

# Tests

Read in data

Make a table

See `?@tbl-table1` for details.

Now try for the kable version:

```
-- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
v dplyr      1.1.4      v readr      2.1.5
v forcats    1.0.0      v stringr    1.5.1
v ggplot2    3.5.0      v tibble     3.2.1
v lubridate  1.9.3      v tidyr      1.3.1
v purrr      1.0.2
-- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become
here() starts at /Users/samharper/git/bhet-report
```

Attaching package: 'kableExtra'

The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':

group\_rows

Rows: 12 Columns: 6

-- Column specification -----

Table 1: Summary: Numeric variables using kableExtra

		DiD			Adjusted DiD		
		Estimate	LL	UL	Estimate	LL	UL
<b>Air pollution</b>							
Personal	Black carbon	-0.45	-1.85	0.96	-0.45	-1.81	0.92
	PM2.5	2.14	-31.39	35.67	7.00	-21.28	35.28
Indoor	Daily	-37.97	-74.79	-1.14	-31.17	-63.98	1.64
	Seasonal	-38.97	-55.29	-22.64	-37.72	-54.01	-21.44
Outdoor	Daily	-0.11	-5.86	5.64	-1.73	-9.26	5.81
	Seasonal	3.14	-3.10	9.38	0.36	-6.27	6.99

Delimiter: ","

chr (3): Pollutant, Category, Effect

dbl (3): Estimate, CI\_low, CI\_upper

i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.

i Specify the column types or set `show\_col\_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.

Another DiD table

See Table 1 for more.

““

		DiD		Adjusted DiD*	
		Estimate	(95% CI)	Estimate	(95% CI)
<b>Air pollution (<math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math>)</b>					
Personal	PM2.5	-2.09	(-29.38, 25.2)	1.95	(-23.34, 27.23)
	Black carbon	-0.46	(-1.73, 0.81)	-0.43	(-1.67, 0.81)
Indoor	Daily	-19.10	(-60.56, 22.35)	-15.38	(-53.54, 22.78)
	Seasonal	-35.11	(-59.36, -10.85)	-36.27	(-60.26, -12.29)
Outdoor	Daily	-0.11	(-5.86, 5.64)	-1.73	(-9.26, 5.81)
	Seasonal	3.14	(-3.1, 9.38)	0.36	(-6.27, 6.99)
<b>Indoor temperature</b>					
Point temp	Mean	1.96	(0.96, 2.96)	NA	

\* Footnote A

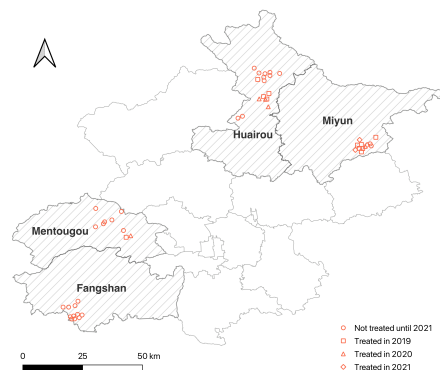


Figure 1: Map of village implementation of CBHP policy

See Figure 1.

		DiD		Adjusted DiD*	
		Estimate	(95% CI)	Estimate	(95% CI)
<b>Blood pressure (mmHg)</b>					
Systolic BP	Brachial	-0.79	(-2.63, 1.04)	-1.40	(-3.31, 0.51)
	Central	-1.04	(-2.82, 0.73)	-1.56	(-3.40, 0.28)
Diastolic BP	Brachial	-1.29	(-2.62, 0.04)	-1.60	(-2.96, -0.25)
	Central	-1.35	(-2.66, 0.04)	-1.66	(-2.97, -0.34)
Pulse Pressure	Brachial	0.50	(-0.71, 1.70)	0.21	(-1.00, 1.41)
	Central	0.31	(-0.85, 1.46)	0.10	(-1.01, 1.20)
BP Amplification x10	Pulse pressure	0.10	(-0.12, 1.40)	0.00	(-1.20, 1.20)
	Systolic BP	0.20	(-0.20, 0.50)	0.10	(-0.20, 0.40)
<b>Respiratory outcomes</b>					
Self-reported (pp)	Any symptom	-7.38	(-13.98, -0.77)	-7.86	(-14.63, -1.09)
	Coughing	-1.59	(-6.41, 3.23)	-1.98	(-6.8, 2.84)
	Phlegm	-1.22	(-5.58, 3.15)	-1.82	(-6.34, 2.69)
	Wheezing attacks	-0.22	(-3.97, 3.52)	-0.14	(-3.85, 3.57)
	Trouble breathing	-4.98	(-11.81, 1.84)	-4.62	(-11.59, 2.35)
	Chest trouble	-6.63	(-12.51, -0.76)	-6.36	(-12.14, -0.59)
Measured	FeNO (ppb)	0.17	(-2.24, 2.58)	0.55	(-2.13, 3.13)
<b>Inflammatory markers (%)</b>					
	IL6	6.80	(-12.2, 30.0)	5.90	(-13.8, 30.2)
	TNF-alpha	24.30	(-1.3, 56.4)	24.70	(-0.9, 54.2)
	CRP	2.70	(-19.8, 31.6)	3.80	(-19.4, 33.6)
	MDA	7.60	(-8.7, 26.9)	6.50	(-9.7, 25.5)

*Note:* pp = percentage points, ppb = parts per billion

\* List of adjustments...

The source profiles for the four-factor solution are presented in Figure X. The first source was identified as dust by high percentages of crustal elements like  $w_i\text{-Ca}$ ,  $\text{Si}$ , and  $w_i\text{-Mg}$ . The second source was constituted of non-sulfate sulfur as well as secondary inorganic ions (ammonium, nitrate, and sulfate). Non-sulfate sulfur is a tracer for primary coal combustion, while secondary inorganic ions indicate a secondary source. Since coal combustion is a major source of energy in our study area, it is likely that the second source is a mixture of primary and secondary emissions that originate from coal and other sulfurous fuel combustion.

Additionally, in Figure 2 for details. the mean source contribution of the second source is higher in outdoor than personal exposure measurements. Secondary formation occurs outdoors in the presence of sunlight, so higher outdoor concentrations compared to personal exposure further support our naming the second source and sulfur secondary. The third source had high percentages of  $w_s\text{-Ca}$  and  $\text{Al}$ , which in our study region, has been found to be indicative of transported

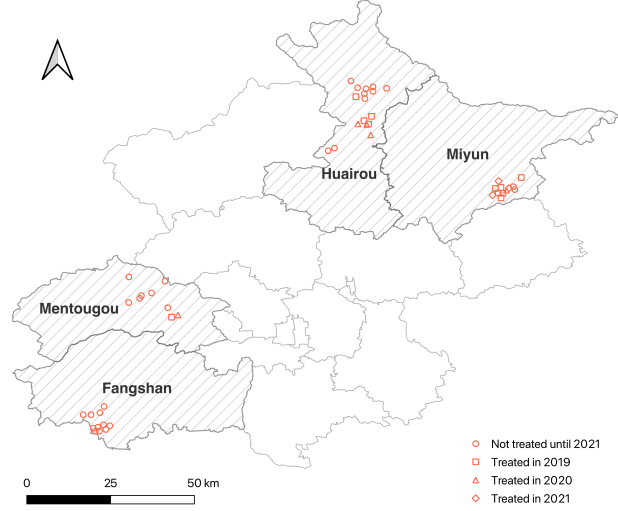


Figure 2: Google scholar metrics

dust from dust storms that can occur in the spring. While our samples were collected during winter months only, it is possible that transported dust from previous years still remained. The fourth source was characterized by high percentages of tracers for both coal ( $\text{OC}$ ,  $w_i\text{-K}$ , chloride,  $\text{Pb}$ ) and biomass combustion ( $\text{EC}$ ,  $w_s\text{-K}$ ). Coal and biomass combustion is common in our study setting so this source is likely a mixture of the two combustion sources.