

Package ‘bcmixed’

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Type Package

Title Mixed Effect Model with the Box-Cox Transformation

Version 0.1.6

Description Inference on the marginal model of the mixed effect model with the Box-Cox transformation and on the model median differences between treatment groups for longitudinal randomized clinical trials. These statistical methods are proposed by Maruo et al. (2017) [doi:10.1002/sim.7279](https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.7279).

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aidscd4	<i>CD4 Cells Count Data in Aids Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial.</i>
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Description

The data are from a randomized, double-blind study of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) patients with advanced immune suppression (cluster of differentiation 4 (CD4) cells count of less than or equal to 50 cells/mm³) (Henry et al., 1998; Fitzmaurice et al., 2011). Patients in the AIDS Clinical Trial Group Study 193A were randomized to dual or triple combinations of human immunodeficiency virus-1 reverse transcriptase inhibitors. Specifically, patients were randomized to one of four daily regimens.

Format

A data frame with 4708 observations on the following 7 variables:

id patient identifier; in total there are 1177 patients.

weekc nominal visit variable (weeks 8, 16, 24, 32).

treatment allocated treatment regimens; 1 = zidovudine alternating monthly with 400mg didanosine, 2 = zidovudine plus 2.25mg of zalcitabine, 3 = zidovudine plus 400mg of didanosine, and 4 = zidovudine plus 400mg of didanosine plus 400mg of nevirapine.

age patients' age (years).

sex patients' sex (1 = male, 0 = female)

cd4.b1 baseline value of CD4 cells count + 1.

cd4 CD4 cells count + 1.

Source

<https://content.sph.harvard.edu/fitzmaur/ala2e/>

References

- Henry, K., Erice, A., Tierney, C., Balfour, H.H. Jr., Fischl, M.A., Kmack, A., Liou, S.H., Kenton, A., Hirsch, M.S., Phair, J., Martinez, A., Kahn, J.O., for the AIDS Clinical Trial Group 193A Study Team. (1998). A randomized, controlled, double-blind study comparing the survival benefit of four different reverse transcriptase inhibitor therapies (three-drug, two-drug, and alternating drug) for the treatment of advanced AIDS. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes and Human Retrovirology*, 19, 339-349, doi:10.1097/00042560199812010-00004.
- Fitzmaurice, G.M., Laird, N.M., and Ware, J.H. (2011). *Applied Longitudinal Analysis 2nd ed.*, Wiley, New York, doi:10.1002/9781119513469.

Examples

```
data(aidscd4)
```

bcmarg	<i>Marginal Model of the Mixed Effect Model with the Box-Cox Transformation.</i>
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Description

bcmarg returns the inference results the parameters of the marginal model of the linear mixed effect model with the Box-Cox transformation proposed by Maruo et al. (2017). If time and id are not specified, inference results reduce to the results for the context of linear regression model provided by Maruo et al. (2015).

Usage

```
bcmarg(  
  formula,  
  data,  
  time = NULL,  
  id = NULL,  
  structure = "UN",  
  lmdint = c(-3, 3)  
)
```

Arguments

formula	a two-sided linear formula object describing the model, with the response on the left of a ~ operator and the terms, separated by + operators, on the right.
data	a data frame containing the variables used in the model.
time	time variable name for repeated measurements. The default is NULL.
id	subject id variable name for repeated measurements. The default is NULL.

structure	specify the covariance structure from c("UN", "CS", "AR(1)"). The default is "UN".
lmdint	a vector containing the end-points of the interval to be searched for a transformation parameter. The default is c(-3, 3).

Value

an object of class "bcmarg". Objects of this class have methods for the generic functions `coef`, `logLik`, `print`, and `summary`. The object includes following components for the marginal model parameter inference:

`lambda` a numeric value of the estimate of the transformation parameter.

`beta` a vector with the estimates of the regression parameters.

`alpha` a vector with the estimates of the covariance parameters.

`V` variance-covariance matrix for any subject with no missing values.

`betainf` a matrix containing the inference results for `beta` under the assumption that `lambda` is known. Note that standard errors might be underestimated although statistical tests would be asymptotically valid.

`Vtheta.mod` model-based variance-covariance matrix for MLE of the vector of all parameters: `c(lambda, beta, alpha)`.

`Vtheta.rob` robust variance-covariance matrix for MLE of the vector of all parameters.

`logLik` a numeric value of the maximized likelihood.

`adj.prm` a vector with parameters used for the empirical small sample adjustment in `bcmrm`: `c(number of subjects, number of completed subjects, number of outcome observations, number of missing observations)`.

`glsObject` an object of "gls" (or "lm" when `time` and `id` are not specified) containing results of `gls` (or `lm`) function on the transformed scale.

References

- Maruo, K., Isogawa, N., Goshio, M. (2015). Inference of median difference based on the Box-Cox model in randomized clinical trials. *Statistics in Medicine*, 34, 1634-1644, doi:10.1002/sim.6408.
- Maruo, K., Yamaguchi, Y., Noma, H., Goshio, M. (2017). Interpretable inference on the mixed effect model with the Box-Cox transformation. *Statistics in Medicine*, 36, 2420-2434, doi:10.1002/sim.7279.

See Also

[bcmrm gls](#)

Examples

```
data(aidsd4)
bcmarg(cd4 ~ as.factor(treatment) * as.factor(weekc) + age,
       data = aidsd4, time = weekc, id = id, structure = "AR(1)")
```

bcmmrm	<i>Model Median Inference for Longitudinal Data in Randomized Clinical Trials.</i>
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Description

bcmmrm provides inference results for the model median differences between treatment groups proposed by Maruo et al. (2017), which focuses on continuous and positive longitudinally observed outcomes and a situation where the efficacy of some treatments is compared based on a randomized, parallel group clinical trial. If `time` and `id` are not specified, inference results reduce to the results for the context of linear regression model provided by Maruo et al. (2015).

Usage

```
bcmmrm(  
  outcome,  
  group,  
  data,  
  time = NULL,  
  id = NULL,  
  covv = NULL,  
  cfactor = NULL,  
  structure = "UN",  
  conf.level = 0.95,  
  lmdint = c(-3, 3),  
  glabel = NULL,  
  tlabel = NULL,  
  covint = FALSE  
)
```

Arguments

<code>outcome</code>	a name of positive outcome (dependent) variable included in data.
<code>group</code>	a name of treatment group variable included in data.
<code>data</code>	a data frame that may include <code>outcome</code> , <code>group</code> , <code>time</code> , <code>id</code> , and specified covariate variables.
<code>time</code>	a name of time variable for repeated measurements included in data. The default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>id</code>	a name of subject id variable for repeated measurements included in data. The default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>covv</code>	a character vector with names of covariate variables included in data. The default is <code>NULL</code> .
<code>cfactor</code>	an integer vector including nominal variable indicators for covariate variables. Nominal variable: 1, continuous variable: 0. The default is <code>NULL</code> .

structure	specify the covariance structure from <code>c("UN", "CS", "AR(1)")</code> . The default is "UN".
conf.level	a numeric value of the confidence level for the confidence intervals. The default is 0.95.
lmdint	a vector containing the end-points of the interval to be searched for a transformation parameter. The default is <code>c(-3, 3)</code> .
glabel	a vector of length number of treatment groups containing the labels of group variable. The default is NULL and the levels of group variable in data are used.
tlabel	a vector of length number of repeated measures containing the labels of time variable. The default is NULL and the levels of time variable in data are used.
covint	a logical value that specifies whether to include the interaction between time and covariate(s) in the model. The default is FALSE.

Value

an object of class "bcmmrn" representing the results of model median inference based on the Box-Cox transformed MMRM model. Generic functions such as `print`, `plot`, and `summary` have methods to show the results of the fit. See [bcmmrnObject](#) for the components of the fit.

Note

If baseline observation for the outcome variable is available, Box-Cox transformed baseline should be included as a covariate for accuracy of estimation.

Although this function can be applied to non-randomized trial data, performances of the above approach have not evaluated in context of non-randomized trials.

References

- Maruo, K., Isogawa, N., Goshu, M. (2015). Inference of median difference based on the Box-Cox model in randomized clinical trials. *Statistics in Medicine*, 34, 1634-1644, [doi:10.1002/sim.6408](#).
- Maruo, K., Yamaguchi, Y., Noma, H., Goshu, M. (2017). Interpretable inference on the mixed effect model with the Box-Cox transformation. *Statistics in Medicine*, 36, 2420-2434, [doi:10.1002/sim.7279](#).

See Also

[bcmarg](#), [bcmmrnObject](#)

Examples

```
data(aidsd4)

# covariate: Box-Cox transformed baseline (continuous) and sex (nominal),
# covariance structure: AR(1) structure
# *Note: The UN structure is preferred although the AR(1)
#       structure is used in this example to reduce calculation time
```

```
# Box-Cox transformation for the baseline
aidscd4$cd4.bl.tr <- bct.v(aidscd4$cd4.bl)$transformed

# Median inference for each group and week
bcmmrn(outcome = cd4, group = treatment, data = aidscd4, time = weekc,
        id = id, covv = c("cd4.bl.tr", "sex"), cfactor = c(0, 1),
        structure = "AR(1)", glabel = c("Zid/Did", "Zid+Zal", "Zid+Did",
        "Zid+Did+Nev"))
```

bcmmrnObject

*Fitted bcmmrn Object***Description**

An object returned by the [bcmmrn](#) function, inheriting from class "bcmmrn" and representing the Box-Cox transformed MMRM analysis. Objects of this class have methods for the generic functions `boxplot`, `coef`, `logLik`, `plot`, `print`, and `summary`.

Value

The following components must be included in a legitimate "bcmmrn" object.

`call` a list containing an image of the `bcmmrn` call that produced the object.

`median.mod`, `median.rob`, `median.mod.adj`, `median.rob.adj` lists including inference results for the model medians for all groups. Levels of the list are time points, where correspondence table is given as `time.tbl$code`. `mod`: model-based inference, `rob`: robust inference, `adj`: with empirical small sample adjustment.

`meddif.mod`, `meddif.rob`, `meddif.mod.adj`, `meddif.rob.adj` lists including inference results for the for the model median differences between all pairs of groups (`group1 - group0`). Levels of the list are time points, where correspondence table is given as `time.tbl$code`. `mod`: model-based inference, `rob`: robust inference, `adj`: with empirical small sample adjustment.

`lambda` a numeric value of estimates of the transformation parameter.

`R` a correlation matrix for transformed outcomes.

`betainf` inference results for beta under the assumption that lambda is known. Note that standard errors might be underestimated although statistical tests would be asymptotically valid.

`time.tbl` a data frame of a correspondence table for the timepoints.

`group.tbl` a data frame of a correspondence table for treatment groups.

`inf.marg` a list with results of [bcmarg](#) function.

`outdata` a data frame where the transformed outcome (`ytr`), the fitted values on the transformed scale (`ytr.fitted`), and the residuals on the transformed scale (`res.tr`) are added to input data.

`conf.level` a numeric value of the specified confidence level.

See Also

[bcmmrn](#)

bcreg *Linear regression model with the Box-Cox Transformation.*

Description

bcreg returns the maximum likelihood estimates for parameters of the linear regression models with the Box-Cox transformation (Box and Cox, 1964).

Usage

```
bcreg(formula, data, lmdint = c(-3, 3))
```

Arguments

`formula` a two-sided linear formula object describing the model, with the response on the left of a `~` operator and the terms, separated by `+` operators, on the right.

`data` a data frame in which to interpret the variables named in the formula.

`lmdint` a vector containing the end-points of the interval to be searched for a transformation parameter. Default is `c(-3, 3)`.

Value

bcreg returns a list including following components:

`lambda` a numeric value with the estimate of the transformation parameter.

`beta` a vector with the estimates of the regression parameters.

`sigma` a numeric value with the estimate of the scale parameter.

`betainf` a data frame with inference results for `beta` under the assumption that `lambda` is known.

`lik` a numeric value with the maximized likelihood.

`lmObject` an object of "lm" containing the results of `lm` function on the transformed scale

References

Box, G.E.P. and Cox, D.R. (1964). An analysis of transformations (with discussion). *Journals of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B*, 26, 211-246, doi:10.1111/j.25176161.1964.tb00553.x.

See Also

[lm](#)

Examples

```
data(aidsd4)
#Transformation of baseline observation for aid.cd4 data
bcreg(cd4.bl ~ 1, aidsd4[aidsd4$weekc == 8, ])
```

bct *Applying the Box-Cox Transformation.*

Description

bct returns the Box-Cox transformed numeric vector (Box and Cox, 1964).

Usage

```
bct(y, lambda)
```

Arguments

y a positive real number vector.
lambda a scalar transformation parameter.

Value

bct returns the Box-Cox transformed numeric vector, $z = \log(y)$ for $\lambda = 0$, $z = (y^\lambda - 1) / \lambda$ for $\lambda \neq 0$.

References

Box, G.E.P. and Cox, D.R. (1964). An analysis of transformations (with discussion). *Journals of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B*, 26, 211-246, doi:[10.1111/j.25176161.1964.tb00553.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.25176161.1964.tb00553.x).

Examples

```
y <- exp(rnorm(10))  
z <- bct(y, 0) #log transformation
```

bct.v *Applying the Box-Cox Transformation to a numeric vector.*

Description

bct.v returns the Box-Cox transformed numeric vector (Box and Cox, 1964).

Usage

```
bct.v(y, lmdint = c(-3, 3))
```

Arguments

`y` a positive real number vector.
`lmdint` a vector containing the end-points of the interval to be searched for a transformation parameter. Default is `c(-3, 3)`.

Value

`bct.v` returns the Box-Cox transformed numeric vector and estimated transformation parameter.

`transformed` The Box-Cox transformed numeric vector.

`lambda` a numeric value of the estimate of the transformation parameter.

References

Box, G.E.P. and Cox, D.R. (1964). An analysis of transformations (with discussion). *Journals of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B*, 26, 211-246, doi:[10.1111/j.25176161.1964.tb00553.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.25176161.1964.tb00553.x).

Examples

```
y <- exp(rnorm(50))
bct.v(y)
```

boxplot.bcmmrm

Box-whisker plot for a bcmmrm Object.

Description

Box-whisker plot for the transformed residuals of each treatment groups at a specified time point with error bar plot (mean \pm SD) using `bcmmrmObject`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bcmmrm'
boxplot(
  x,
  timepoint = NULL,
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  main = TRUE,
  sub = NULL,
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	an object inheriting from class "bcmmrm", representing the Box-Cox transformed MMRM analysis.
timepoint	an numeric value of a specified level of time variable. The default is NULL and the last level is specified.
xlab	a title for the x axis. The default is NULL and the name of time or group variable is used.
ylab	a title for the y axis. The default is NULL and the default title is "Transformed residuals".
main	a main title for the plot. The default is TRUE and default title is "Box-whisker plot for transformed residuals".
sub	a sub title for the plot. The default is NULL.
verbose	a logical optional value specifying to print the detailed plot information in the console. The default is FALSE.
...	some methods for this generic require additional arguments.

Value

a box-whisker plot for transformed residual.

See Also

[bcmmrm](#), [bcmmrmObject](#)

Examples

```
data(aidscd4)
lmd.bl <- bcreg(cd4.bl ~ 1, data = aidscd4[aidscd4$weekc == 8, ])$lambda
aidscd4$cd4.bl.tr <- (aidscd4$cd4.bl ^ lmd.bl - 1) / lmd.bl
resar <- bcmmrm(outcome = cd4, group = treatment, data = aidscd4,
               time = weekc, id = id, covv = c("cd4.bl.tr", "sex"),
               cfactor = c(0, 1), structure = "AR(1)", glabel =
               c("Zid/Did", "Zid+Zal", "Zid+Did", "Zid+Did+Nev"))
boxplot(resar, xlab = "Treatment", col = 1:4)
```

plot.bcmmrm

Plot a bcmmrm Object.

Description

Plot for the model medians of each treatment groups with the 95 percent confidence intervals stored in bcmmrmObject.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bcmmrm'
plot(
  x,
  robust = TRUE,
  ssadjust = TRUE,
  dt = 1,
  timepoint = NULL,
  tnom = TRUE,
  xlab = NULL,
  ylab = NULL,
  xlim = NULL,
  ylim = NULL,
  lwd = 2,
  col = NULL,
  lty = NULL,
  main = TRUE,
  sub = NULL,
  legend = TRUE,
  loc = "topright",
  verbose = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	an object inheriting from class "bcmmrm", representing the Box-Cox transformed MMRM analysis.
<code>robust</code>	an optional logical value used to specify whether to apply the robust inference. The default is TRUE.
<code>ssadjust</code>	an optional logical value used to specify whether to apply the empirical small sample adjustment. The default is TRUE.
<code>dt</code>	an numeric value indicating shift length between groups in the longitudinal median plot. A multiplying factor for the default settings specified (e.g. if 2 is specified, shift length is twice longer than that for the default setting). The default is 1.
<code>timepoint</code>	an numeric value of a specified level of time variable at which median plot is created. When <code>timepoint</code> is NULL and number of time points is not 1, longitudinal median plot (x axis is time) is created. Otherwise, median plot where x axis is group is created. The default is NULL.
<code>tnom</code>	a optional logical value indicating the scale of x axis of the longitudinal median plot. When <code>tnom</code> is TRUE, nominal scale is used and widths between any combinations of neighbor time points are same. When <code>tnom</code> is FALSE, actual scale of time variable is used. The default is TRUE.
<code>xlab</code>	a title for the x axis. The default is NULL and the name of time or group variable is used.

ylab	a title for the y axis. The default is NULL and the name of outcome variable is used.
xlim	a numeric vector with length of 2 indicating limits of x axis. The default is NULL and limits are calculated automatically.
ylim	a numeric vector with length of 2 indicating limits of y axis. The default is NULL and limits are calculated automatically.
lwd	an optional positive numeric value indicating line width. The default is 2.
col	an integer or a character vector with length of the number of groups indicating colors of lines for each treatment group. The default is NULL and all of colors are black.
lty	an optional integer or a character vector with length of the number of groups indicating line types of lines for each treatment group. The default is NULL and 1:ng is used, where ng is number of groups.
main	a main title for the plot. The default is TRUE and default title is "(Longitudinal) Plot for median of each group".
sub	a sub title for the plot. The default is NULL.
legend	a logical optional value specifying to add legends to plots. When legend is TRUE legends are added to the plot. Otherwise, legends are not added. The default is TRUE.
loc	a character value indicating the location of the legends. The location can be specified by setting loc to a single keyword from the list "bottomright", "bottom", "bottomleft", "left", "topleft", "top", "topright", "right", and "center". The default is "topright".
verbose	a logical optional value specifying to print the detailed analysis information in the console. The default is FALSE.
...	some methods for this generic require additional arguments.

Value

a median plot.

See Also

[bcmmrm](#), [bcmmrmObject](#)

Examples

```
data(aidsd4)
resar <- bcmmrm(outcome = cd4, group = treatment, data = aidsd4,
               time = weekc, id = id, structure = "AR(1)", glabel =
               c("Zid/Did", "Zid+Zal", "Zid+Did", "Zid+Did+Nev"))
plot(resar, xlab = "Week", ylab = "CD4+1", col = 1:4, main = NULL)
plot(resar, timepoint = 32, xlab = "Treatment", ylab = "CD4+1")
```

summary.bcmmrm *Summarize a bcmmrm Object.*

Description

Additional information about the Box-Cox transformed MMRM analysis represented by object is extracted and included as components of object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'bcmmrm'
summary(object, robust = TRUE, ssadjust = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object inheriting from class "bcmmrm", representing the Box-Cox transformed MMRM analysis.
robust	an optional logical value used to specify whether to apply the robust inference. The default is TRUE.
ssadjust	an optional logical value used to specify whether to apply the empirical small sample adjustment. The default is TRUE.
...	some methods for this generic require additional arguments. None are used in this method.

Value

an object inheriting from class `summary.bcmmrm` with all components included in object (see [glsObject](#) for a full description of the components) plus the following components:

`median` a list including inference results of the model median for specified values of `robust` and `ssadjust`.

`meddif` a list including inference results of the model median difference for specified values of `robust` and `ssadjust`.

`robust` a specified value of `robust`.

`ssadjust` a specified value of `ssadjust`.

See Also

[bcmmrm](#), [bcmmrmObject](#), [summary](#)

Examples

```
data(aidsd4)
resar <- bcmmrm(outcome = cd4, group = treatment, data = aidsd4,
               time = weekc, id = id, structure = "AR(1)",
               glabel = c("Zid/Did", "Zid+Zal", "Zid+Did", "Zid+Did+Nev"))
summary(resar)
```

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