

# Package ‘dmtools’

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**Title** Tools for Clinical Data Management

**Version** 0.2.6

**Description** For checking the dataset from EDC(Electronic Data Capture) in clinical trials. 'dmtools' reshape your dataset in a tidy view and check events. You can reshape the dataset and choose your target to check, for example, the laboratory reference range.

**Depends** R (>= 3.6)

**Imports** magrittr (>= 1.5), dplyr (>= 1.0.0), readxl (>= 1.3.1), purrr (>= 0.3.3), lubridate (>= 1.7.4), httr (>= 1.4.1), tidyr (>= 1.1.0), tibble (>= 3.0.1), progress (>= 1.2.2)

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**URL** <https://github.com/KonstantinRyabov/dmtools>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/KonstantinRyabov/dmtools/issues>

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---

add_cols	<i>Add columns if columns don't exist</i>
----------	---

---

## Description

Add columns if columns don't exist

## Usage

```
add_cols(dset, ds_part, target_cols)
```

## Arguments

dset	A data frame. The dataset.
ds_part	A character scalar. Prefix or postfix.
target_cols	A character vector with necessary columns.

## Value

A data frame. The dataset.

---

calc_diff	<i>Function for calculating the difference between two dates</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

Function for calculating the difference between two dates

**Usage**

```
calc_diff(st_inter, dt_item)
```

**Arguments**

st_inter	An interval. An object of interval.
dt_item	A date item. An object of date.

**Value**

An integer scalar. Differences between the two dates.

---

check	<i>Check the dataset</i>
-------	--------------------------

---

**Description**

Check the dataset

**Usage**

```
check(obj, dataset)
```

**Arguments**

obj	An object for check.
dataset	A dataset, a type is a data frame.

**Value**

An object with a check result.

## Examples

```
id <- c("01", "02", "03")
screen_date_E1 <- c("1991-03-13", "1991-03-07", "1991-03-08")
rand_date_E2 <- c("1991-03-15", "1991-03-11", "1991-03-10")
ph_date_E3 <- c("1991-03-21", "1991-03-16", "1991-03-16")
bio_date_E3 <- c("1991-03-23", "1991-03-16", "1991-03-16")

df <- data.frame(id, screen_date_E1, rand_date_E2, ph_date_E3, bio_date_E3,
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)

timeline <- system.file("dates.xlsx", package = "dmtools")
obj_date <- date(timeline, id, dplyr::contains)

obj_date <- check(obj_date, df)
```

---

check.default

*Check the dataset*

---

## Description

Check the dataset

## Usage

```
## Default S3 method:
check(obj, dataset)
```

## Arguments

obj                    An object for check.  
dataset                A dataset, a type is a data frame.

## Value

An object with a check result.

## Examples

```
id <- c("01", "02", "03")
screen_date_E1 <- c("1991-03-13", "1991-03-07", "1991-03-08")
rand_date_E2 <- c("1991-03-15", "1991-03-11", "1991-03-10")
ph_date_E3 <- c("1991-03-21", "1991-03-16", "1991-03-16")
bio_date_E3 <- c("1991-03-23", "1991-03-16", "1991-03-16")

df <- data.frame(id, screen_date_E1, rand_date_E2, ph_date_E3, bio_date_E3,
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)
)
```

```
timeline <- system.file("dates.xlsx", package = "dmtools")
obj_date <- date(timeline, id, dplyr::contains)

obj_date <- check(obj_date, df)
```

---

choose\_test

*Filter the final result*

---

## Description

Filter the final result

## Usage

```
choose_test(obj, test, group_id)
```

## Arguments

obj	An object for check.
test	Parameters, which use to filter the final dataset.
group_id	A logical scalar, default is TRUE. True is grouped by id, otherwise, it isn't grouped.

## Value

The filtered dataset.

## Examples

```
id <- c("01", "02", "03")
screen_date_E1 <- c("1991-03-13", "1991-03-07", "1991-03-08")
rand_date_E2 <- c("1991-03-15", "1991-03-11", "1991-03-10")
ph_date_E3 <- c("1991-03-21", "1991-03-16", "1991-03-16")
bio_date_E3 <- c("1991-03-23", "1991-03-16", "1991-03-16")

df <- data.frame(id, screen_date_E1, rand_date_E2, ph_date_E3, bio_date_E3,
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)

timeline <- system.file("dates.xlsx", package = "dmtools")
obj_date <- date(timeline, id, dplyr::contains)

obj_date <- check(obj_date, df)
choose_test(obj_date, "out")
```

---

choose\_test.date      *Filter the final result of the object date*

---

## Description

Filter the final result of the object date

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'date'
choose_test(obj, test = "out", group_id = T)
```

## Arguments

obj	An object for calculation. Class date.
test	A character scalar. Parameters, which use to filter the final dataset, default: "out": "out" - dates, which are out of the protocol's timeline, "uneq" - dates, which are unequal, "ok" - correct dates, "skip" - empty dates.
group_id	A logical scalar, default is TRUE. True is grouped by id, otherwise, it isn't grouped.

## Value

The dataset by a value of test.

## Examples

```
id <- c("01", "02", "03")
screen_date_E1 <- c("1991-03-13", "1991-03-07", "1991-03-08")
rand_date_E2 <- c("1991-03-15", "1991-03-11", "1991-03-10")
ph_date_E3 <- c("1991-03-21", "1991-03-16", "1991-03-16")
bio_date_E3 <- c("1991-03-23", "1991-03-16", "1991-03-16")

df <- data.frame(id, screen_date_E1, rand_date_E2, ph_date_E3, bio_date_E3,
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)

timeline <- system.file("dates.xlsx", package = "dmttools")
obj_date <- date(timeline, id, dplyr::contains)

obj_date <- check(obj_date, df)
choose_test(obj_date, "out")
```

---

choose_test.lab	<i>Filter the final result of the object lab</i>
-----------------	--

---

## Description

Filter the final result of the object lab

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lab'
choose_test(obj, test = "mis", group_id = T)
```

## Arguments

obj	An object. Class lab.
test	A character scalar. Parameters, which use to filter the final dataset, default: "mis": "ok" - analysis, which has a correct estimate of the result, "mis" - analysis, which has an incorrect estimate of the result, "skip" - analysis, which has an empty value of the estimate, "null" - analysis, which has an empty result and value of the estimate.
group_id	A logical scalar, default is TRUE. True is grouped by id, otherwise, it isn't grouped.

## Value

The filtered dataset by a value of test.

## Examples

```
ID <- c("01", "02", "03")
SITE <- c("site 01", "site 02", "site 03")
AGE <- c("19", "20", "22")
SEX <- c("f", "m", "f")
GLUC_V1 <- c(5.5, 4.1, 9.7)
GLUC_IND_V1 <- c("norm", "no", "c1")
AST_V2 <- c("30", "48", "31")
AST_IND_V2 <- c(NA, "norm", "norm")

df <- data.frame(
  ID, SITE, AGE, SEX,
  GLUC_V1, GLUC_IND_V1,
  AST_V2, AST_IND_V2,
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)

refs <- system.file("labs_refer.xlsx", package = "dmtools")
obj_lab <- lab(refs, ID, AGE, SEX, "norm", "no")
```

```
obj_lab <- check(obj_lab, df)
choose_test(obj_lab, "mis")
```

---

create_spec	<i>For creating part of the specification</i>
-------------	---

---

### Description

For creating part of the specification

### Usage

```
create_spec(df_spec, all_colname, part_spec, is_pst)
```

### Arguments

df_spec	A dataset, a type is a data frame.
all_colname	A character vector with all names in the dataset.
part_spec	A character scalar. Prefixes or postfixes.
is_pst	A logical scalar, default is TRUE. True is postfix, otherwise, prefix.

### Value

A data frame. Part of the specification.

---

date	<i>Create object date</i>
------	---------------------------

---

### Description

Create object date

### Usage

```
date(file, id, get_visit, get_date = dplyr::contains, str_date = "DAT")
```

### Arguments

file	A character scalar. Path to the date's parameters in the excel table.
id	A column name of the subject id in the dataset, without quotes.
get_visit	A function, which select necessary visit or event e.g. dplyr::start_with, dplyr::contains.
get_date	A function, which select dates from necessary visit e.g. dplyr::matches, dplyr::contains, default: dplyr::contains.
str_date	A date's pattern in column names, default: "DAT".



**Value**

The object date.

**Examples**

```
obj_date <- date("dates.xlsx", id, dplyr::contains)
obj_date <- date("dates.xlsx", id, dplyr::contains, "uneq")
```

---

dmtools	<i>dmtools: package to validate data</i>
---------	--

---

**Description**

for checking the dataset from EDC in clinical trials

---

find_colnames	<i>Find column names</i>
---------------	--------------------------

---

**Description**

Find column names

**Usage**

```
find_colnames(obj, dataset, row_file)
```

**Arguments**

obj	An object for check.
dataset	A dataset, a type is a data frame.
row_file	A row of the file.

**Value**

A data frame. Result of run\_tests.

find\_colnames.date *Find column names with dates*

---

**Description**

Find column names with dates

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'date'  
find_colnames(obj, dataset, row_file)
```

**Arguments**

obj	An object for validation.
dataset	A data frame. Class date.
row_file	A data frame. A data frame with analysis parameters.

**Value**

A data frame. Visit's dates.

---

find\_colnames.default *Find column names*

---

**Description**

Find column names

**Usage**

```
## Default S3 method:  
find_colnames(obj, dataset, row_file)
```

**Arguments**

obj	An object for validation.
dataset	A dataset, a type is a data frame.
row_file	A row of the file.

**Value**

A data frame. Result of run\_tests.

---

get_result	<i>Get the final result of the check</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

Get the final result of the check

**Usage**

```
get_result(obj, group_id = T)
```

**Arguments**

obj	An object. Can be all classes: short, lab, date.
group_id	A logical scalar, default is TRUE. True is grouped by id, otherwise, it isn't grouped.

**Value**

A data frame. The final result.

**Examples**

```
id <- c("01", "02", "03")
site <- c("site 01", "site 02", "site 03")
sex <- c("f", "m", "f")
preg_yn_e2 <- c("y", "y", "y")
preg_res_e2 <- c("neg", "neg", "neg")
preg_yn_e3 <- c("y", "y", "n")
preg_res_e3 <- c("neg", "pos", "unnes")

df <- data.frame(
  id, site, sex,
  preg_yn_e2, preg_res_e2,
  preg_yn_e3, preg_res_e3,
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)

preg <- system.file("preg.xlsx", package = "dmtools")
obj_short <- short(preg, id, "LBORRES", c("site", "sex"))

obj_short <- check(obj_short, df)
get_result(obj_short)
```

---

**lab** *Create object lab*

---

**Description**

Create object lab

**Usage**

```
lab(  
  file,  
  id,  
  age,  
  sex,  
  normal,  
  abnormal,  
  is_post = T,  
  name_to_find = "LBNRIND"  
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>file</code>	A character scalar. Path to the laboratory's reference in the excel table.
<code>id</code>	A column name of the subject id in the dataset, without quotes.
<code>age</code>	A column name of the subject age in the dataset, without quotes.
<code>sex</code>	A column name of the subject sex in the dataset, without quotes.
<code>normal</code>	A normal estimate, for example, "NORMAL".
<code>abnormal</code>	An abnormal estimate, for example, "ABNORMAL".
<code>is_post</code>	A logical scalar, default is TRUE. True is postfix, otherwise, prefix.
<code>name_to_find</code>	A character scalar. For search prefixes or postfixes, default is "LBNRIND".

**Value**

The object lab.

**Examples**

```
obj_lab <- lab("lab_refer.xlsx", ID, AGE, SEX, 1, 2)  
obj_lab <- lab("lab_refer.xlsx", ID, AGE, SEX, "NORMAL", "ABNORMAL")  
obj_lab <- lab("lab_refer.xlsx", ID, AGE, SEX, "norm", "no", FALSE)
```

---

list_parse	<i>A list to a tibble.</i>
------------	----------------------------

---

**Description**

A list to a tibble.

**Usage**

```
list_parse(to_tibble)
```

**Arguments**

to\_tibble      A list with nested lists.

**Value**

A tibble.

**Examples**

```
temp_list <- list(list(a = 1, b = 3), list(a = 4, b = 5))
list_parse(temp_list)
```

---

meddra_auth	<i>Get the token</i>
-------------	----------------------

---

**Description**

Get the token

**Usage**

```
meddra_auth(target_url, meddra_id, api_key)
```

**Arguments**

target\_url      The url for authenticate.  
meddra\_id      The user's meddra id.  
api\_key        The user's api key.

**Value**

A string scalar. The user's token.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
meddra_auth(url, id, key)

## End(Not run)
```

---

meddra_post	<i>Create the post query</i>
-------------	------------------------------

---

**Description**

Create the post query

**Usage**

```
meddra_post(target_url, json, token)
```

**Arguments**

target_url	The url for a post query.
json	A string scalar or a list. The json query.
token	The user's token.

**Value**

A list. The result of query.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
meddra_post(url, json_body, token)

## End(Not run)
```

---

rename_dataset	<i>For rename dataset</i>
----------------	---------------------------

---

**Description**

For rename dataset

**Usage**

```
rename_dataset(
  dataset,
  path_crfs,
  no_readable_name,
  readable_name,
  num_sheet = 1,
  extension = "*.xlsx",
  is_post = T
)
```

**Arguments**

dataset	A dataset, a type is a data frame.
path_crfs	A character scalar. Path to the specification files the in excel table.
no_readable_name	A character scalar. A column name of no_readable values.
readable_name	A character scalar. A column name of readable values.
num_sheet	An integer scalar, default is the first sheet. A position of a sheet in the excel document.
extension	A character scalar. A extension of files, default is *.xlsx.
is_post	A logical scalar, default is TRUE. True is postfix, otherwise, prefix.

**Value**

The list with two values: data - renamed dataset, spec - common specification. The common specification is data frame of two values: no\_readable\_var, readable\_var.

**Examples**

```
id <- c("01", "02", "03")
age <- c("19", "20", "22")
sex <- c("f", "m", "f")
bio_date_post <- c("1991-03-23", "1991-03-16", "1991-03-16")
gluc_post <- c("5.5", "4.1", "9.7")
gluc_res_post <- c("norm", "no", "norm")

df <- data.frame(
  id, age, sex,
  bio_date_post,
  gluc_post, gluc_res_post,
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE
)

crfs <- system.file("forms", package = "dmttools")

result <- rename_dataset(df, crfs, "old_name", "new_name")
result[["data"]]
```

---

short

*Create object short*

---

## Description

Create object short

## Usage

```
short(  
  file,  
  id,  
  name_to_find,  
  common_cols = NULL,  
  extra = NULL,  
  is_post = T,  
  is_add_cols = F  
)
```

## Arguments

file	A character scalar. Path to the excel table.
id	A column name of the subject id in the dataset, without quotes.
name_to_find	A character scalar. For search prefixes or postfixes.
common_cols	A character vector. A column names in the dataset, which common for all events.
extra	A character scalar. For additional information.
is_post	A logical scalar, default is TRUE. True is postfix, otherwise, prefix.
is_add_cols	A logical scalar, default is FALSE. If necessary add columns.

## Value

The object short.

## Examples

```
obj_short <- short("preg.xlsx", id, "res", c("site", "sex"))  
obj_short <- short("labs.xlsx", id, "name_labs", c("site"), "human_name")
```



---

to_dbl	<i>Cast to double type</i>
--------	----------------------------

---

**Description**

Cast to double type

**Usage**

```
to_dbl(vals)
```

**Arguments**

vals            A character or double vector.

**Value**

A double vector.

---

to_long	<i>Reshape the dataset to a long view</i>
---------	---

---

**Description**

Reshape the dataset to a long view

**Usage**

```
to_long(obj, dataset, row_file, part)
```

**Arguments**

obj            An object for check.  
dataset        A data frame.  
row\_file       A data frame. A data frame with parameters.  
part           A character scalar. Prefixes or postfixes.

**Value**

A data frame. The part of final result.

---

to_long.date	<i>Reshape the dataset to a long view</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

Reshape the dataset to a long view

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'date'
to_long(obj, dataset, row_file, date)
```

**Arguments**

obj	An object for validation.
dataset	A data frame. Class date.
row_file	A data frame. A data frame with analysis parameters.
date	A column name with dates.

**Value**

A data frame. Result of the date's validation.

---

to_long.lab	<i>Reshape the dataset to a long view</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

Reshape the dataset to a long view

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'lab'
to_long(obj, dataset, row_file, part)
```

**Arguments**

obj	An object. Class lab.
dataset	A data frame.
row_file	A data frame. A data frame with parameters.
part	A character scalar. Prefixes or postfixes.

**Value**

A data frame. The part of the final result.

---

to_long.short	<i>Reshape the dataset to a long view</i>
---------------	---

---

**Description**

Reshape the dataset to a long view

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'short'  
to_long(obj, dataset, row_file, part)
```

**Arguments**

obj	An object. Class short.
dataset	A data frame.
row_file	A data frame. A data frame with parameters.
part	A character scalar. Prefixes or postfixes.

**Value**

A data frame. The part of the final result.

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