#### Anzahl Resistenzen und einfache plots

24.03.2022

Es darf kein Verzeichnis NResistenzen\_files/ geben, sonst werden nicht die neuen plots gespeichert!

#### Bibliotheken laden, Hilfsfunktion

#### MY Schicht Festlegen

```
Die letzte Zeile zählt!

Schicht <- "U"  # Un-stratified
Schicht <- "LE8000"  # Less than or Equal to 8000
Schicht <- "GT8000"  # Greater Than 8000
```

#### Resistenzen.Rmd erzeugte Resistenzen[Schicht].csv, dieses einlesen

```
Und evtl. ansehen
FileIn <- paste( "Resistenzen", Schicht, ".csv", sep="") # Fileout ist nur N davorgehängt
Resistenzen <- read.csv(FileIn)

# csv schreiben fügt vorne Index-Spalte an; diese entfernen :
Resistenzen[,1] <- NULL

if(debug){View(Resistenzen)}</pre>
```

#### Resistenzen pro Betrieb

Resistenzen pro Betrieb in neuer Tabelle "NResistenzen" zählen, Multirestenz dokumentieren und als NResistenzen.csv ausschreiben

```
ResRow <- nrow(Resistenzen)  # Zeilen Resistenzen : 4 pro Betrieb

NResRow <- ResRow/4  # Zeilen NResistenzen : 1 pro Betrieb

NAntib <- 15  # wir untersuchen 15 Antibiotika (wird von Resistenzen.Rmd so aus 2 Excel files eing

NResistenzen <- Resistenzen[0,]  # header wie "Resistenzen"

for(line in 1:NResRow){  # 1 bis 60, aber 30 fehlt

    i <- (line - 1)*4 + 1

    NResistenzen[line,] <- Resistenzen[(line - 1)*4 + 1,]  # WM. group etc. kopieren

    NResistenzen[line,2:(NAntib+1)] <- 0  # aber Antibiotika auf 0 setzen : hier später Resistenzen
}

for(col in 2:(NAntib+1)){
```

NResistenzen[,col] <- as.numeric(NResistenzen[,col]) # muss immer noch in type double konvertieren

```
if(debug){View(NResistenzen)}
# für jedes Antibiotikum Resistenzen über die 4 Proben zählen, also mögliche Werte 0-4 :
for(i in 1:ResRow){
                                                 # Liniennummer (Betriebe in 4er Gruppen) für dataframe Resistenzen
  Log(paste("i=",i))
 line \leftarrow floor((i-1)/4)+1
                                                 # Liniennummer für dataframe NResistenzen
 for(j in 2:(NAntib+1)){
                                                      # Spaltennummer: Antibiotikum
    if(substr(Resistenzen[i,j],1,1)==">"){ # wenn Resistenz
      Log(paste(" NResistenzen[",line,j,"]=",NResistenzen[line,j],typeof(NResistenzen[line,j])))
      NResistenzen[line,j] <- NResistenzen[line,j] + 1 # gef. Resistenz zählen
} } }
                    <- rep(0,NResRow) # neue Spalte, zählt für jeden Betrieb Resistenzen über Antibiotika; erstma</p>
NResistenzen$NRes
NResistenzen $MultiR <- rep(F, NResRow) # neue Spalte, dokumentiert für jeden Betrieb Multiresistenz; erstmal False
                                     # 1 bis 60, aber 30 fehlt
for(line in 1:NResRow){
 for(col in 2:(NAntib+1)){
   if(NResistenzen[line,col] > 0){
      NResistenzen[line, "NRes"] <- NResistenzen[line, "NRes"] +1 # Resistenz zählen
   }
 }
  if (NResistenzen[line, "NRes"] >= 3) { # Multiresistenz heisst mind. 3 Resistenzen
   NResistenzen[line,"MultiR"] <- T</pre>
  }
}
if(debug){View(NResistenzen)}
write.csv(NResistenzen, paste( "N", FileIn , sep="" ))
```

#### Numerische und Ordinale Unabhängige Variablen

```
graphisch2 <- function(gruppe, join, antibiotikum) {</pre>
  group <- Resistenzen[,gruppe ]</pre>
            <- Resistenzen[,antibiotikum ]</pre>
  antib
  X \leftarrow c()
  Y \leftarrow c()
  for(i in 1:ResRow){
                                                # Liniennummer für dataframe Resistenzen
    x <- as.numeric(group[i])</pre>
                                                # [,na.rm=TRUE) hilft nicht weil's "NA" ist, nicht NA]
    if(substr(antib[i],1,1) == ">"){
                                             # wenn Resistenz
      pos <- match(x,X)</pre>
      if(is.na(pos)){
        X \leftarrow c(X,x)
                       # faster: pre-allocate+assign,
        Y \leftarrow c(Y,1) # in this way vector copied in every iteration
      } else {
        Y[pos] \leftarrow Y[pos] + 1
      }
  df <- data.frame(X,Y)</pre>
  ylab <- paste(antibiotikum,"- Resistenzen")</pre>
  if( gruppe == "WM.group" ){xlab <- "Wastemilk-Gruppe"}</pre>
  if( gruppe == "OLS.group"){xlab <- "Other LiveStock-Gruppe"}</pre>
  if( gruppe == "IAC.group"){xlab <- "Ill Animals in Calving box-Gruppe"}</pre>
  ### Neue binäre hier dazufügen ###
  if( gruppe == "HSC.group"){xlab <- "Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe"}</pre>
```

```
### Neue nominale hier dazufügen ###
  if( gruppe == "MY"     ) {xlab <- "meanMY/cow"}
if( gruppe == "SCC"     ) {xlab <- "mean SCC/11mo"}
if( gruppe == "CBC"     ) {xlab <- "color"}</pre>
                              ){xlab <- "calvingbox_clean"}
                          ){xlab <- "IN_diarrhea<30d"}
  if( gruppe == "DIA"
  ### Neue numerische hier dazufügen ###
  min <- min(as.numeric(Resistenzen[,gruppe]), na.rm=T)</pre>
  max <- max(as.numeric(Resistenzen[,gruppe]), na.rm=T)</pre>
  puffer <- (max - min)/20
  min <- min - puffer
                                 # links und rechts 5% freier Platz
  max <- max + puffer</pre>
  print( ggplot(df, aes(X, Y)) +
    geom_point() +
    xlim(min,max) +
    xlab(xlab) + ylab(ylab) +
    ggtitle(paste("Anzahl", ylab, join,xlab))
}
```

#### Plot Anzahl der Resistenzen für verschiedene Antibiotika, numerische Variablen

- MERO, AMI, TGC, TAZ COL, keine Resistenzen
- FOT , AZI nur eine (die AZI-CBC und AZI-IAC plots sind korrekterweise leer: Diese Resistenz hat NA für CBC und IAC)

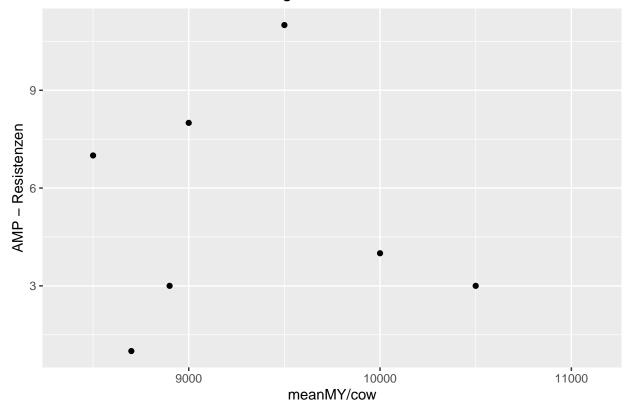
```
# NA warnings interessieren nicht

numerisch <- c("MY", "SCC", "CBC", "DIA")  # untersuchte numerische Variablen ### neue numerische hier hinzufügen
for( group in numerisch) {

for( antib in c("AMP", "CIP", "AZI", "GEN", "FOT", "CHL", "NAL", "TET", "TMP", "SMX") ){

   graphisch2(group, "for given", antib)
   print("")
  }
  print("------")
}</pre>
```

# Anzahl AMP – Resistenzen for given meanMY/cow

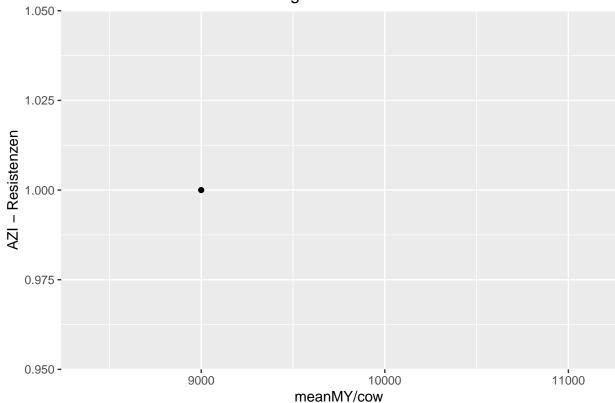


## [1] ""

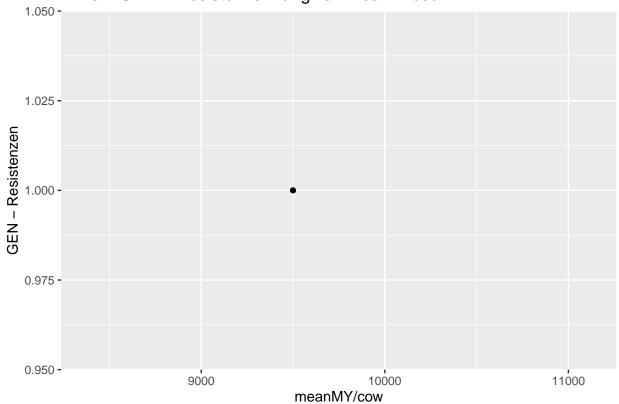
Anzahl CIP - Resistenzen for given meanMY/cow



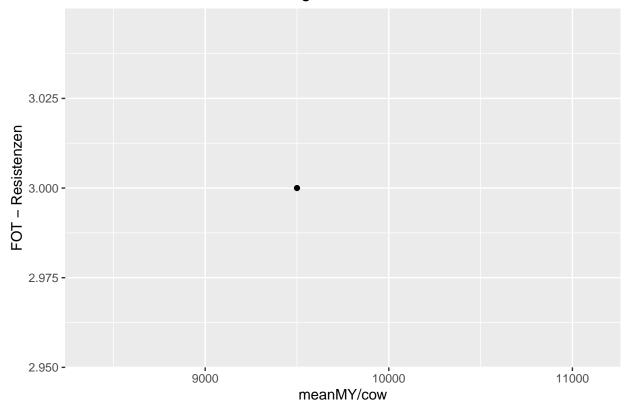






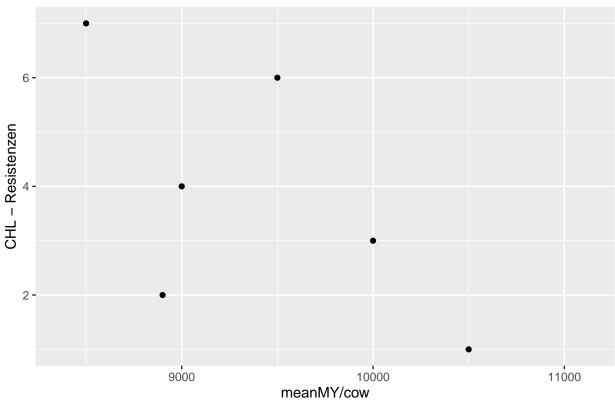


# Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen for given meanMY/cow

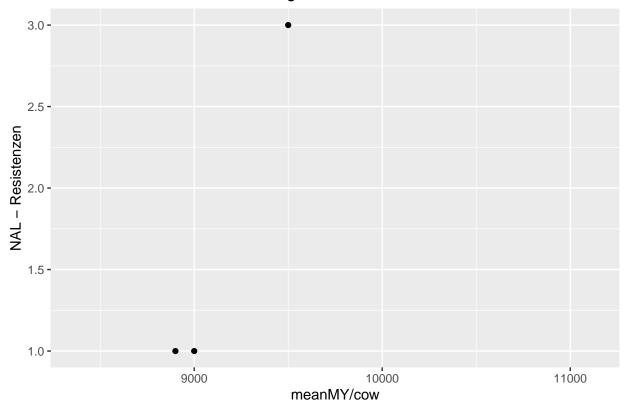


## [1] ""

# Anzahl CHL – Resistenzen for given meanMY/cow

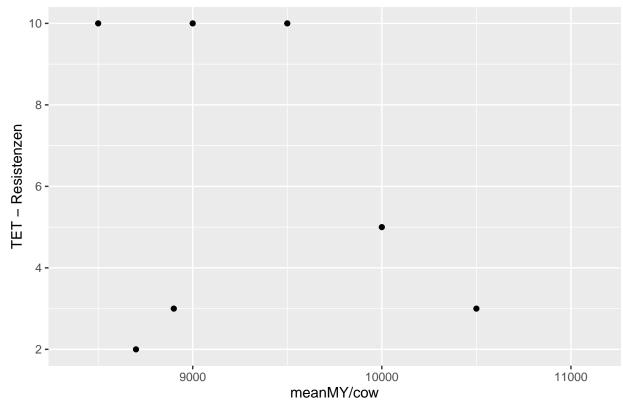


# Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen for given meanMY/cow

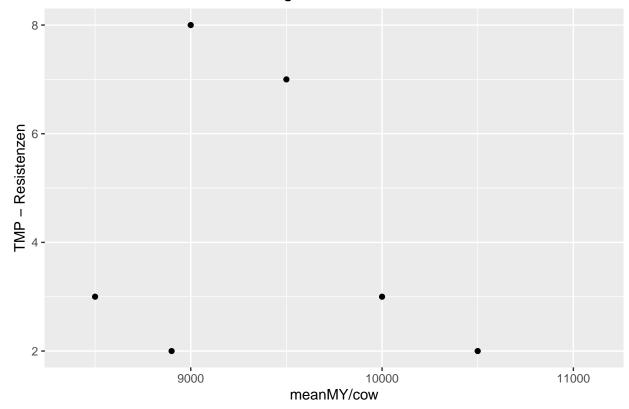


## [1] ""

# Anzahl TET - Resistenzen for given meanMY/cow



# Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen for given meanMY/cow

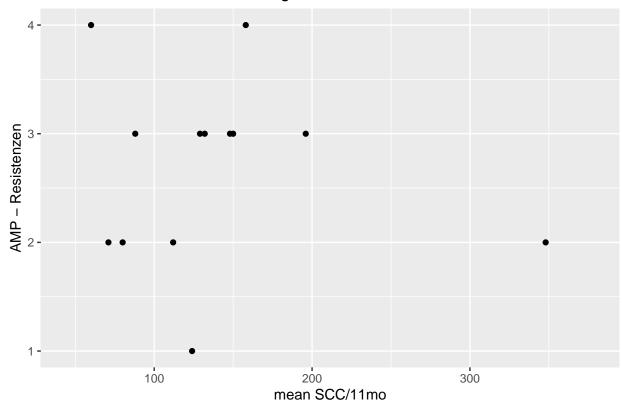


## [1] ""

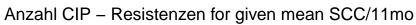


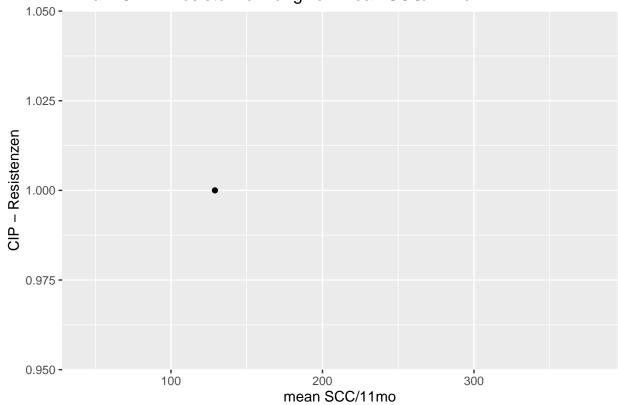
## [1] "" ## [1] "------'

# Anzahl AMP – Resistenzen for given mean SCC/11mo

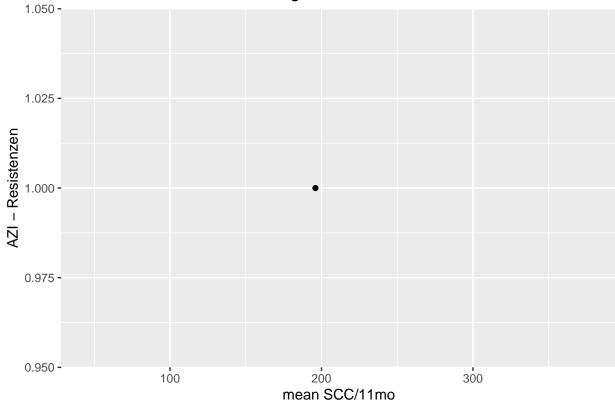


## [1] ""



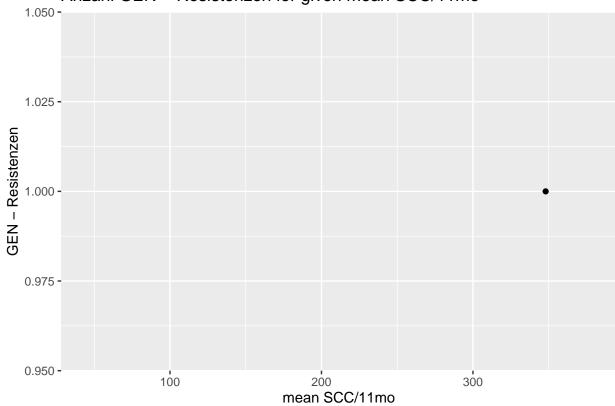


# Anzahl AZI – Resistenzen for given mean SCC/11mo

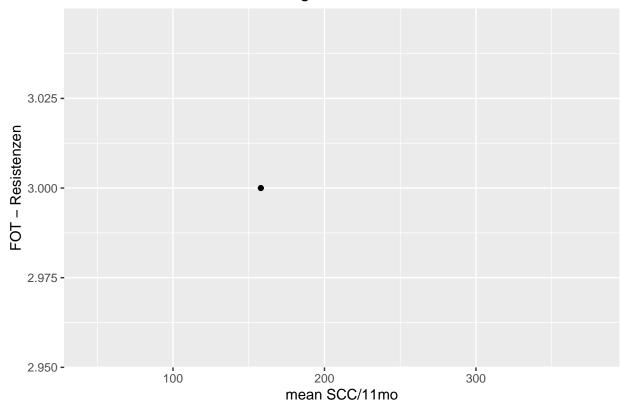


## [1] ""

#### Anzahl GEN – Resistenzen for given mean SCC/11mo

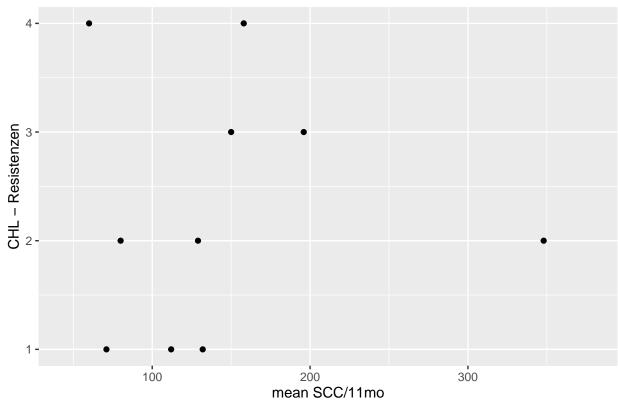


# Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen for given mean SCC/11mo

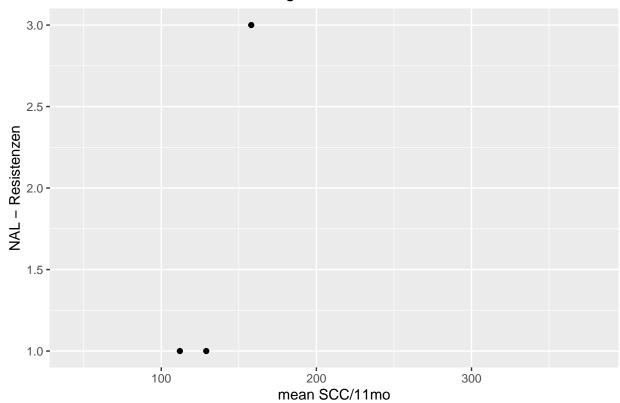


## [1] ""

# Anzahl CHL – Resistenzen for given mean SCC/11mo

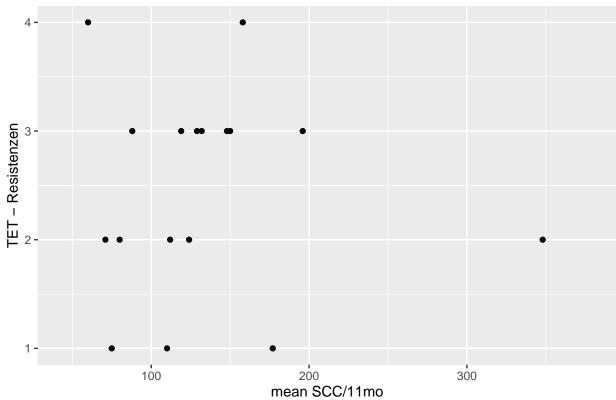


# Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen for given mean SCC/11mo

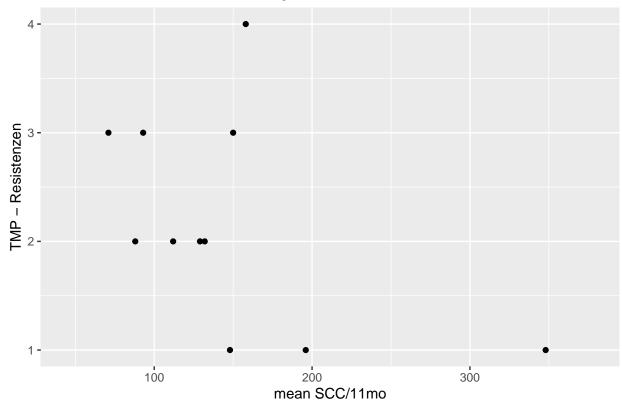


## [1] ""

# Anzahl TET – Resistenzen for given mean SCC/11mo

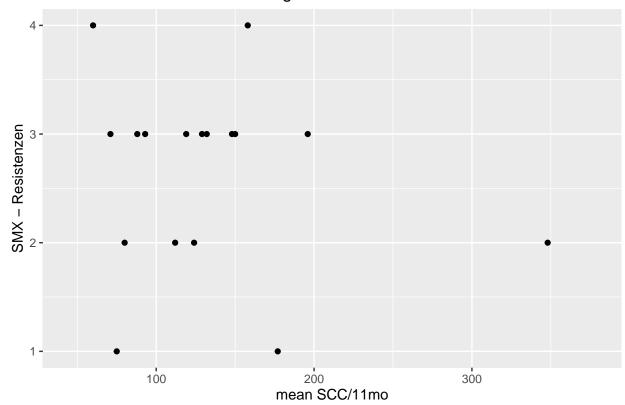


# Anzahl TMP – Resistenzen for given mean SCC/11mo



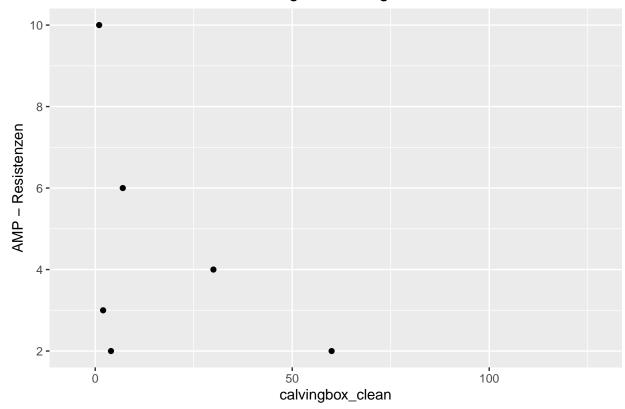
## [1] ""

Anzahl SMX - Resistenzen for given mean SCC/11mo

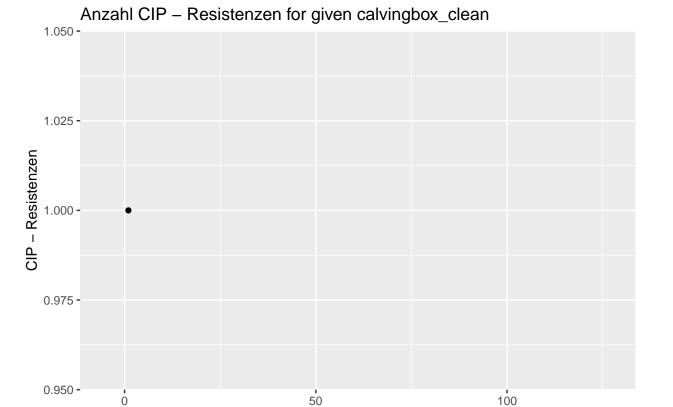


## [1] "" ## [1] "-----

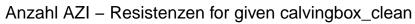
# Anzahl AMP – Resistenzen for given calvingbox\_clean

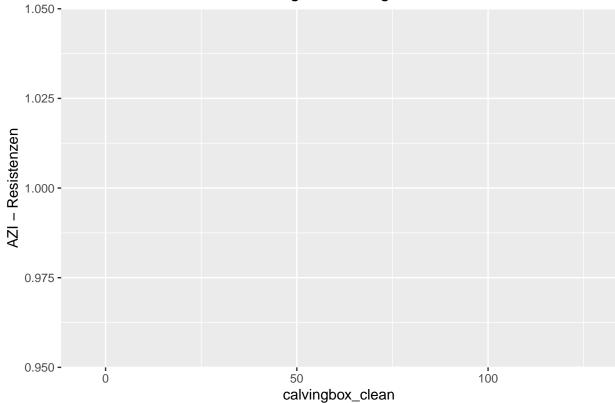


## [1] ""

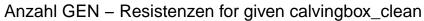


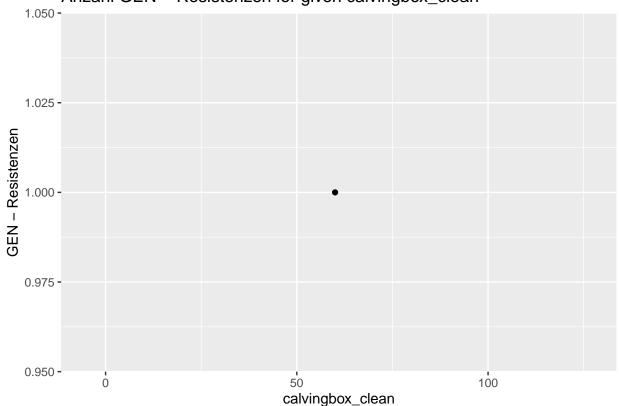
calvingbox\_clean



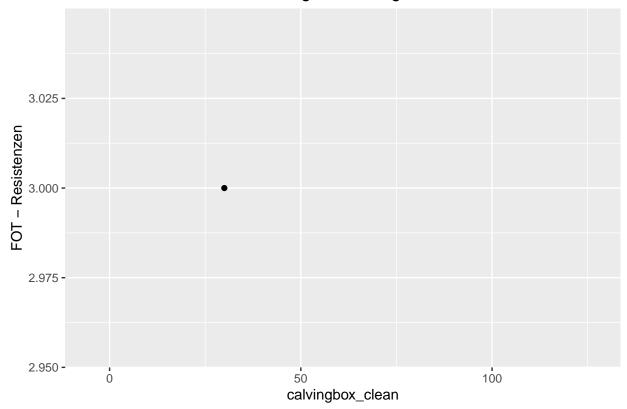


## [1] ""



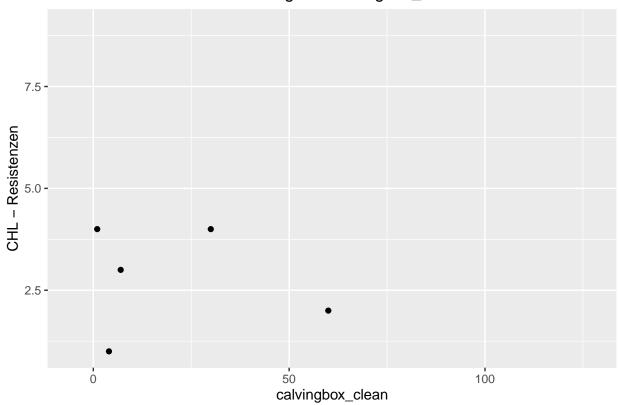


# Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen for given calvingbox\_clean

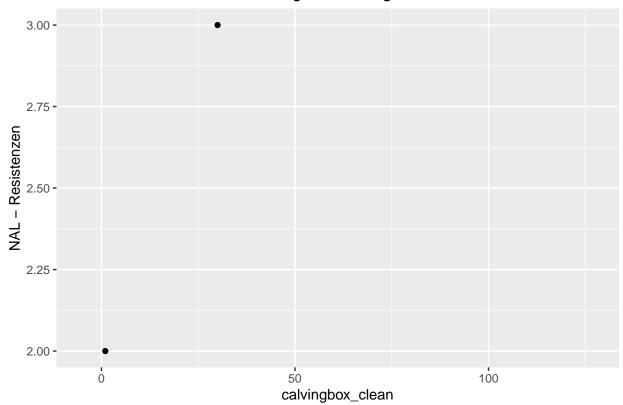


## [1] ""

Anzahl CHL – Resistenzen for given calvingbox\_clean

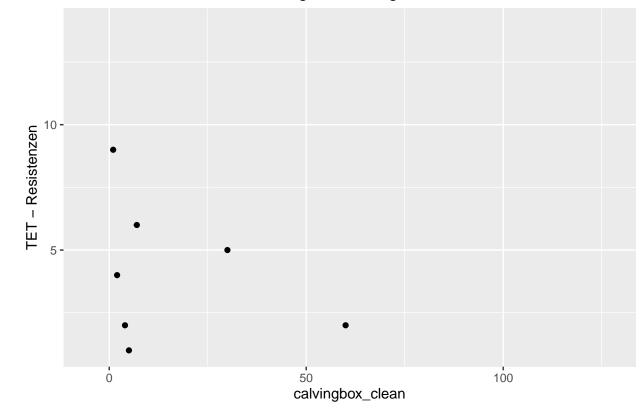


# Anzahl NAL – Resistenzen for given calvingbox\_clean

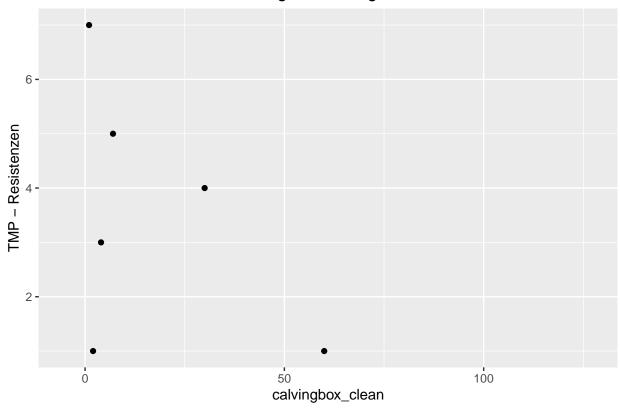


## [1] ""

Anzahl TET – Resistenzen for given calvingbox\_clean

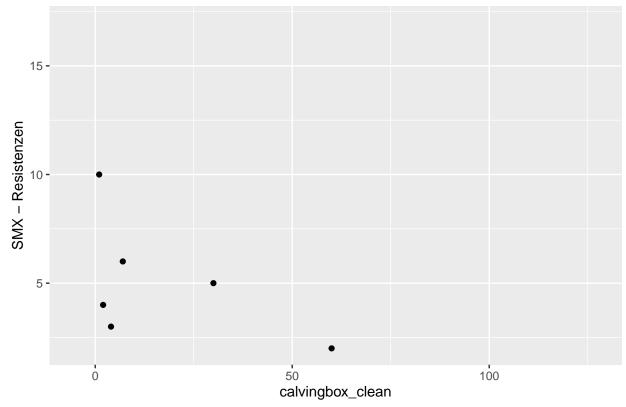


# Anzahl TMP – Resistenzen for given calvingbox\_clean



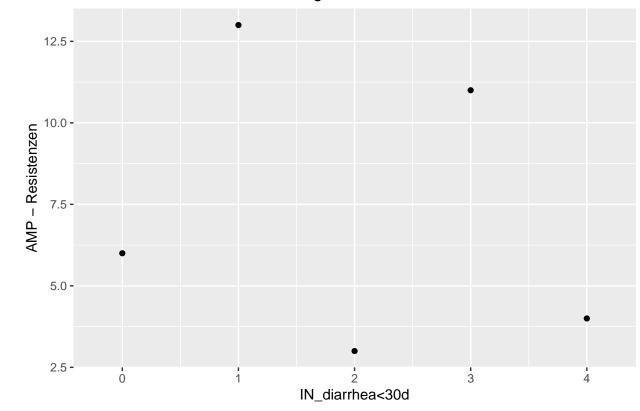
## [1] ""

# Anzahl SMX – Resistenzen for given calvingbox\_clean

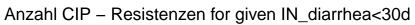


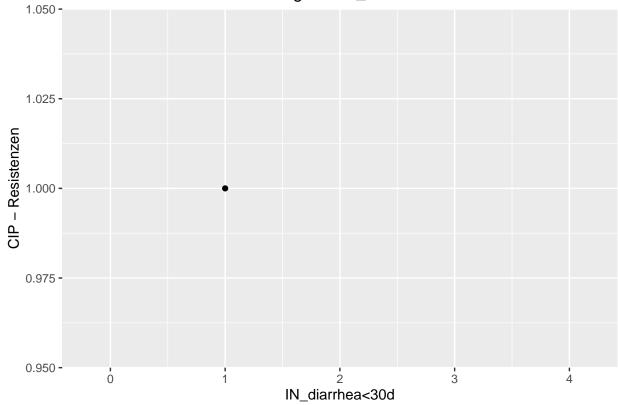
## [1] "" ## [1] "-----

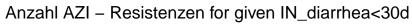
# Anzahl AMP – Resistenzen for given IN\_diarrhea<30d

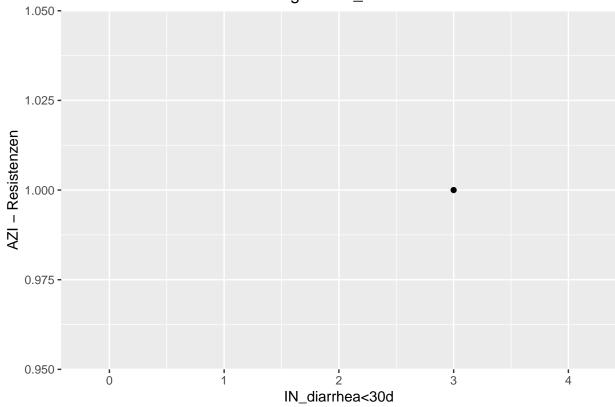


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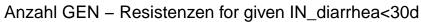


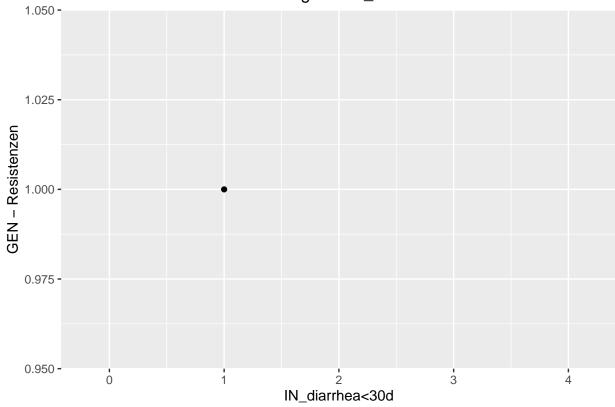




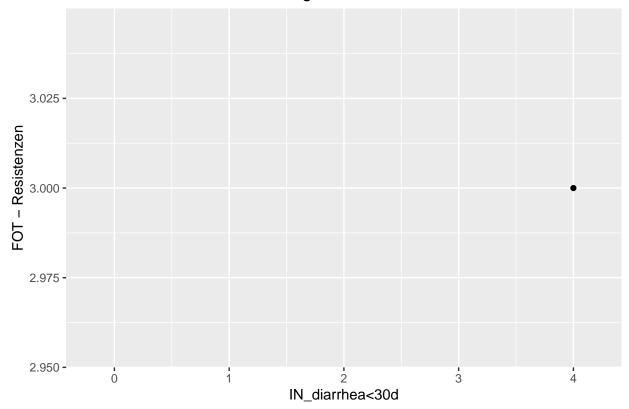


## [1] ""



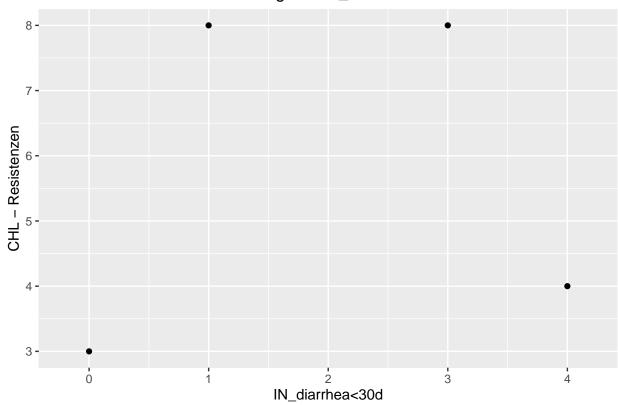


# Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen for given IN\_diarrhea<30d

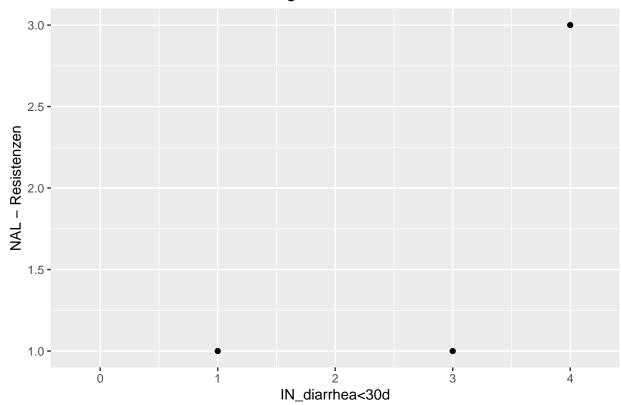


## [1] ""

Anzahl CHL – Resistenzen for given IN\_diarrhea<30d

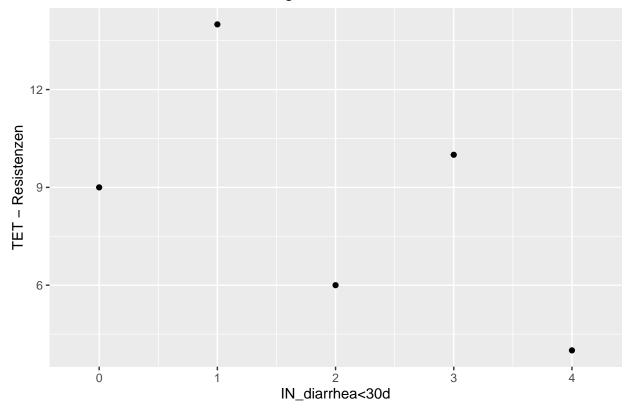


# Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen for given IN\_diarrhea<30d

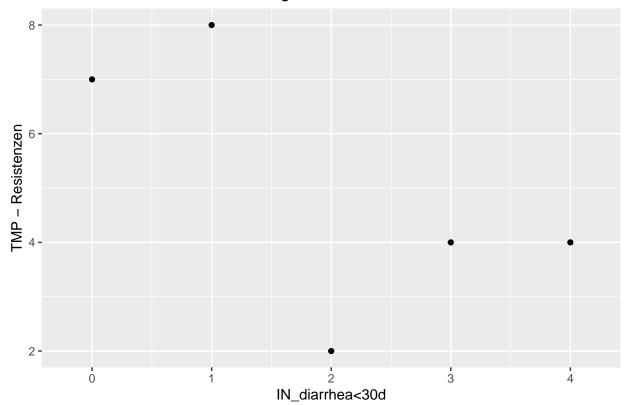


## [1] ""

Anzahl TET – Resistenzen for given IN\_diarrhea<30d

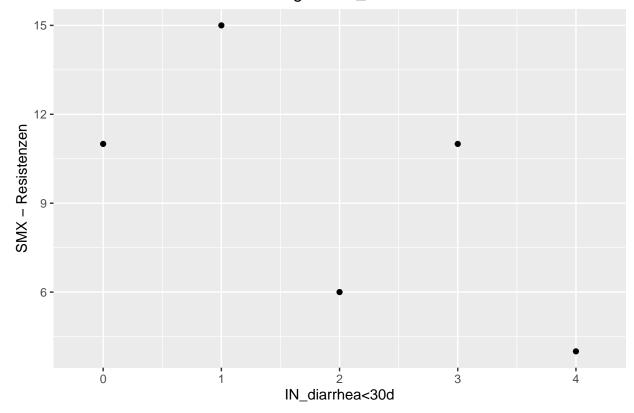


# Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen for given IN\_diarrhea<30d



## [1] ""

#### Anzahl SMX – Resistenzen for given IN\_diarrhea<30d



## [1] "" ## [1] "-----

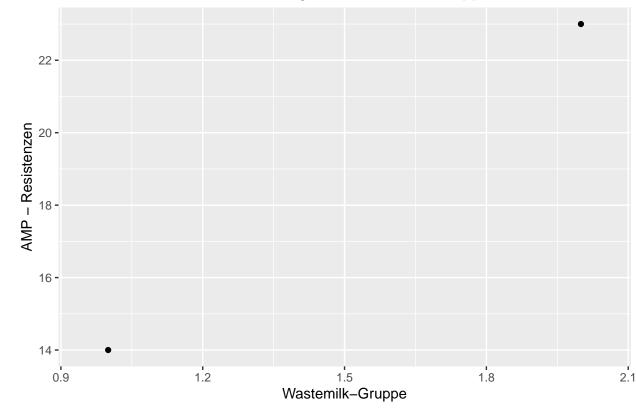
Ungeschichtet: Resistenzen scheinen tendenziell zu

- steigen mit MY.group
- fallen mit SCC.group, CBC.group
- ? mit DIA.group

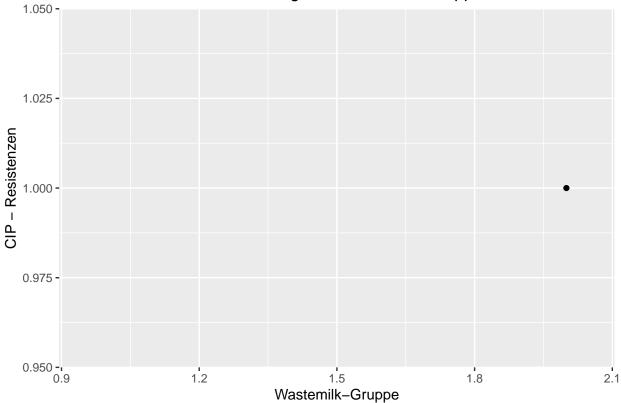
#### Binäre und Nominale Unabhängige Variablen

#### Anzahl Resistenzen

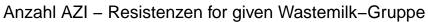
#### Anzahl AMP - Resistenzen for given Wastemilk-Gruppe

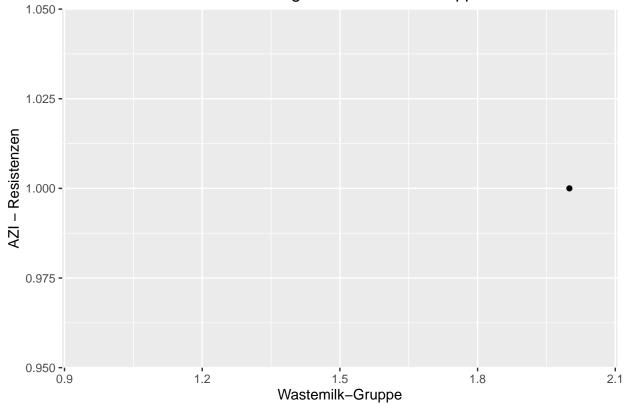


#### Anzahl CIP - Resistenzen for given Wastemilk-Gruppe

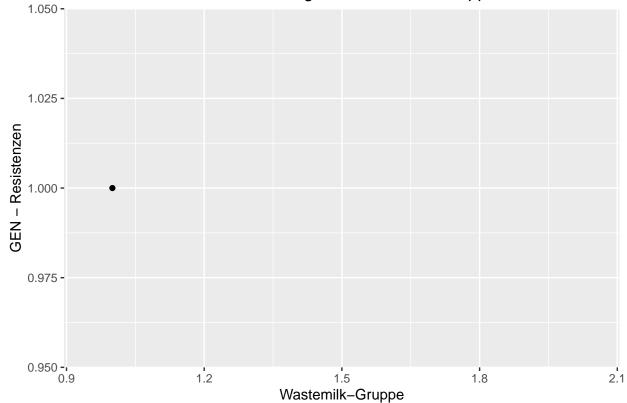


## [1] ""



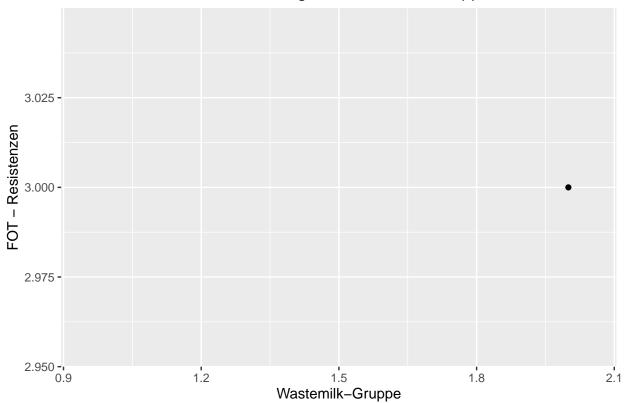


# Anzahl GEN – Resistenzen for given Wastemilk-Gruppe

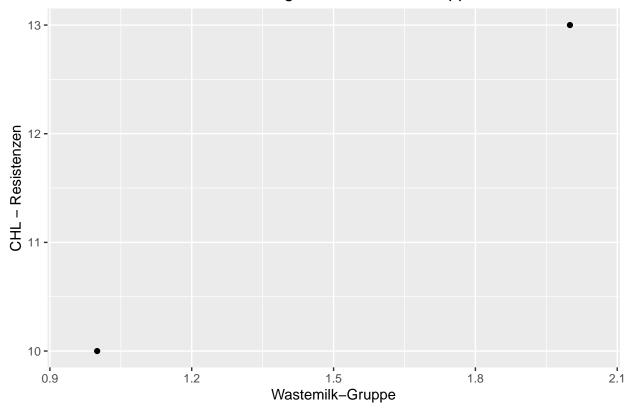


## [1] ""

Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen for given Wastemilk-Gruppe

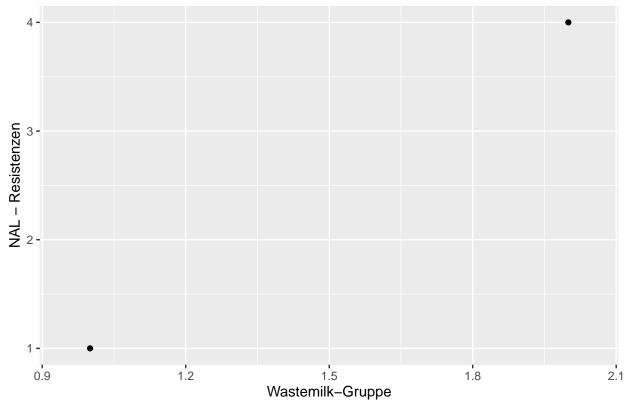


# Anzahl CHL – Resistenzen for given Wastemilk-Gruppe

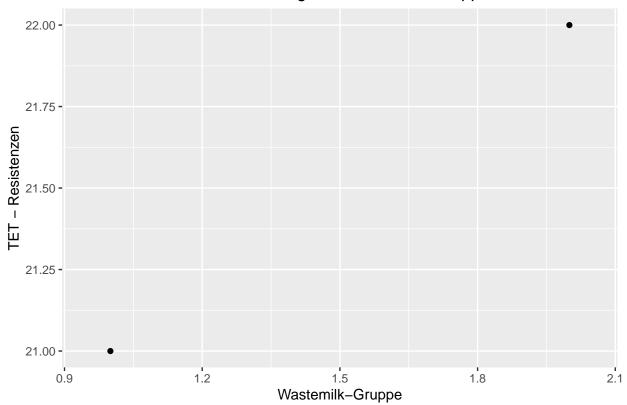


## [1] ""

# Anzahl NAL – Resistenzen for given Wastemilk-Gruppe

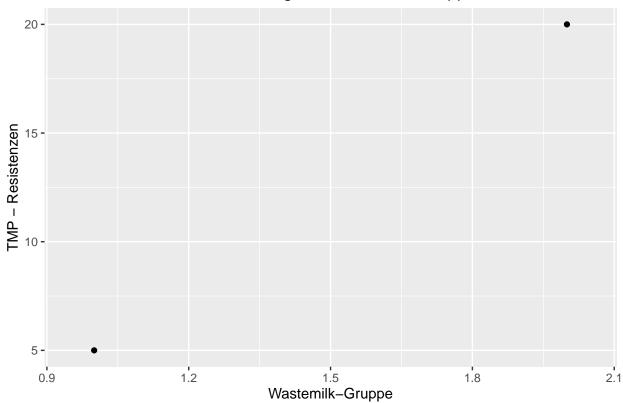


# Anzahl TET – Resistenzen for given Wastemilk-Gruppe

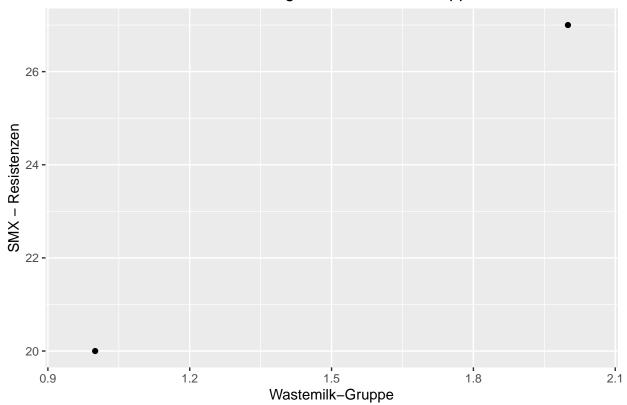


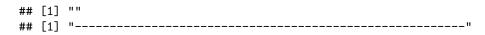
## [1] ""

Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen for given Wastemilk-Gruppe

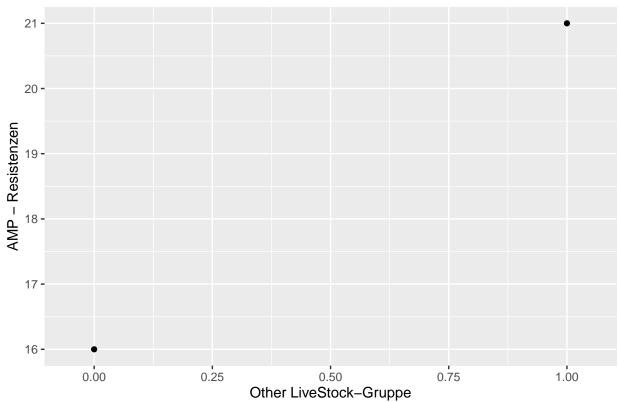


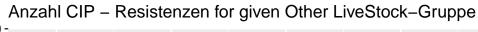
# Anzahl SMX – Resistenzen for given Wastemilk-Gruppe

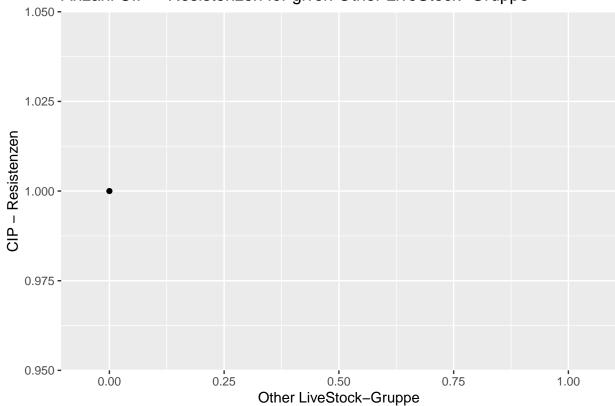




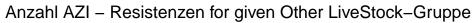
#### Anzahl AMP - Resistenzen for given Other LiveStock-Gruppe

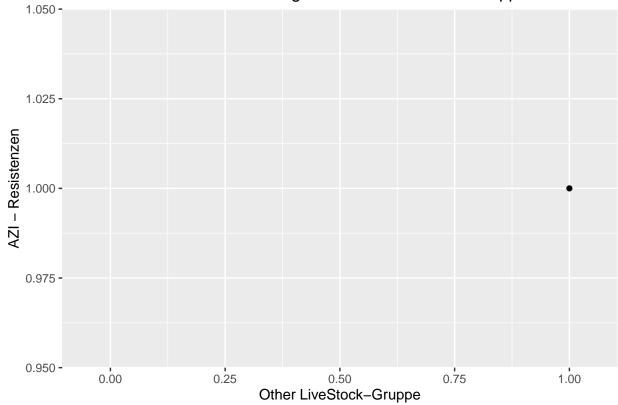


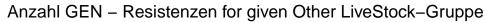


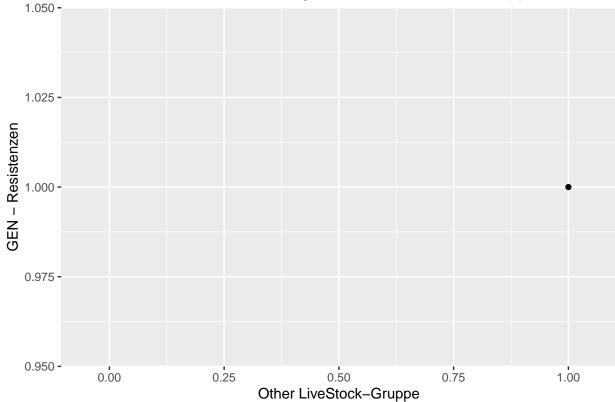


## [1] ""



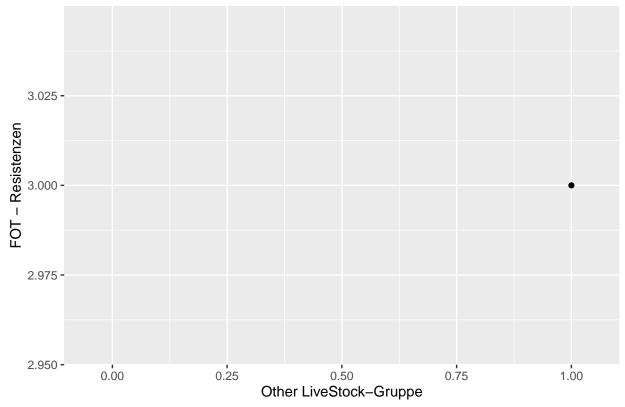




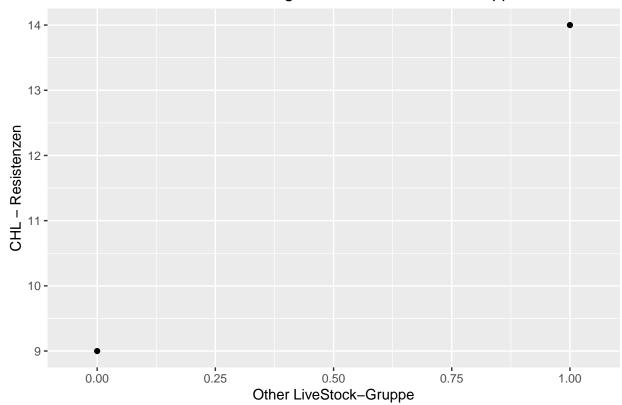


## [1] ""

#### Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen for given Other LiveStock-Gruppe

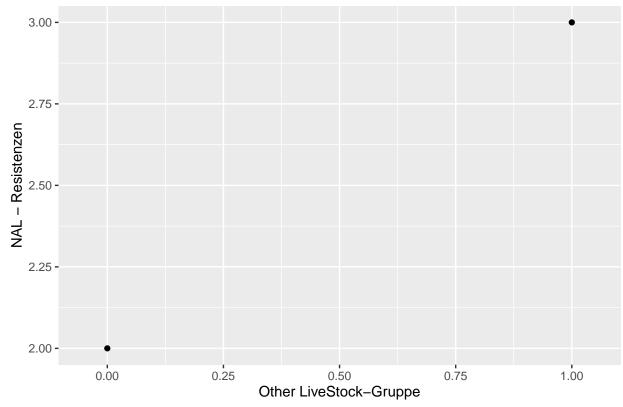


# Anzahl CHL – Resistenzen for given Other LiveStock-Gruppe

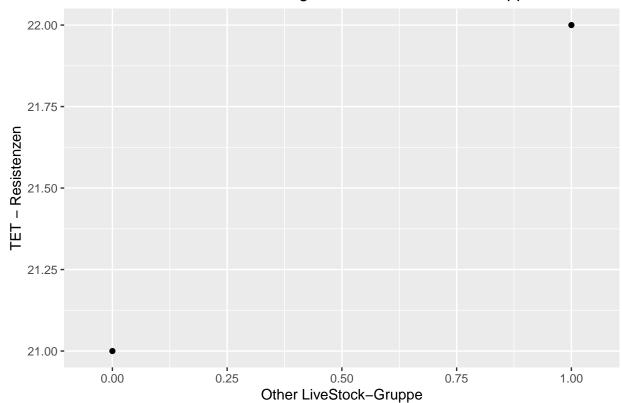


## [1] ""

# Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen for given Other LiveStock-Gruppe

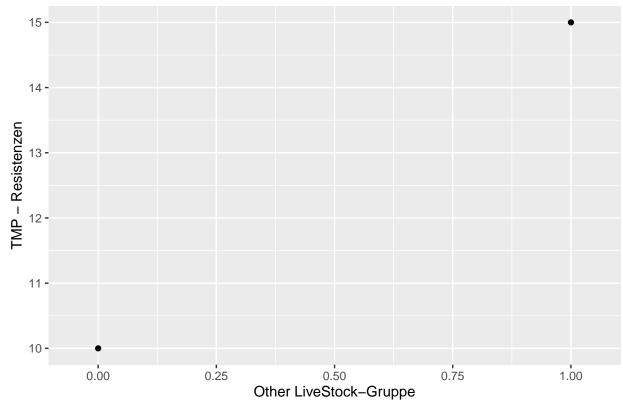


# Anzahl TET – Resistenzen for given Other LiveStock-Gruppe

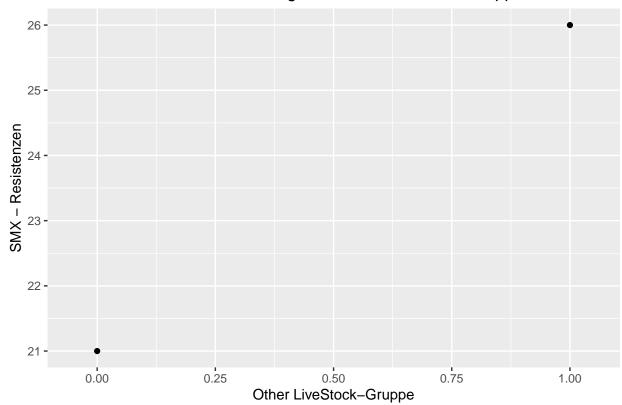


## [1] ""

#### Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen for given Other LiveStock-Gruppe

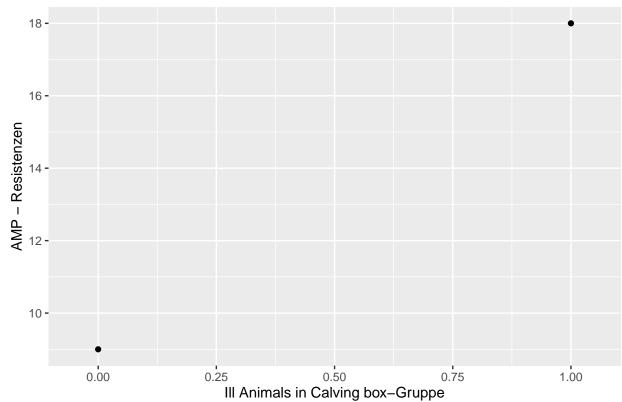


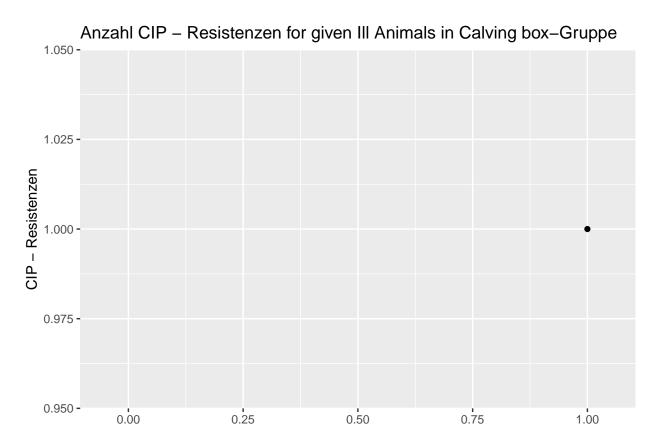
# Anzahl SMX – Resistenzen for given Other LiveStock-Gruppe





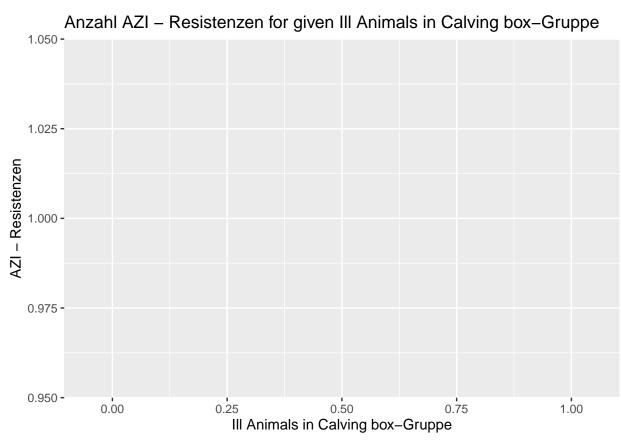
#### Anzahl AMP – Resistenzen for given III Animals in Calving box–Gruppe

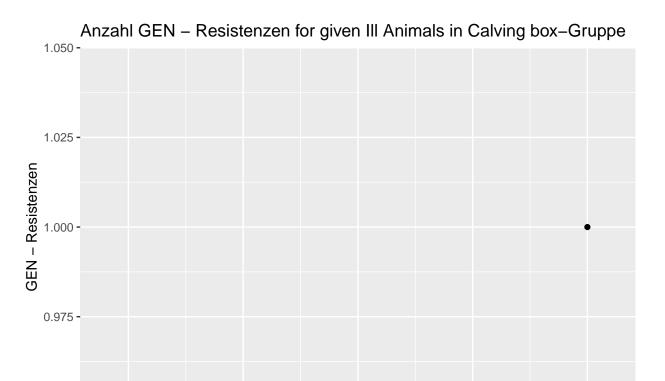




III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe







## [1] ""

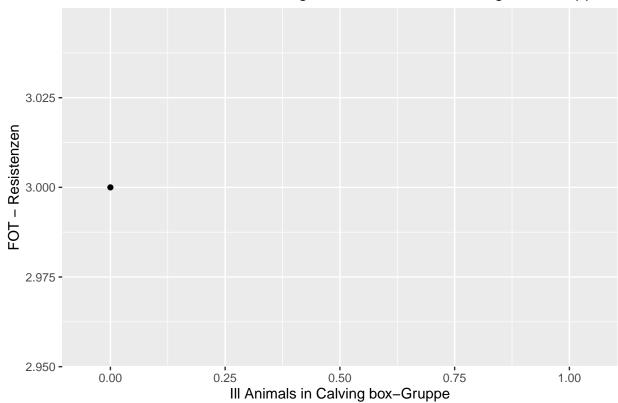
0.950 -

0.00

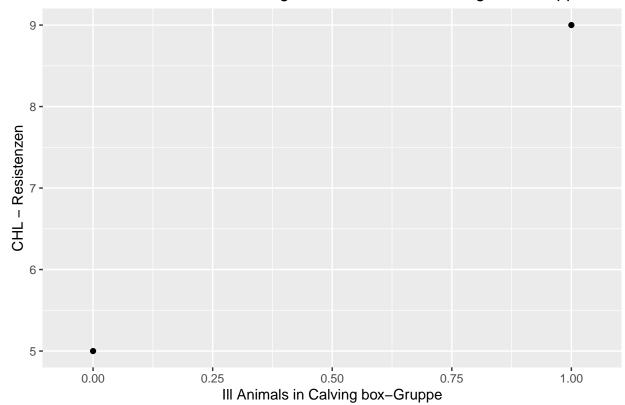
Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen for given III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

25 0.50 0. Ill Animals in Calving box-Gruppe 1.00

0.25

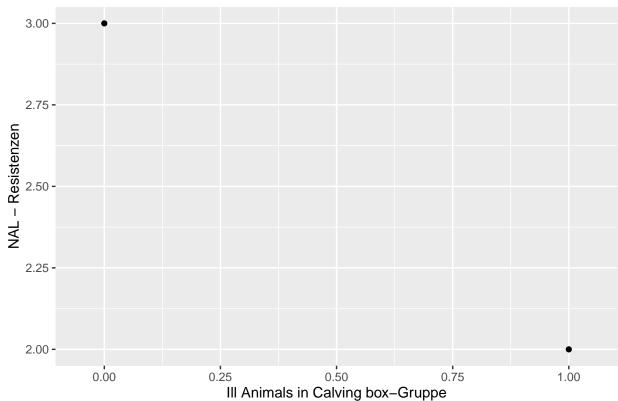


#### Anzahl CHL - Resistenzen for given III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

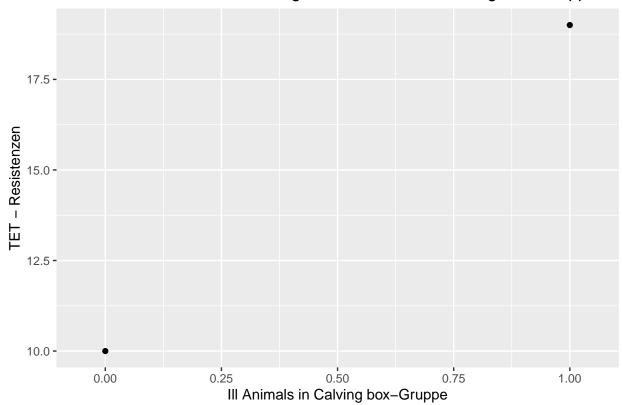


## [1] ""

#### Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen for given III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

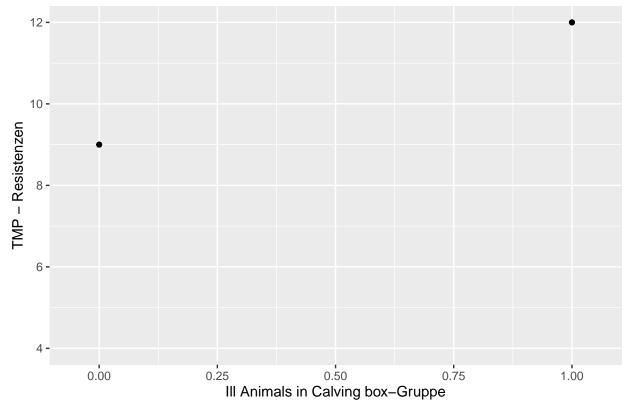


Anzahl TET - Resistenzen for given III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

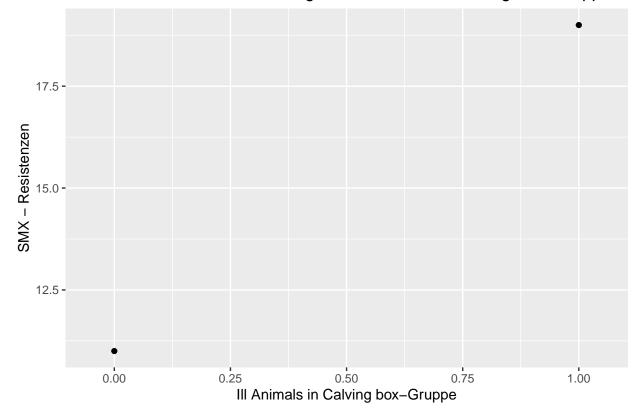


## [1] ""

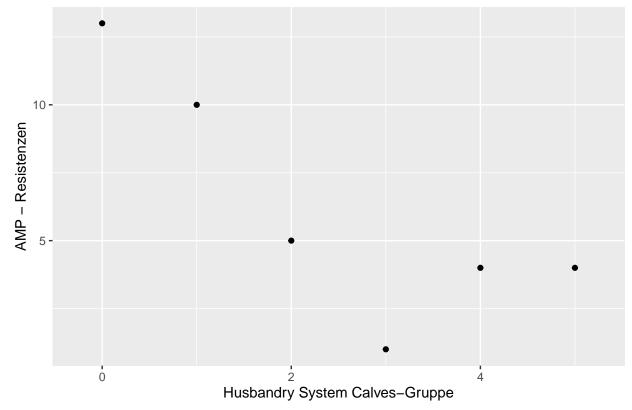
Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen for given III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

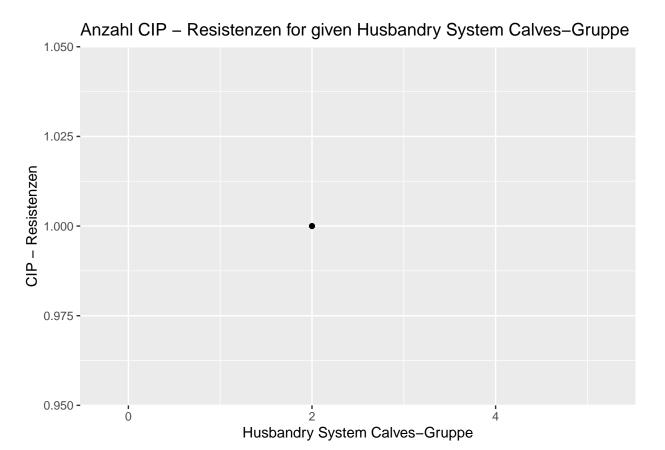


#### Anzahl SMX - Resistenzen for given III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

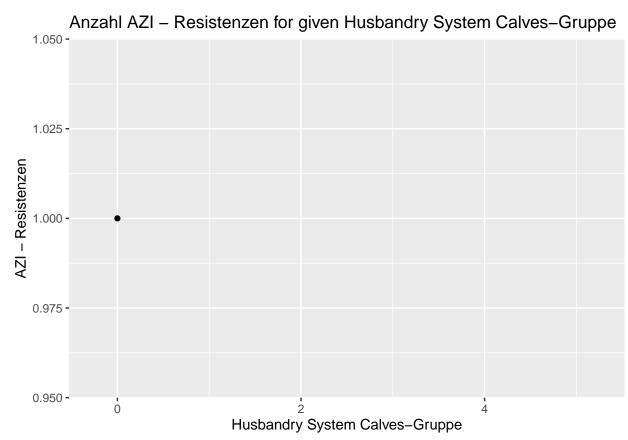


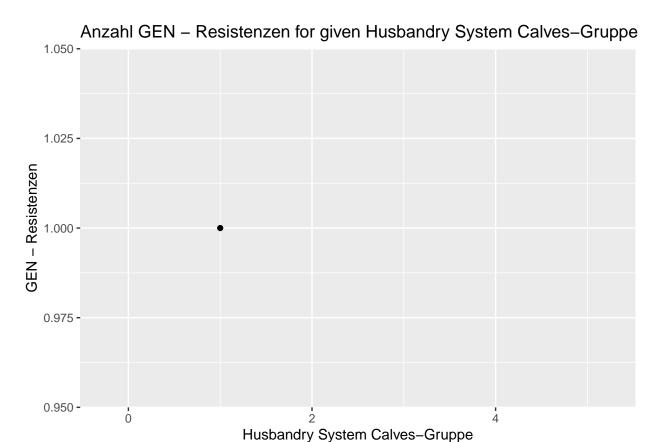
#### Anzahl AMP - Resistenzen for given Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe



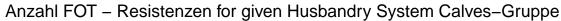


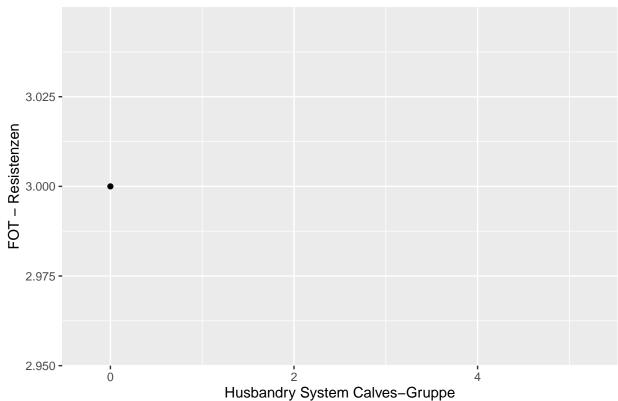




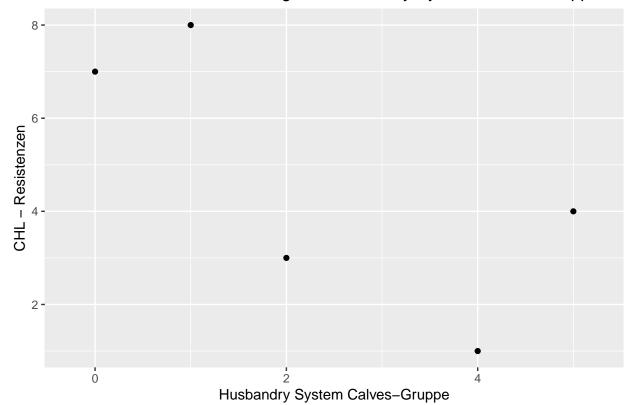


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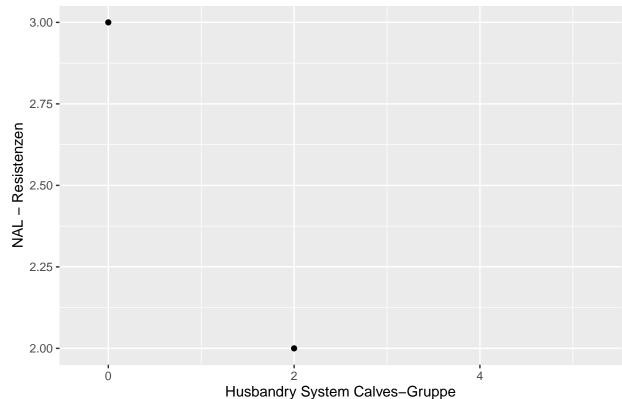


# Anzahl CHL – Resistenzen for given Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe

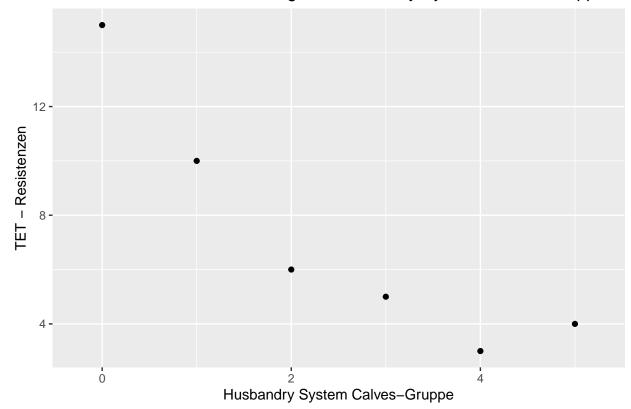


## [1] ""

Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen for given Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe

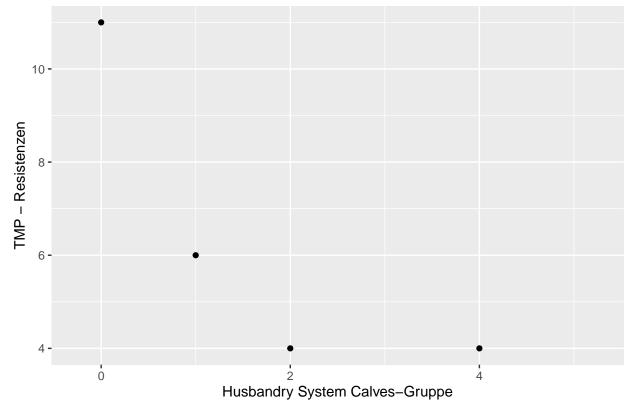


Anzahl TET – Resistenzen for given Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe

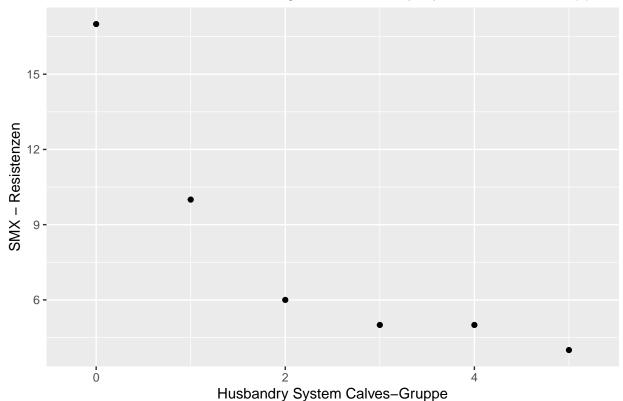


## [1] ""

Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen for given Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe



#### Anzahl SMX - Resistenzen for given Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe





Ungeschichtet: Resistenzen scheinen zu

- steigen mit MY (das sahen wir schon aus den Verteilungen), OLS.group, tendenziell auch IAC.group
- fallen bis HSC.group = 3, dann wieder etwas zu steigen (die Steigung von  $4 \mapsto 5$  scheint einleuchtend, da 5=0+2 und 4=1+2; man könnte  $4 \leftrightarrow 5$  im plot vertauschen)
- jedenfalls sind die Trends klarer als aus den Verteilungen. Eine Regression sagt nochmal mehr