

```
import polars as pl
import pandas as pd
from tableone import TableOne
```

1. Table 1 descriptive des caractéristiques de la population étudiée à l'inclusion (baseline)

1.1 Importation des dataset et concatination avec polars (Je pense que je prefere polars par rapport a pandas)

```
## DM : Demographie
# Variable demo :
# GENDER (form DM )
# AGE (form DM )
# ARM (form DM )
# MARTIAL ( form SC )
# EDUCYRS ( form SC )
# EMPLOYMENT (form SC )
# BMI (form VS)
dm1 = pl.read_csv("ascii-data-files-nida-ctn-0001-20251024/dm.csv") # Démographie
dm2 =pl.read_csv("ascii-data-files-nida-ctn-0002-20251027/dm.csv")

sc1=pl.read_csv("ascii-data-files-nida-ctn-0001-20251024/sc.csv")
sc2=pl.read_csv("ascii-data-files-nida-ctn-0002-20251027/sc.csv")

#-----

# Variable signe vitauxx :
# DBP : Pression diastolique (mmHg)
# SBP : Pression systolique (mmHg)
# HEIGHT : taille
# WEIGHT : poids
# PULSE : fréquence cardiaque (heart rate)
# RESP : Frequence respiratoire (/min)
# TEMP : Temperature corporelle (F)

vs1 = pl.read_csv("ascii-data-files-nida-ctn-0001-20251024/vs.csv") # Signe vitaux
vs2 =pl.read_csv("ascii-data-files-nida-ctn-0002-20251027/vs.csv")

#-----

# Variable antecedant medicaux :
# MHTERM : MEDICAL CONDITION
# MHOCCUR : PAST HISTORY ( YES / NO )

am1 = pl.read_csv("ascii-data-files-nida-ctn-0001-20251024/mh.csv") # Antecedent médicaux
am2 =pl.read_csv("ascii-data-files-nida-ctn-0002-20251027/mh.csv")

#-----

# Variable laboratoire :

lb1 = pl.read_csv("ascii-data-files-nida-ctn-0001-20251024/lb.csv") # Laboratory
lb2 =pl.read_csv("ascii-data-files-nida-ctn-0002-20251027/lb.csv")
```

```
# Concaténation demographie , signe vitaux , laboratoire , historique medical
DM = pl.concat([dm1, dm2], how="vertical")
SC = pl.concat([sc1, sc2], how="vertical")
VS = pl.concat([vs1, vs2], how="vertical")
LB = pl.concat([lb1, lb2], how="vertical")
AM = pl.concat([am1, am2], how="vertical")
```

1.2 Variable Demographique

```
DM.columns
```

```
['STUDYID',
 'DOMAIN',
 'USUBJID',
 'EPOCH',
```

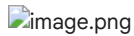
```
'VISIT',
'VISITNUM',
'RFSTDTC',
'RFENDTC',
'SITEID',
'BRTHDTC',
'AGE',
'AGEU',
'SEX',
'RACE',
'ETHNIC',
'ARMCD',
'ARM',
'COUNTRY',
'DMDTC',
'DMDY']
```

```
# Liste des variables representatif des la démographie et identifiant du patient
dm_variables=["USUBJID", "ARMCD", "AGE", "SEX", "RACE"]
DM0=DM.select(pl.col(dm_variables))
DM0.columns
```

```
['USUBJID', 'ARMCD', 'AGE', 'SEX', 'RACE']
```

```
DM0.shape
```

```
(411, 5)
```



- ✓ Nous avons bien 411 sujet dans l'etude au baseline (Voir code flowchart)

```
DM0.sample(n=3)
```

```
shape: (3, 5)
```

USUBJID	ARMCD	AGE	SEX	RACE
str	str	str	str	str
"02_021976"	"BUPNAL"	"50.726899384"	"F"	"BLACK, AFRICAN AMERICAN, OR NE..."
"02_056168"	"BUPNAL"	"42.420260096"	"F"	"SPANISH, HISPANIC, OR LATINO"
"01_005053"	"SCRFAL"	" "	"M"	"SPANISH, HISPANIC, OR LATINO"

- ✓ Recuperer le information d education , martial et emploi depuis la table SC et l ajouter à notre table DMO (Demographique)

```
variableSC_DM = ["EDUCYRS", "MARITAL", "EMPLOY30"]
SC.select("SCTESTCD").unique().sort("SCTESTCD")
```

```
shape: (5, 1)
```

SCTESTCD
str
"ALLINCL"
"EDUCYRS"
"EMPLOY30"
"EMPLOY3Y"
"MARITAL"

```
SC=SC.filter(pl.col("SCTESTCD").is_in(variableSC_DM))
```

```
SC
```

shape: (1_214, 11)

STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	SCSEQ	SCTESTCD	SCTEST	SCORRES	SCSTRESC	SCSTRESN	SCDTC	SCDY
str	str	str	i64	str	str	str	str	str	i64	str
"NIDA-CTN-0001"	"SC"	"01_000579"	9	"EDUCYRS"	"EDUCATION COMPLETED"	"14"	"14"	"14"	2001	"-1"
"NIDA-CTN-0001"	"SC"	"01_000579"	11	"EMPLOY30"	"USUAL EMPLOYMENT PATTERN: PAST..."	"UNEMPLOYED"	"UNEMPLOYED"	" "	2001	"-1"
"NIDA-CTN-0001"	"SC"	"01_000579"	12	"MARITAL"	"MARITAL STATUS"	"DIVORCED"	"DIVORCED"	" "	2001	"-1"
"NIDA-CTN-0001"	"SC"	"01_001362"	9	"EDUCYRS"	"EDUCATION COMPLETED"	"13"	"13"	"13"	2001	"1"
"NIDA-CTN-0001"	"SC"	"01_001362"	11	"EMPLOY30"	"USUAL EMPLOYMENT PATTERN: PAST..."	"UNEMPLOYED"	"UNEMPLOYED"	" "	2001	"1"
...
"NIDA-CTN-0002"	"SC"	"02_099368"	12	"EMPLOY30"	"USUAL EMPLOYMENT PATTERN: PAST..."	"UNEMPLOYED"	"UNEMPLOYED"	" "	2001	"1"
"NIDA-CTN-0002"	"SC"	"02_099368"	13	"MARITAL"	"MARITAL STATUS"	"NEVER MARRIED"	"NEVER MARRIED"	" "	2001	"1"
"NIDA-CTN-0002"	"SC"	"02_099926"	9	"EDUCYRS"	"EDUCATION COMPLETED"	"13"	"13"	"13"	2001	"-1"

```
SC=SC.select(pl.col("USUBJID"),
               pl.col('SCTESTCD'),
               pl.col("SCORRES"))
```

SC

shape: (1_214, 3)

USUBJID	SCTESTCD	SCORRES
str	str	str
"01_000579"	"EDUCYRS"	"14"
"01_000579"	"EMPLOY30"	"UNEMPLOYED"
"01_000579"	"MARITAL"	"DIVORCED"
"01_001362"	"EDUCYRS"	"13"
"01_001362"	"EMPLOY30"	"UNEMPLOYED"
...
"02_099368"	"EMPLOY30"	"UNEMPLOYED"
"02_099368"	"MARITAL"	"NEVER MARRIED"
"02_099926"	"EDUCYRS"	"13"
"02_099926"	"EMPLOY30"	"FULL TIME (35+ HRS/WK)"
"02_099926"	"MARITAL"	"NEVER MARRIED"

```
SC.select(pl.col("SCTESTCD")).unique()
```

shape: (3, 1)

SCTESTCD
str
"EDUCYRS"
"MARITAL"
"EMPLOY30"

```
# Pivot : long -> wide (1 ligne par patient)
SC0=SC.pivot(
    index="USUBJID",
    columns="SCTESTCD",
    values="SCORRES",
```

)

C:\Users\Abdo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8024\3014803618.py:2: DeprecationWarning: the argument `columns` for `DataFrame.pivot` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `DataFrame.pivot(index, columns, values)` instead.

SC0

shape: (406, 4)

USUBJID	EDUCYRS	EMPLOY30	MARITAL
str	str	str	str
"01_000579"	"14"	"UNEMPLOYED"	"DIVORCED"
"01_001362"	"13"	"UNEMPLOYED"	"NEVER MARRIED"
"01_001490"	"14"	"UNEMPLOYED"	"NEVER MARRIED"
"01_002199"	"13"	"PART TIME (REGULAR HOURS)"	"NEVER MARRIED"
"01_002844"	"11"	"STUDENT"	"NEVER MARRIED"
...
"02_098425"	"12"	"FULL TIME (35+ HRS/WK)"	"DIVORCED"
"02_098689"	"12"	"UNEMPLOYED"	"LIVING WITH PARTNER/COHABITATI..."
"02_099053"	"11"	"PART TIME (IRREGULAR DAYWORK)"	"NEVER MARRIED"
"02_099368"	"11"	"UNEMPLOYED"	"NEVER MARRIED"
"02_099926"	"13"	"FULL TIME (35+ HRS/WK)"	"NEVER MARRIED"

```
DM0 = DM0.join(SC0, on="USUBJID", how="left")
DM0.sample(n=3)
```

shape: (3, 8)

USUBJID	ARMCD	AGE	SEX	RACE	EDUCYRS	EMPLOY30	MARITAL
str	str	str	str	str	str	str	str
"02_055918"	"CLON"	"41.94934976"	"F"	"OTHER"	"9"	"FULL TIME (35+ HRS/WK)"	"WIDOWED"
"02_029611"	"BUPNAL"	"32.700889802"	"M"	"SPANISH, HISPANIC, OR LATINO"	"13"	"FULL TIME (35+ HRS/WK)"	"NEVER MARRIED"

```
DM0 = DM0.with_columns([
    # Nettoyer AGE
    pl.col("AGE")
        .str.strip_chars()
        .replace("", None)
        .cast(pl.Float64, strict=False)
        .alias("AGE"),
    # Nettoyer EDUCYRS
    pl.col("EDUCYRS")
        .str.strip_chars()
        .replace("", None)
        .cast(pl.Float64, strict=False)
        .alias("EDUCYRS")
])
```

DM0.sample(n=3)

shape: (3, 8)

USUBJID	ARMCD	AGE	SEX	RACE	EDUCYRS	EMPLOY30	MARITAL
str	str	f64	str	str	f64	str	str
"01_006180"	"BUPNAL"	27.811088	"M"	"SPANISH, HISPANIC, OR LATINO"	11.0	"UNEMPLOYED"	"LEGALLY MARRIED"
"02_059257"	"BUPNAL"	37.125257	"M"	"WHITE"	13.0	"UNEMPLOYED"	"DIVORCED"
"02_018880"	"CLON"	23.192334	"M"	"SPANISH, HISPANIC, OR LATINO"	8.0	"UNEMPLOYED"	"NEVER MARRIED"

✓ Recuperer le poids et la taille dans la table VS pour creer le BMI et l ajouter à notre table DMO (Demographique)

```
mesure_anthro=["HEIGHT","WEIGHT"]
VS_BMI=VS.filter(pl.col("VSTESTCD").is_in(mesure_anthro))
```

```
VS_BMI.sample(n=3)
```

shape: (3, 19)

STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EPOCH	VSSEQ	VSTESTCD	VSTEST	VSCAT	VSPOS	VSORRES	VSORRESU	VSSTRESC	VSS
str	str	str	str	i64	str	str	str	str	f64	str	f64	
"NIDA-CTN-0002"	"VS"	"02_076025"	"SCREENING"	2	"WEIGHT"	"WEIGHT"	"PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM"	null	178.0	null	null	
"NIDA-CTN-0002"	"VS"	"02_036130"	"SCREENING"	6	"HEIGHT"	"HEIGHT"	"PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM"	null	61.0	"INCHES"	61.0	
"NIDA-CTN-0001"	"VS"	"01_041193"	"SCREENING"	1	"HEIGHT"	"HEIGHT"	"PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM"	null	67.0	"INCHES"	67.0	

```
VS_BMI.select(pl.col("VSTESTCD")).unique()
```

shape: (2, 1)

VSTESTCD
str
"HEIGHT"
"WEIGHT"

```
VS_BMI=VS_BMI.select(pl.col("USUBJID"),
pl.col('VSTESTCD'),
pl.col("VSORRES"))
```

```
VS_BMI.sample(n=3)
```

shape: (3, 3)

USUBJID	VSTESTCD	VSORRES
str	str	f64
"02_091644"	"WEIGHT"	208.0
"01_081605"	"WEIGHT"	130.0
"01_018881"	"WEIGHT"	139.0

```
# Pivot : long -> wide (1 ligne par patient)
VS_BMI=VS_BMI.pivot(
    index="USUBJID",
    columns="VSTESTCD",
    values="VSORRES",
    aggregate_function="mean"
)
```

```
C:\Users\Abdo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8024\1188560740.py:2: DeprecationWarning: the argument `columns` for `DataFrame.pivot` is deprecated in favor of `index`
VS_BMI=VS_BMI.pivot(
```

VS_BMI

```
shape: (381, 3)
      USUBJID  HEIGHT  WEIGHT
      str      f64    f64
"01_000579"   67.0   130.0
"01_001362"   58.0   179.0
"01_001490"   72.0   155.0
"01_002844"   60.0   116.0
"01_003330"   70.0   175.0
...          ...     ...
"02_098074"   62.0   132.0
"02_098425"   71.0   250.0
"02_099053"   67.0   135.0
"02_099368"   71.0   174.0
"02_099926"   69.0   165.0
```

```
VS_BMI = VS_BMI.with_columns([
    # Conversion vers kg et mètres
    (pl.col("WEIGHT") * 0.453592).alias("weight_kg"),
    (pl.col("HEIGHT") * 0.0254).alias("height_m")
])

VS_BMI = VS_BMI.with_columns([
    (pl.col("weight_kg") / (pl.col("height_m") ** 2)).alias("BMI")
])
```

VS_BMI

```
shape: (381, 6)
      USUBJID  HEIGHT  WEIGHT  weight_kg  height_m    BMI
      str      f64    f64      f64      f64      f64
"01_000579"   67.0   130.0   58.96696   1.7018  20.360653
"01_001362"   58.0   179.0   81.192968   1.4732  37.410628
"01_001490"   72.0   155.0   70.30676   1.8288  21.021546
"01_002844"   60.0   116.0   52.616672   1.524   22.654446
"01_003330"   70.0   175.0   79.3786    1.778   25.109607
...          ...     ...     ...       ...     ...
"02_098074"   62.0   132.0   59.874144   1.5748  24.142848
"02_098425"   71.0   250.0   113.398    1.8034  34.867537
"02_099053"   67.0   135.0   61.23492   1.7018  21.143755
"02_099368"   71.0   174.0   78.925008   1.8034  24.267805
"02_099926"   69.0   165.0   74.84268    1.7526  24.365971
```

```
VS_BMI = VS_BMI.drop(["HEIGHT", "WEIGHT", "weight_kg", "height_m"])
```

```
DM_SC= DM0.join(VS_BMI, on="USUBJID", how="left")
DM_SC.sample(n=3)
```

```
shape: (3, 9)
      USUBJID  ARMCD    AGE  SEX      RACE  EDUCYRS      EMPLOY30      MARITAL    BMI
      str      str      f64  str      str      f64      str      str      f64
"02_003614"  "BUPNAL"  30.110883  "F"      "WHITE"   12.0  "PART TIME (REGULAR
HOURS)"  "NEVER
MARRIED"  20.982317
"02_080565"  "CLON"   31.624914  "F"      "WHITE"   18.0  "FULL TIME (35+
HRS/WK)"  "NEVER
MARRIED"  22.112134
"02_037401"  "CLON"   46.562628  "M"      "BLACK, AFRICAN
AMERICAN, OR NE..."  12.0  "FULL TIME (35+
HRS/WK)"  "NEVER
MARRIED"  24.432783
```

1.3 Variables VS (Signe vitaux)

```
VS.sample(n=1)
```

```
shape: (1, 19)
```

STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EPOCH	VSSEQ	VSTESTCD	VSTEST	VSCAT	VSPOS	VSORRES	VSORRESU	VSSTRESC	VSST
str	str	str	str	i64	str	str	str	str	f64	str	f64	
"NIDA-CTN-0002"	"VS"	"02_070407"	"ACTIVE"	27	"TEMP"	"TEMPERATURE"	"VITAL SIGNS FORM"	"SITTING"	99.8	"F"	99.8	

```
# Voir les moments de VISIT
```

```
VS.select(pl.col("VISITNUM")).unique()
```

```
shape: (18, 1)
```

```
VISITNUM
```

```
i64
```

```
6
```

```
9
```

```
0
```

```
12
```

```
3
```

```
...
```

```
2
```

```
8
```

```
14
```

```
5
```

```
11
```

```
# Filtrer le VS pour ne rester que sur le VISIT = 0 qui represente le Baseline
```

```
VS=VS.filter(pl.col("VISITNUM")==0)
```

```
VS.shape
```

```
(3150, 19)
```

```
VS.sample(2)
```

```
shape: (2, 19)
```

STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EPOCH	VSSEQ	VSTESTCD	VSTEST	VSCAT	VSPOS	VSORRES	VSORRESU	VSSTRESC	VSST
str	str	str	str	i64	str	str	str	str	f64	str		
"NIDA-CTN-0002"	"VS"	"02_033861"	"SCREENING"	6	"PULSE"	"PULSE"	"CLINICAL OPIATE WITHDRAWAL SCA...	"SITTING"	84.0	"BEATS/MINUTE"		
"NIDA-CTN-0002"	"VS"	"02_038844"	"SCREENING"	8	"PULSE"	"PULSE"	"CLINICAL OPIATE WITHDRAWAL SCA...	"SITTING"	80.0	"BEATS/MINUTE"		

```
VS.null_count()
```

```
shape: (1, 19)
```

STUDYID	DOMAIN	USUBJID	EPOCH	VSSEQ	VSTESTCD	VSTEST	VSCAT	VSPOS	VSORRES	VSORRESU	VSSTRESC	VSSTRESN	VSSTRESU	VSBL
u32	u32	u32	u32	u32	u32	u32	u32	u32	u32	u32	u32	u32	u32	u
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	772	0	7	7	7	6	u

```
# Voir les valeurs representatifs des signe vitaux dans VSTESTCD
```

```
VS.select("VSTESTCD").unique().sort("VSTESTCD")
```

```
shape: (7, 1)
VSTESTCD
str
"DBP"
"HEIGHT"
"PULSE"
"RESP"
"SBP"
"TEMP"
"WEIGHT"
```

```
# Liste des variables representatif des signes vitaux
vs_variables=["DBP", "SBP", "PULSE", "RESP", "TEMP"]
```

```
VS0=VS.filter(pl.col("VSTESTCD").is_in(vs_variables))

# Pivot : long -> wide (1 ligne par patient)
VS0_large=VS0.pivot(
    index="USUBJID",
    columns="VSTESTCD",
    values="VSORRES",
)
```

```
C:\Users\Abdo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8024\3187526914.py:4: DeprecationWarning: the argument `columns` for `DataFrame.pivot` is deprecated in favor of `columns`
VS0_large=VS0.pivot(
```

```
-----
ComputeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[114], line 4
      1 VS0=VS.filter(pl.col("VSTESTCD").is_in(vs_variables))
      3 # Pivot : long -> wide (1 ligne par patient)
----> 4 VS0_large=VS0.pivot(
      5     index="USUBJID",
      6     columns="VSTESTCD",
      7     values="VSORRES",
      8
      9 )
```

```
File c:\Users\Abdo\OneDrive\Desktop\M1\Data Challenge 1\challenge\Lib\site-packages\polars\_utils\deprecation.py:128, in
deprecate_renamed_parameter.<locals>.decorate.<locals>.wrapper(*args, **kwargs)
    123 @wraps(function)
    124 def wrapper(*args: P.args, **kwargs: P.kwargs) -> T:
    125     _rename_keyword_argument(
    126         old_name, new_name, kwargs, function.__qualname__, version
    127     )
--> 128     return function(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
File c:\Users\Abdo\OneDrive\Desktop\M1\Data Challenge 1\challenge\Lib\site-packages\polars\dataframe\frame.py:9472, in
DataFrame.pivot(self, on, index, values, aggregate_function, maintain_order, sort_columns, separator)
    9468 else:
    9469     aggregate_expr = aggregate_function.pyexpr
    9471 return self._from_pydf(
-> 9472     self._df.pivot_expr(
    9473         on,
    9474         index,
    9475         values,
    9476         maintain_order,
    9477         sort_columns,
    9478         aggregate_expr,
    9479         separator,
    9480     )
    9481 )
```

```
ComputeError: found multiple elements in the same group, please specify an aggregation function
```

```
# Verifier qu'il y a plus de 2 valeurs pour tous les patients
doublons_global = (
    VS0
    .group_by(["USUBJID", "VSTESTCD"])
    .len()
    .filter(pl.col("len") > 1)
)

doublons_global
```



```
shape: (414, 3)
      USUBJID  VSTESTCD  len
      str      str  u32
"01_033479"  "PULSE"    2
"01_048738"  "PULSE"    2
"01_046633"  "PULSE"    2
"02_072701"  "PULSE"    2
"01_067888"  "PULSE"    2
...          ...      ...
"02_078138"  "PULSE"    2
"02_092341"  "PULSE"    2
"02_045563"  "SBP"      2
"01_033941"  "PULSE"    2
"02_046788"  "PULSE"    2
```

Remarque

- Chaque patient doit avoir au max 5 paramètres vitaux au baseline : DBP, SBP, PULSE, RESP, TEMP.
- Des doublons persistent pour certains paramètres vitaux .
- Trois sources expliquent ces doublons :
 - VSPOS : un même test peut être mesuré en SITTING et STANDING au baseline.
 - VSCAT : la catégorie “CLINICAL OPIATE WITHDRAWAL SCALE FORM” (formulaire COWS) fournit aussi une mesure de PULSE, créant une duplication.
 - Mesures répétées dans un même formulaire, même position qui nous donne plusieurs valeurs valides pour un meme patient
- La solution consiste à :
 - filtrer les bons formulaires (VITAL SIGNS / PHYSICAL EXAM),
 - ne garder qu’une position (ex. SITTING),
 - puis regrouper par (USUBJID, VSTESTCD) et conserver la moyenne pour obtenir une valeur unique : ex (Pour 1 patient ,2 valeurs de PULSE = 75, 78 on fait la moyenne de ces test identique : VSORRES = (75 + 78) / 2 = 76.5)

```
# Voir les categorie de VSCAT
VS.select("VSCAT").unique()
```

```
shape: (3, 1)
      VSCAT
      str
"VITAL SIGNS FORM"
"CLINICAL OPIATE WITHDRAWAL SCA..."
"PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM"
```

```
VS.select("VSPOS").unique()
```

```
shape: (3, 1)
      VSPOS
      str
"SITTING"
null
"STANDING"
```

```
# Formulaires pertinents
vs_forms = ["VITAL SIGNS FORM", "PHYSICAL EXAMINATION FORM"]
# Séparation vitaux vs anthropométrie
m_vitaux = ["DBP", "SBP", "PULSE", "RESP", "TEMP"]
# Filtrer signes vitaux classiques (inclut VSPOS)
# HEIGHT et WEIGHT n'ont PAS de VSPOS ce qui pourrais les supprimer si on applique un filtre VSPOS
# Comme on a deja utiliser HEIGHT et WEIGHT pour calculer le BMI , nous allons appliquer le filtre VSPOS.
```

```

VS_vitals = VS0.filter(
    pl.col("VSTESTCD").is_in(m_vitaux)
    & pl.col("VSCAT").is_in(vs_forms)
    & (pl.col("VSPOS") == "SITTING")
)

# Corriger les doublons une mesure par patient (Ex : 1 SEULE PULSE )
VS0_filtrage = (
    VS_vitals
    .group_by(["USUBJID", "VSTESTCD"])
    .agg(pl.col("VSORRES").cast(pl.Float64).mean())
)

# Pivot final : Construit notre tables
VS0_pivotage = VS0_filtrage.pivot(
    index="USUBJID",
    columns="VSTESTCD",
    values="VSORRES"
)

VS0_final = VS0_pivotage.select([
    pl.col("USUBJID"),
    pl.col("DBP").alias("Pression_diastolique_mmHg"),
    pl.col("SBP").alias("Pression_systolique_mmHg"),
    pl.col("PULSE").alias("battement_minute"),
    pl.col("RESP").alias("cycle_respiratoire_minute"),
    ((pl.col("TEMP") - 32) * 5/9).alias("TEMP_C")
])

```

VS0_final

C:\Users\Abdo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8024\1652366950.py:23: DeprecationWarning: the argument `columns` for `DataFrame.pivot` is deprecated. Use `index`, `columns`, and `values` instead.
 VS0_pivotage = VS0_filtrage.pivot(
 shape: (386, 6)

USUBJID	Pression_diastolique_mmHg	Pression_systolique_mmHg	battement_minute	cycle_respiratoire_minute	TEMP_C
str	f64	f64	f64	f64	f64
"01_096723"	75.0	100.0	58.0	23.0	36.277778
"02_015027"	80.0	132.0	68.0	18.0	37.111111
"02_049710"	84.0	123.0	55.0	12.0	37.0
"01_003330"	78.0	112.0	116.0	20.0	36.555556
"01_089078"	58.0	114.0	96.0	20.0	36.111111
...
"01_018415"	85.0	120.0	102.0	20.0	37.0
"02_037401"	68.0	98.0	56.0	16.0	37.333333
"01_003653"	70.0	100.0	92.0	18.0	37.666667
"02_011526"	90.0	112.0	76.0	16.0	36.666667
"01_002199"	77.0	125.0	null	null	null

```

# Verifier qu'il y a plus de 2 valeurs pour tous les patients
VS0_final.group_by("USUBJID").count().filter(pl.col("count") > 1)

```

C:\Users\Abdo\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_8024\3072057161.py:2: DeprecationWarning: `GroupBy.count` was renamed; use `GroupBy.size` instead.
 VS0_final.group_by("USUBJID").count().filter(pl.col("count") > 1)
 shape: (0, 2)

```

USUBJID  count
str      u32

```

```

# Voir valeurs manquantes après filtrage
print(VS0_filtrage.null_count())
# Il y avait 0 valeurs manquantes des paramètres vitaux contenues dans VSORRES après le filtrage

```

shape: (1, 3)

USUBJID	VSTESTCD	VSORRES
---	---	---
u32	u32	u32

0	0	0

```
#Voir valeurs manquante apres pivotage
print(VS0_pivotage.null_count())
#On observe des valeurs manquante des certaines parametre vitaux apres pivotage
```

shape: (1, 6)

USUBJID	TEMP	DBP	SBP	RESP	PULSE
---	---	---	---	---	---
u32	u32	u32	u32	u32	u32
0	8	0	0	7	1

```
#### Apres pivotage on observe des Valeurs Manquante alors qu au debut y avais pas .
# Le pivotage a creer des valeurs manquante , la cause est que chaque patient n'avais pas forcément toutes les 5 mesures.
print(VS0_final.null_count())
```

shape: (1, 6)

USUBJID	Pression_diastolique_mmHg	Pression_systolique_mmHg	battement_minute	cycle_respiratoire_minute	TEMP_C
---	---	---	---	---	---
u32	u32	u32	u32	u32	u32
0	0	0	1	7	8

```
### Nous allons maintenant joindre la table VS0_final avec celui de la demographie
```

```
DM_SC_VS= DM_SC.join(VS0_final, on="USUBJID", how="left")
DM_SC_VS.sample(n=3)
```

shape: (3, 14)

USUBJID	ARMCD	AGE	SEX	RACE	EDUCYRS	EMPLOY30	MARITAL	BMI	Pression_diastolique_mmHg
str	str	f64	str	str	f64	str	str	f64	f64
"02_053677"	"SCRFAIL"	null	"M"	"SPANISH, HISPANIC, OR LATINO"	11.0	"UNEMPLOYED"	"NEVER MARRIED"	null	null
"01_013173"	"BUPNAL"	39.608487	"M"	"WHITE"	12.0	"UNEMPLOYED"	"DIVORCED"	36.618177	78.0
"01_045827"	"SCRFAIL"	null	"M"	"WHITE"	13.0	"FULL TIME (35+ HRS/WK)"	"LEGALLY MARRIED"	18.470569	70.0

```
# Apres avoir joint la dataframe demographique avec celui de signes vitaux , nous avons toujours les 411 sujets , ce qui va
DM_SC_VS.shape
```

(411, 14)

1.4 Table 1 provisoire

```
# On Converti DM0 en pandas , car table one n accepte pas polars
DM_SC_VS = DM_SC_VS.to_pandas()
# On definis les colonnes categorielle et continue
categorical = ['SEX', 'RACE', 'MARITAL', 'EMPLOY30']
continuous = ['AGE', 'EDUCYRS', 'BMI', 'Pression_diastolique_mmHg', 'Pression_systolique_mmHg', 'battement_minute', 'cycle_resp']
# On creer la TableOne object
table = TableOne(DM_SC_VS, columns=categorical+continuous, groupby='ARMCD')
table
```

Grouped by ARMCD

```
# Valeurs manquante dans la table 1
DM_SC_VS.groupby("ARMCD").agg(lambda x: x.isna().sum())
```