

How to make SAS Drug Development more efficient

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ABSTRACT

SAS Drug Development (SDD) is a web-based SAS system on UNIX operating system. Internet status, limited abilities to run multiple processes at a time and some SDD unique features take more time to operate a program in SDD. To run SDD efficiently is important for accomplishing tasks for programmers. In this paper, several methods that can make SDD more efficient will be examined.

INTRODUCTION

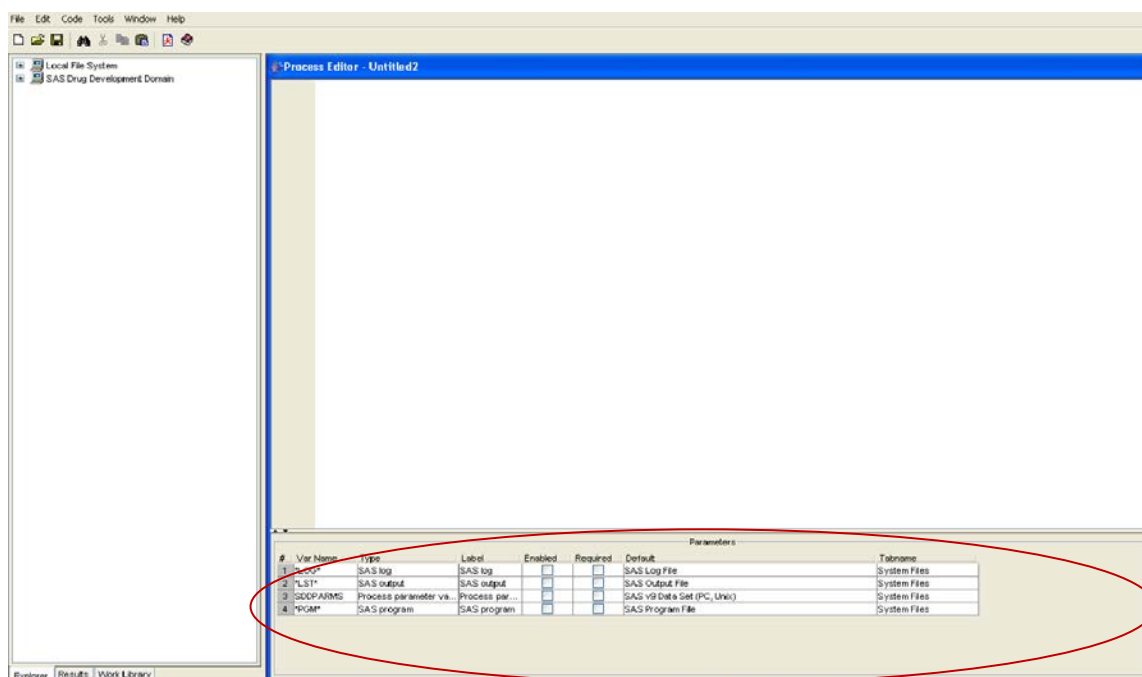
SAS® Drug Development (SDD) is a web-based SAS system with UNIX operating system with a user interface platform. SDD is developed by SAS for efficiently executing SAS programs, managing database, and reporting clinical research results. It contains some programming-friendly features such as parameter window and scheduler.

Recently, several pharmaceutical, biotechnology companies, and clinical research organizations start to use SDD to analyze and report clinical trial data. Reading or storing information in SDD takes more time due to the web-based distance transmission. To help programmers complete tasks with less time, several methods for improving SDD efficiency are discussed.

METHODS

CALLING IN APPROPRIATE MACROS AND DATA SETS FROM PARAMETER WINDOW

In SDD, calling in macros and data sets are different from PC SAS®. In SDD, the parameter window can define and locate macros and data sets (Display 1).

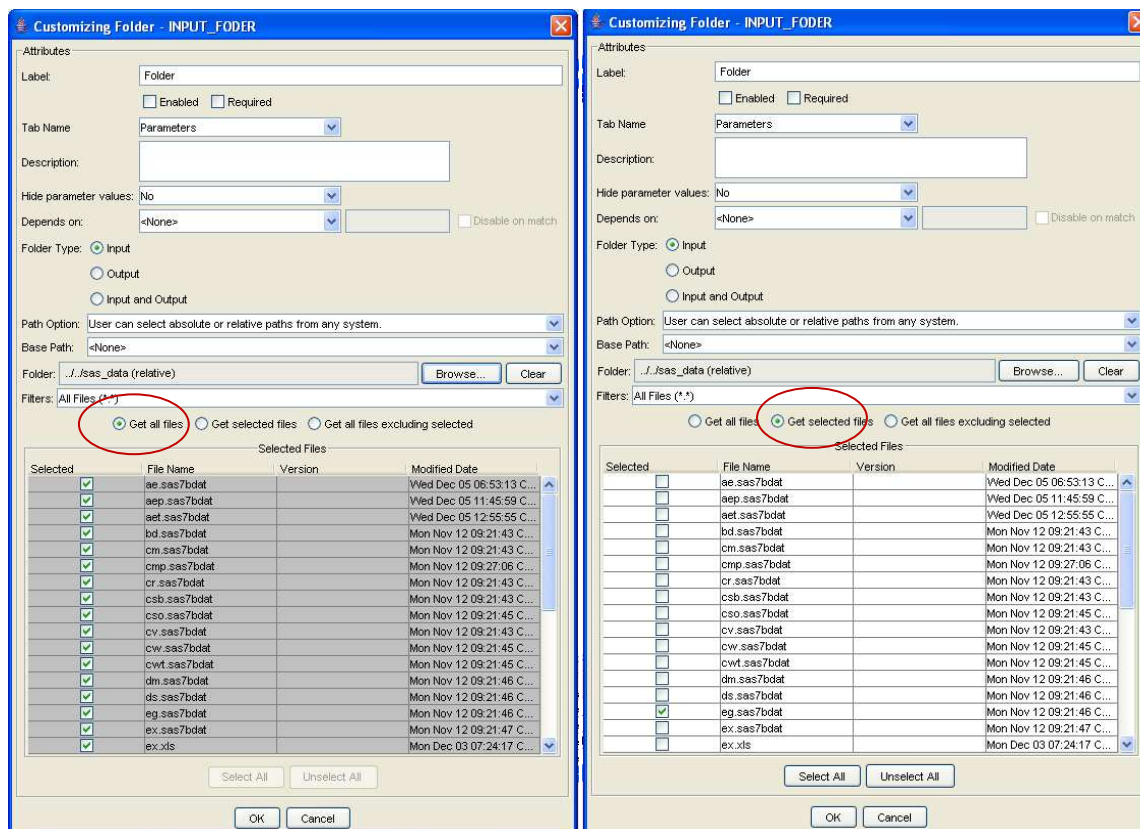


Display 1. Parameter window in SDD

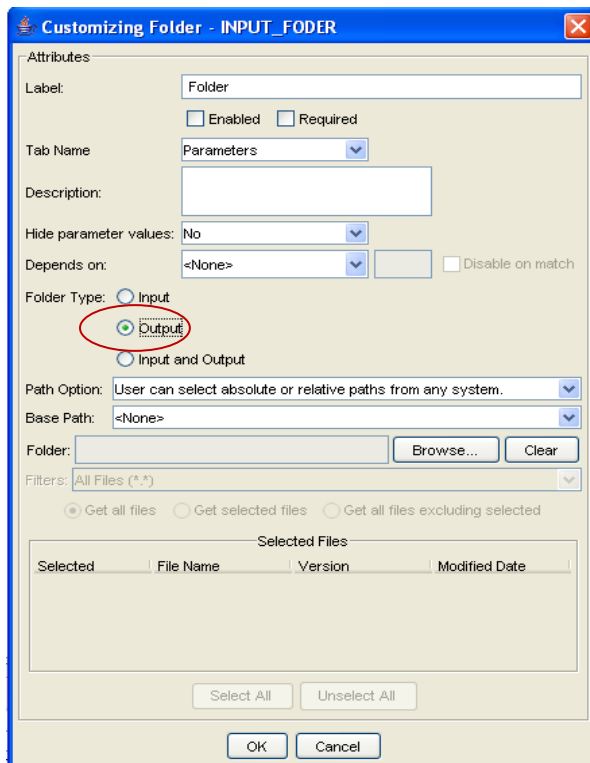
Since SDD is a web-based system, to execute programs on SDD requires sending and receiving information to the server. The more data and codes are involved, the longer it will take to execute a program. When executing a

program, eliminating useless data, macros and codes can improve SDD efficiency.

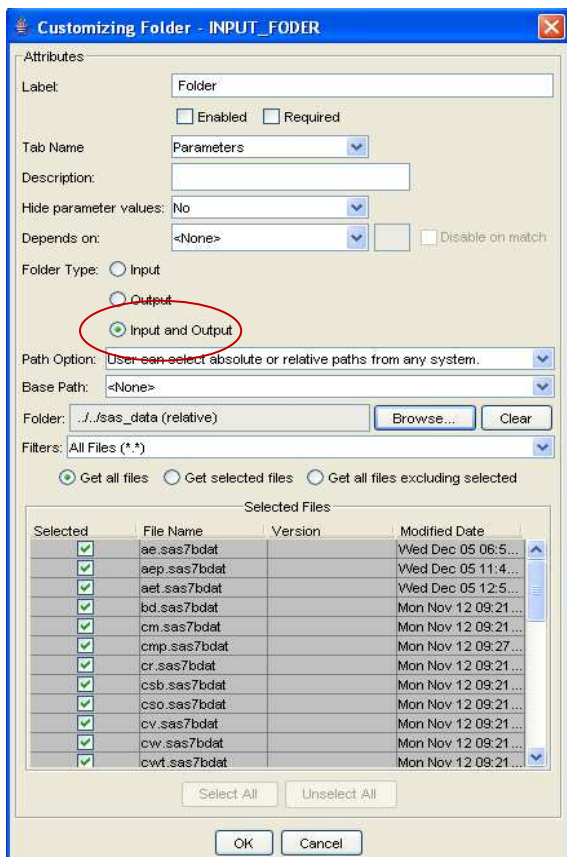
To define SAS data sets location in SDD parameter window, the location should be set as a folder. In SDD parameter window, there are three kinds of folder: "Input", "Output" and "Input and Output". The "Input" folder defines the location of a folder for data used in a program. One or more data sets from the defined folder could be read in when a program is executed. If the input folder is defined as "Get all files", all the SAS data in the defined folder will be read in. If the input folder is defined as "Get selected files", only selected files in the defined folder will be read in (Display 2). The "Output" folder defines the location of a folder where an output data from a program will be saved. There is no need to specify any data in the "Output" folder (Display 3). The "Input and Output" folder defines the location of a folder where data will be read from and saved to. Similar to the "Input" folder, read-in data sets need to be specified (Display 4).



Display 2. Input folder with get all files option (left) and Input folder with get selected files option (right)



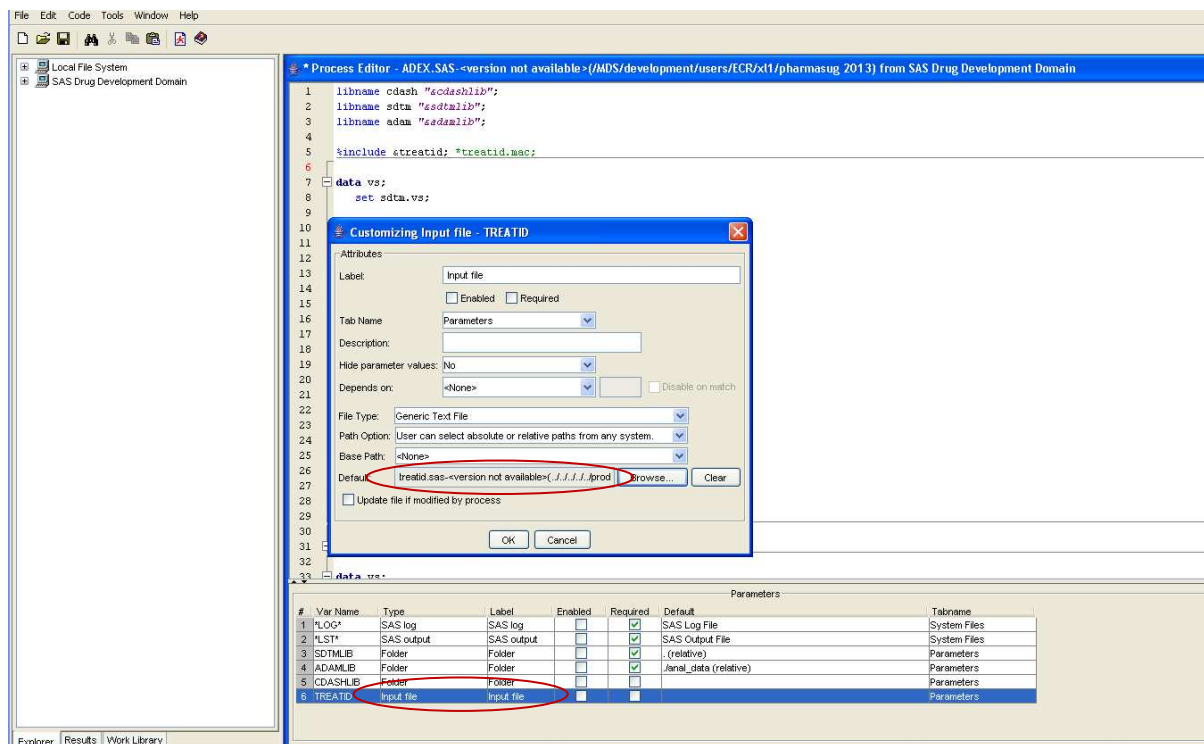
Display 3. Output folder



Display 4. Input and Output folder

The data to be used should be defined clearly to avoid missing data or reading in data multiple times. In addition, avoiding calling in data that will not be used in a program helps SDD work more efficiently.

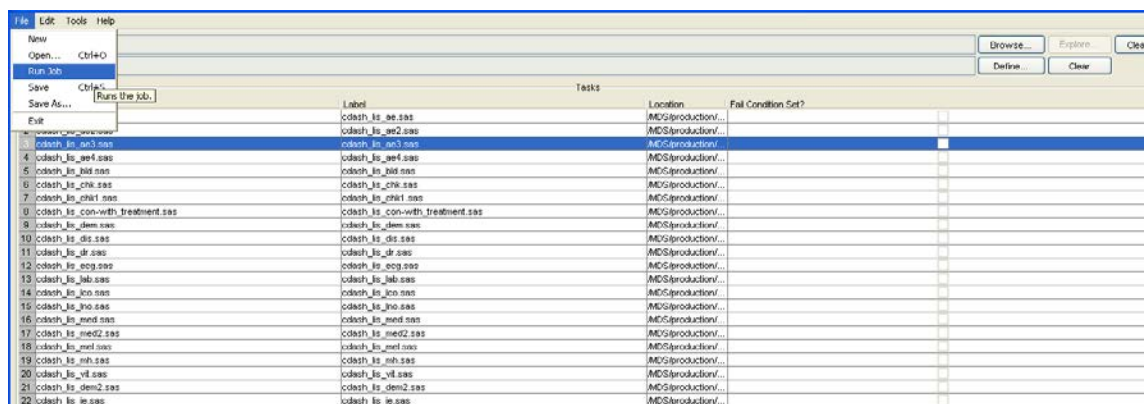
Macros in SDD can be called into a program by two ways. First, similar to SAS data sets, macros can be called from a defined folder. It is more efficient to call-in only the macros that will be used in the program. Second, macros can be called in as input files. As shown in Display 5, the name and location of an input file are referenced in the parameter window. The second way is more efficient and preferable.



Display 5. Input file

USING JOB EDITOR

Job editor which can execute all the programs together instead of opening all the programs one by one is a unique feature in SDD (Display 6).



Display 6. Job editor

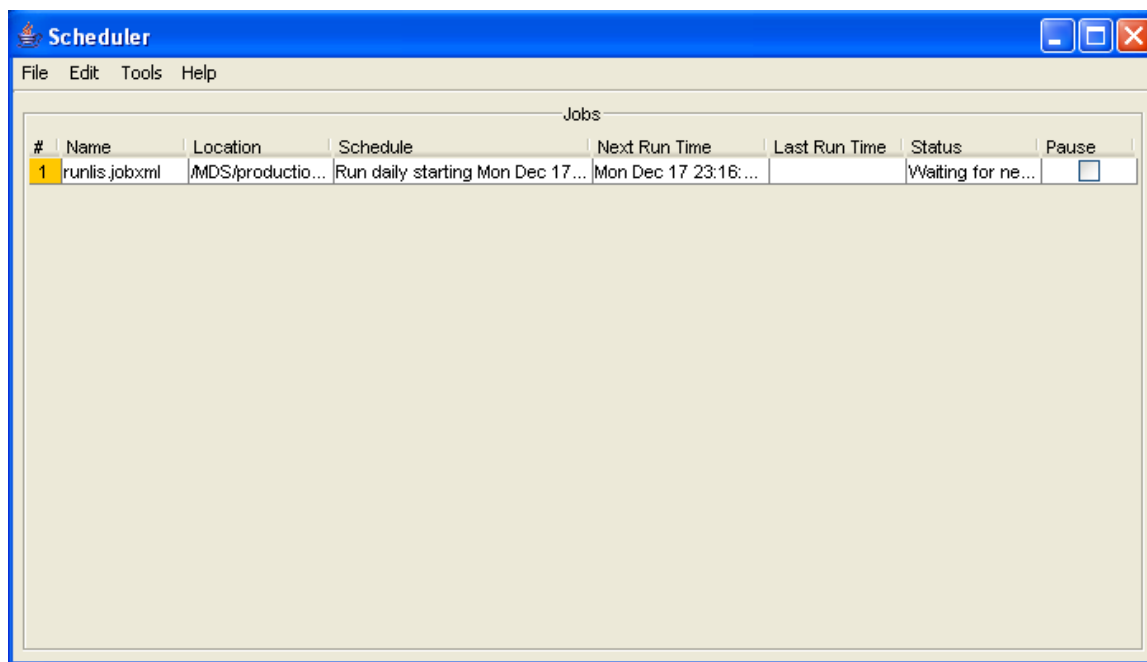
By using a Job editor, time is saved since we do not open individual SAS programs. However, if there are any errors within any individual program, job editor will not provide error messages before all the programs are executed. Moreover, errors cannot be corrected in a job editor. So we need open individual programs where errors occur to debug and fix. In that way, it will cost more time if any of the programs in the job editor has errors. The program with errors needs to be executed and updated separately. It is important to make sure that all programs work correctly

before using the job editor.

USING SCHEDULER

Scheduler is another unique feature in SDD (Display 7). It can run a set of programs in order. Scheduler can define a time to execute one or more job editors. It can also define a frequency that you want to execute the scheduler, such as once, daily, weekly, and monthly. It makes SDD more efficient, especially for programs requiring long execution time.

SDD is limited to execute one program at one time. By using scheduler, more programs can be handled at the same time. It is better to use scheduler to execute programs requiring long execution time that are ready. At the same time, another program can be modified and executed.



Display 7. SDD Scheduler

USING APPROPRIATE DATA SETS

Creating tables, figures and listings (TFLs) is a common task for programmers. To make data ready for analysis, a program first needs to process many macros and loops which will cost time. Therefore, developing analysis data sets prior to TFL production will improve the efficiency, for example, generating TFLs from Analysis Data Model (ADaM) data. ADaM data sets contain baseline, analysis flags, grouping variables, and treatment variables to help create TFLs.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, calling in appropriate macros and data sets from parameter window, using job editor, using scheduler, and using appropriate data sets can make SDD more efficient. Programmers can choose the combination of these methods to finish SDD tasks in less time.

REFERENCES

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