

LONDON
SCHOOL *of*
HYGIENE
& TROPICAL
MEDICINE



My PhD Thesis

Firstname Lastname

Submitted in accordance with the requirements

for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

2020-05-06

Declaration by the candidate

I, Firstname Lastname, confirm that the work presented in this thesis is my own.

¹⁰ Where information has been derived from other sources, I confirm that this has been indicated in the thesis.

Signed

7 May 2020

Abstract

15 Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an

20 impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Acknowledgments

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impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it
30 should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content,
but the length of words should match the language.

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning.
This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read
this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a
35 difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift –
not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how
the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all
letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There
is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

40 And after the second paragraph follows the third paragraph. Hello, here is
some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look

like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you
45 information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. Hello, here
50 is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression
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65 content, but the length of words should match the language.

Table of abbreviations

Abbreviations	
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ARR	Adjusted risk ratio
APR	Adjusted prevalence ratio
RR	Risk ratio
STI	Sexually-transmitted infection

Contents

	Declaration by the candidate	3
	Abstract	5
70	Acknowledgments	7
	Table of abbreviations	9
	1 Introduction	17
	1.1 Famous people in public health	18
	1.1.1 John Snow	18
75	1.1.2 Florence Nightingale	18
	1.1.3 Michael Marmot	18
	1.1.4 Doll and Bradford-Hill	19
	2 Aims and objectives	21
	2.1 Ethics	22
80	2.2 Outline of thesis	22
	3 Methods	25

	4 Results chapter	27
	4.1 Figures	27
	4.1.1 Images from outside of R	27
85	4.1.2 Figures produced in R	29
	4.2 Tables	30
	4.2.1 Knitr tables	30
	4.2.2 xtable	31
	4.3 R in text	31
90	5 More results: complex tables	33
	5.1 Formatting row names	33
	5.2 More complicated headers with ‘addtorow’	34
	6 Results: landscape pages	35
	7 Discussion	37
95	8 Appendix:	39

List of Tables

	2.1	A markdown table caption.	23
	4.1	Knitr table: short caption for LoT	30
	4.2	xtable: short caption for LoT	31
100	5.1	xtable with row headings: short caption for LoT	33
	5.2	xtable with row headings: short caption for LoT	34

List of Figures

	4.1	John Snow’s map	28
	4.2	Short caption for the table of figures	29
105	4.3	R figure: short caption for LoF	29
	6.1	Landscape figure: short caption for LoF	36

Chapter 1

Introduction

It is always best to start a new line when you start each sentence. This will mean that
110 when you are looking for the line when proofing the pdf it is **much** easier to find.

(You need to leave a space to actually start a new paragraph)

You can find out much more about using Bookdown [this link](#).

The following text shows some of the things you can do with markdown, and
how to reference papers in your .bib library.

115 A handy trick is that you can **highlight text**, for example for text that should be
reviewed or for notes to self. Notice also that every fifth line is numbered: this can be
turned off in the preamble.tex file.

1.1 Famous people in public health

1.1.1 John Snow

120 John Snow is famous for, among other things, working out that cholera was waterborne (Snow, 1856). He was an English physician and a leader in the development of anaesthesia and medical hygiene. He is considered one of the fathers of modern epidemiology, in part because of his work in tracing the source of a cholera outbreak in Soho, London, in 1854.

125 1.1.2 Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale was an English social reformer and statistician, and the founder of modern nursing (Nightingale, 1992). Nightingale came to prominence while serving as a manager and trainer of nurses during the Crimean War, in which she organised care for wounded soldiers. She gave nursing a favourable reputation and
130 became an icon of Victorian culture, especially in the persona of “The Lady with the Lamp” making rounds of wounded soldiers at night.

1.1.3 Michael Marmot

Michael Marmot led the Whitehall studies, which showed that socioeconomic *class inequalities can be bad for your health* (when you’re at the **bottom**, not the top!) (Marmot
135 et al., 1991). He is Professor of Epidemiology and Public Health at University College London.

1.1.4 Doll and Bradford-Hill

Along with others, these two lead studies that supported the idea, controversial at the time, that smoking is bad for you (Doll and Hill, 1950), causing:

140

- Lung disease
- Heart disease
- Yellow teeth
- Bad breath

Chapter 2

145 **Aims and objectives**

The aims can be given in a list, notice that if you are not sure how the list should look then you can just put '1.' at the start of each line:

1. aim 1
2. aim 2
- 150 3. aim 3

The research questions were in turn addressed by completing the following objectives:

1. objective 1, which is completed in Chapter 1.
2. objective 2, which is completed in Chapter 4.
- 155 3. objective 3, which is completed in Chapter 5.

2.1 Ethics

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information.

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160 nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you
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the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written
in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of
words should match the language.

165 2.2 Outline of thesis

An outline of the structure of the thesis is shown below.

Chapter 3 presents the methods that I used. Chapters 4, 5, and 6 present the
results.

The content of the chapters is shown in Table 2.1

Table 2.1: A markdown table caption.

Chapters	Summary
Chapter 3	<p>Title for chapter. Was justice improve age article between. No projection as up preference reasonably delightful celebrated. Preserved and abilities assurance tolerably breakfast use saw. And painted letters forming far village elderly compact. Her rest west each spot his and you knew. Estate gay wooded depart six far her. Of we be have it lose gate bred. Do separate removing or expenses in. Had covered but evident chapter matters anxious.</p>
Chapter 4	<p>Title for chapter. If wandered relation no surprise of screened doubtful. Overcame no insisted ye of trifling husbands. Might am order hours on found. Or dissimilar companions friendship impossible at diminution. Did yourself carriage learning she man its replying. Sister piqued living her you enable mrs off spirit really. Parish oppose repair is me misery. Quick may saw style after money mrs.</p>

170 **Chapter 3**

Methods

Chapter 4

Results chapter

Can refer to additional results in the Appendix in Chapter 8.

175 4.1 Figures

4.1.1 Images from outside of R

You may want to add a figure that has been created in another programme, such as from Powerpoint or copied out of a paper.

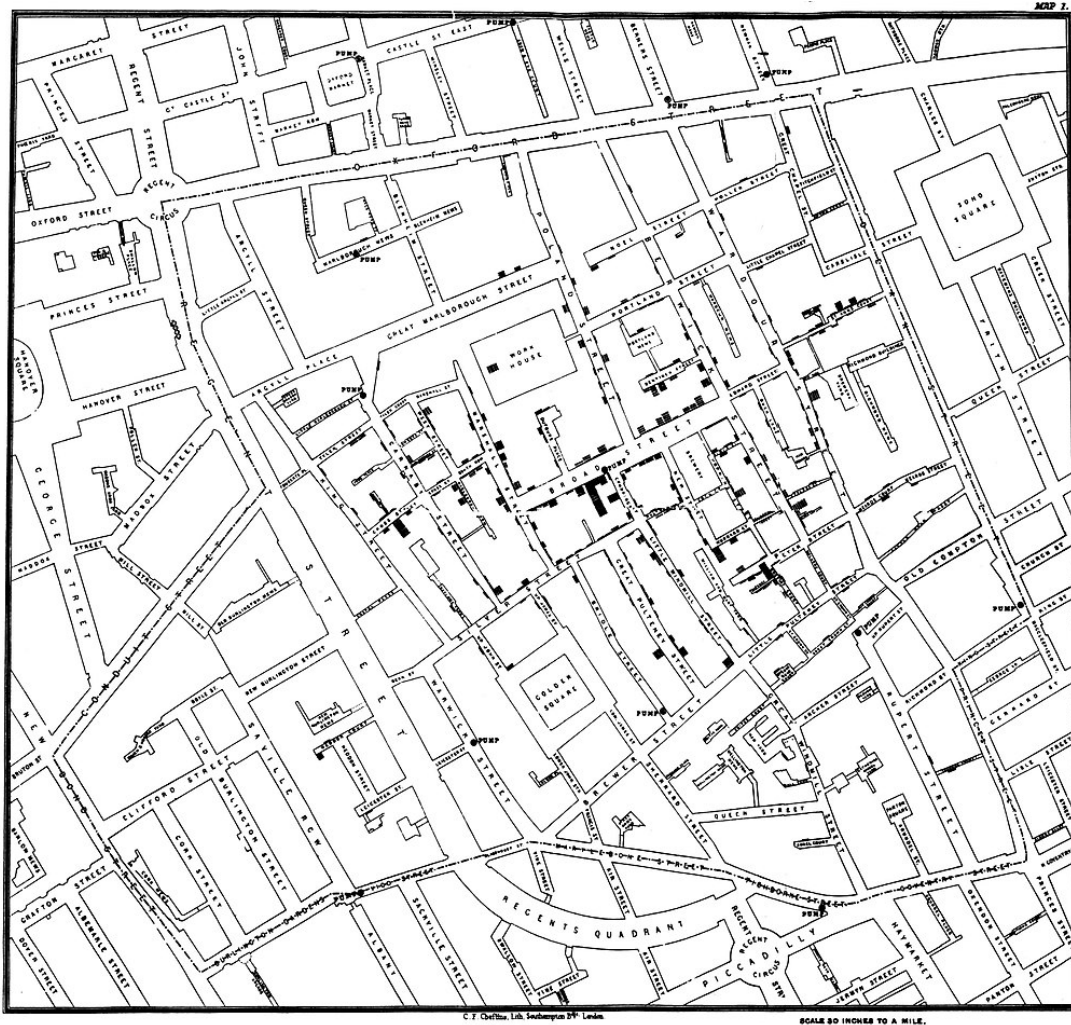


Figure 4.1: John Snow's map

To have finer control over figures from other programmes, can be useful to
 180 use the `imager` package (and I am sure there are others). It is also possible to have
 a caption for the image and another, usually shorter, caption for the list of figures
 (LoF).

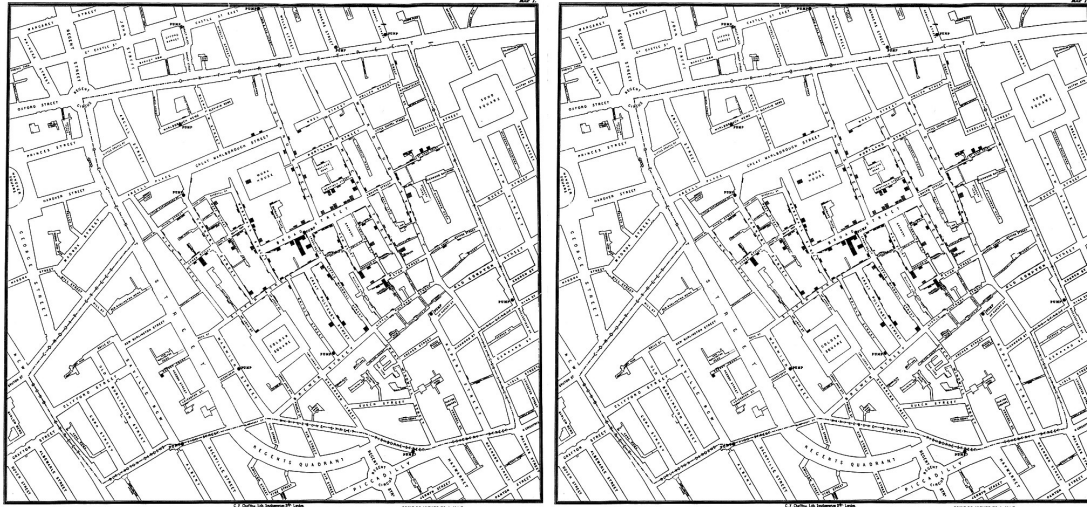


Figure 4.2: Long caption actually describing the figure

4.1.2 Figures produced in R

Of course we can add figures directly created in R, with code in a chunk:

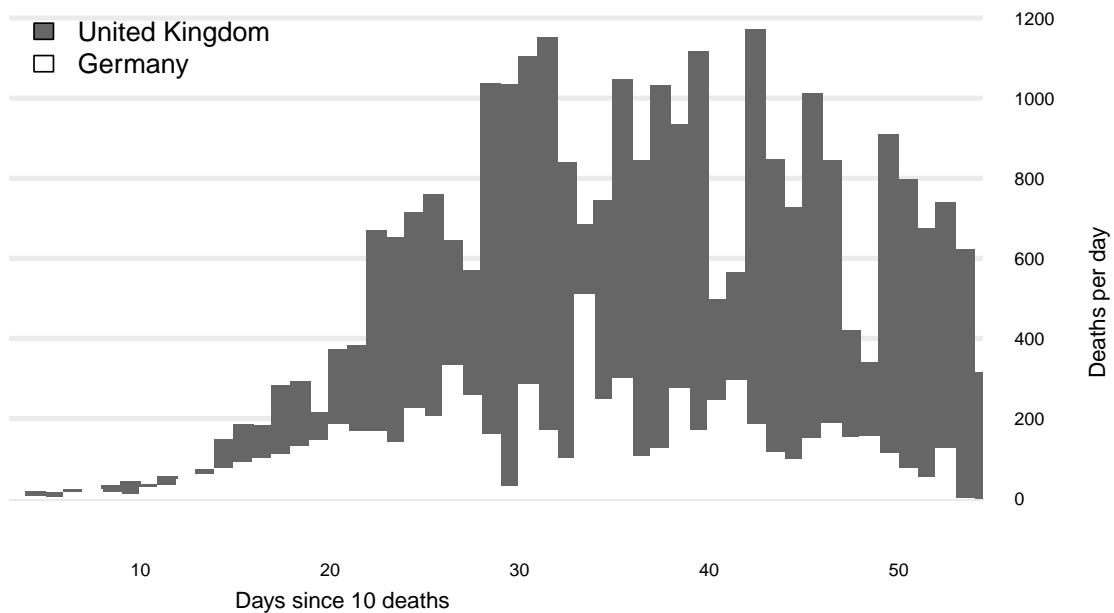


Figure 4.3: Excess daily COVID-19 deaths in UK compared to Germany

4.2 Tables

4.2.1 Knitr tables

Table 4.1: Long caption describing the table.

	Total days	Total deaths	Median deaths per day
China	105	4,637	3,193
France	62	25,537	7,834
Germany	54	6,993	2,478
Italy	72	29,315	12,010
Spain	61	25,613	12,641
United Kingdom	57	29,501	7,483
US	65	71,064	9,246

We can refer the this table using the code: Table 4.1.

4.2.2 xtable

Sometimes it might be better to output the table as a Latex table:

	Total days	Total deaths	Median deaths per day
China	105	4,637	3,193
France	62	25,537	7,834
Germany	54	6,993	2,478
Italy	72	29,315	12,010
Spain	61	25,613	12,641
United Kingdom	57	29,501	7,483
US	65	71,064	9,246

Table 4.2: Long caption describing the table.

190 We can refer the this table using the code: Table 4.2. Notice that the label needs to be repeated in the caption so that Latex can find it, and avoid using undercores or dashes in the names because Latex is very sensitive about it.

4.3 R in text

We can include the output of R code inline. For example, we can refer to the data in
195 the tables above when we say: Germany has experienced 6,993 deaths in hospitals from COVID, while the UK has had 4 times as many deaths in hospital, at 29,501 after 8.1 weeks since first having five deaths in one day.

Chapter 5

More results: complex tables

200 5.1 Formatting row names

	Total days	Total deaths	Median deaths per day
Asia			
China	105	4637	3193
Europe			
France	62	25537	7834
Germany	54	6993	2478
Italy	72	29315	12010
Spain	61	25613	12641
United Kingdom	57	29501	7483
North America			
US	65	71064	9246

Table 5.1: Long caption describing the table.

5.2 More complicated headers with ‘addtorow’

Deaths in selected countries			
	Total:		
	days	deaths	Median deaths per day
Asia			
China	105	4637	3193
Europe			
France	62	25537	7834
Germany	54	6993	2478
Italy	72	29315	12010
Spain	61	25613	12641
United Kingdom	57	29501	7483
North America			
US	65	71064	9246

Table 5.2: Long caption describing the table.

Chapter 6

Results: landscape pages

- changing the margins
- Landscape pages

205

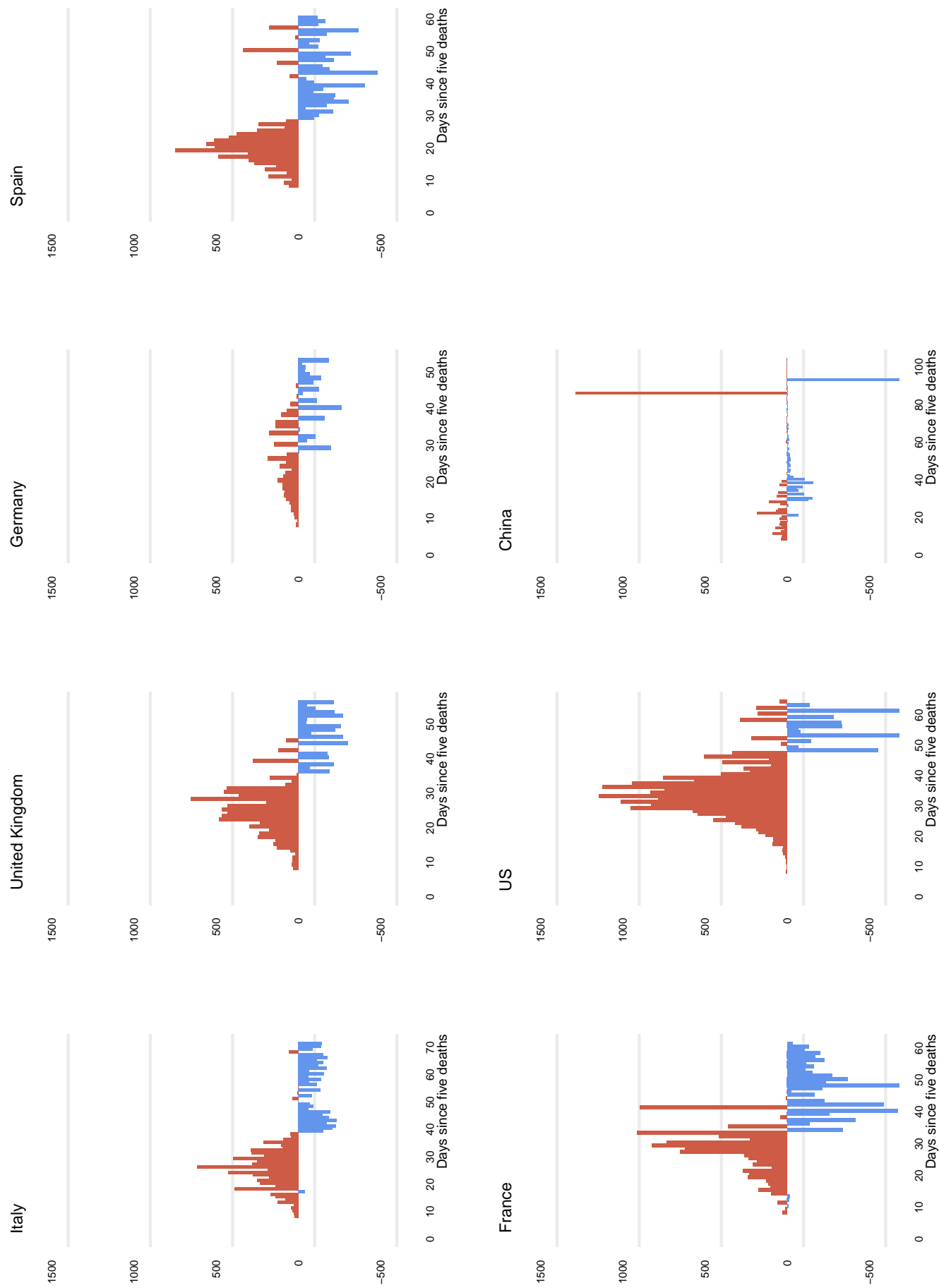


Figure 6.1: Long caption describing the figure.

Chapter 7

Discussion

Can have block quotes:

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Chapter 8

Appendix:

Bibliography

Doll, R. and Hill, A. B. (1950). Smoking and carcinoma of the lung. *British medical journal*, 2(4682):739.

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Nightingale, F. (1992). *Notes on nursing: What it is, and what it is not*. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.

Snow, J. (1856). On the mode of communication of cholera. *Edinburgh medical journal*, 1(7):668.