive to sedentary transition probability
Gini_r	Gini index for active bout
Gini_a	Gini index for sedentary bout
h_r	hazard function for sedentary bout
h_a	hazard function for active bout
alpha_r	power law parameter for sedentary bout
alpha_a	power law parameter for active bout

Examples

```

data(example_activity_data)
count = example_activity_data$count
wear = example_activity_data$wear
frag_by_day = fragmentation_long(count.data = count,
weartime = wear,thresh = 100,bout.length = 1,
metrics = "all",by = "day")
tp_by_subject = fragmentation_long(count.data = count,
weartime = wear,thresh = 100,bout.length = 1,
metrics = "TP",by = "subject")

res = sapply(c("mean_bout","TP","Gini","power","hazard", "all"), function(x) {
frag_by_day = fragmentation_long(count.data = count,
weartime = wear,thresh = 100,bout.length = 1,
metrics = x,by = "day")
})
res = sapply(c("mean_bout","TP","Gini","power","hazard", "all"), function(x) {
tp_by_subject = fragmentation_long(count.data = count,
weartime = wear,thresh = 100,bout.length = 1,
metrics = x,by = "subject")
})

```

wear_flag

*Create Wear/Nonwear Flags***Description**

Determine during which time period, subject should wear the device. It is preferable that user provide their own wear/non wear flag which should has the same dimension as the activity data. This function provide wear/non wear flag based on time of day.

Usage

```
wear_flag(count.data, start = "05:00", end = "23:00")
```

Arguments

count.data	data.frame of dimension n*1442 containing the 1440 minute activity data for all n subject days. The first two columns have to be ID and Day.
start	start time, a string in the format of 24hr, e.g. "05:00"; defaults to "05:00".
end	end time, a string in the format of 24hr, e.g. "23:00"; defaults to "23:00"

Details

Fragmentation metrics are usually defined when subject is awake. The wear time provide time periods on which those features should be extracted. This can be also used as indication of wake/sleep.

Value

A data.frame with same dimension and column name as the count.data, with 0/1 as the elements representing wear, nonwear respectively.

Examples

```
data(example_activity_data)
count = example_activity_data$count
wvertime = wear_flag(count.data = count)
testthat::expect_error({
wvertime = wear_flag(count.data = count, start = "10:00PM")
})
```

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