Gender distribution of COVID-19

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# Load libraries  
library(here)  
library(tidyverse)  
library(lubridate)  
install.packages("unibeCols", repos = "https://ctu-bern.r-universe.dev")  
library(medicaldata)  
library(unibeCols)

## Introduction

The aim of this study was to evaluate the distribution of confirmed cases of COVID-19 according to gender.

## Data

15524 patients of different ages and both genders were testing for COVID-19 and the positive cases were registered.

# Read data  
data <- medicaldata::covid\_testing

# Process data  
library(tidyverse)  
covid\_df <- data %>% select(gender, result)  
covid\_df

# A tibble: 15,524 × 2  
 gender result   
 <chr> <chr>   
 1 female negative  
 2 female negative  
 3 male negative  
 4 female negative  
 5 male negative  
 6 female negative  
 7 male negative  
 8 female negative  
 9 male negative  
10 male negative  
# ℹ 15,514 more rows

result\_positive <- subset(covid\_df, result == "positive")  
print(result\_positive)

# A tibble: 865 × 2  
 gender result   
 <chr> <chr>   
 1 male positive  
 2 male positive  
 3 female positive  
 4 male positive  
 5 male positive  
 6 female positive  
 7 male positive  
 8 male positive  
 9 male positive  
10 female positive  
# ℹ 855 more rows

@figure-cases shows the distribution of confirmed positive cases of COVID-19 according to gender.

plot\_covid <- ggplot(data = result\_positive,   
 mapping = aes(x = gender, y = result, color=gender)) +   
 geom\_col(position = "stack", alpha = 0.5, fill = "white",   
 linetype = "solid", linewidth = 1.0, width = 0.5)  
plot\_covid

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| Figure 1: Distribution of COVID-19 according to gender |

## Conclusions

There were more confirmed cases of COVID-19 for the female gender.