Anzahl Resistenzen und einfache plots

12.03.2022

Bibliotheken laden, Hilfsfunktion

MY Schicht Festlegen

#View(NResistenzen)

for(i in 1:ResRow){

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

für jedes Antibiotikum Resistenzen über die 4 Proben zählen, also mögliche Werte 0-4 :

```
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
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
                              # wir untersuchen 15 Antibiotika (wird von Resistenzen.Rmd so aus 2 Excel files eing
NAntib <- 15
NResistenzen <- Resistenzen[0,]</pre>
                                                          # header wie"Resistenzen"
for(line in 1:NResRow){
                                                          # 1 bis 60, aber 30 fehlt
  i \leftarrow (line - 1)*4 + 1
  NResistenzen[line,] <- Resistenzen[(line - 1)*4 + 1,] # WM. group etc. kopieren
 NResistenzen[line,2:(NAntib+1)] <- 0</pre>
                                                          # aber Antibiotika auf O setzen : hier später Resistenzen
for(col in 2:(NAntib+1)){
 NResistenzen[,col] <- as.numeric(NResistenzen[,col]) # muss immer noch in type double konvertieren
}
```

Liniennummer (Betriebe in 4er Gruppen) für dataframe Resistenzen

```
Log(paste("i=",i))
  line <- 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
for(line in 1:NResRow){
                                    # 1 bis 60, aber 30 fehlt
  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>
}
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
                                                # [,na.rm=TRUE) hilft nicht weil's "NA" ist, nicht NA]
    x <- as.numeric(group[i])</pre>
    if(substr(antib[i],1,1) == ">"){
                                              # wenn Resistenz
      pos <- match(x,X)</pre>
      if(is.na(pos)){
                       # faster: pre-allocate+assign,
        X \leftarrow c(X,x)
        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>
  if( gruppe == "HSC.group"){xlab <- "Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe"}</pre>
  ### Neue binäre hier dazufügen ###
  if( gruppe == "MY.group" ){xlab <- "meanMY/cow"}</pre>
  if( gruppe == "SCC.group"){xlab <- "mean SCC/11mo"}</pre>
  if( gruppe == "CBC.group"){xlab <- "calvingbox_clean"}</pre>
  if( gruppe == "DIA.group"){xlab <- "IN_diarrhea<30d"}</pre>
```

```
min <- min(as.numeric(Resistenzen[,gruppe]), na.rm=T)
max <- max(as.numeric(Resistenzen[,gruppe]), na.rm=T)

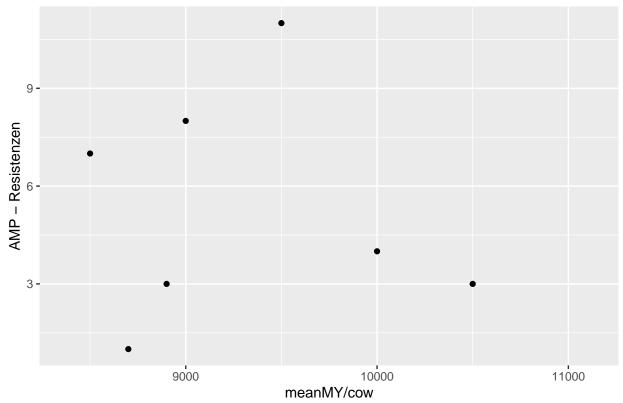
puffer <- (max - min)/20
min <- min - puffer  # links und rechts 5% freier Platz
max <- max + puffer

print( ggplot(df, aes(X, Y)) +
    geom_point() +
    xlim(min,max) +
    xlab(xlab) + ylab(ylab) +
    ggtitle(paste("Anzahl", ylab, join,xlab))
}</pre>
```

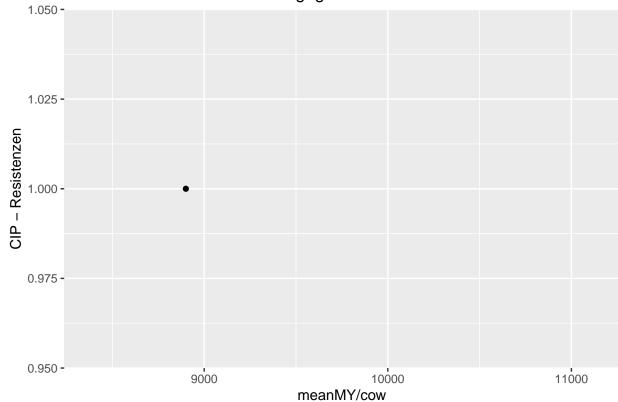
Plot Anzahl der Resistenzen für verschiedene Antibiotika, numerische Variablen

- 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)

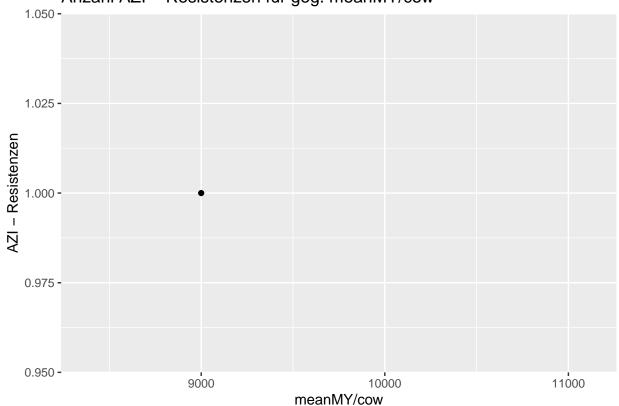
Anzahl AMP – Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow



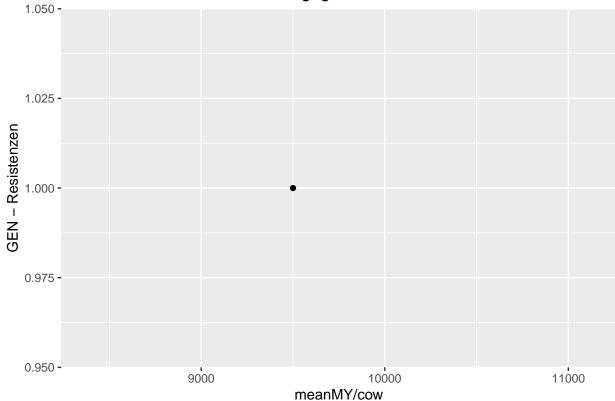




Anzahl AZI – Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow

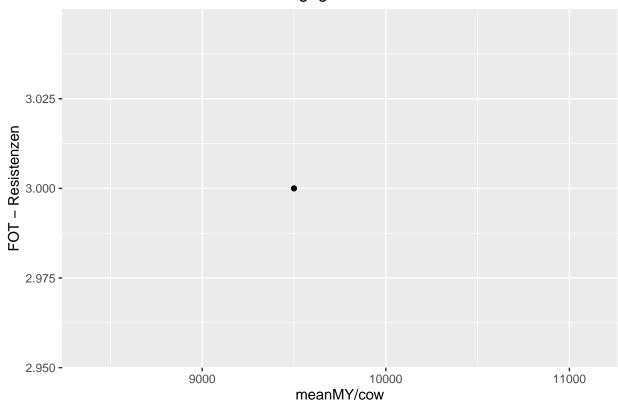


Anzahl GEN – Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow

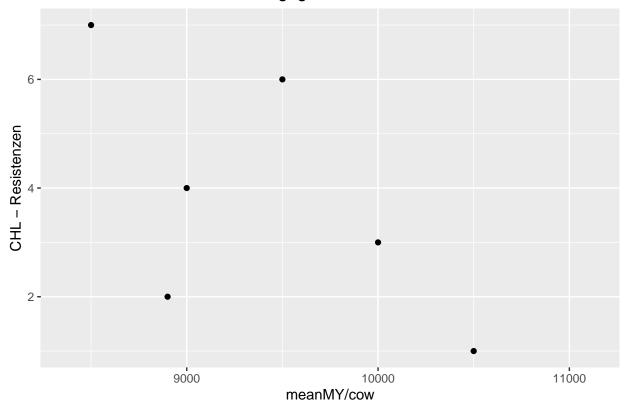


[1] ""

Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow

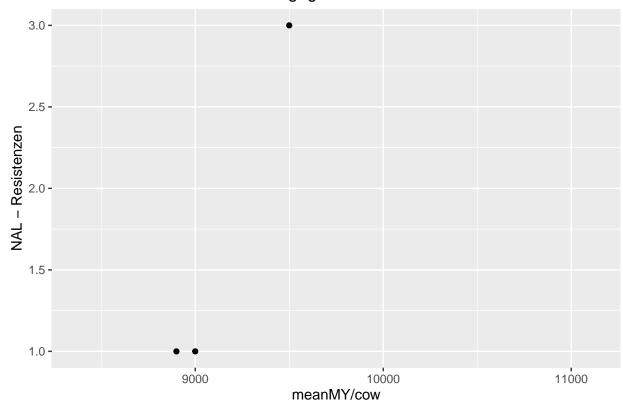


Anzahl CHL - Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow

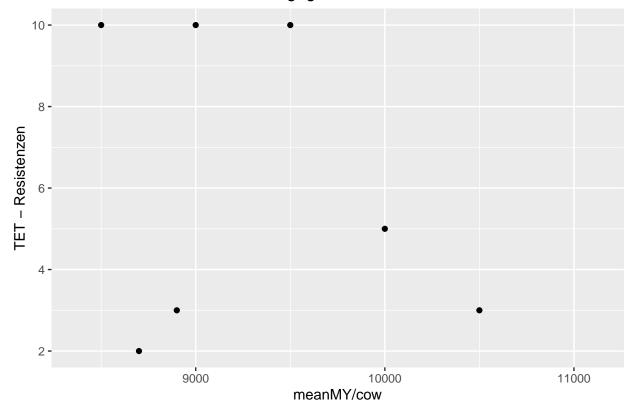


[1] ""

Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow

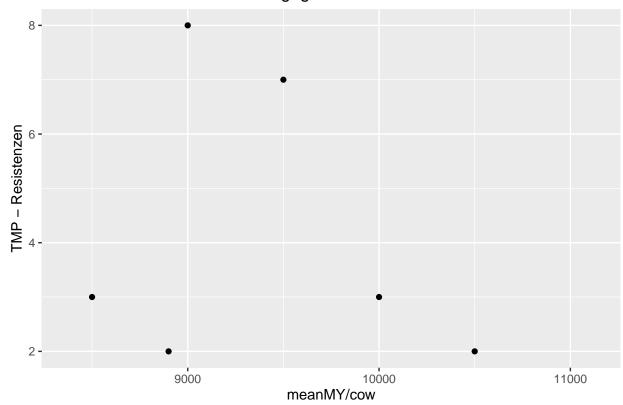


Anzahl TET - Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow

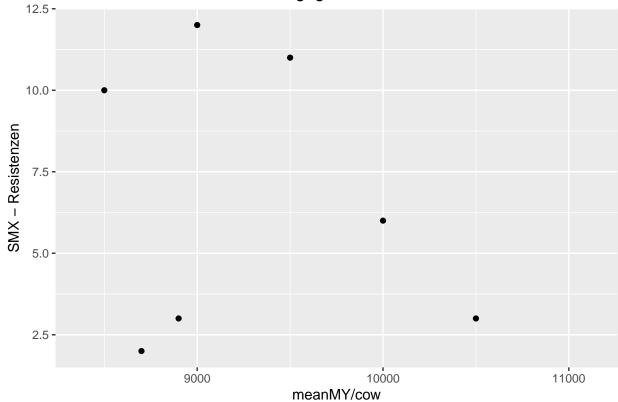


[1] ""

Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow

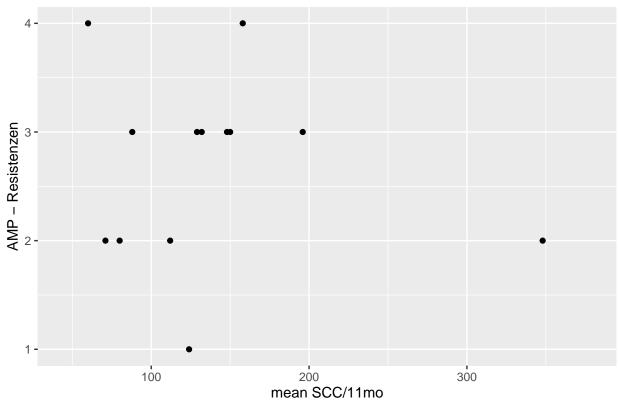




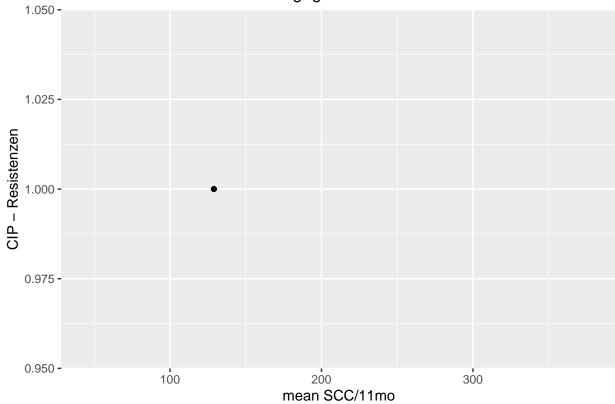


[1] "" ## [1] "-------

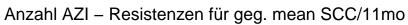
Anzahl AMP - Resistenzen für geg. mean SCC/11mo

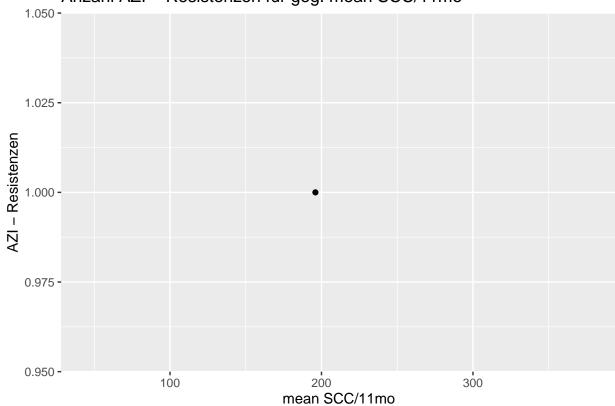




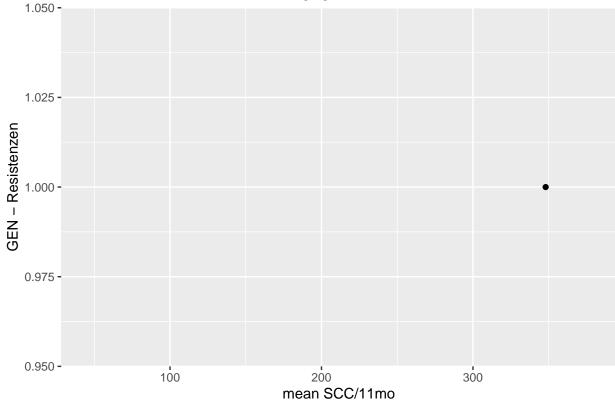


[1] ""



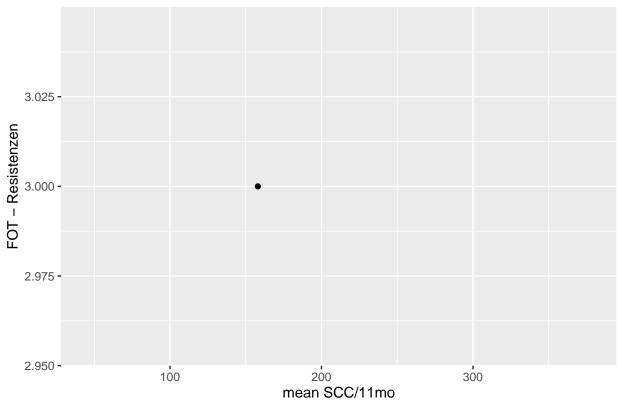


Anzahl GEN – Resistenzen für geg. mean SCC/11mo

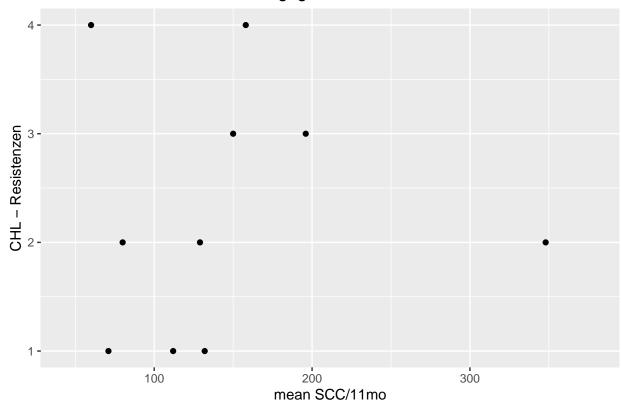


[1] ""

Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen für geg. mean SCC/11mo

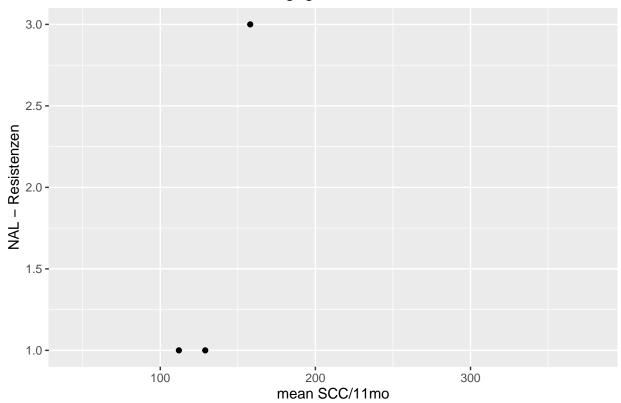


Anzahl CHL – Resistenzen für geg. mean SCC/11mo

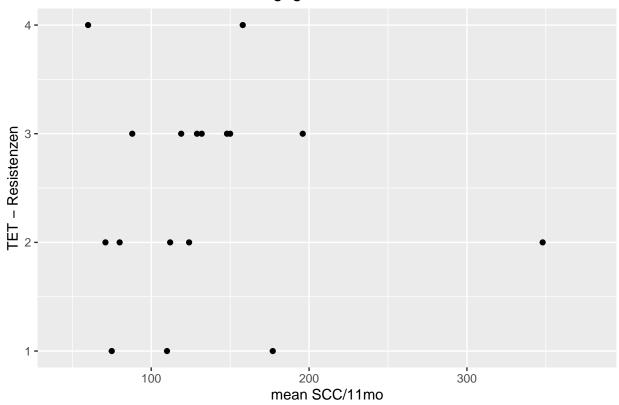


[1] ""

Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen für geg. mean SCC/11mo

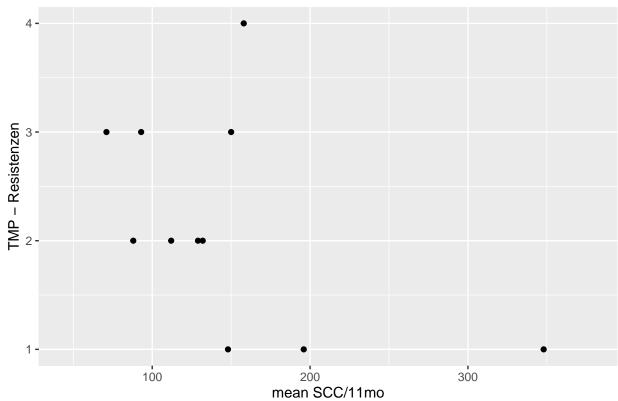


Anzahl TET – Resistenzen für geg. mean SCC/11mo

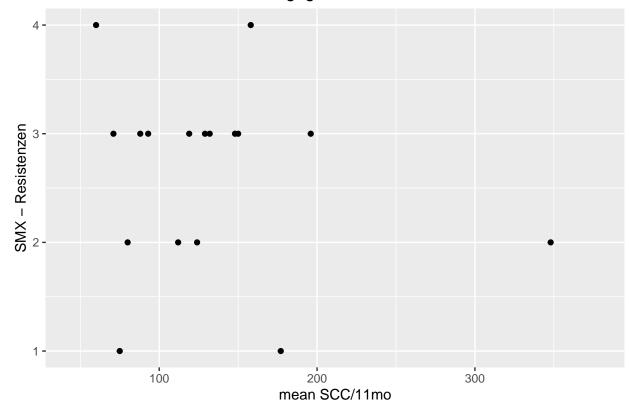


[1] ""

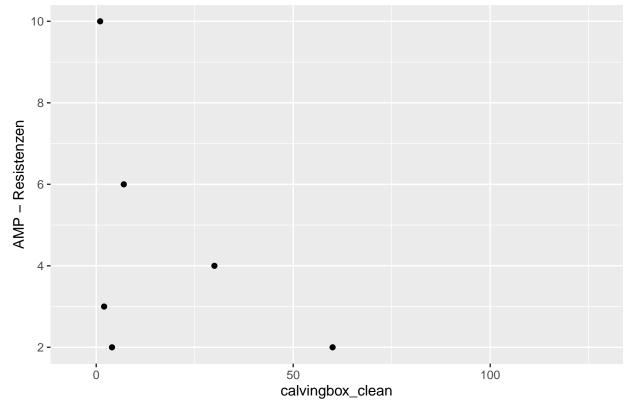
Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen für geg. mean SCC/11mo

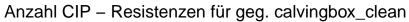


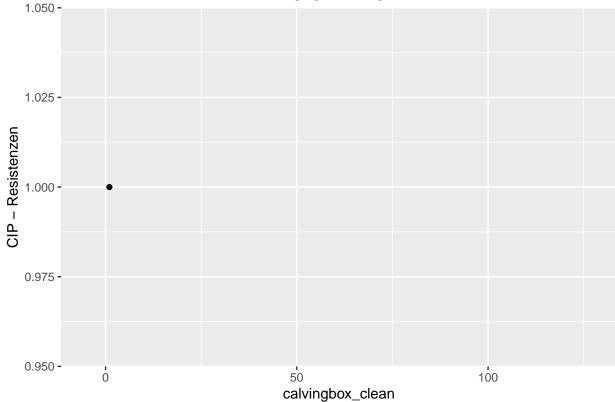
Anzahl SMX - Resistenzen für geg. mean SCC/11mo



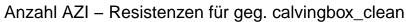
Anzahl AMP – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox_clean

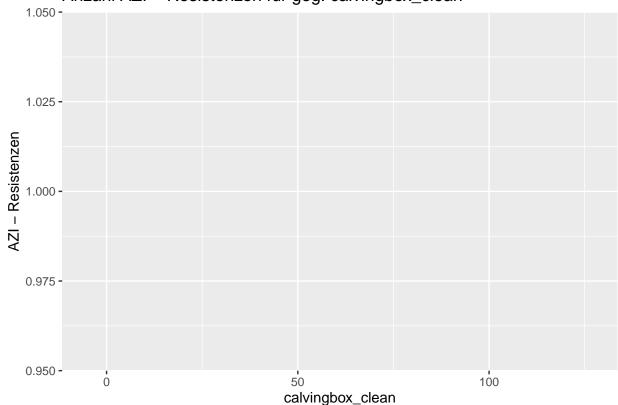




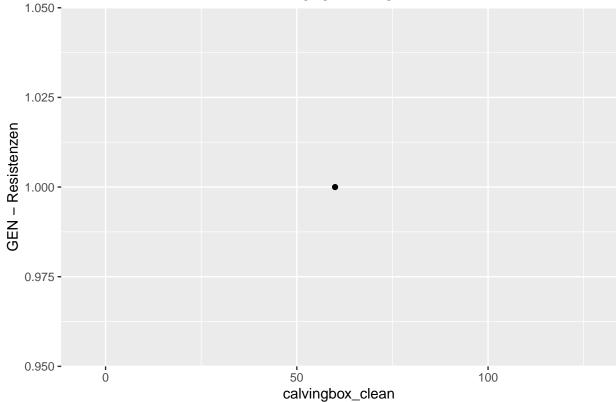


[1] ""



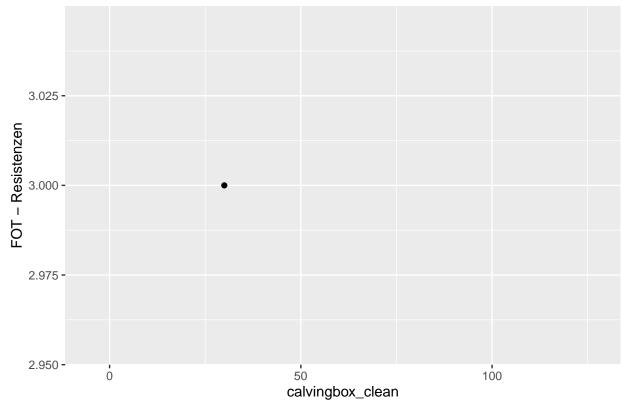


Anzahl GEN – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox_clean

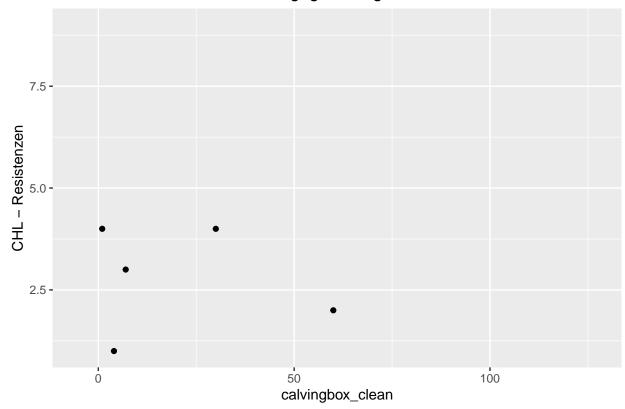


[1] ""

Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox_clean

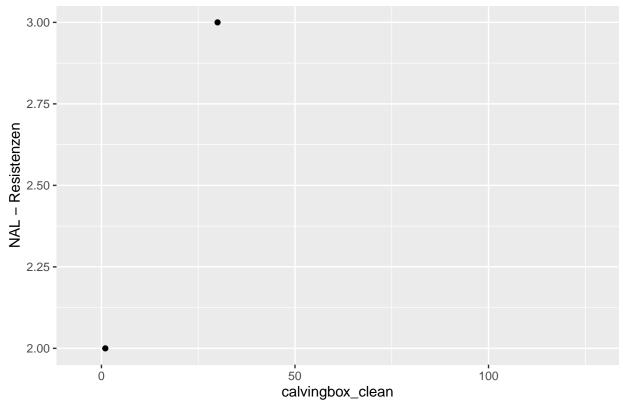


Anzahl CHL – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox_clean

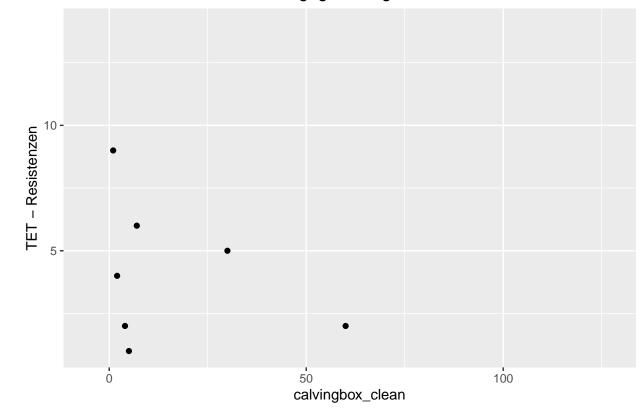


[1] ""

Anzahl NAL – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox_clean

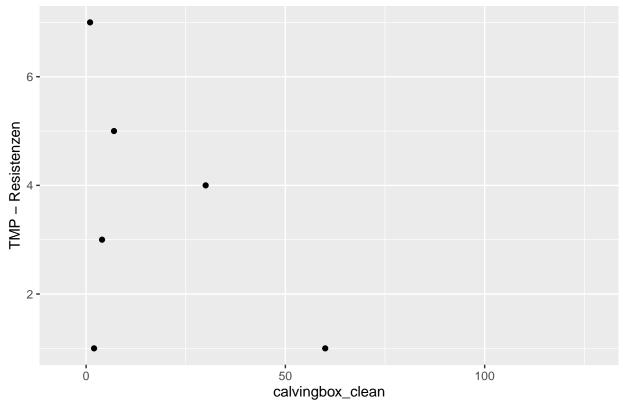


Anzahl TET – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox_clean

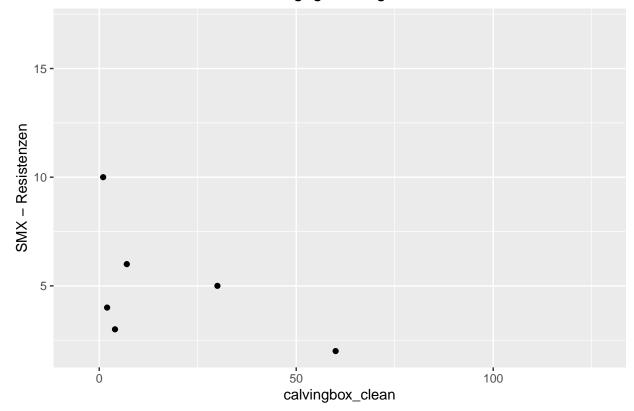


[1] ""

Anzahl TMP – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox_clean

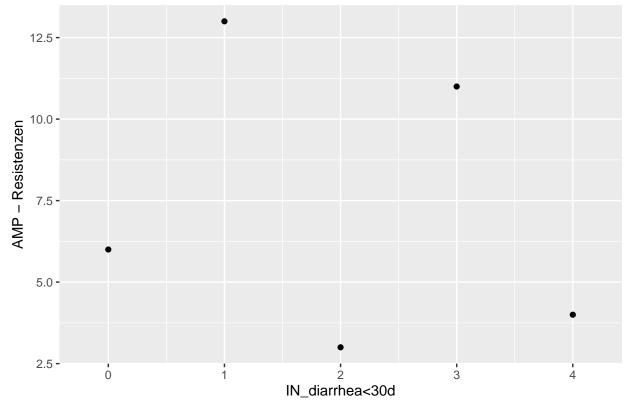


Anzahl SMX – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox_clean

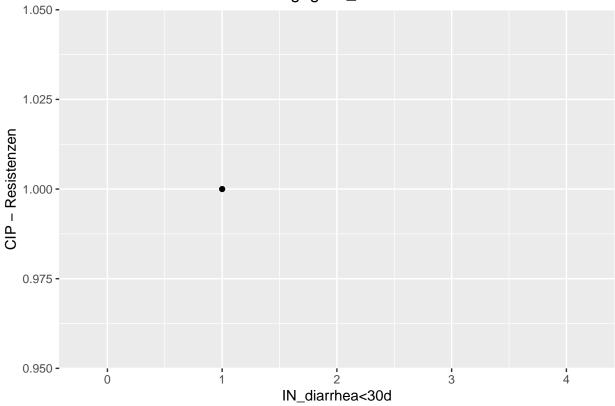




Anzahl AMP - Resistenzen für geg. IN_diarrhea<30d

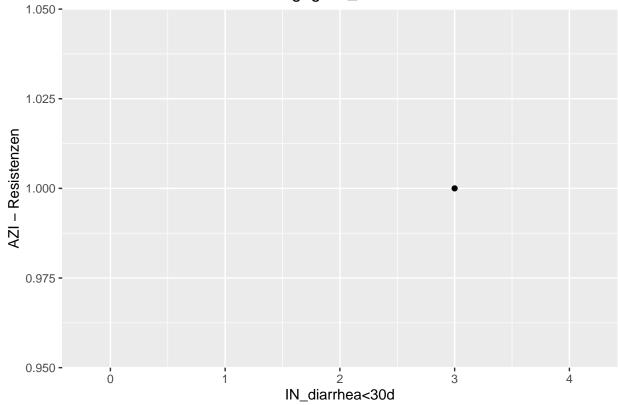


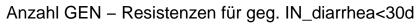


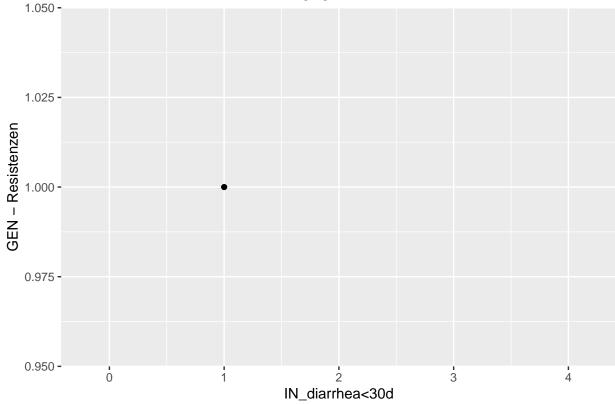


[1] ""



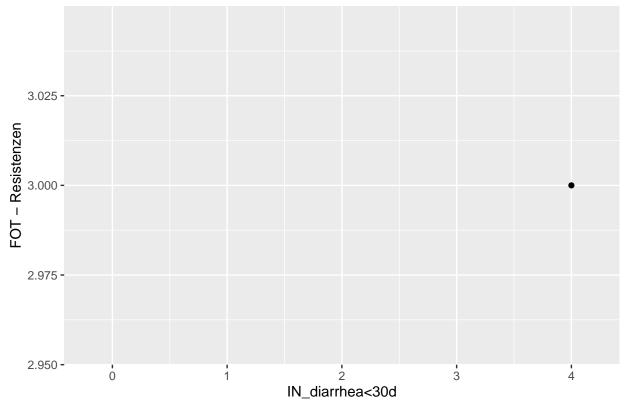




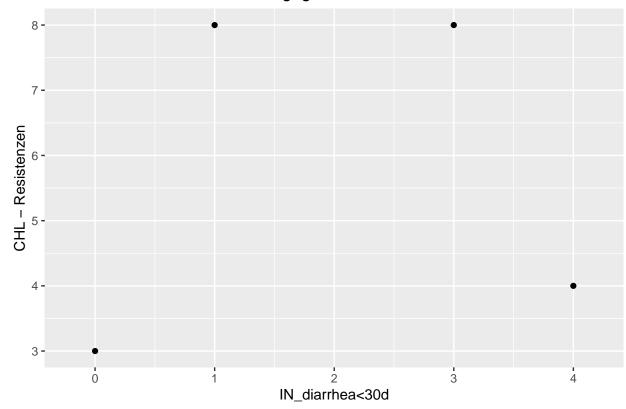


[1] ""

Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen für geg. IN_diarrhea<30d

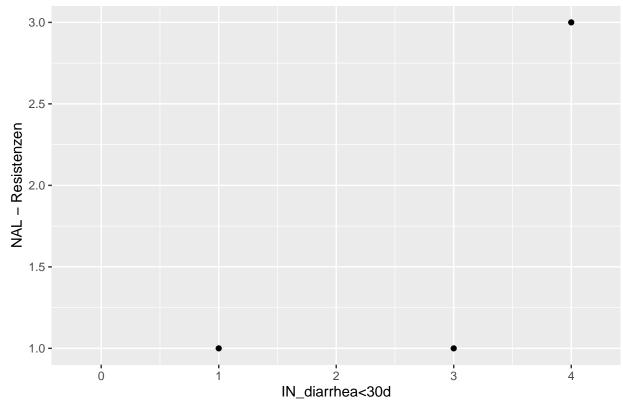


Anzahl CHL - Resistenzen für geg. IN_diarrhea<30d

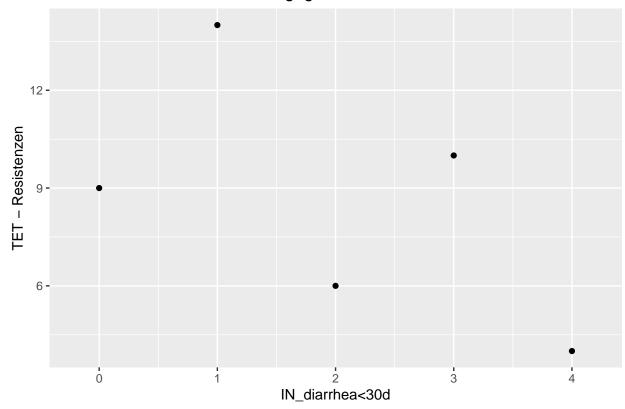


[1] ""

Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen für geg. IN_diarrhea<30d

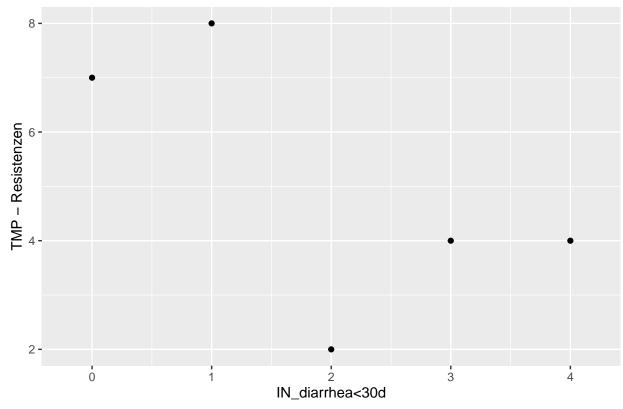


Anzahl TET – Resistenzen für geg. IN_diarrhea<30d

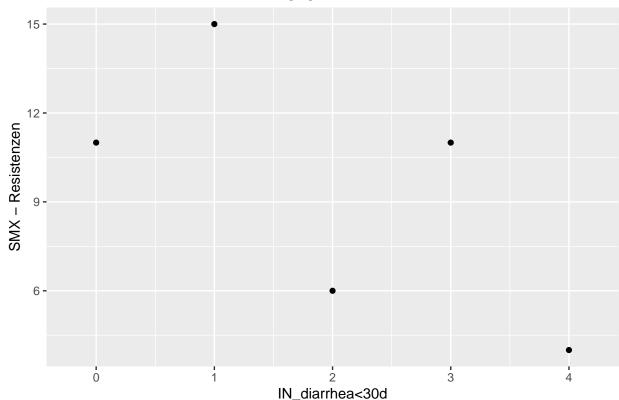


[1] ""

Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen für geg. IN_diarrhea<30d



Anzahl SMX - Resistenzen für geg. IN_diarrhea<30d



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

Ungeschichtet: Resistenzen scheinen tendenziell zu

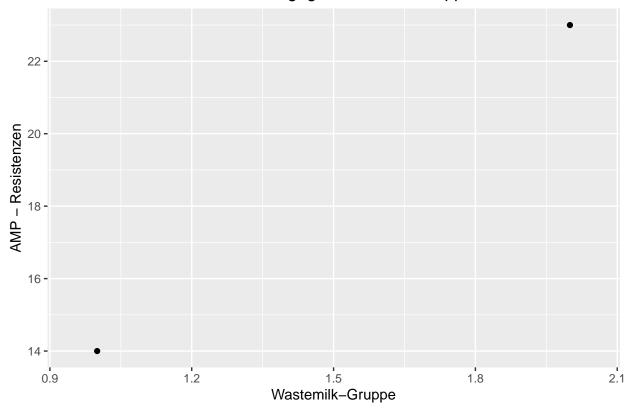
- steigen mit MY.group
- fallen mit SCC.group, CBC.group
- ? mit DIA.group

Eine Regression sagt mehr.

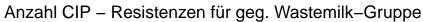
Binäre und Nominale Unabhängige Variablen

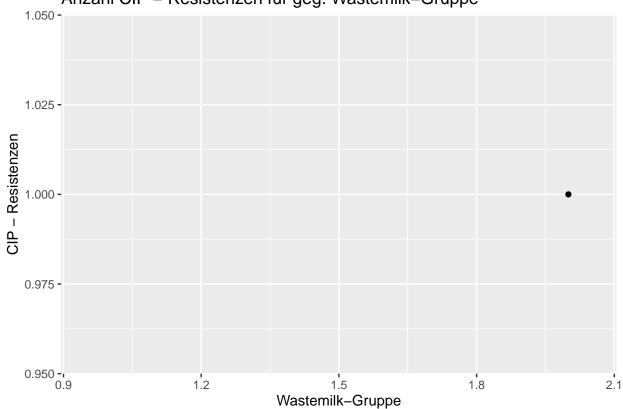
Anzahl Resistenzen

Anzahl AMP – Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

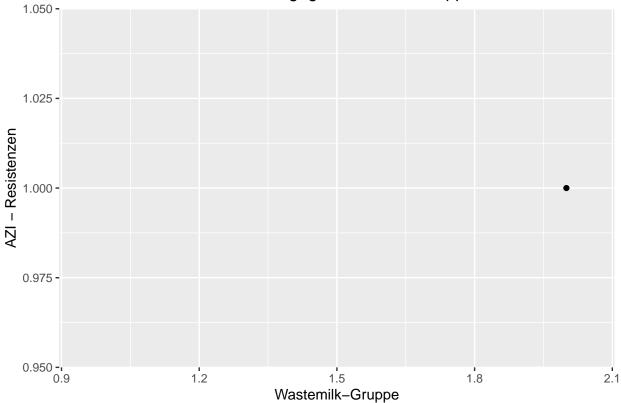


[1] ""

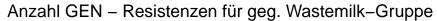


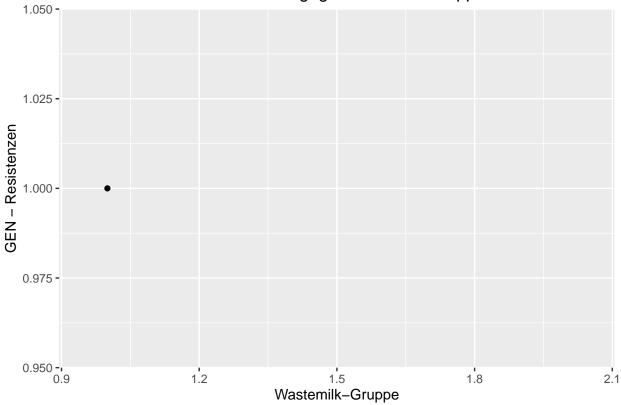


Anzahl AZI - Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

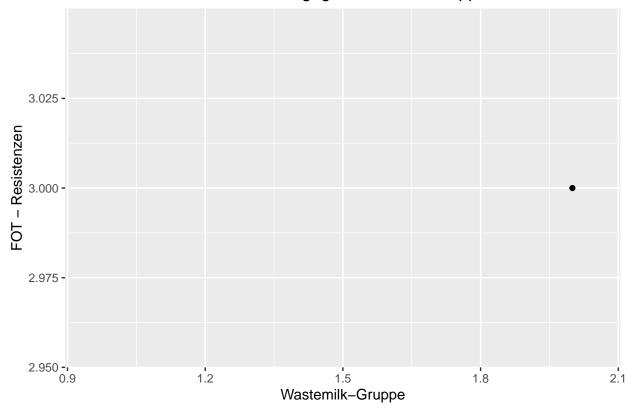


[1] ""



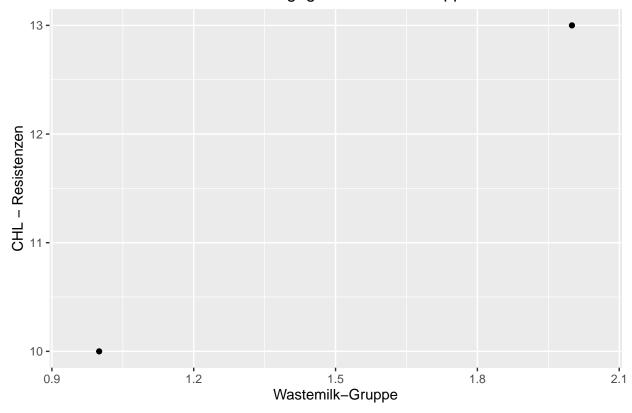


Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

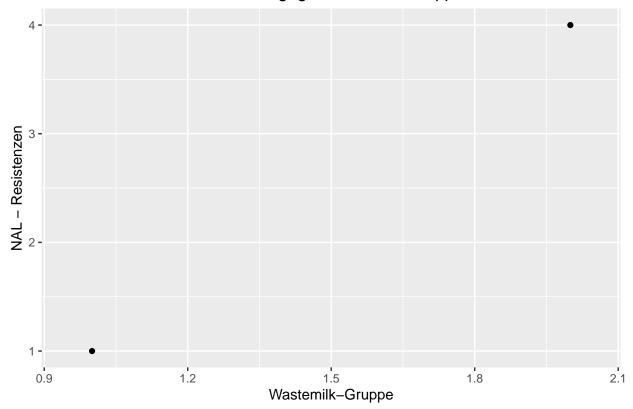


[1] ""

Anzahl CHL – Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

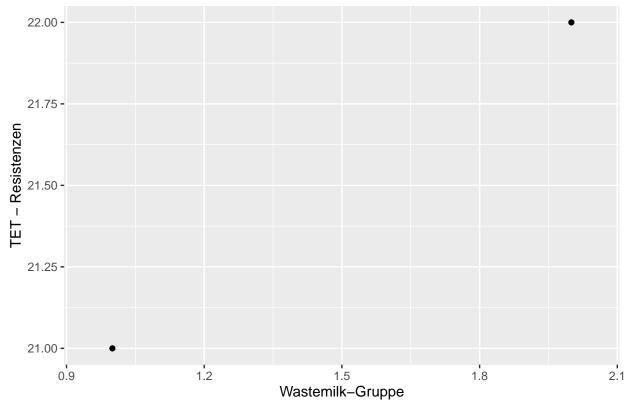


Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

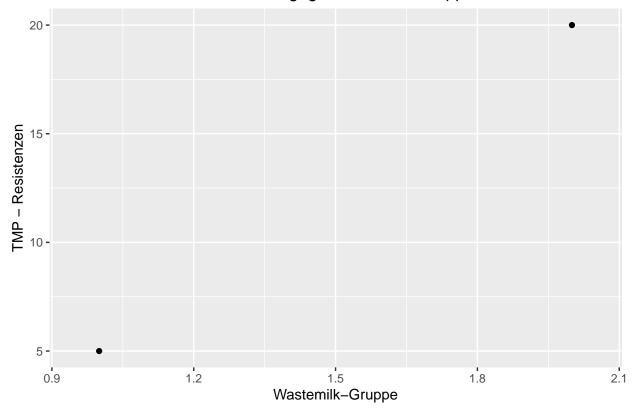


[1] ""

Anzahl TET – Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

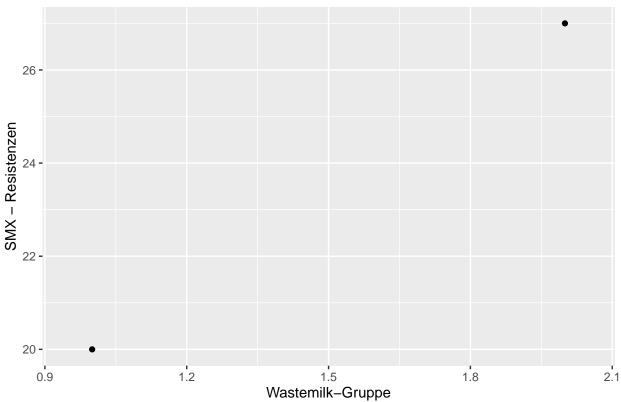


Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe



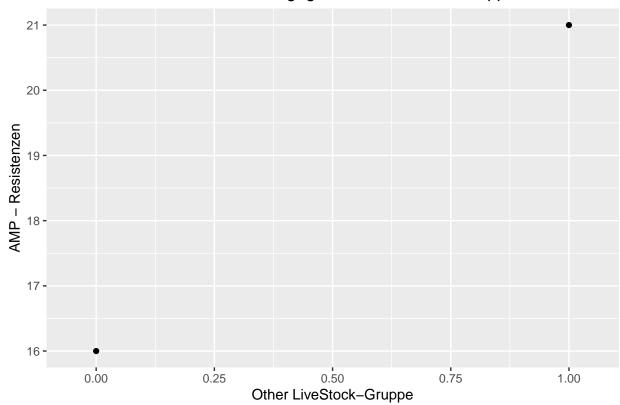
[1] ""

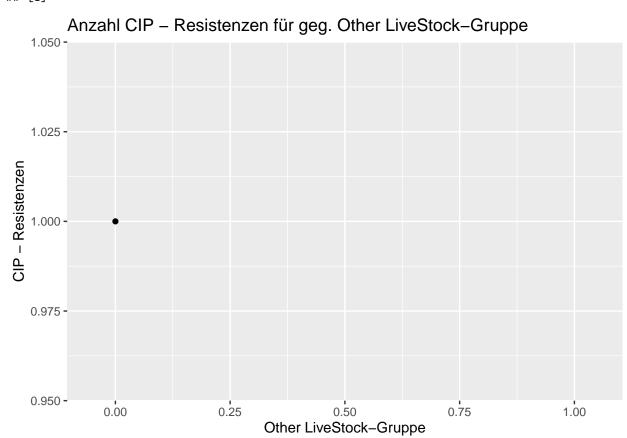
Anzahl SMX - Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

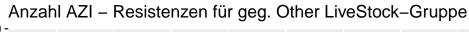


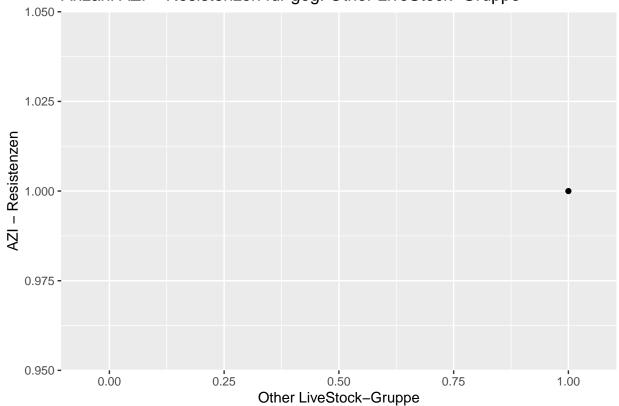
[1] "" ## [1] "-----

Anzahl AMP – Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe

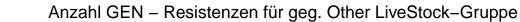


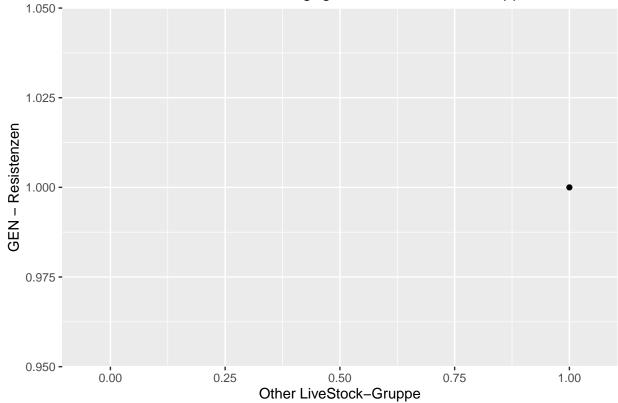




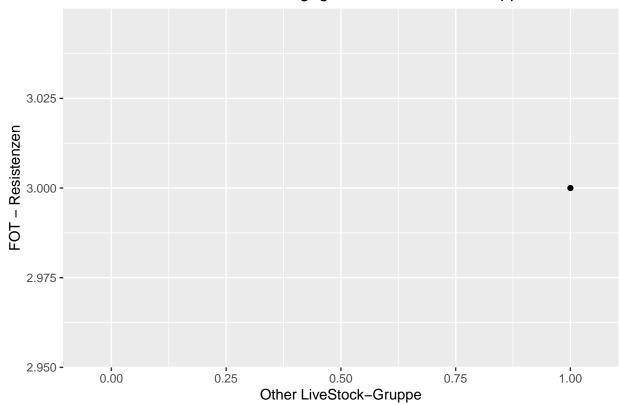


[1] ""



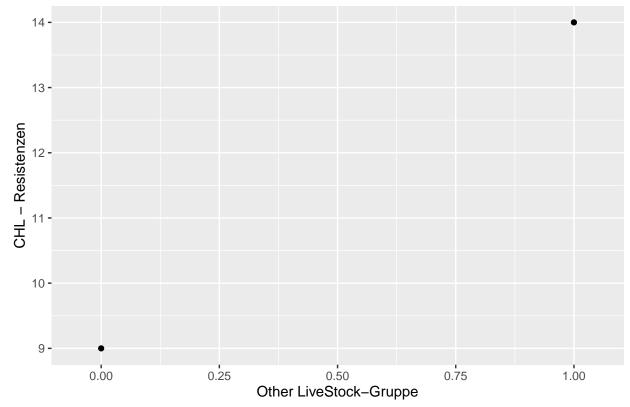


Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe

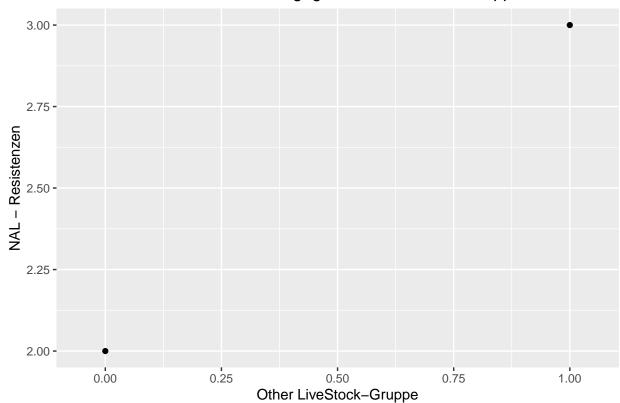


[1] ""

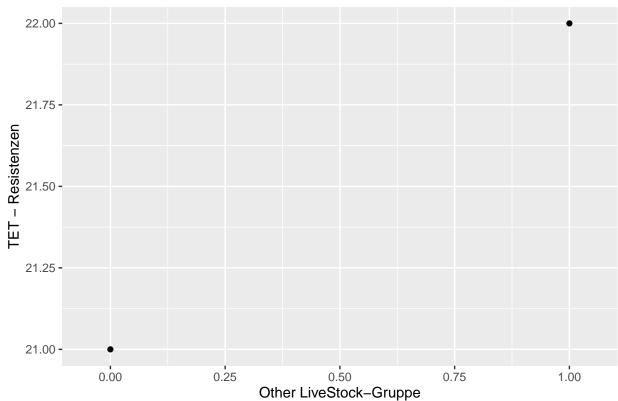
Anzahl CHL - Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe



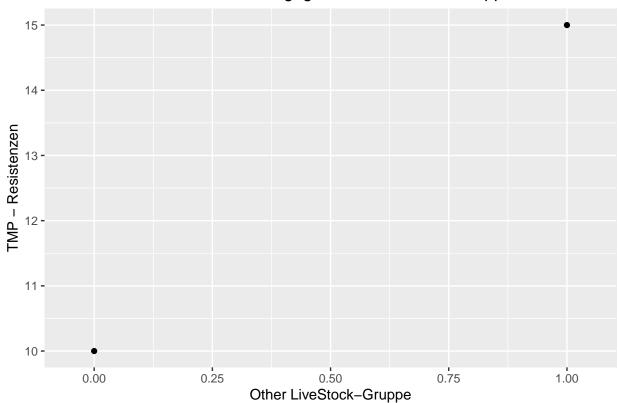
Anzahl NAL – Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe



Anzahl TET – Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe

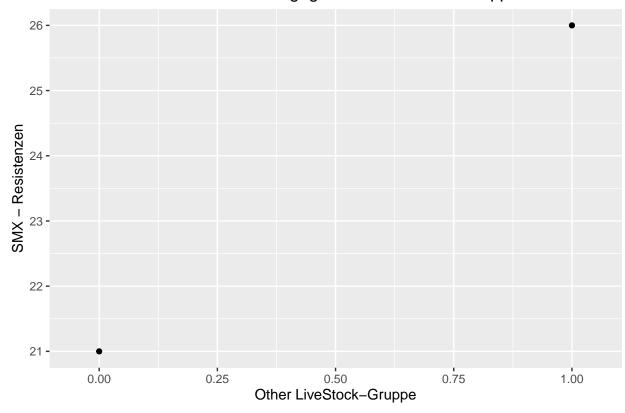


Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe



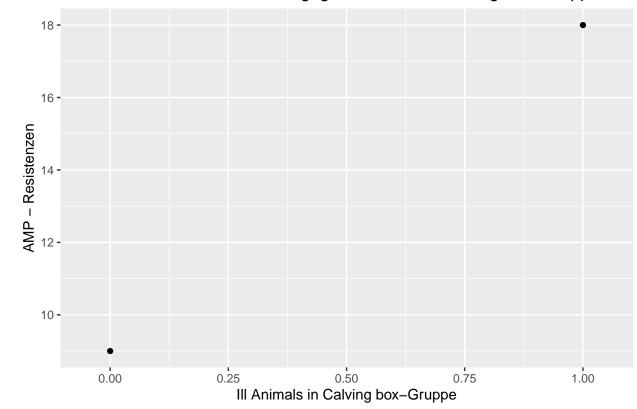
[1] ""

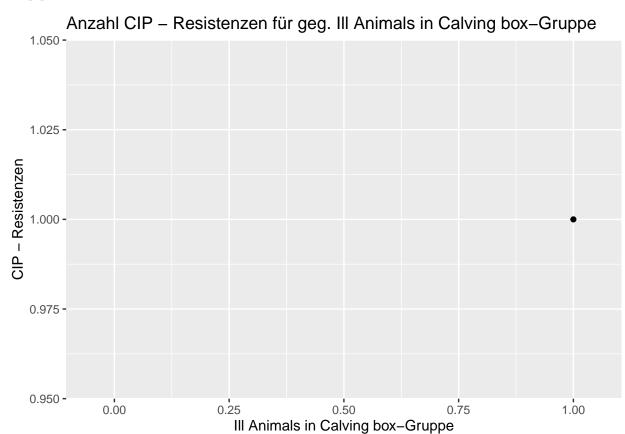
Anzahl SMX - Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe

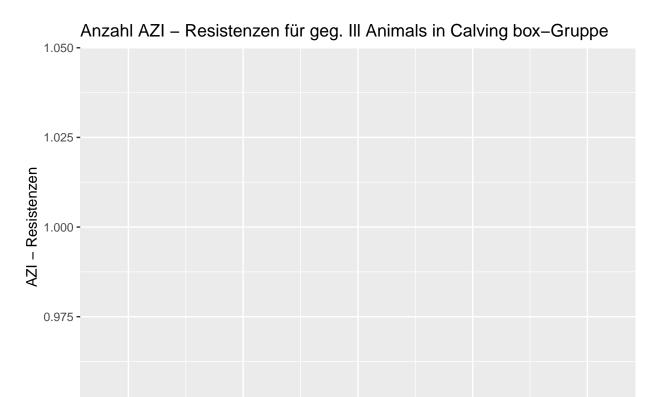


[1] "" ## [1] "-----

Anzahl AMP – Resistenzen für geg. III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe







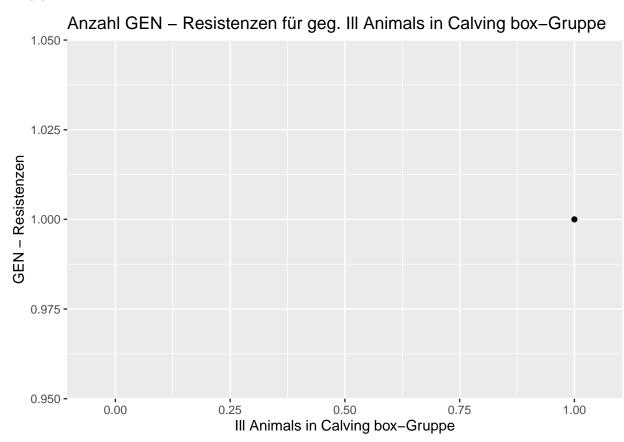
25 0.50 0. Ill Animals in Calving box-Gruppe 1.00



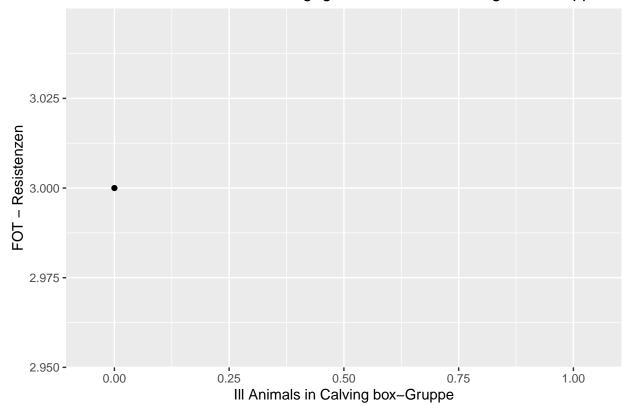
0.950 -

0.00

0.25

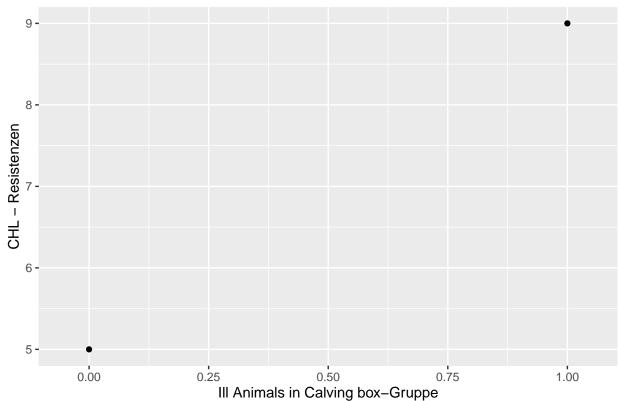


Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen für geg. III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

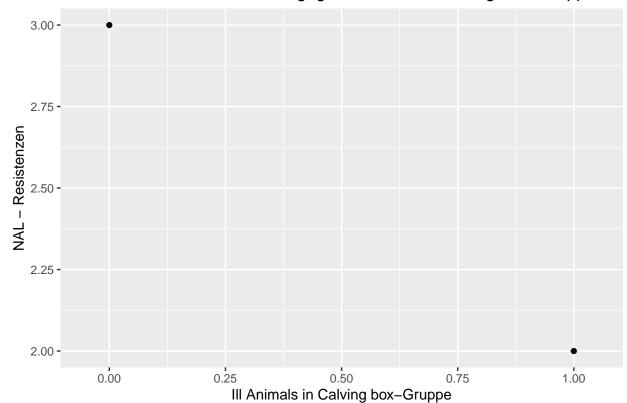


[1] ""

Anzahl CHL - Resistenzen für geg. III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

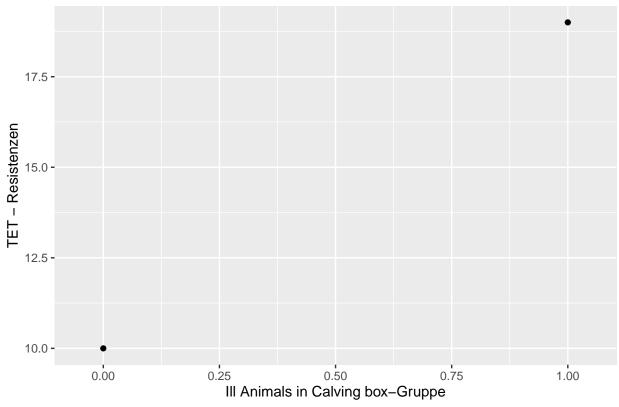


Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen für geg. III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

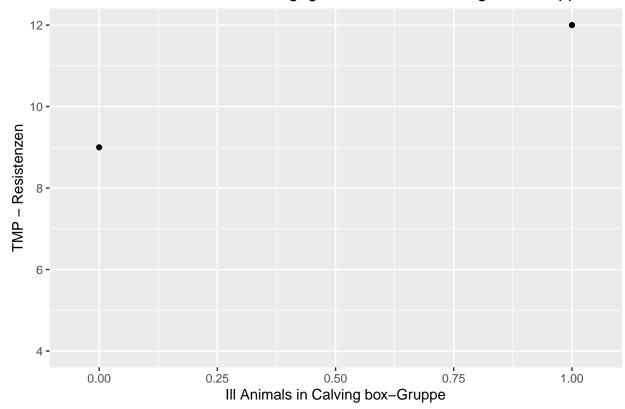


[1] ""

Anzahl TET – Resistenzen für geg. III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

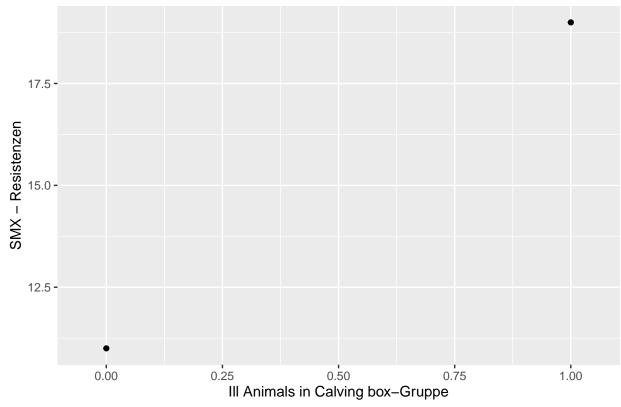


Anzahl TMP – Resistenzen für geg. III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe



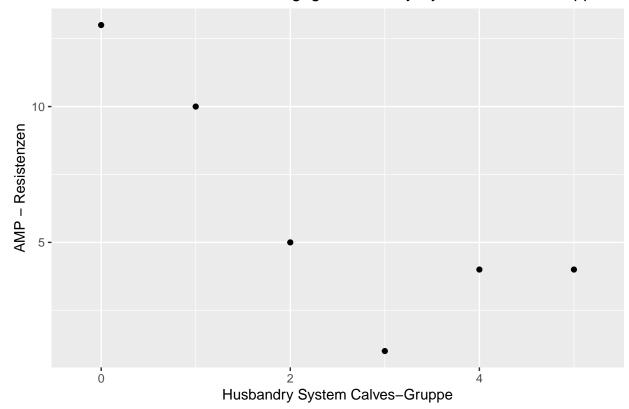
[1] ""

Anzahl SMX – Resistenzen für geg. III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

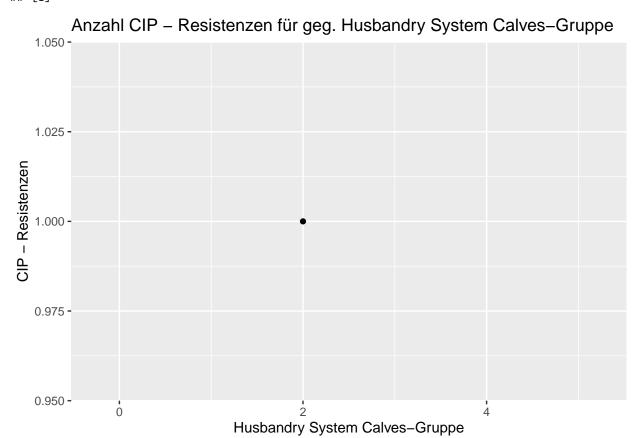


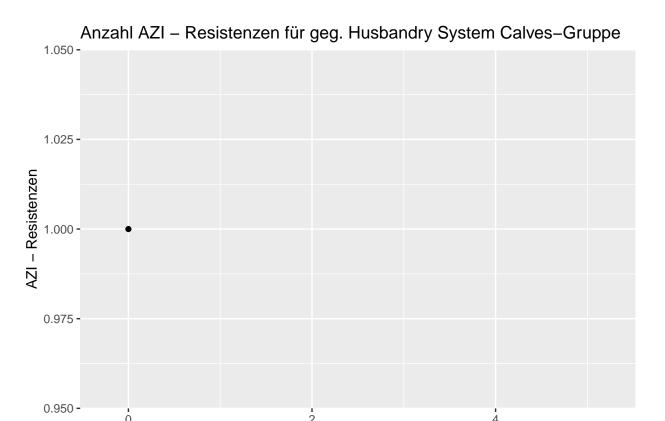
[1] "" ## [1] "-----

Anzahl AMP - Resistenzen für geg. Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe



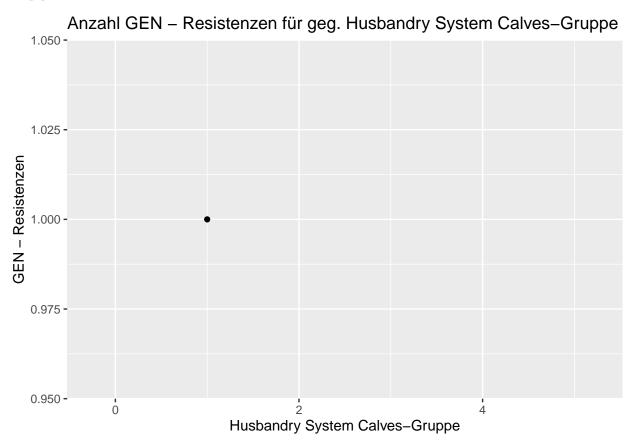
[1] ""



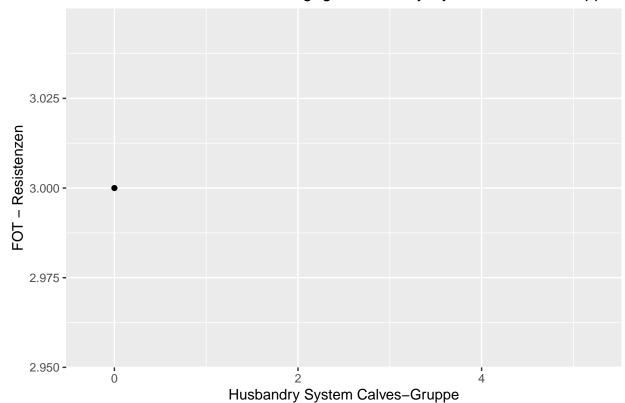


Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe

[1] ""

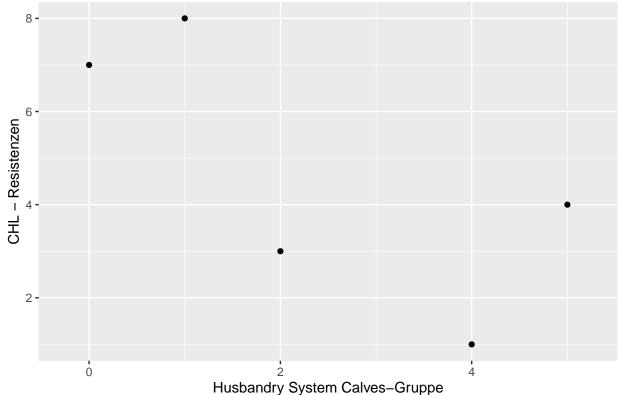


Anzahl FOT - Resistenzen für geg. Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe

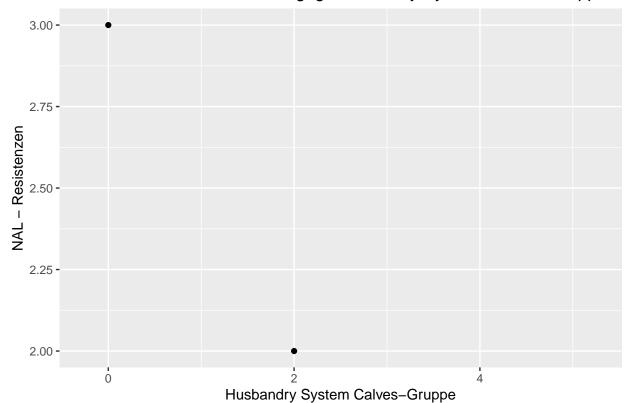


[1] ""

Anzahl CHL - Resistenzen für geg. Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe

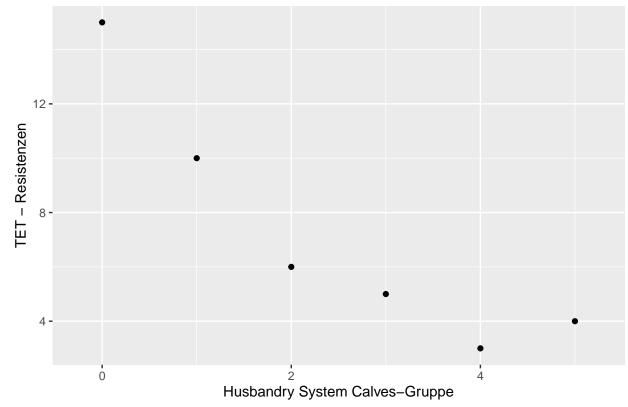


Anzahl NAL – Resistenzen für geg. Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe

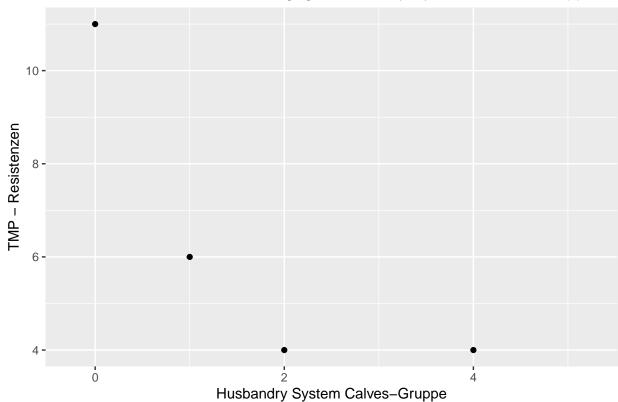


[1] ""

Anzahl TET – Resistenzen für geg. Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe

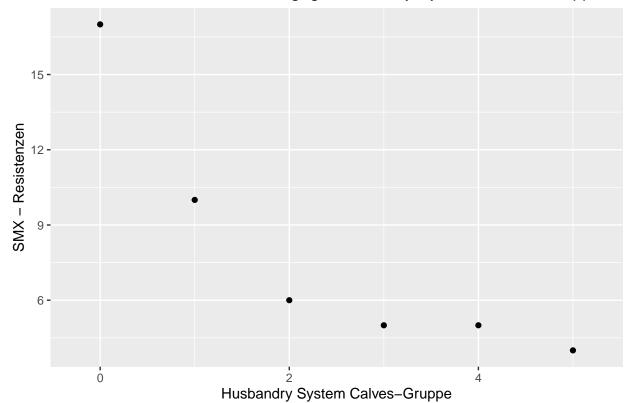


Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen für geg. Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe



[1] ""

Anzahl SMX - Resistenzen für geg. Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe



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

Ungeschichtet: Resistenzen scheinen zu

- steigen mit MY.group (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)

• j	edenfalls sind	l die Trends	klarer als au	s den Verte	ilungen. Ei	ne Regressio	on sagt noch	mal mehr	