

# Package ‘ODT’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Optimal Decision Trees Algorithm

**Version** 1.0.0

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**Description** Implements a tree-based method specifically designed for personalized medicine applications. By using genomic and mutational data, 'ODT' efficiently identifies optimal drug recommendations tailored to individual patient profiles. The 'ODT' algorithm constructs decision trees that bifurcate at each node, selecting the most relevant markers (discrete or continuous) and corresponding treatments, thus ensuring that recommendations are both personalized and statistically robust. This iterative approach enhances therapeutic decision-making by refining treatment suggestions until a predefined group size is achieved. Moreover, the simplicity and interpretability of the resulting trees make the method accessible to healthcare professionals. Includes functions for training the decision tree, making predictions on new samples or patients, and visualizing the resulting tree. For detailed insights into the methodology, please refer to Gimeno et al. (2023) <[doi:10.1093/bib/bbad200](https://doi.org/10.1093/bib/bbad200)>.

**Depends** R (>= 4.0), matrixStats, partykit, data.tree, stats

**Imports** magick, DiagrammeRsvg, grDevices, DiagrammeR, rsvg

**Suggests** RUnit, Matrix, rmarkdown, robustbase, knitr

**License** Artistic-2.0

**LazyData** true

**LazyDataCompression** xz

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.2

**Encoding** UTF-8

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Repository** CRAN

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drug_response_w12	<i>drug_response_w12 data</i>
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### Description

A matrix containing drug response values (IC50 values) from patients retrieved from waves 1 and 2. Used as a toy example in `trainTree` and `predictTree` and `niceTree`

### Usage

```
data("drug_response_w12")
```

### Format

The format is: num [1:247, 1:119] 2.710983 2.8755433 3.4390103 2.6527257...

### Examples

```
data(drug_response_w12)
```

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drug_response_w34	<i>drug_response_w34 data</i>
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### Description

A matrix containing drug response values (IC50 values) from patients retrieved from waves 3 and 4. Used as a toy example in `trainTree` and `predictTree` and `niceTree`

### Usage

```
data("drug_response_w34")
```

**Format**

The format is: num [1:247, 1:119] 3.4156359 3.2345985 3.1836058 3.7874252...

**Examples**

```
data(drug_response_w34)
```

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expression_w12	<i>expression_w12 Data Set</i>
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**Description**

A dataframe containing gene expression values (with different types of genes) from patients retrieved from waves 1 and 2. Used as a toy example in `trainTree` and `predictTree` and `niceTree`

**Usage**

```
data("expression_w12")
```

**Format**

A data frame with 22843 observations on the following 247 variables, where there are 247 patients from the waves and 22843 different genes are considered.

The format is: 22843 obs. 247 variables

**Examples**

```
data(expression_w12)
```

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expression_w34	<i>expression_w34 Data Set</i>
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**Description**

A dataframe containing gene expression values (with different types of genes) from patients retrieved from waves 3 and 4. Used as a toy example in `trainTree` and `predictTree` and `niceTree`

**Usage**

```
data("expression_w34")
```

**Format**

A data frame with 22843 observations on the following 142 variables, where there are 142 patients from the waves and 22843 different genes are considered.

The format is: 22843 obs. 142 variables

**Examples**

```
data(expression_w34)
```

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mutations_w12	<i>mutations_w12 Data Set</i>
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**Description**

A binary matrix containing mutation values, whether the mutation is present or not in the patient from patients retrieved from waves 1 and 2. Used as a toy example in `trainTree` and `predictTree` and `niceTree`

**Usage**

```
data("mutations_w12")
```

**Format**

A binary matrix with, where there are 247 patients from the waves and 70 different mutations are considered.

The format is: num [1:247, 1:70] 0 0 0 0 0 1...

**Examples**

```
data(mutations_w12)
```

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mutations_w34	<i>mutations_w34 Data Set</i>
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**Description**

A binary matrix containing mutation values, whether the mutation is present or not in the patient from patients retrieved from waves 3 and 4. Used as a toy example in `trainTree` and `predictTree` and `niceTree`

**Usage**

```
data("mutations_w34")
```

**Format**

A binary matrix with, where there are 142 patients from the waves and 70 different mutations are considered.

The format is: num [1:142, 1:70] 0 0 0 1 0 0...

**Examples**

```
data(mutations_w34)
```

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niceTree	<i>niceTree function</i>
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### Description

A graphical display of the tree. It can also be saved as an image in the selected directory.

### Usage

```
niceTree(  
  tree,  
  folder = NULL,  
  colors = c("", "#367592", "#39A7AE", "#96D6B6", "#FDE5B0", "#F3908B", "#E36192",  
    "#8E4884", "#A83333"),  
  fontname = "Roboto",  
  fontstyle = "plain",  
  shape = "diamond",  
  output_format = "png"  
)
```

### Arguments

tree	A party of the trained tree with the treatments assigned to each node.
folder	Directory to save the image (default is the current working directory).
colors	A vector of colors for the boxes. Can include hex color codes (e.g., "#FFFFFF").
fontname	The name of the font to use for the text labels (default is "Roboto").
fontstyle	The style of the font (e.g., "plain", "italic", "bold").
shape	The format of the boxes for the different genes (e.g., "diamond", "box").
output_format	The image format for saving (e.g., "png", "jpg", "svg", "pdf").

### Details

- The user has already defined a style for the plot; the parameters are set if not modified when calling niceTree.

### Value

(Invisibly) returns a list. The representation of the tree in the command window and the plot of the tree.

## Examples

```
# Basic example of how to perform niceTree:
data("mutations_w12")
data("drug_response_w12")
ODTmut <- trainTree(PatientData = mutations_w12,
                   PatientSensitivity = drug_response_w12, minbucket = 10)
niceTree(ODTmut)

# Example for plotting the tree trained for gene expressions:
data("expression_w34")
data("drug_response_w34")
ODTExp <- trainTree(PatientData = expression_w34,
                   PatientSensitivity = drug_response_w34, minbucket = 20)
niceTree(ODTExp)
```

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predictTree

*Predict Treatment Outcomes with a Trained Decision Tree*

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## Description

This function utilizes a trained decision tree model (ODT) to predict treatment outcomes for test data based on patient sensitivity data and features, such as mutations or gene expression profiles.

## Usage

```
predictTree(tree, PatientData, PatientSensitivityTrain)
```

## Arguments

tree	A trained decision tree object created by the ‘trainTree’ function.
PatientData	A matrix representing patient features, where rows correspond to patients/samples and columns correspond to genes/features. This matrix can contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Binary mutation data (e.g., presence/absence of mutations).</li> <li>• Continuous data from gene expression profiles (e.g., expression levels).</li> </ul>
PatientSensitivityTrain	A matrix containing the drug response values of the <b>training dataset</b> . In this matrix, rows correspond to patients, and columns correspond to drugs. This matrix is used solely for extracting treatment names and is not used in the prediction process itself.

## Value

A factor representing the assigned treatment for each node in the decision tree based on the provided patient data and sensitivity.

## Examples

```
# Example 1: Prediction using mutation data
data("mutations_w12")
data("mutations_w34")
data("drug_response_w12")
ODTmut <- trainTree(PatientData = mutations_w12,
                   PatientSensitivity = drug_response_w12,
                   minbucket = 10)

ODTmut
ODT_mutpred <- predictTree(tree = ODTmut,
                          PatientSensitivityTrain = drug_response_w12,
                          PatientData = mutations_w34)

# Example 2: Prediction using gene expression data
data("expression_w34")
data("expression_w12")
data("drug_response_w34")
ODTExp <- trainTree(PatientData = expression_w34,
                   PatientSensitivity = drug_response_w34,
                   minbucket = 20)

ODTExp
ODT_EXPpred <- predictTree(tree = ODTExp,
                          PatientSensitivityTrain = drug_response_w34,
                          PatientData = expression_w12)
```

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trainTree

*trainTree Function*

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## Description

This function trains a decision tree model based on patient data, which can either be gene expression levels or a binary matrix indicating mutations.

## Usage

```
trainTree(PatientData, PatientSensitivity, minbucket = 20)
```

## Arguments

**PatientData** A matrix representing patient features, where rows correspond to patients/samples and columns correspond to genes/features. This matrix can contain:

- Binary mutation data (e.g., presence/absence of mutations).
- Continuous data from gene expression profiles (e.g., expression levels).

**PatientSensitivity**

A matrix representing drug response values, where rows correspond to patients in the same order as in 'PatientData', and columns correspond to drugs. Higher

values indicate greater drug resistance and, consequently, lower sensitivity to treatment. This matrix can represent various measures of drug response, such as IC50 values or area under the drug response curve (AUC). Depending on the interpretation of these values, users may need to adjust the sign of this data.

**minbucket** An integer specifying the minimum number of patients required in a node to allow for a split.

### Value

An object of class 'party' representing the trained decision tree, with the assigned treatments for each node.

### Examples

```
# Basic example of using the trainTree function with mutational data
data("drug_response_w12")
data("mutations_w12")
ODTmut <- trainTree(PatientData = mutations_w12,
                   PatientSensitivity = drug_response_w12,
                   minbucket = 10)

plot(ODTmut)

# Example using gene expression data instead
data("drug_response_w34")
data("expression_w34")
ODTExp <- trainTree(PatientData = expression_w34,
                   PatientSensitivity = drug_response_w34,
                   minbucket = 20)

plot(ODTExp)
```

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