Package 'iglu'

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Type Package

Title Interpreting Glucose Data from Continuous Glucose Monitors

Version 2.1.0

Description Implements a wide range of metrics for measuring glucose control and glucose variability based on continuous glucose monitoring data. The list of implemented metrics is summarized in Rodbard (2009) <doi:10.1089/dia.2009.0015>. Additional visualization tools include time-series and lasagna plots.

License GPL-2

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R topics documented:

above_percent . . . 3
active_percent . . . 4
adrr . . . 5
agp . . . 6
agp_metrics . . . 7
all_metrics . . . 8
auc . . . 9
below_percent . . . 10
CGMS2DayByDay . . . 11
cogi . . . 12
conga . . . 13
cv_glu . . . 14
cv_measures . . . 15
ea1c . . . 16
example_data_1_subject . . . 17
example_data_5_subject . . . 18
gmi . . . 18
grade . . . 19
grade_eugly . . . 20
grade_hyper . . . 21
grade_hypo . . . 22
gvp . . . 23
hbgi . . . 24
hist_roc . . . 25
hyper_index . . . 26
hypo_index . . . 28
igc . . . 29
iglu_shiny . . . 30
in_range_percent . . . 30
iqr_glu . . . 31
j_index . . . 32
lbgi . . . 33
mad_glu . . . 34
mag . . . 35
mage . . . 36
mean_glu . . . 37
median_glu . . . 38
modd . . . 39
m_value . . . 40
optimized_iglu_functions . . . 41
plot_agp . . . 42
plot_daily . . . 43
plot_glu . . . 44
plot_lasagna . . . 46
plot_lasagna_1subject . . . 47
plot_ranges . . . 49

plot_roc 50
quantile_glu 51
range_glu 52
roc 53
sd_glu 54
sd_measures 55
sd_roc 57
summary_glu 58

Index **60**

`above_percent` *Calculate percentage of values above target thresholds*

Description

The function above_percent produces a tibble object with values equal to the percentage of glucose measurements above target values. The output columns correspond to the subject id followed by the target values and the output rows correspond to the subjects. The values will be between 0 (no measurements) and 100 (all measurements).

Usage

```
above_percent(data, targets_above = c(140, 180, 250))
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.
`targets_above`	Numeric vector of glucose thresholds. Glucose values from data argument will be compared to each value in the targets_above vector. Default list is (140, 180, 250).

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and column for each target value is returned. NA's will be omitted from the glucose values in calculation of percent.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with a column for subject id and then a column for each target value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object without the subject id is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output a numeric vector.

References

Rodbard (2009) Interpretation of continuous glucose monitoring data: glycemic variability and quality of glycemic control, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **11** .55-67, doi: 10.1089/dia.2008.0132.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)

above_percent(example_data_1_subject)
above_percent(example_data_1_subject, targets_above = c(100, 150, 180))

data(example_data_5_subject)

above_percent(example_data_5_subject)
above_percent(example_data_5_subject, targets_above = c(70, 170))
```

`active_percent` *Calculate percentage of time CGM was active*

Description

The function active_percent produces

Usage

```
active_percent(data, dt0 = NULL)
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".
`dt0`	The time frequency for interpolated aligned grid in minutes, the default will match the CGM meter's frequency (e.g. 5 min for Dexcom).

Details

The function active_percent produces a tibble object with values equal to the percentage of time the CGM was active, the total number of observed days, the start date and the end date. For example, if a CGM's (5 min frequency) times were 0, 5, 10, 15 and glucose values were missing at time 5, then percentage of time the CGM was active is 75 The output columns correspond to the subject id, the percentage of time for which the CGM was active, the number of days of measurements, the start date and the end date of measurements. The output rows correspond to the subjects. The values of above_percent are always between 0

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with five columns: subject id, corresponding active_percent value, duration of measurement period in days, start date, and end date.

Author(s)

Pratik Patel, Irina Gaynanova

References

Danne et al. (2017) International Consensus on Use of Continuous Glucose Monitoring *Diabetes Care* **40** .1631-1640, doi: 10.2337/dc171600.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)

active_percent(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)

active_percent(example_data_5_subject)
active_percent(example_data_5_subject, dt0 = 5)
```

---

adrr *Calculate average daily risk range (ADRR)*

Description

The function adrr produces ADRR values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
adrr(data)
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for ADRR values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the ADRR values.

ADRR is the average sum of HBGI corresponding to the highest glucose value and LBGI corresponding to the lowest glucose value for each day, with the average taken over the daily sums. If there are no high glucose or no low glucose values, then 0 will be substituted for the HBGI value or the LBGI value, respectively, for that day.

Value

A tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding ADRR value.

References

Kovatchev et al. (2006) Evaluation of a New Measure of Blood Glucose Variability in, Diabetes *Diabetes care* **29** .2433-2438, doi: 10.2337/dc061085.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
adrr(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
adrr(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

agp *Display Ambulatory Glucose Profile (AGP) statistics for selected subject*

Description

Display Ambulatory Glucose Profile (AGP) statistics for selected subject

Usage

```
agp(data, maxd = 14, inter_gap = 45, dt0 = NULL, tz = "", daily = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl". Should only be data for 1 subject. In case multiple subject ids are detected, the warning is produced and only 1st subject is used.
maxd	Number of days to plot, default is the last 14 days, or if less than 14 days of data are available, all days are plotted.
inter_gap	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes) for interpolation. The values will not be interpolated between the glucose measurements that are more than inter_gap minutes apart. The default value is 45 min.
dt0	The time frequency for interpolation in minutes, the default will match the CGM meter's frequency (e.g. 5 min for Dexcom).
tz	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see as.POSIXct), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.
daily	Logical indicator whether AGP should include separate daily plots. The default value is TRUE

Value

A plot displaying glucose measurements range, selected glucose statistics (average glucose, Glucose Management Indicator,

References

Johnson et al. (2019) Utilizing the Ambulatory Glucose Profile to Standardize and Implement Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Clinical Practice, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **21:S2** S2-17-S2-25, doi: 10.1089/dia.2019.0034.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
agp(example_data_1_subject, daily = FALSE)
```

`agp_metrics` *Calculate metrics for the Ambulatory Glucose Profile (AGP)*

Description

The function agp_metrics runs the following functions and combines them into a tibble object: active_percent, mean_glu, gmi, cv_glu, below_percent, in_range_percent, above_percent.

Usage

```
agp_metrics(data, shinyformat = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".
`shinyformat`	Logical indicating whether the output should be formatted for the single subject AGP page in shiny. Defaults to FALSE.

Details

The function uses recommended cutoffs of 54, 70, 180, and 250 mg/dL for calculation.

If shinyformat = FALSE (default), returns a tibble object with 1 row for each subject, and 12 columns: a column for subject id, a column for start date, a column for end date, a column for number of days, a column for active_percent, a column for Mean value, a column for gmi value, a column for cv value, a column for below_54 value, a column for below_70 value, a column for in_range_70_180 value, a column for above_180 value, a column for above_250 value. If shinyformat = TRUE, a tibble with 2 columns: metric and value, is returned. This output is used when generating the single subject AGP shiny page.

Value

By default, a tibble object with 1 row for each subject, and 13 columns is returned: a column for subject id, a column for start date, a column for end date, a column for number of days, a column for active_percent, a column for Mean value, a column for gmi value, a column for cv value, a column for below_54 value, a column for below_70 value, a column for in_range_70_180 value, a column for above_180 value, a column for above_250 value,

References

Johnson et al. (2019) Utilizing the Ambulatory Glucose Profile to Standardize and Implement Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Clinical Practice, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **21:S2** S2-17-S2-25, doi: 10.1089/dia.2019.0034.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
agp_metrics(example_data_1_subject)
```

`all_metrics` *Calculate all metrics in iglu*

Description

The function all_metrics runs all of the iglu metrics, and returns the results with one column per metric.

Usage

```
all_metrics(data)
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".

Details

All iglu functions are calculated within the all_metrics function, and the resulting tibble is returned with one row per subject and a column for each metric. Time dependent functions are calculated together using the function optimized_iglu_functions. For metric specific information, please see the corresponding function documentation.

Value

A tibble object with 1 row per subject and one column per metric is returned.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
all_metrics(example_data_1_subject)
```

auc *Calculate Area Under Curve AUC*

Description

The function auc produces hourly average AUC for each subject.

Usage

```
auc(data, tz="")
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.
tz	String value of time zone.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for hourly average AUC values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the AUC.

AUC is calculated using the formula: (dt0/60) * ((gl[2:length(gl)] + gl[1:(length(gl)-1)])/2), where dt0/60 is the frequency of the cgm measurements in hours and gl are the glucose values.

This formula is based off the Trapezoidal Rule: (time[2]-time[1] * ((glucose[1]+glucose[2])/2)).

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding hourly average AUC value is returned.

AUC is calculated for every hour using the trapezoidal rule, then hourly average AUC is calculated for each 24 hour period, then the mean of hourly average AUC across all 24 hour periods is returned as overall hourly average AUC.

References

Danne et al. (2017) International Consensus on Use of Continuous Glucose Monitoring, *Diabetes Care* **40** .1631-1640, doi: 10.2337/dc171600.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
auc(example_data_1_subject)
```

`below_percent` *Calculate percentage below targeted values*

Description

The function below_percent produces a tibble object with values equal to the percentage of glucose measurements below target values. The output columns correspond to the subject id followed by the target values and the output rows correspond to the subjects. The values will be between 0 (no measurements) and 100 (all measurements).

Usage

```
below_percent(data, targets_below = c(54, 70))
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame with column names ("id", "time", and "gl"), or numeric vector of glucose values.
`targets_below`	Numeric vector of glucose thresholds. Glucose values from data argument will be compared to each value in the targets_below vector. Default list is (54, 70).

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and column for each target value is returned. NA's will be omitted from the glucose values in calculation of percent.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with a column for subject id and then a column for each target value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object without the subject id is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output a numeric vector.

References

Rodbard (2009) Interpretation of continuous glucose monitoring data: glycemic variability and quality of glycemic control, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **11** .55-67, doi: 10.1089/dia.2008.0132.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)

below_percent(example_data_1_subject)
below_percent(example_data_1_subject, targets_below = c(50, 100, 180))

data(example_data_5_subject)

below_percent(example_data_5_subject)
```

```
below_percent(example_data_5_subject, targets_below = c(80, 180))
```

CGMS2DayByDay *Interpolate glucose value on an equally spaced grid from day to day*

Description

Interpolate glucose value on an equally spaced grid from day to day

Usage

```
CGMS2DayByDay(data, dt0 = NULL, inter_gap = 45, tz = "")
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl". Should only be data for 1 subject. In case multiple subject ids are detected, the warning is produced and only 1st subject is used.
dt0	The time frequency for interpolation in minutes, the default will match the CGM meter's frequency (e.g. 5 min for Dexcom).
inter_gap	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes) for interpolation. The values will not be interpolated between the glucose measurements that are more than inter_gap minutes apart. The default value is 45 min.
tz	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see as.POSIXct), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.

Value

A list with

gd2d	A matrix of glucose values with each row corresponding to a new day, and each column corresponding to time
actual_dates	A vector of dates corresponding to the rows of gd2d
dt0	Time frequency of the resulting grid, in minutes

Examples

```
CGMS2DayByDay(example_data_1_subject)
```

cogi *Calculate Continuous Glucose Monitoring Index (COGI) values*

Description

The function COGI produces cogi values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
cogi(data, targets = c(70, 180), weights = c(.5,.35,.15))
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame with column names ("id", "time", and "gl"), or numeric vector of glucose values.
targets	Numeric vector of two glucose values for threshold. Glucose values from data argument will be compared to each value in the targets vector to determine the time in range and time below range for COGI. The lower value will be used for determining time below range. Default list is (70, 180).
weights	Numeric vector of three weights to be applied to time in range, time below range and glucose variability, respectively. The default list is (.5,.35,.15)

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and column for each target value is returned. NA's will be omitted from the glucose values in calculation of cogi.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with a column for subject id and then a column for each target value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object without the subject id is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output a numeric vector.

References

Leelarathna (2020) Evaluating Glucose Control With a Novel Composite Continuous Glucose Monitoring Index, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **14(2)** 277-284, doi: 10.1177/1932296819838525.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)

cogi(example_data_1_subject)
cogi(example_data_1_subject, targets = c(50, 140), weights = c(.3,.6,.1))

data(example_data_5_subject)
```

```
cogi(example_data_5_subject)
cogi(example_data_5_subject, targets = c(80, 180), weights = c(.2,.4,.4))
```

---

conga *Continuous Overall Net Glycemic Action (CONGA)*

Description

The function conga produces CONGA values a tibble object for any n hours apart.

Usage

```
conga(data, n = 24, tz = "")
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".
n	An integer specifying how many hours prior to an observation should be used in the CONGA calculation. The default value is set to n = 24 hours
tz	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see as.POSIXct), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for the CONGA values is returned.

Missing values will be linearly interpolated when close enough to non-missing values.

CONGA is the standard deviation of the difference between glucose values that are exactly n hours apart. CONGA is computed by taking the standard deviation of differences in measurements separated by n hours.

Value

A tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding CONGA value.

References

McDonnell et al. (2005) : A novel approach to continuous glucose analysis utilizing glycemic variation *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **7** .253-263, doi: 10.1089/dia.2005.7.253.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
conga(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
conga(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

cv_glu *Calculate Coefficient of Variation (CV) of glucose levels*

Description

The function cv_glu produces CV values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
cv_glu(data)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for CV values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the CV.

CV (Coefficient of Variation) is calculated by $100 * sd(BG)/mean(BG)$ Where BG is the list of all Blood Glucose measurements for a subject.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding CV value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the CV value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

References

Rodbard (2009) Interpretation of continuous glucose monitoring data: glycemic variability and quality of glycemic control, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **11** .55-67, doi: 10.1089/dia.2008.0132.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
cv_glu(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
cv_glu(example_data_5_subject)
```

`cv_measures` *Calculate Coefficient of Variation subtypes*

Description

The function cv_measures produces CV subtype values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
cv_measures(data, dt0 = NULL, inter_gap = 45, tz = "" )
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl". Should only be data for 1 subject. In case multiple subject ids are detected, the warning is produced and only 1st subject is used.
`dt0`	The time frequency for interpolation in minutes, the default will match the CGM meter's frequency (e.g. 5 min for Dexcom).
`inter_gap`	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes) for interpolation. The values will not be interpolated between the glucose measurements that are more than inter_gap minutes apart. The default value is 45 min.
`tz`	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see `as.POSIXct`), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for each cv subtype values is returned.

Missing values will be linearly interpolated when close enough to non-missing values.

1. CVmean:
   Calculated by first taking the coefficient of variation of each day's glucose measurements, then taking the mean of all the coefficient of variation. That is, for x days we compute cv_1 ... cv_x daily coefficient of variations and calculate $1/x * \sum[(cv_i)]$

2. CVsd:
   Calculated by first taking the coefficient of variation of each day's glucose measurements, then taking the standard deviation of all the coefficient of variations. That is, for d days we compute cv_1 ... cv_d daily coefficient of variations and calculate SD([cv_1, cv_2, ... cv_d])

Value

When a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with three columns: subject id and corresponding CV subtype values is returned.

References

Umpierrez, et.al. (2018) Glycemic Variability: How to Measure and Its Clinical Implication for Type 2 Diabetes *The American Journal of Medical Sciences* **356** .518-527, doi: 10.1016/j.amjms.2018.09.010.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
cv_measures(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
cv_measures(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

ea1c *Calculate eA1C*

Description

The function ea1c produces eA1C values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
ea1c(data)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for eA1C values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the eA1C.

eA1C score is calculated by $(46.7 + mean(BG))/28.7$ where BG is the vector of Blood Glucose Measurements (mg/dL).

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding eA1C is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the eA1C value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

Author(s)

Marielle Hicban

References

Nathan (2008) Translating the A1C assay into estimated average glucose values *Hormone and Metabolic Research* **31** .1473-1478, doi: 10.2337/dc080545.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
ea1c(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
ea1c(example_data_5_subject)
```

`example_data_1_subject`

Example CGM data for one subject with Type II diabetes

Description

Dexcom G4 CGM measurements from 1 subject with Type II diabetes, this is a subset of example_data_5_subject.

Usage

```
example_data_1_subject
```

Format

A data.frame with 2915 rows and 3 columns, which are:

id identifier of subject

time 5-10 minute time value

gl glucose level

`example_data_5_subject` *Example CGM data for 5 subjects with Type II diabetes*

Description

Dexcom G4 CGM measurements for 5 subjects with Type II diabetes. These data are part of a larger study sample that consisted of patients with Type 2 diabetes recruited from the general community. To be eligible, patients with Type 2 diabetes, not using insulin therapy and with a glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA$_1c$) value at least 6.5

Usage

```
example_data_5_subject
```

Format

A data.frame with 13866 rows and 3 columns, which are:

id identifier of subject

time date and time stamp

gl glucose level as measured by CGM (mg/dL)

`gmi` *Calculate GMI*

Description

The function gmi produces GMI values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
gmi(data)
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for GMI values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the GMI.

GMI score is calculated by $3.31 + (.02392 * mean(BG))$ where BG is the vector of Blood Glucose Measurements (mg/dL).

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding GMI is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the GMI value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

References

Bergenstal (2018) Glucose Management Indicator (GMI): A New Term for Estimating A1C From Continuous Glucose Monitoring *Hormone and Metabolic Research* **41** .2275-2280, doi: 10.2337/dc181581.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
gmi(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
gmi(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

grade *Calculate mean GRADE score*

Description

The function grade produces GRADE score values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
grade(data)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for GRADE values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the GRADE.

GRADE score is calculated by $1/n * \sum[425 * (log(log(BG_i/18)) + .16)^2]$ Where BG_i is the ith Blood Glucose measurement and n is the total number of measurements.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding GRADE value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the GRADE value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

References

Hill et al. (2007): A method for assessing quality of control from glucose profiles *Diabetic Medicine* **24** .753-758, doi: 10.1111/j.14645491.2007.02119.x.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
grade(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
grade(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

grade_eugly *Percentage of GRADE score attributable to target range*

Description

The function grade_eugly produces %GRADE euglycemia values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
grade_eugly(data, lower = 70, upper = 140)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.
lower	Lower bound used for hypoglycemia cutoff, in mg/dL. Default is 70
upper	Upper bound used for hyperglycemia cutoff, in mg/dL. Default is 140.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for %GRADE euglycemia values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the %GRADE euglycemia values.

%GRADE euglycemia is determined by calculating the percentage of GRADE score (see grade function) attributed to values in the target range, i.e. values not below hypoglycemic or above hyperglycemic cutoffs.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding %GRADE euglycemia value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the %GRADE euglycemia value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

References

Hill et al. (2007): A method for assessing quality of control from glucose profiles *Diabetic Medicine* **24** .753-758, doi: 10.1111/j.14645491.2007.02119.x.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
grade_eugly(example_data_1_subject)
grade_eugly(example_data_1_subject, lower = 80, upper = 180)

data(example_data_5_subject)
grade_eugly(example_data_5_subject)
grade_eugly(example_data_5_subject, lower = 80, upper = 160)
```

---

grade_hyper *Percentage of GRADE score attributable to hyperglycemia*

Description

The function grade_hyper produces %GRADE hyperglycemia values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
grade_hyper(data, upper = 140)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.
upper	Upper bound used for hyperglycemia cutoff, in mg/dL. Default is 140.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for %GRADE hyperglycemia values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the %GRADE hyperglycemia values.

%GRADE hyperglycemia is determined by calculating the percentage of GRADE score (see grade function) attributed to hyperglycemic glucose values.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding %GRADE hyperglycemia value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the %GRADE hyperglycemia value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

References

Hill et al. (2007): A method for assessing quality of control from glucose profiles *Diabetic Medicine* **24** .753-758, doi: 10.1111/j.14645491.2007.02119.x.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
grade_hyper(example_data_1_subject)
grade_hyper(example_data_1_subject, upper = 180)

data(example_data_5_subject)
grade_hyper(example_data_5_subject)
grade_hyper(example_data_5_subject, upper = 160)
```

---

grade_hypo *Percentage of GRADE score attributable to hypoglycemia*

Description

The function grade_hypo produces %GRADE hypoglycemia values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
grade_hypo(data, lower = 80)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.
lower	Lower bound used for hypoglycemia cutoff, in mg/dL. Default is 80

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for %GRADE hypoglycemia values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the %GRADE hypoglycemia values.

%GRADE hypoglycemia is determined by calculating the percentage of GRADE score (see grade function) attributed to hypoglycemic glucose values.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding %GRADE hypoglycemia value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the %GRADE hypoglycemia value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

References

Hill et al. (2007): A method for assessing quality of control from glucose profiles *Diabetic Medicine* **24** .753-758, doi: 10.1111/j.14645491.2007.02119.x.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
grade_hypo(example_data_1_subject)
grade_hypo(example_data_1_subject, lower = 70)

data(example_data_5_subject)
grade_hypo(example_data_5_subject)
grade_hypo(example_data_5_subject, lower = 65)
```

---

gvp *Calculate Glucose Variability Percentage (GVP)*

Description

The function mad produces GVP values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
gvp(data)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl"

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for GVP values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the GVP.

GVP is calculated by dividing the total length of the line of the glucose trace by the length of a perfectly flat trace. The formula for this is $sqrt(diff^2 + dt0^2)/(n * dt0)$, where diff is the change in Blood Glucose measurements from one reading to the next, dt0 is the time gap between measurements and n is the number of glucose readings

Value

A tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding GVP value.

Author(s)

David Buchanan, Mary Martin

References

Peyser et al. (2017) Glycemic Variability Percentage: A Novel Method for Assessing Glycemic Variability from Continuous Glucose Monitor Data. *Diabetes Technol Ther* **20**(1):6–16, doi: 10.1089/dia.2017.0187.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
gvp(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
gvp(example_data_5_subject)
```

`hbgi` *Calculate High Blood Glucose Index (HBGI)*

Description

The function hbgi produces HBGI values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
hbgi(data)
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for HBGI values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the HBGI.

HBGI is calculated by $1/n * \sum(10 * fbg_i^2)$, where $fbg_i = max(0, 1.509 * (log(BG_i)^{1.084} - 5.381)$, BG_i is the ith Blood Glucose measurement for a subject, and n is the total number of measurements for that subject.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding HBGI value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the HBGI value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

References

Kovatchev et al. (2006) Evaluation of a New Measure of Blood Glucose Variability in, Diabetes *Diabetes care* **29** .2433-2438, doi: 10.2337/dc061085.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
hbgi(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
hbgi(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

hist_roc *Plot histogram of Rate of Change values (ROC)*

Description

The function hist_roc produces a histogram plot of ROC values

Usage

```
hist_roc(data, subjects = NULL, timelag = 15, dt0 = NULL, inter_gap = 45, tz = "")
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".
subjects	String or list of strings corresponding to subject names in 'id' column of data. Default is all subjects.
timelag	Integer indicating the time period (# minutes) over which rate of change is calculated. Default is 15, e.g. rate of change is the change in glucose over the past 15 minutes divided by 15.
dt0	The time frequency for interpolation in minutes, the default will match the CGM meter's frequency (e.g. 5 min for Dexcom).
inter_gap	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes) for interpolation. The values will not be interpolated between the glucose measurements that are more than inter_gap minutes apart. The default value is 45 min.

tz — A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see as.POSIXct), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.

Details

For the default, a histogram is produced for each subject displaying the ROC values colored by ROC categories defined as follows. The breaks for the categories are: c(-Inf, -3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3, Inf) where the glucose is in mg/dl and the ROC values are in mg/dl/min. A ROC of -5 mg/dl/min will thus be placed in the first category and colored accordingly.

Value

A histogram of ROC values per subject

Author(s)

Elizabeth Chun, David Buchanan

References

Clarke et al. (2009) Statistical Tools to Analyze Continuous Glucose Monitor Data, Diabetes *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **11** S45-S54, doi: 10.1089/dia.2008.0138.

See Also

plot_roc for reference paper on ROC categories.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
hist_roc(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
hist_roc(example_data_5_subject)
hist_roc(example_data_5_subject, subjects = 'Subject 3')
```

---

hyper_index *Calculate Hyperglycemia Index*

Description

The function hyper_index produces Hyperglycemia Index values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
hyper_index(data, ULTR = 140, a = 1.1, c = 30)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.
ULTR	Upper Limit of Target Range, default value is 140 mg/dL.
a	Exponent, generally in the range from 1.0 to 2.0, default value is 1.1.
c	Scaling factor, to display Hyperglycemia Index, Hypoglycemia Index, and IGC on approximately the same numerical range as measurements of HBGI, LBGI and GRADE, default value is 30.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for the Hyperglycemia Index values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the Hyperglycemia Index values.

Hyperglycemia Index is calculated by $n/c * \sum[(hyperBG_j - ULTR)^a]$ Here n is the total number of Blood Glucose measurements (excluding NA values), $hyperBG_j$ is the jth Blood Glucose measurement above the ULTR cutoff, a is an exponent, and c is a scaling factor.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding Hyperglycemia Index value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the Hyperglycemia Index value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

References

Rodbard (2009) Interpretation of continuous glucose monitoring data: glycemic variability and quality of glycemic control, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **11** .55-67, doi: 10.1089/dia.2008.0132.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
hyper_index(example_data_1_subject)
hyper_index(example_data_1_subject, ULTR = 160)

data(example_data_5_subject)
hyper_index(example_data_5_subject)
hyper_index(example_data_5_subject, ULTR = 150)
```

hypo_index *Calculate Hypoglycemia Index*

Description

The function hypo_index produces Hypoglycemia index values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
hypo_index(data, LLTR = 80, b = 2, d = 30)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.
LLTR	Lower Limit of Target Range, default value is 80 mg/dL.
b	Exponent, generally in the range from 1.0 to 2.0, default value is 2.
d	Scaling factor,to display Hyperglycemia Index, Hypoglycemia Index, and IGC on approximately the same numerical range as measurements of HBGI, LBGI and GRADE, default value is 30.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for the Hypoglycemia Index values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the Hypoglycemia Index values.

Hypoglycemia Index is calculated by $n/d * \sum[(LLTR - hypoBG_j)^b]$ Here n is the total number of Blood Glucose measurements (excluding NA values), and $hypoBG_j$ is the jth Blood Glucose measurement below the LLTR cutoff, b is an exponent, and d is a scaling factor.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding Hypoglycemia Index value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the Hypoglycemia Index value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

References

Rodbard (2009) Interpretation of continuous glucose monitoring data: glycemic variability and quality of glycemic control, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **11** .55-67, doi: 10.1089/dia.2008.0132.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
hypo_index(example_data_1_subject, LLTR = 60)

data(example_data_5_subject)
hypo_index(example_data_5_subject)
hypo_index(example_data_5_subject, LLTR = 70)
```

`igc` *Calculate Index of Glycemic Control*

Description

The function igc produces IGC values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
igc(data, LLTR = 80, ULTR = 140, a = 1.1, b = 2, c = 30, d = 30)
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.
`LLTR`	Lower Limit of Target Range, default value is 80 mg/dL.
`ULTR`	Upper Limit of Target Range, default value is 140 mg/dL.
`a`	Exponent, generally in the range from 1.0 to 2.0, default value is 1.1.
`b`	Exponent, generally in the range from 1.0 to 2.0, default value is 2.
`c`	Scaling factor, to display Hyperglycemia Index, Hypoglycemia Index, and IGC on approximately the same numerical range as measurements of HBGI, LBGI and GRADE, default value is 30.
`d`	Scaling factor,to display Hyperglycemia Index, Hypoglycemia Index, and IGC on approximately the same numerical range as measurements of HBGI, LBGI and GRADE, default value is 30.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for the IGC values is returned.

IGC is calculated by taking the sum of the Hyperglycemia Index and the Hypoglycemia index. See `hypo_index` and `hyper_index`.

Value

A tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding IGC value.

References

Rodbard (2009) Interpretation of continuous glucose monitoring data: glycemic variability and quality of glycemic control, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **11** .55-67, doi: 10.1089/dia.2008.0132.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
igc(example_data_1_subject)
igc(example_data_1_subject, ULTR = 160)

data(example_data_5_subject)
igc(example_data_5_subject)
igc(example_data_5_subject, LLTR = 75, ULTR = 150)
```

---

iglu_shiny *Run IGLU Shiny App*

Description

Run IGLU Shiny App

Usage

```
iglu_shiny()
```

---

in_range_percent *Calculate percentage in targeted value ranges*

Description

The function in_range_percent produces a tibble object with values equal to the percentage of glucose measurements in ranges of target values. The output columns correspond to subject id followed by the target value ranges, and the rows correspond to the subjects. The values will be between 0 (no measurements) and 100 (all measurements).

Usage

```
in_range_percent(data, target_ranges = list(c(70, 180), c(63, 140)))
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.
target_ranges	List of target value ranges wrapped in an r 'list' structure. Default list of ranges is ((70, 180), (63, 140)) mg/dL, where the range (70, 180) is recommended to assess glycemic control for subjects with type 1 or type 2 diabetes, and (63, 140) is recommended for assessment of glycemic control during pregnancy; see Battelino et al. (2019)

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and column for each range of target values is returned. NA's will be omitted from the glucose values in calculation of percent.

in_range_percent will only work properly if the target_ranges argument is a list of paired values in the format list(c(a1,b1), c(a2,b2), ...). The paired values can be ordered (min, max) or (max, min). See the Examples section for proper usage.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with a column for subject id and then a column for each target value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object without the subject id is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output a numeric vector.

References

Rodbard (2009) Interpretation of continuous glucose monitoring data: glycemic variability and quality of glycemic control, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **11** .55-67, doi: 10.1089/dia.2008.0132.

Battelino et al. (2019) Clinical targets for continuous glucose monitoring data interpretation: recommendations from the international consensus on time in range. *Diabetes Care* **42**(8):1593-603, doi: 10.2337/dci190028

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)

in_range_percent(example_data_1_subject)
in_range_percent(example_data_1_subject, target_ranges = list(c(50, 100), c(200,
300), c(80, 140)))

data(example_data_5_subject)

in_range_percent(example_data_5_subject)
in_range_percent(example_data_1_subject, target_ranges = list(c(60, 120), c(140,
250)))
```

---

iqr_glu *Calculate glucose level iqr*

Description

The function iqr_glu outputs the distance between the 25th percentile and the 25th percentile of the glucose values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
iqr_glu(data)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for the IQR values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the IQR.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding IQR value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the IQR value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
iqr_glu(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
iqr_glu(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

j_index *Calculate J-index*

Description

The function j_index produces J-Index values a tibble object.

Usage

```
j_index(data)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for J-Index values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the J-Index.

J-Index score is calculated by $.001 * [mean(BG) + sd(BG)]^2$ where BG is the list of Blood Glucose Measurements.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding J-Index value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the J-Index value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

References

Wojcicki (1995) "J"-index. A new proposition of the assessment of current glucose control in diabetic patients *Hormone and Metabolic Research* **27** .41-42, doi: 10.1055/s2007979906.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
j_index(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
j_index(example_data_5_subject)
```

`lbgi` *Calculate Low Blood Glucose Index (LBGI)*

Description

The function lbgi produces LBGI values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
lbgi(data)
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for LBGI values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the LBGI.

LBGI is calculated by $1/n * \sum(10 * fbg_i^2)$, where $fbg_i = min(0, 1.509 * (log(BG_i)^{1.084} - 5.381)$, BG_i is the ith Blood Glucose measurement for a subject, and n is the total number of measurements for that subject.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding LBGI value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the LBGI value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

References

Kovatchev et al. (2006) Evaluation of a New Measure of Blood Glucose Variability in, Diabetes *Diabetes care* **29** .2433-2438, doi: 10.2337/dc061085.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
lbgi(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
lbgi(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

mad_glu *Calculate Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD)*

Description

The function mad produces MAD values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
mad_glu(data)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for MAD values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the MAD.

MAD is calculated by taking the median of the difference of the glucose readings from their median $mean(|gl - median(gl)|)$, where gl is the list of Blood Glucose measurements

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding MAD value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the MAD value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

Author(s)

David Buchanan, Marielle Hicban

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
mad_glu(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
mad_glu(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

mag *Calculate the Mean Absolute Glucose (MAG)*

Description

The function mag calculates the mean absolute glucose or MAG.

Usage

```
mag(data, n = 60, dt0 = NULL, inter_gap = 45, tz = "")
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".
n	Integer giving the desired interval in minutes over which to calculate the change in glucose. Default is 60 to have hourly (60 minutes) intervals.
dt0	The time frequency for interpolation in minutes, the default will match the CGM meter's frequency (e.g. 5 min for Dexcom).
inter_gap	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes) for interpolation. The values will not be interpolated between the glucose measurements that are more than inter_gap minutes apart. The default value is 45 min.
tz	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see as.POSIXct), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.

Details

A tibble object with a column for subject id and a column for MAG values is returned.

The glucose values are linearly interpolated over a time grid starting at the beginning of the first day of data and ending on the last day of data. Then, MAG is calculated as $\frac{|\Delta BG|}{\Delta t}$ where $|\Delta BG|$ is the sum of the absolute change in blood glucose calculated for each interval as specified by n, default n = 60 for hourly change in blood glucose. The sum is then divided by Δt which is the total time in hours.

Value

A tibble object with two columns: subject id and MAG value

Author(s)

Elizabeth Chun

References

Hermanides et al. (2010) Glucose Variability is Associated with Intensive Care Unit Mortality, *Critical Care Medicine* **38(3)** 838-842, doi: 10.1097/CCM.0b013e3181cc4be9

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
mag(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
mag(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

mage *Calculate Mean Amplitude of Glycemic Excursions*

Description

The function mage produces MAGE values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
mage(data, sd_multiplier = 1)
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.
`sd_multiplier`	A numeric value that can change the sd value used to determine size of glycemic excursions used in the calculation.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for the MAGE values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of MAGE.

MAGE is calculated by taking the mean of absolute differences (between each value and the mean) that are greater than the standard deviation. A multiplier can be added to the standard deviation by the sd_multiplier argument.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding MAGE value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the MAGE value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

References

Service, F. J. & Nelson, R. L. (1980) Characteristics of glycemic stability. *Diabetes care* **3** .58-62, doi: 10.2337/diacare.3.1.58.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
mage(example_data_1_subject)
mage(example_data_1_subject, sd_multiplier = 2)

data(example_data_5_subject)
mage(example_data_5_subject, sd_multiplier = .9)
```

---

mean_glu *Calculate mean glucose level*

Description

The function mean_glu is a wrapper for the base function mean(). Output is a tibble object with subject id and mean values.

Usage

```
mean_glu(data)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for the mean values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the mean.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding mean value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the mean value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
mean_glu(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
mean_glu(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

median_glu *Calculate median glucose level*

Description

The function median_glu is a wrapper for the base function median(). Output is a tibble object with subject id and median values.

Usage

```
median_glu(data)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for the median values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the median.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding median value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the median value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
median_glu(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
median_glu(example_data_5_subject)
```

`modd` *Calculate mean difference between glucose values obtained at the same time of day (MODD)*

Description

The function modd produces MODD values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
modd(data, lag = 1, tz = "")
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".
`lag`	Integer indicating which lag (# days) to use. Default is 1.
`tz`	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see `as.POSIXct`), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for the MODD values is returned.

Missing values will be linearly interpolated when close enough to non-missing values.

MODD is calculated by taking the mean of absolute differences between measurements at the same time 1 day away, or more if lag parameter is set to an integer > 1.

Value

A tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding MODD value.

References

Service, F. J. & Nelson, R. L. (1980) Characteristics of glycemic stability. *Diabetes care* **3** .58-62, doi: 10.2337/diacare.3.1.58.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
modd(example_data_1_subject)
modd(example_data_1_subject, lag = 2)

data(example_data_5_subject)
modd(example_data_5_subject, lag = 2)
```

`m_value` *Calculate the M-value*

Description

Calculates the M-value of Schlichtkrull et al. (1965) for each subject in the data, where the M-value is the mean of the logarithmic transformation of the deviation from a reference value. Produces a tibble object with subject id and M-values.

Usage

```
m_value(data, r = 90)
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.
`r`	A reference value corresponding to basal glycemia in normal subjects; default is 90 mg/dL.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for the M-values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the M-value.

M-value is computed by averaging the transformed glucose values, where each transformed value is equal to $|1000 * log_10(glucose/100)|^3$

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding M-value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the M-value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

References

Schlichtkrull J, Munck O, Jersild M. (1965) The M-value, an index of blood-sugar control in diabetics. *Acta Medica Scandinavica* **177** .95-102. doi: 10.1111/j.09546820.1965.tb01810.x.

Examples

```
data(example_data_5_subject)

m_value(example_data_5_subject)
m_value(example_data_5_subject, r = 100)
```

`optimized_iglu_functions` *Optimized Calculations of Time Dependent iglu Metrics*

Description

The function optimized_iglu_functions optimizes the calculation of all time dependent iglu metrics by extracting the CGMS2DayByDay calculation and passing the result into each function.

Usage

```
optimized_iglu_functions(data)
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".

Details

Returns a tibble object with 1 row for each subject and a column for each metric. This function includes time dependent iglu metrics only. For metric specific information, please see the corresponding function documentation.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with 1 row for each subject and one column for each metric is returned.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
optimized_iglu_functions(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
optimized_iglu_functions(example_data_5_subject)
```

plot_agp *Plot Ambulatory Glucose Profile (AGP) modal day*

Description

The function plot_agp produces an AGP plot that collapses all data into a single 24 hr "modal day".

Usage

```
plot_agp(data, LLTR = 70, ULTR = 180, dt0 = NULL, inter_gap = 45, tz = "", title = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl". Should only be data for 1 subject. In case multiple subject ids are detected, the warning is produced and only 1st subject is used.
LLTR	Lower Limit of Target Range, default value is 70 mg/dL.
ULTR	Upper Limit of Target Range, default value is 180 mg/dL.
dt0	The time frequency for interpolation in minutes, the default will match the CGM meter's frequency (e.g. 5 min for Dexcom).
inter_gap	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes) for interpolation. The values will not be interpolated between the glucose measurements that are more than inter_gap minutes apart. The default value is 45 min.
tz	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see as.POSIXct), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.
title	Indicator whether the title of the plot should display the subject ID. The default is FALSE (no title).

Details

Only a single subject's data may be plotted. The horizontal green lines represent the target range, default is 70-180 mg/dL. The black line is the median glucose value for each time of day. The dark blue shaded area represents 50% of glucose values - those between the 25th and 75 quartiles. The light blue shaded area shows 90% of the glucose values - those between the 5th and 95th quartiles. Additionally, the percents shown on the right hand side of the plot show which quartile each line refers to - e.g. the line ending at 95% is the line corresponding to the 95th quartile of glucose values.

Value

Plot of a 24 hr modal day collapsing all data to a single day.

Author(s)

Elizabeth Chun

References

Johnson et al. (2019) Utilizing the Ambulatory Glucose Profile to Standardize and Implement Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Clinical Practice, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **21:S2** S2-17-S2-25, doi: 10.1089/dia.2019.0034.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
plot_agp(example_data_1_subject)
```

`plot_daily` *Plot daily glucose profiles*

Description

The function plot_daily plots daily glucose time series profiles for a single subject.

Usage

```
plot_daily(data, maxd = 14, LLTR = 70, ULTR = 180, inter_gap = 45, tz = "")
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame with column names ("id", "time", and "gl").
`maxd`	Number of days to plot, default is the last 14 days, or if less than 14 days of data are available, all days are plotted.
`LLTR`	Lower Limit of Target Range, default value is 70 mg/dL.
`ULTR`	Upper Limit of Target Range, default value is 180 mg/dL.
`inter_gap`	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes). Gaps larger than this will not be connected in the time series plot. The default value is 45 minutes.
`tz`	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see `as.POSIXct`), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.

Details

Only a single subject's data may be plotted. The black line shows the glucose values. The shaded gray area shows the target range, default 70-180 mg/dL. Areas of the curve above the ULTR are shaded yellow, while areas below the LLTR are shaded red.

Value

Daily glucose time series plots for a single subject

Author(s)

Elizabeth Chun

References

Johnson et al. (2019) Utilizing the Ambulatory Glucose Profile to Standardize and Implement Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Clinical Practice, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **21:S2** S2-17-S2-25, doi: 10.1089/dia.2019.0034.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
plot_daily(example_data_1_subject)
plot_daily(example_data_1_subject, LLTR = 100, ULTR = 140)
```

---

plot_glu *Plot time series and lasagna plots of glucose measurements*

Description

The function plot_glu supports several plotting methods for both single and multiple subject data.

Usage

```
plot_glu(
  data,
  plottype = c("tsplot", "lasagna"),
  datatype = c("all", "average", "single"),
  lasagnatype = c("unsorted", "timesorted"),
  LLTR = 70,
  ULTR = 180,
  subjects = NULL,
  inter_gap = 45,
  tz = "",
  color_scheme = c("blue-red", "red-orange"),
  log = F
)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame with column names ("id", "time", and "gl").
plottype	String corresponding to the desired plot type. Options are 'tsplot' for a time series plot and 'lasagna' for a lasagna plot. See the 'lasagnatype' parameter for further options corresponding to the 'lasagna' 'plottype'. Default is 'tsplot'.

datatype	String corresponding to data aggregation used for plotting, currently supported options are 'all' which plots all glucose measurements within the first maxd days for each subject, and 'average' which plots average 24 hour glucose values across days for each subject
lasagnatype	String corresponding to plot type when using datatype = "average", currently supported options are 'unsorted' for an unsorted lasagna plot, 'timesorted' for a lasagna plot with glucose values sorted within each time point across subjects, and ''subjectsorted'' for a lasagna plot with glucose values sorted within each subject across time points.
LLTR	Lower Limit of Target Range, default value is 70 mg/dL.
ULTR	Upper Limit of Target Range, default value is 180 mg/dL.
subjects	String or list of strings corresponding to subject names in 'id' column of data. Default is all subjects.
inter_gap	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes). Gaps larger than this will not be connected in the time series plot. The default value is 45 minutes.
tz	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see as.POSIXct), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.
color_scheme	String corresponding to the chosen color scheme when the 'plottype' is 'lasagna'. By default, 'blue-red' scheme is used, with the values below 'LLTR' colored in shades of blue, and values above 'ULTR' colored in shades of red. The alternative 'red-orange' scheme mimics AGP output from agp with low values colored in red, in-range values colored in green, and high values colored in yellow and orange.
log	Logical value indicating whether log10 of glucose values should be taken, default value is FALSE. When log = TRUE, the glucose values, LLTR, and ULTR will all be log transformed, and time series plots will be on a semilogarithmic scale.

Details

For the default option 'tsplot', a time series graph for each subject is produced with hypo- and hyperglycemia cutoffs shown as horizontal red lines. The time series plots for all subjects chosen (all by default) are displayed on a grid.

The 'lasagna' plot type works best when the datatype argument is set to average.

Value

Any output from the plot object

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
plot_glu(example_data_1_subject)
```

```
data(example_data_5_subject)
plot_glu(example_data_5_subject, subjects = 'Subject 2')
plot_glu(example_data_5_subject, plottype = 'tsplot', tz = 'EST', LLTR = 70, ULTR = 150)
plot_glu(example_data_5_subject, plottype = 'lasagna', lasagnatype = 'timesorted')
```

`plot_lasagna` *Lasagna plot of glucose values for multiple subjects*

Description

Lasagna plot of glucose values for multiple subjects

Usage

```
plot_lasagna(
  data,
  datatype = c("all", "average"),
  lasagnatype = c("unsorted", "timesorted", "subjectsorted"),
  maxd = 14,
  limits = c(50, 500),
  midpoint = 105,
  LLTR = 70,
  ULTR = 180,
  dt0 = NULL,
  inter_gap = 45,
  tz = "",
  color_scheme = c("blue-red", "red-orange"),
  log = F
)
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".
`datatype`	String corresponding to data aggregation used for plotting, currently supported options are 'all' which plots all glucose measurements within the first `maxd` days for each subject, and 'average' which plots average 24 hour glucose values across days for each subject
`lasagnatype`	String corresponding to plot type when using `datatype = "average"`, currently supported options are 'unsorted' for an unsorted lasagna plot, 'timesorted' for a lasagna plot with glucose values sorted within each time point across subjects, and ''subjectsorted'' for a lasagna plot with glucose values sorted within each subject across time points.
`maxd`	For datatype "all", maximal number of days to be plotted from the study. The default value is 14 days (2 weeks).
`limits`	The minimal and maximal glucose values for coloring grid which is gradient from blue (minimal) to red (maximal), see `scale_fill_gradient2`)

midpoint	The glucose value serving as midpoint of the diverging gradient scale (see scale_fill_gradient2). The default value is 105 mg/dL. The values above are colored in red, and below in blue in the default color_scheme, which can be adjusted.
LLTR	Lower Limit of Target Range, default value is 70 mg/dL.
ULTR	Upper Limit of Target Range, default value is 180 mg/dL.
dt0	The time frequency for interpolated aligned grid in minutes, the default will match the CGM meter's frequency (e.g. 5 min for Dexcom).
inter_gap	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes) for interpolation of NA glucose values. The values will not be interpolated between the glucose measurements that are more than inter_gap minutes apart. The default value is 45 min.
tz	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see as.POSIXct), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.
color_scheme	String corresponding to the chosen color scheme. By default, 'blue-red' scheme is used, with the values below 'LLTR' colored in shades of blue, and values above 'ULTR' colored in shades of red. The alternative 'red-orange' scheme mimics AGP output from agp with low values colored in red, in-range values colored in green, and high values colored in yellow and orange.
log	Logical value indicating whether log10 of glucose values should be taken, default value is FALSE. When log = TRUE the glucose values, limits, midpoint, LLTR, and ULTR will all be log transformed.

Value

A ggplot object corresponding to lasagna plot

References

Swihart et al. (2010) Lasagna Plots: A Saucy Alternative to Spaghetti Plots, *Epidemiology* **21**(5), 621-625, doi: 10.1097/EDE.0b013e3181e5b06a

Examples

```
plot_lasagna(example_data_5_subject, datatype = "average", lasagnatype = 'timesorted', tz = "EST")
plot_lasagna(example_data_5_subject, lasagnatype = "subjectsorted", LLTR = 100, tz = "EST")
```

---

plot_lasagna_1subject *Lasagna plot of glucose values for 1 subject aligned across times of day*

Description

Lasagna plot of glucose values for 1 subject aligned across times of day

Usage

```
plot_lasagna_1subject(
  data,
  lasagnatype = c("unsorted", "timesorted", "daysorted"),
  limits = c(50, 500),
  midpoint = 105,
  LLTR = 70,
  ULTR = 180,
  dt0 = NULL,
  inter_gap = 45,
  tz = "",
  color_scheme = c("blue-red", "red-orange"),
  log = F
)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".
lasagnatype	String corresponding to plot type, currently supported options are 'unsorted' for an unsorted single-subject lasagna plot, 'timesorted' for a lasagna plot with glucose values sorted within each time point across days, and 'daysorted' for a lasagna plot with glucose values sorted within each day across time points.
limits	The minimal and maximal glucose values for coloring grid which is gradient from blue (minimal) to red (maximal), see scale_fill_gradient2)
midpoint	The glucose value serving as midpoint of the diverging gradient scale (see scale_fill_gradient2). The default value is 105 mg/dL. The values above are colored in red, and below in blue in the default color_scheme, which can be adjusted.
LLTR	Lower Limit of Target Range, default value is 70 mg/dL.
ULTR	Upper Limit of Target Range, default value is 180 mg/dL.
dt0	The time frequency for interpolated aligned grid in minutes, the default will match the CGM meter's frequency (e.g. 5 min for Dexcom).
inter_gap	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes) for interpolation of NA glucose values. The values will not be interpolated between the glucose measurements that are more than inter_gap minutes apart. The default value is 45 min.
tz	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see as.POSIXct), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.
color_scheme	String corresponding to the chosen color scheme. By default, 'blue-red' scheme is used, with the values below 'LLTR' colored in shades of blue, and values above 'ULTR' colored in shades of red. The alternative 'red-orange' scheme mimics AGP output from agp with low values colored in red, in-range values colored in green, and high values colored in yellow and orange.
log	Logical value indicating whether log of glucose values should be taken, default values is FALSE. When log = TRUE the glucose values, limits, midpoint, LLTR, and ULTR will all be log transformed.

Value

A ggplot object corresponding to lasagna plot

References

Swihart et al. (2010) Lasagna Plots: A Saucy Alternative to Spaghetti Plots, *Epidemiology* **21**(5), 621-625, doi: 10.1097/EDE.0b013e3181e5b06a

Examples

```
plot_lasagna_1subject(example_data_1_subject)
plot_lasagna_1subject(example_data_1_subject, color_scheme = 'red-orange')
plot_lasagna_1subject(example_data_1_subject, lasagnatype = 'timesorted')
plot_lasagna_1subject(example_data_1_subject, lasagnatype = 'daysorted')
plot_lasagna_1subject(example_data_1_subject, log = TRUE)
```

---

plot_ranges *Plot Time in Ranges as a bar plot*

Description

The function plot_ranges produces a barplot showing the percent of time in glucose ranges.

Usage

```
plot_ranges(data)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl". Should only be data for 1 subject. In case multiple subject ids are detected, the warning is produced and only 1st subject is used.

Details

Only a single subject's data may be used. There are four ranges: very low (below 54 mg/dL), low (54-69 mg/dL), target range (70-180 mg/dL), high (181-250 mg/dL), and very high (above 250 mg/dL). This plot is meant to be used as part of the Ambulatory Glucose Profile (AGP)

Value

Single subject bar chart showing percent in different glucose ranges.

Author(s)

Elizabeth Chun

References

Johnson et al. (2019) Utilizing the Ambulatory Glucose Profile to Standardize and Implement Continuous Glucose Monitoring in Clinical Practice, *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **21:S2** S2-17-S2-25, doi: 10.1089/dia.2019.0034.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
plot_ranges(example_data_1_subject)
```

`plot_roc` *Plot time series of glucose colored by rate of change*

Description

The function plot_roc produces a time series plot of glucose values colored by categorized rate of change values

Usage

```
plot_roc(data, subjects = NULL, timelag = 15, dt0 = NULL, inter_gap = 45, tz = "")
```

Arguments

`data`	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".
`subjects`	String or list of strings corresponding to subject names in 'id' column of data. Default is all subjects.
`timelag`	Integer indicating the time period (# minutes) over which rate of change is calculated. Default is 15, e.g. rate of change is the change in glucose over the past 15 minutes divided by 15.
`dt0`	The time frequency for interpolation in minutes, the default will match the CGM meter's frequency (e.g. 5 min for Dexcom).
`inter_gap`	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes) for interpolation. The values will not be interpolated between the glucose measurements that are more than inter_gap minutes apart. The default value is 45 min.
`tz`	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see `as.POSIXct`), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.

Details

For the default, a time series is produced for each subject in which the glucose values are plotted and colored by ROC categories defined as follows. The breaks for the categories are: c(-Inf, -3, -2, -1, 1, 2, 3, Inf) where the glucose is in mg/dl and the ROC values are in mg/dl/min. A ROC of -5 mg/dl/min will thus be placed in the first category and colored accordingly. The breaks for the categories come from the reference paper below.

Value

A time series of glucose values colored by ROC categories per subject

Author(s)

Elizabeth Chun, David Buchanan

References

Klonoff, D. C., & Kerr, D. (2017) A Simplified Approach Using Rate of Change Arrows to Adjust Insulin With Real-Time Continuous Glucose Monitoring. *Journal of Diabetes Science and Technology* **11(6)** 1063-1069, doi: 10.1177/1932296817723260.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
plot_roc(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
plot_roc(example_data_5_subject, subjects = 'Subject 5')
```

---

quantile_glu *Calculate glucose level quantiles*

Description

The function quantile_glu is a wrapper for the base function quantile(). Output is a tibble object with columns for subject id and each of the quantiles.

Usage

```
quantile_glu(data, quantiles = c(0, 25, 50, 75, 100))
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.
quantiles	List of quantile values between 0 and 100.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for each quantile is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the quantiles.

The values are scaled from 0-1 to 0-100 to be consistent in output with above_percent, below_percent, and in_range_percent.

The command quantile_glu(...) / 100 will scale each element down from 0-100 to 0-1.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with a column for subject id and then a column for each quantile value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object without the subject id is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output a numeric vector.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)

quantile_glu(example_data_1_subject)
quantile_glu(example_data_1_subject, quantiles = c(0, 33, 66, 100))

data(example_data_5_subject)

quantile_glu(example_data_5_subject)
quantile_glu(example_data_5_subject, quantiles = c(0, 10, 90, 100))
```

---

range_glu *Calculate glucose level range*

Description

The function range_glu outputs the distance between minimum and maximum glucose values per subject in a tibble object.

Usage

```
range_glu(data)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for the range values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the range.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding range value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the range value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
range_glu(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
range_glu(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

roc *Calculate the Rate of Change at each time point (ROC)*

Description

The function roc produces rate of change values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
roc(data, timelag = 15, dt0 = NULL, inter_gap = 45, tz = "")
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".
timelag	Integer indicating the time period (# minutes) over which rate of change is calculated. Default is 15, e.g. rate of change is the change in glucose over the past 15 minutes divided by 15.
dt0	The time frequency for interpolation in minutes, the default will match the CGM meter's frequency (e.g. 5 min for Dexcom).
inter_gap	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes) for interpolation. The values will not be interpolated between the glucose measurements that are more than inter_gap minutes apart. The default value is 45 min.
tz	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see as.POSIXct), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.

Details

A tibble object with a column for subject id and a column for ROC values is returned. A ROC value is returned for each time point for all the subjects. Thus multiple rows are returned for each subject. If the rate of change cannot be calculated, the function will return NA for that point.

The glucose values are linearly interpolated over a time grid starting at the beginning of the first day of data and ending on the last day of data. Because of this, there may be many NAs at the beginning and the end of the roc values for each subject. These NAs are a result of interpolated time points that do not have recorded glucose values near them because recording had either not yet begun for the day or had already ended.

The ROC is calculated as $\frac{BG(t_i)-BG(t_{i-1})}{t_i-t_{i-1}}$ where BG_i is the Blood Glucose measurement at time t_i and BG_i-1 is the Blood Glucose measurement at time t_i-1. The time difference between the points, t_i - t_i-1, is selectable and set at a default of 15 minutes.

Value

A tibble object with two columns: subject id and rate of change values

Author(s)

Elizabeth Chun, David Buchanan

References

Clarke et al. (2009) Statistical Tools to Analyze Continuous Glucose Monitor Data, Diabetes *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **11** S45-S54, doi: 10.1089/dia.2008.0138.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
roc(example_data_1_subject)
roc(example_data_1_subject, timelag = 10)

data(example_data_5_subject)
roc(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

sd_glu *Calculate sd glucose level*

Description

The function sd_glu is a wrapper for the base function sd(). Output is a tibble object with subject id and sd values.

Usage

```
sd_glu(data)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for the sd values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the sd.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with two columns: subject id and corresponding sd value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object with just the sd value is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output just a numeric value.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
sd_glu(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
sd_glu(example_data_5_subject)
```

---

sd_measures *Calculate SD subtypes*

Description

The function sd_measures produces SD subtype values in a tibble object with a row for each subject and columns corresponding to id followed by each SD subtype.

Usage

```
sd_measures(data,dt0 = NULL, inter_gap = 45, tz = "")
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".
dt0	The time frequency for interpolation in minutes, the default will match the CGM meter's frequency (e.g. 5 min for Dexcom).
inter_gap	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes) for interpolation. The values will not be interpolated between the glucose measurements that are more than inter_gap minutes apart. The default value is 45 min.
tz	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see as.POSIXct), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for each SD subtype values is returned.

Missing values will be linearly interpolated when close enough to non-missing values.

1. SDw - vertical within days:

   Calculated by first taking the standard deviation of each day's glucose measurements, then taking the mean of all the standard deviations. That is, for d days we compute SD_1 ... SD_d daily standard deviations and calculate $1/d * \sum[(SD_i)]$

2. SDhhmm - between time points:

   Also known as SDhh:mm. Calculated by taking the mean glucose values at each time point in the grid across days, and taking the standard deviation of those mans. That is, for t time points we compute X_t means for each time point and then compute SD([X_1, X_2, ... X_t]).

3. SDwsh - within series:

   Also known as SDws h. Calculated by taking the hour-long intervals starting at every point in the interpolated grid, computing the standard deviation of the points in each hour-long interval, and then finding the mean of those standard deviations. That is, for n time points compute SD_1 ... SD_n, where SD_i is the standard deviation of the glucose values [X_i, X_i+1, ... X_i+k] corresponding to hour-long window starting at observation X_i, the number of observations in the window k depends on CGM meter frequency. Then, take $1/n * \sum[(SD_i)]$.

4. SDdm - horizontal sd:

   Calculated by taking the daily mean glucose values, and then taking the standard deviation of those daily means. That is, for d days we take X_1 ... X_d daily means, and then compute SD([X_1, X_2, ... X_d]).

5. SDb - between days, within timepoints:

   Calculated by taking the standard deviation of the glucose values across days for each time point, and then taking the mean of those standard deviations. That is, for t time points take SD_1 ... SD_t standard deviations, and then compute $1/t * \sum[(SD_i)]$

6. SDbdm - between days, within timepoints, corrected for changes in daily means:

   Also known as SDb // dm. Calculated by subtracting the daily mean from each glucose value, then taking the standard deviation of the corrected glucose values across days for each time point, and then taking the mean of those standard deviations. That is, for t time points take SD_1 ... SD_t standard deviations, and then compute $1/t * \sum[(SD_i)]$. where SD_i is the standard deviation of d daily values at the 1st time point, where each value is the dth measurement for the ith time point subtracted by the mean of all glucose values for day d.

Value

A tibble object with a column for id and a column for each of the six SD subtypes.

References

Rodbard (2009) New and Improved Methods to Characterize Glycemic Variability Using Continuous Glucose Monitoring *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **11** .551-565, doi: 10.1089/dia.2009.0015.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
sd_measures(example_data_1_subject)
```

---

sd_roc *Calculate the standard deviation of the rate of change*

Description

The function sd_roc produces the standard deviation of the rate of change values in a tibble object.

Usage

```
sd_roc(data, timelag = 15, dt0 = NULL, inter_gap = 45, tz = "")
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl".
timelag	Integer indicating the time period (# minutes) over which rate of change is calculated. Default is 15, e.g. rate of change is the change in glucose over the past 15 minutes divided by 15.
dt0	The time frequency for interpolation in minutes, the default will match the CGM meter's frequency (e.g. 5 min for Dexcom).
inter_gap	The maximum allowable gap (in minutes) for interpolation. The values will not be interpolated between the glucose measurements that are more than inter_gap minutes apart. The default value is 45 min.
tz	A character string specifying the time zone to be used. System-specific (see as.POSIXct), but " " is the current time zone, and "GMT" is UTC (Universal Time, Coordinated). Invalid values are most commonly treated as UTC, on some platforms with a warning.

Details

A tibble object with one row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for the standard deviation of the rate of change.

When calculating rate of change, missing values will be linearly interpolated when close enough to non-missing values.

Calculated by taking the standard deviation of all the ROC values for each individual subject. NA rate of change values are omitted from the standard deviation calculation.

Value

A tibble object with two columns: subject id and standard deviation of the rate of change values for each subject.

Author(s)

Elizabeth Chun, David Buchanan

References

Clarke et al. (2009) Statistical Tools to Analyze Continuous Glucose Monitor Data, Diabetes *Diabetes Technology and Therapeutics* **11** S45-S54, doi: 10.1089/dia.2008.0138.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
sd_roc(example_data_1_subject)
sd_roc(example_data_1_subject, timelag = 10)

data(example_data_5_subject)
sd_roc(example_data_5_subject)
sd_roc(example_data_5_subject, timelag = 10)
```

---

summary_glu *Calculate summary glucose level*

Description

The function summary_glu is a wrapper for the base function summary(). Output is a tibble object with subject id and the summary value: Minimum, 1st Quantile, Median, Mean, 3rd Quantile and Max.

Usage

```
summary_glu(data)
```

Arguments

data	DataFrame object with column names "id", "time", and "gl", or numeric vector of glucose values.

Details

A tibble object with 1 row for each subject, a column for subject id and a column for each of summary values is returned. NA glucose values are omitted from the calculation of the summary values.

Value

If a data.frame object is passed, then a tibble object with a column for subject id and then a column for each summary value is returned. If a vector of glucose values is passed, then a tibble object without the subject id is returned. as.numeric() can be wrapped around the latter to output a numeric vector with values in order of Min, 1st Quantile, Median, Mean, 3rd Quantile and Max.

Examples

```
data(example_data_1_subject)
summary_glu(example_data_1_subject)

data(example_data_5_subject)
summary_glu(example_data_5_subject)
```

Index

∗ **datasets**
example_data_1_subject, 17
example_data_5_subject, 18

above_percent, 3
active_percent, 4
adrr, 5
agp, 6, *45*, *47, 48*
agp_metrics, 7
all_metrics, 8
as.POSIXct, *6*, *11*, *13*, *15*, *26*, *35*, *39*, *42, 43*, *45*, *47, 48*, *50*, *53*, *55*, *57*
auc, 9

below_percent, 10

CGMS2DayByDay, 11
cogi, 12
conga, 13
cv_glu, 14
cv_measures, 15

ea1c, 16
example_data_1_subject, 17
example_data_5_subject, *17*, 18

gmi, 18
grade, 19
grade_eugly, 20
grade_hyper, 21
grade_hypo, 22
gvp, 23

hbgi, 24
hist_roc, 25
hyper_index, 26, *29*
hypo_index, 28, *29*

igc, 29
iglu_shiny, 30
in_range_percent, 30
iqr_glu, 31

j_index, 32

lbgi, 33

m_value, 40
mad_glu, 34
mag, 35
mage, 36
mean_glu, 37
median_glu, 38
modd, 39

optimized_iglu_functions, 41

plot_agp, 42
plot_daily, 43
plot_glu, 44
plot_lasagna, 46
plot_lasagna_1subject, 47
plot_ranges, 49
plot_roc, *26*, 50

quantile_glu, 51

range_glu, 52
roc, 53

scale_fill_gradient2, *46–48*
sd_glu, 54
sd_measures, 55
sd_roc, 57
summary_glu, 58