#### Anzahl Resistenzen und einfache plots

12.03.2022

#### Bibliotheken laden, Hilfsfunktion

```
library(ggplot2) # moderne plots

debug <- T  # debug printout
debug <- F  # kein debug printout

Log <- function(string) {
   if(debug){print(string)}}
}</pre>
```

#### Resistenzen.Rmd erzeugte Resistenzen.csv, dieses einlesen

```
Und evtl. ansehen
Resistenzen <- read.csv("Resistenzen.csv")
# 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
NAntib <- 15
                              # wir untersuchen 15 Antibiotika (wird von Resistenzen.Rmd so aus 2 Excel files eing
                                                          # header wie"Resistenzen"
NResistenzen <- Resistenzen[0,]
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
#View(NResistenzen)
# für jedes Antibiotikum Resistenzen über die 4 Proben zählen, also mögliche Werte 0-4 :
                                                 # Liniennummer (Betriebe in 4er Gruppen) für dataframe Resistenzen
for(i in 1:ResRow){
  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

```
NResistenzen$NRes <- rep(0,NResRow) # neue Spalte, zählt für jeden Betrieb Resistenzen über Antibiotika; erstma
NResistenzen$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
}
View(NResistenzen)
write.csv(NResistenzen,"NResistenzen.csv")</pre>
```

#### Numerische und Ordinale Unabhängige Variablen

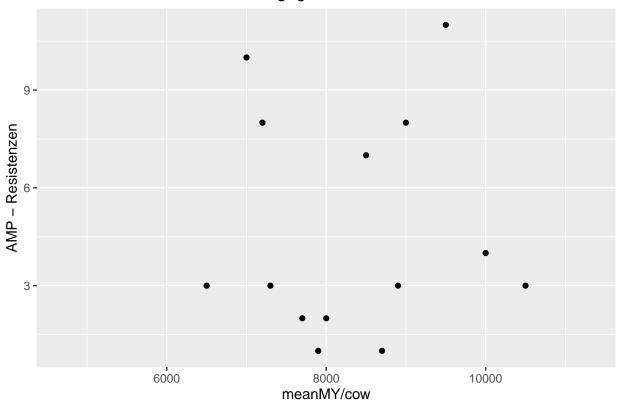
```
graphisch2 <- function(gruppe, join, antibiotikum) {</pre>
  group <- Resistenzen[,gruppe ]</pre>
              <- Resistenzen[,antibiotikum ]</pre>
  antib
  X \leftarrow c()
  Y \leftarrow c()
 for(i in 1:ResRow){
                                                # Liniennummer für dataframe Resistenzen
    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>
  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)</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))
)
}
```

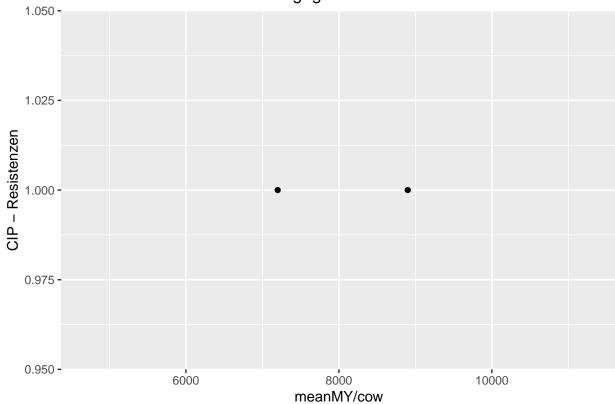
#### Plot Anzahl der Resistenzen für verschiedene Antibiotika, numerische Variablen

- 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)

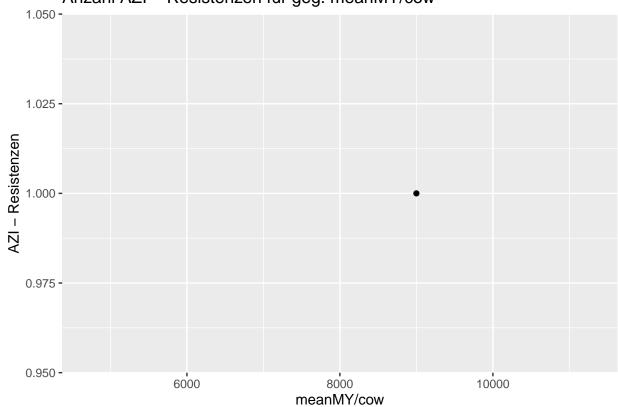
#### Anzahl AMP - Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow



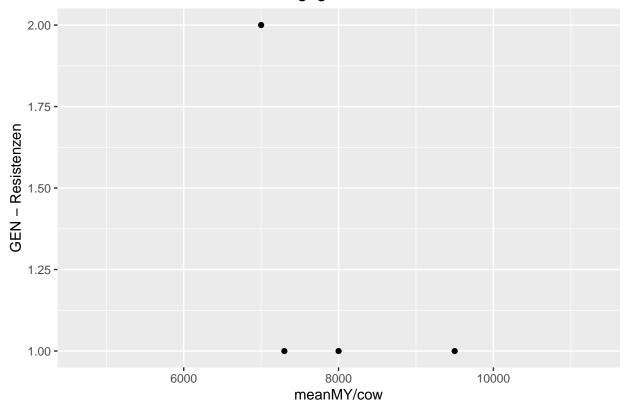






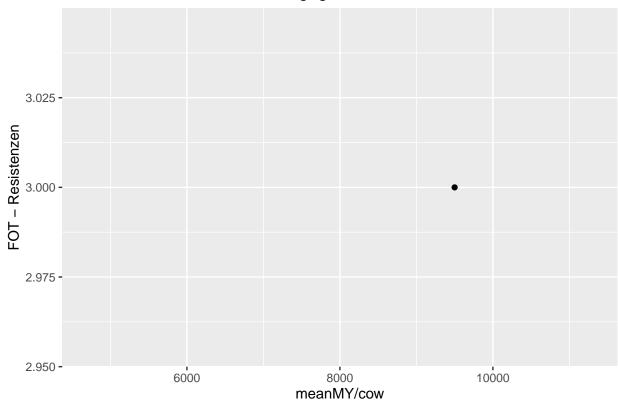


## Anzahl GEN - Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow

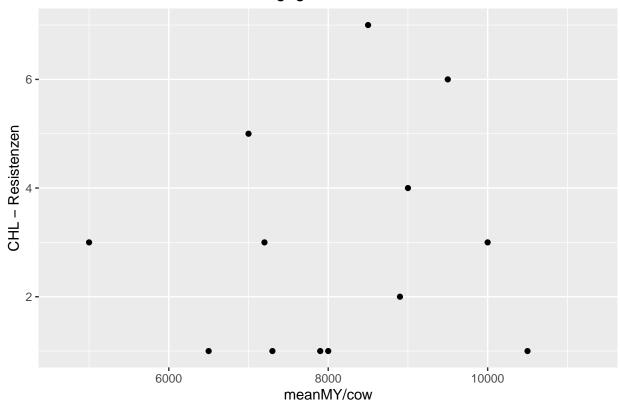


## [1] ""

Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow

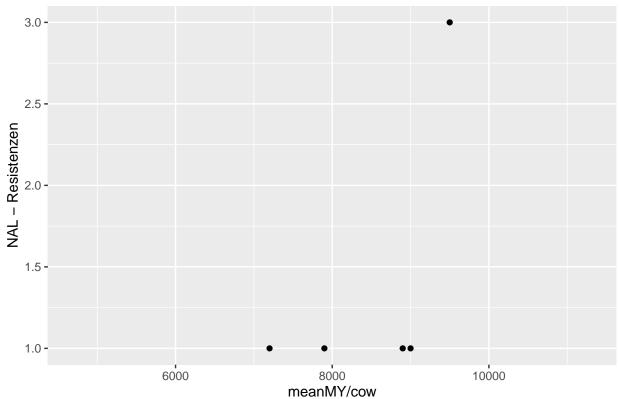


### Anzahl CHL - Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow

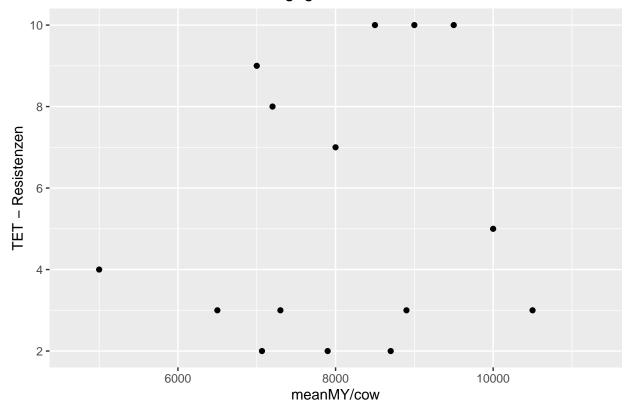


## [1] ""

## Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow

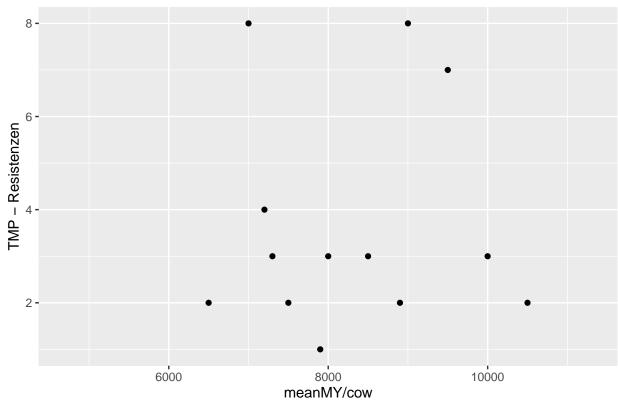


### Anzahl TET - Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow

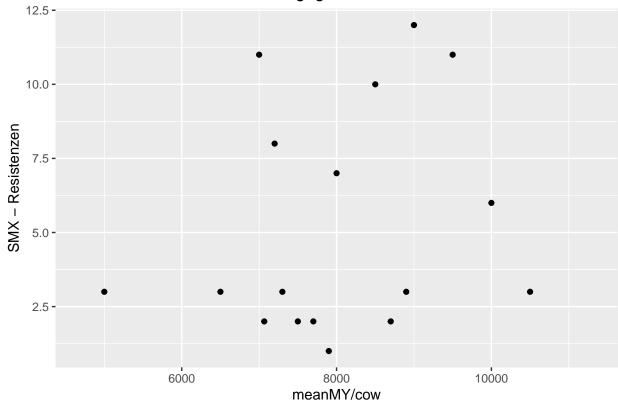


## [1] ""

## Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen für geg. meanMY/cow

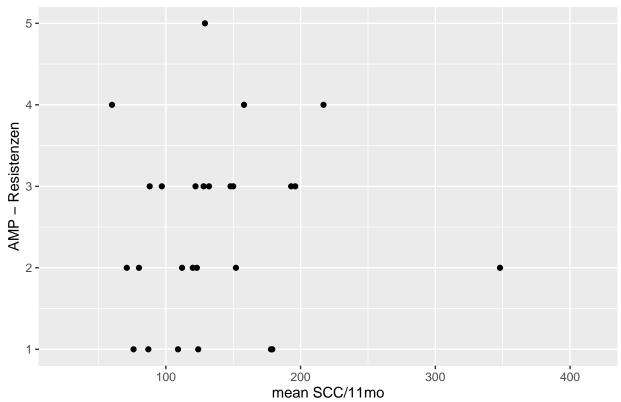


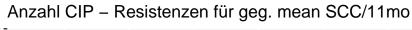


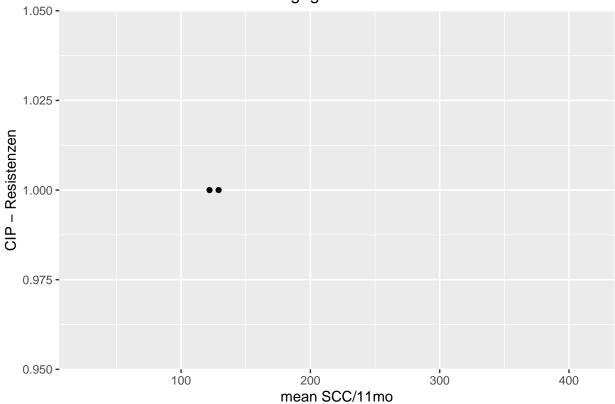


## [1] "" ## [1] "-------

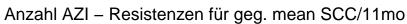
#### Anzahl AMP - Resistenzen für geg. mean SCC/11mo

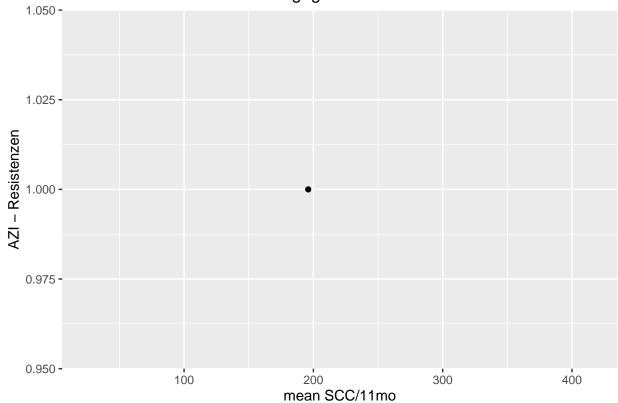




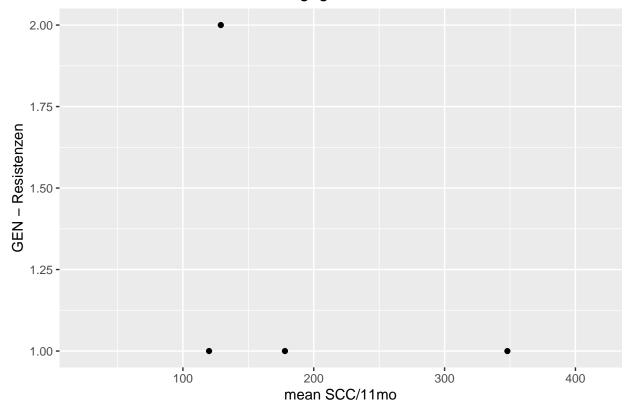


## [1] ""



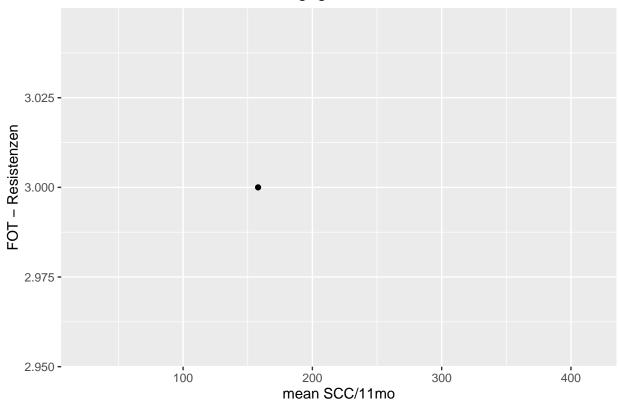


### Anzahl GEN – Resistenzen für geg. mean SCC/11mo

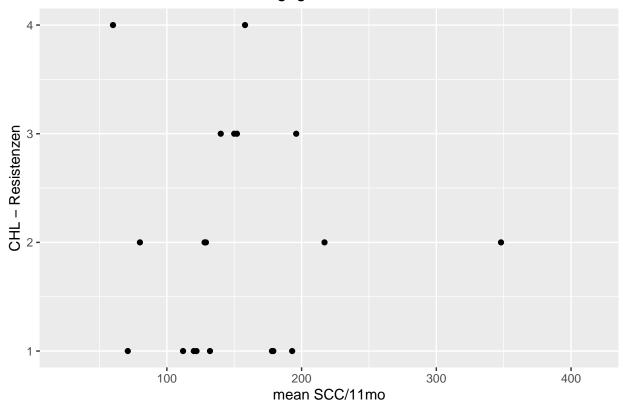


## [1] ""

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

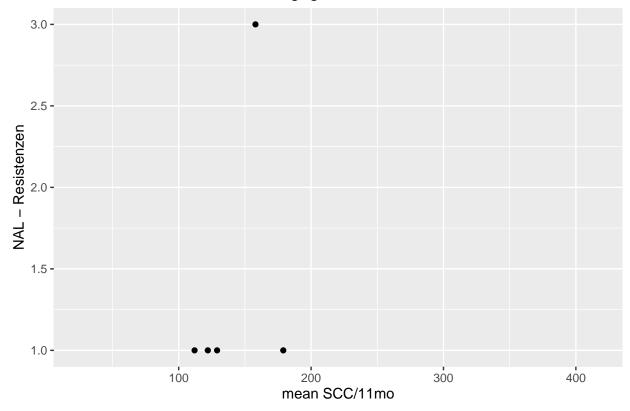


## Anzahl CHL – Resistenzen für geg. mean SCC/11mo

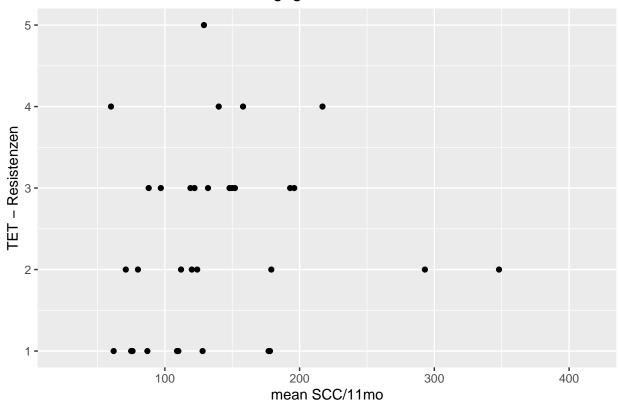


## [1] ""

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

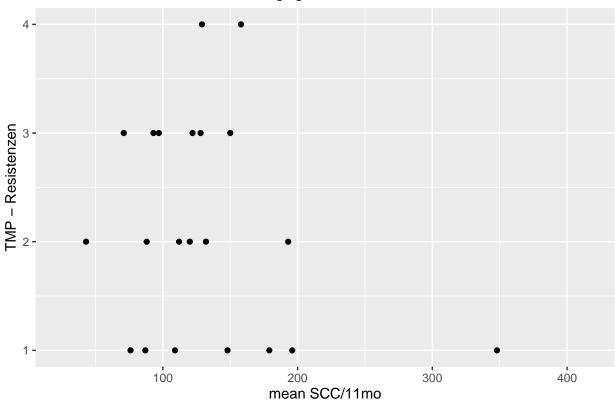


### Anzahl TET – Resistenzen für geg. mean SCC/11mo

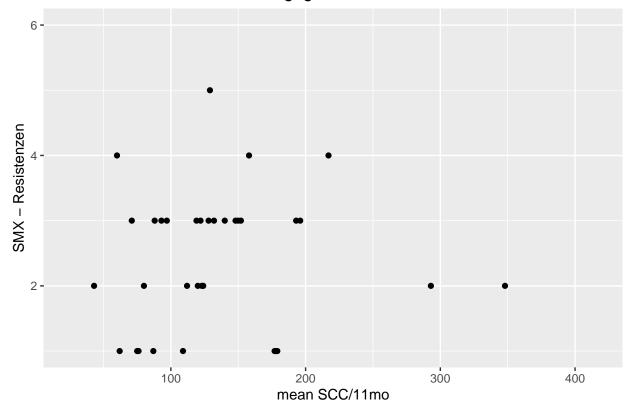


## [1] ""

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

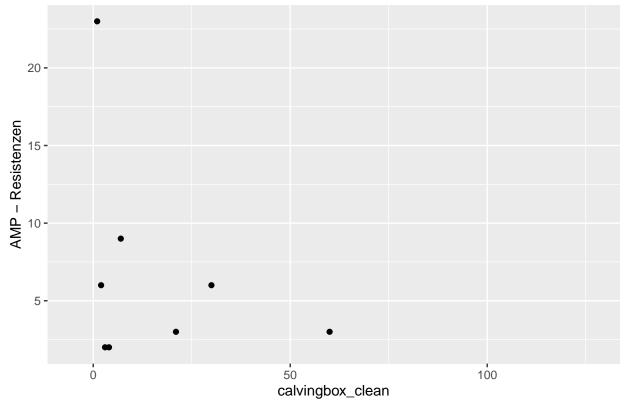


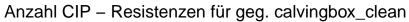
### Anzahl SMX - Resistenzen für geg. mean SCC/11mo

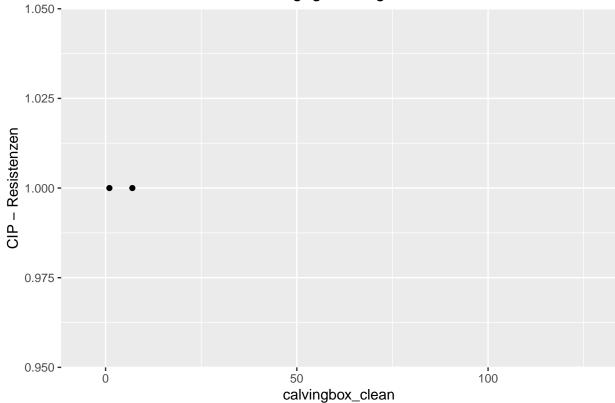


## [1] "" ## [1] "------

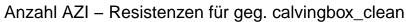
## Anzahl AMP – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox\_clean

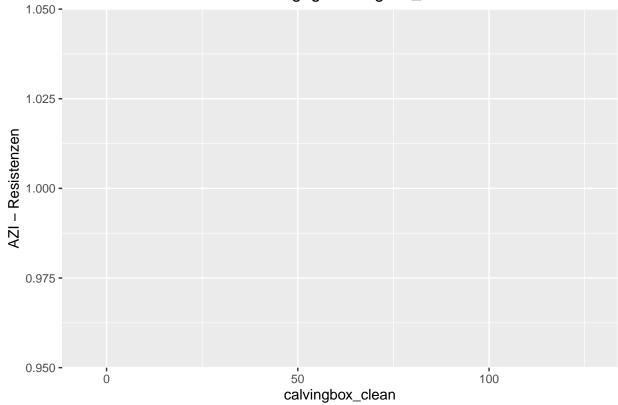




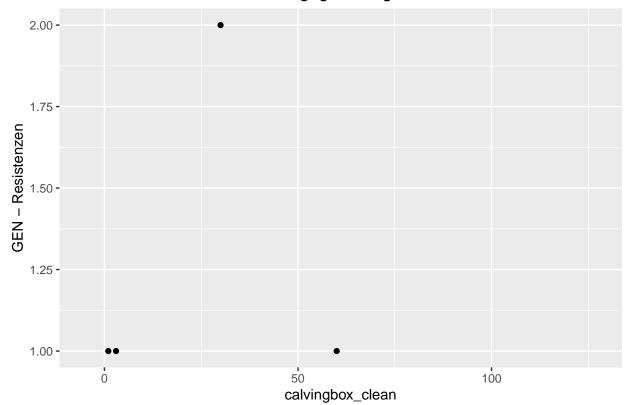


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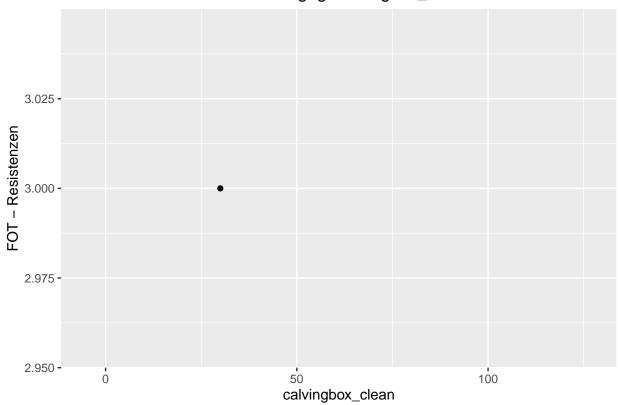


### Anzahl GEN – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox\_clean

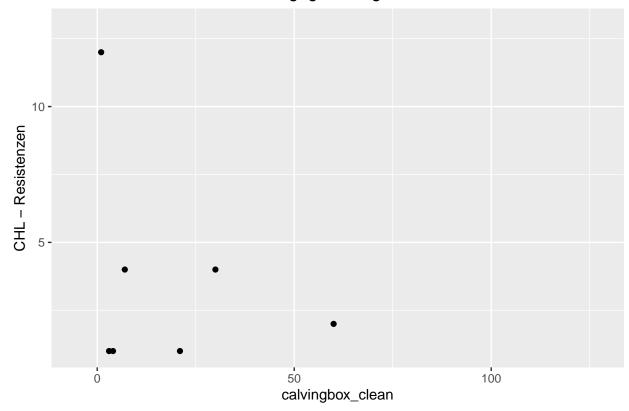


## [1] ""

Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox\_clean

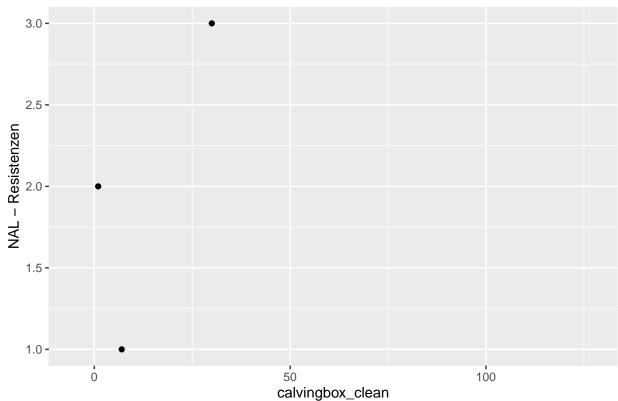


### Anzahl CHL – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox\_clean

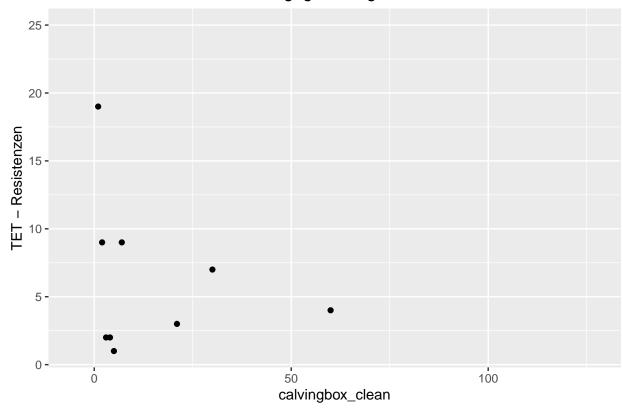


## [1] ""

Anzahl NAL – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox\_clean

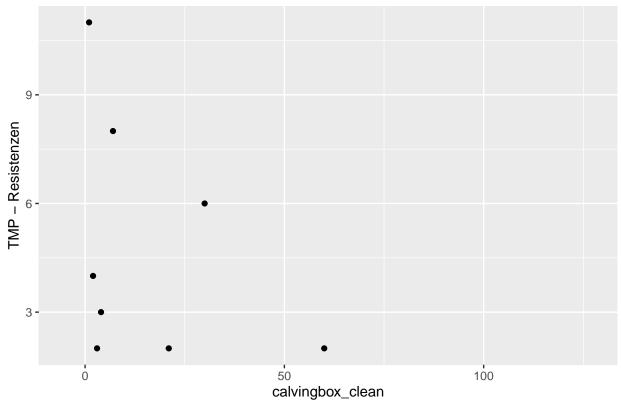


### Anzahl TET – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox\_clean

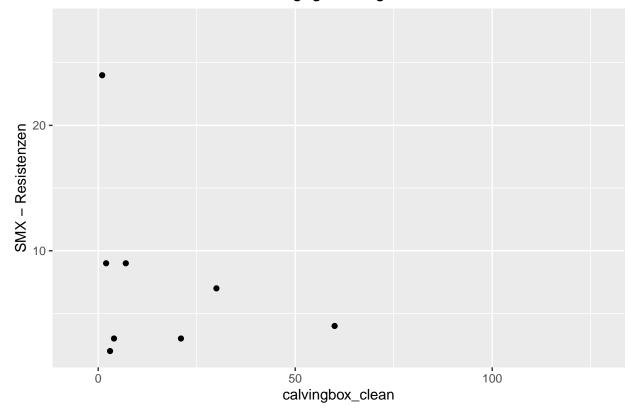


## [1] ""

Anzahl TMP – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox\_clean

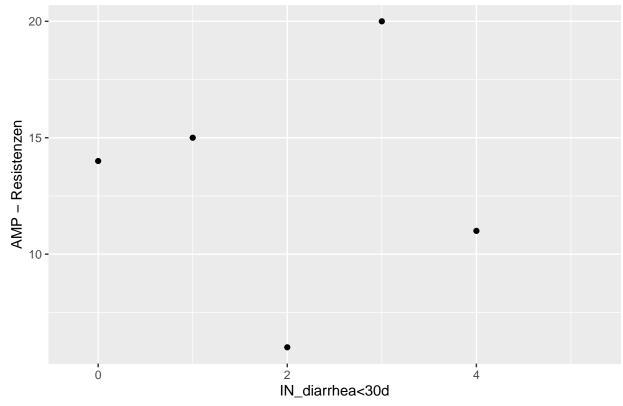


### Anzahl SMX – Resistenzen für geg. calvingbox\_clean

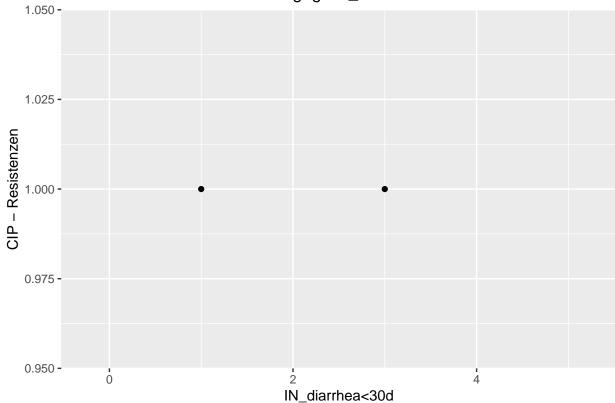




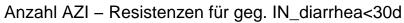
## Anzahl AMP - Resistenzen für geg. IN\_diarrhea<30d

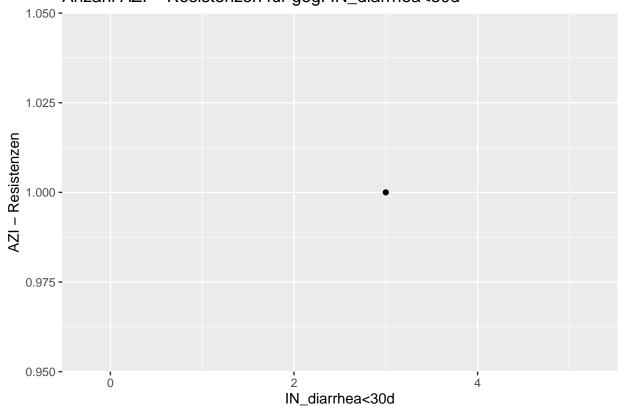




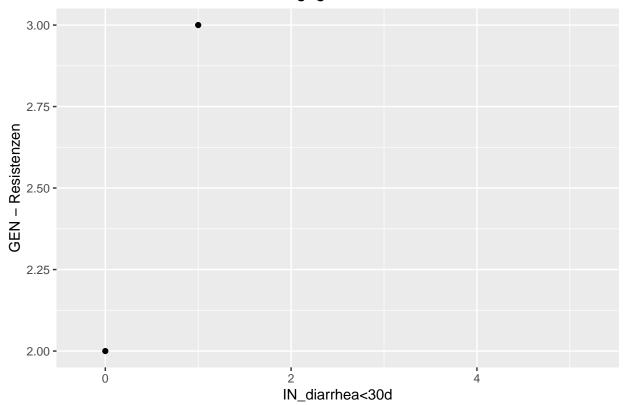


## [1] ""



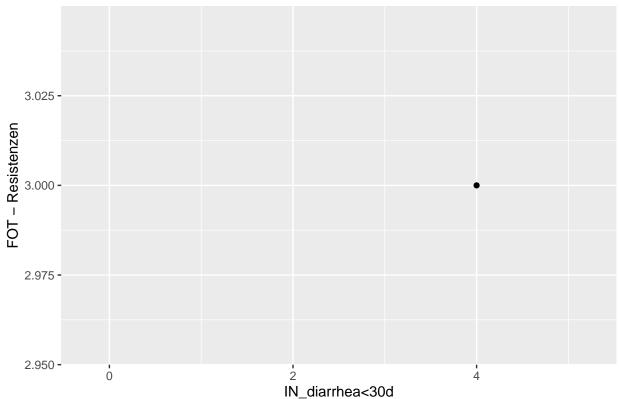


### Anzahl GEN – Resistenzen für geg. IN\_diarrhea<30d

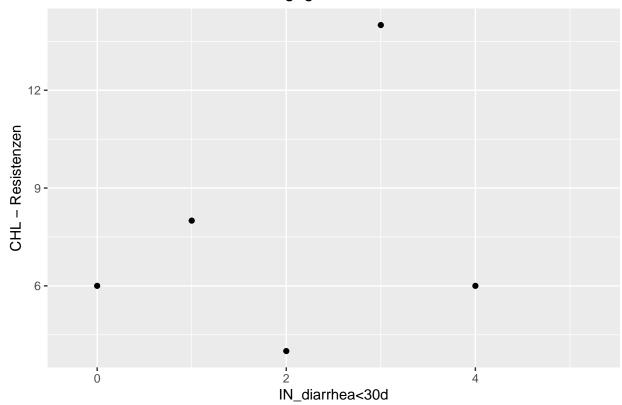


## [1] ""

Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen für geg. IN\_diarrhea<30d

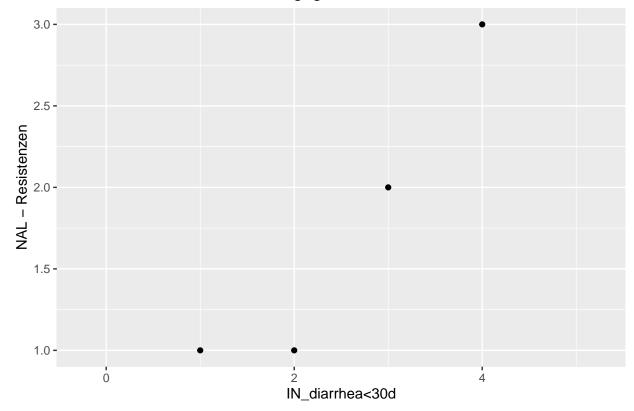


### Anzahl CHL - Resistenzen für geg. IN\_diarrhea<30d

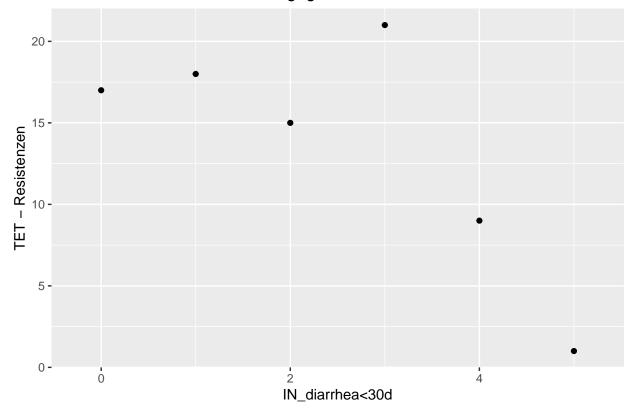


## [1] ""

## Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen für geg. IN\_diarrhea<30d

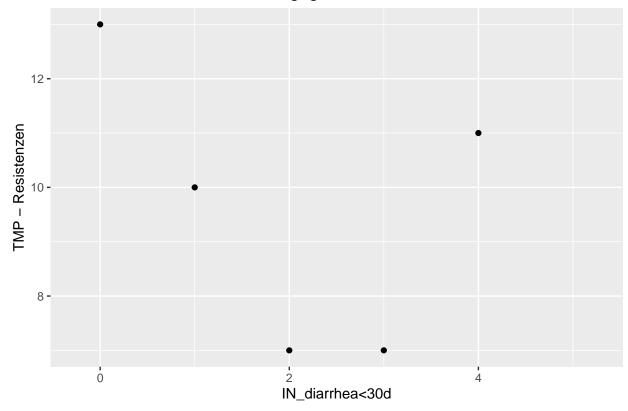


### Anzahl TET – Resistenzen für geg. IN\_diarrhea<30d

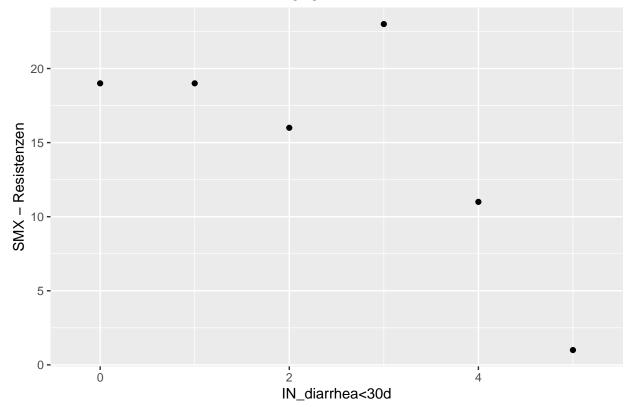


## [1] ""

Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen für geg. IN\_diarrhea<30d



#### Anzahl SMX - Resistenzen für geg. IN\_diarrhea<30d



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

Ungeschichtet: Resistenzen scheinen tendenziell zu

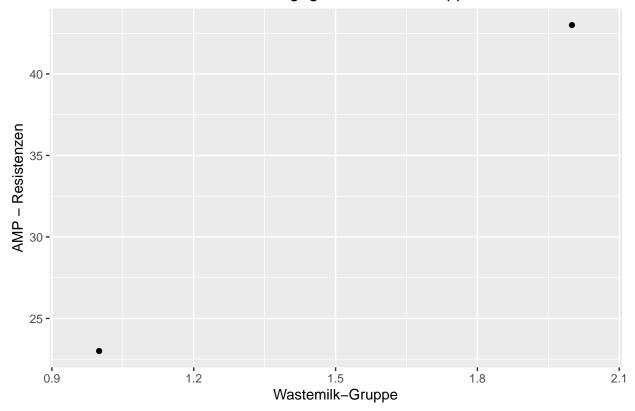
- steigen mit MY.group
- fallen mit SCC.group, CBC.group
- ? mit DIA.group

Eine Regression sagt mehr.

#### Binäre und Nominale Unabhängige Variablen

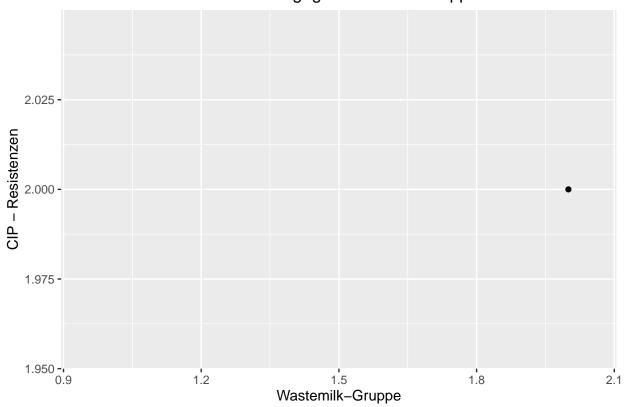
#### Anzahl Resistenzen

# Anzahl AMP – Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

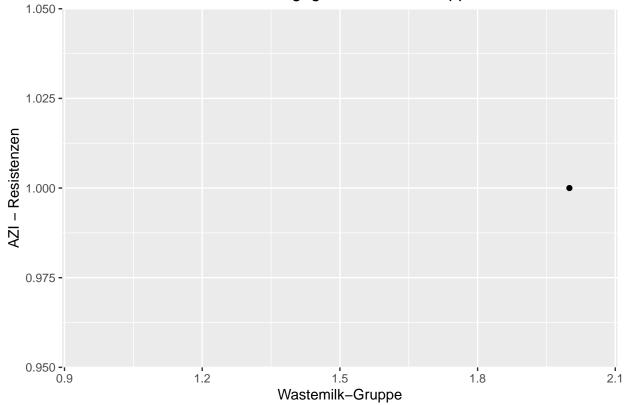


## [1] ""

Anzahl CIP - Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

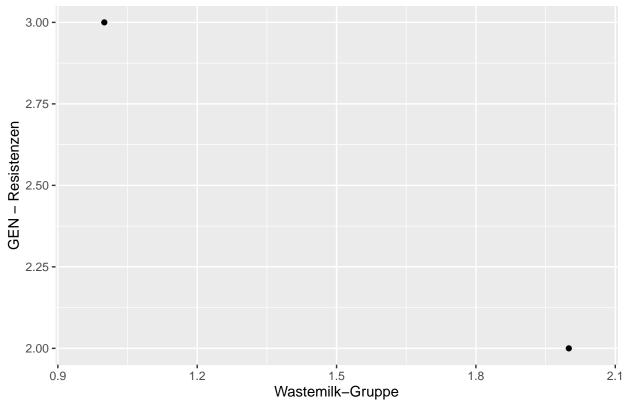


#### Anzahl AZI – Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

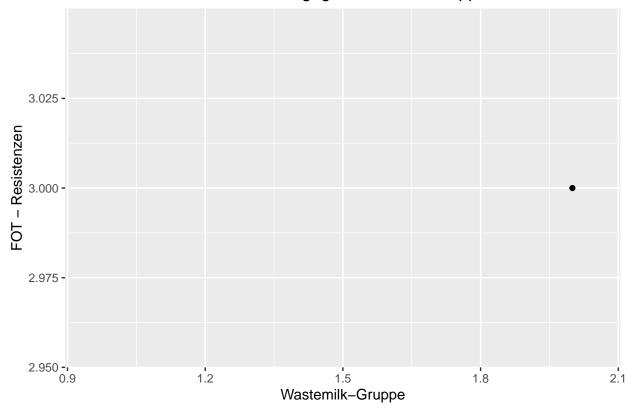


## [1] ""

## Anzahl GEN – Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

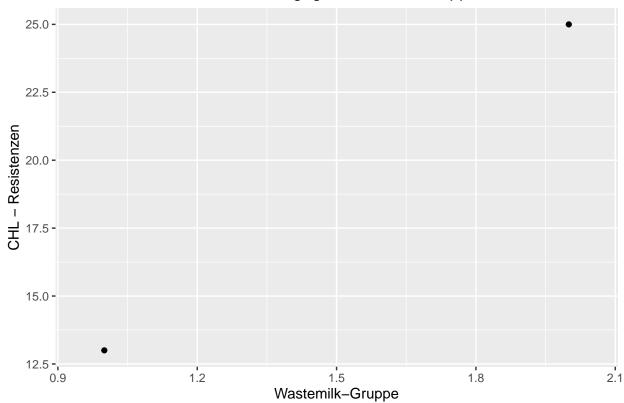


## Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

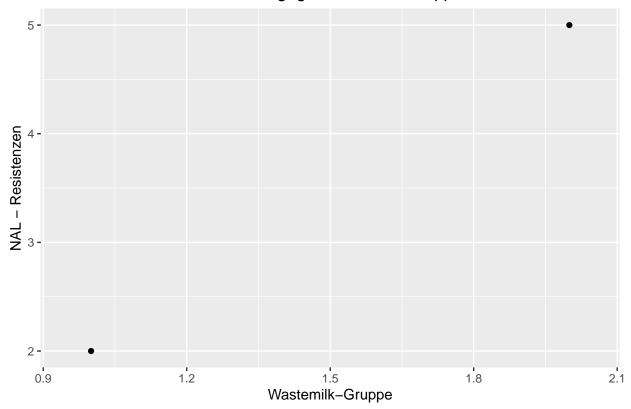


## [1] ""

## Anzahl CHL - Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

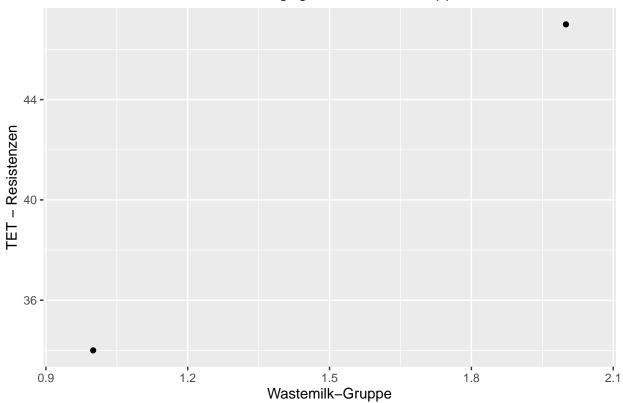


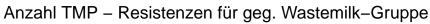
### Anzahl NAL – Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

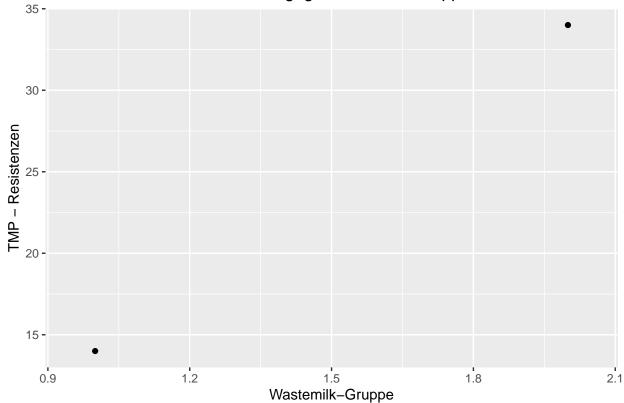


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Anzahl TET – Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

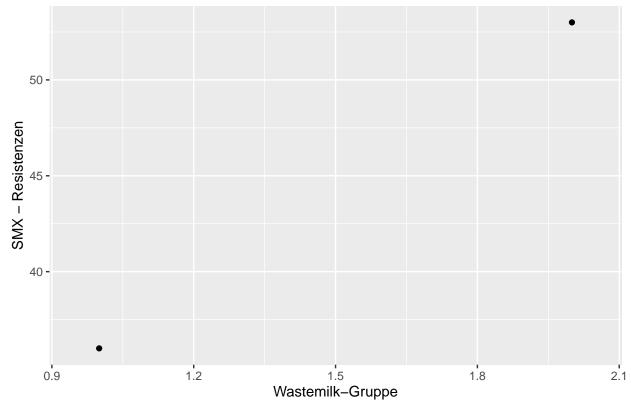






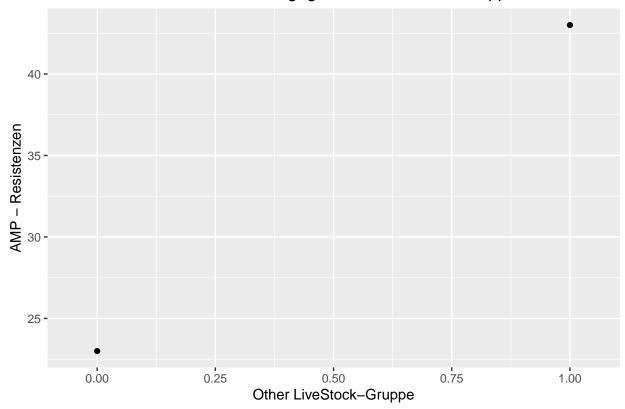
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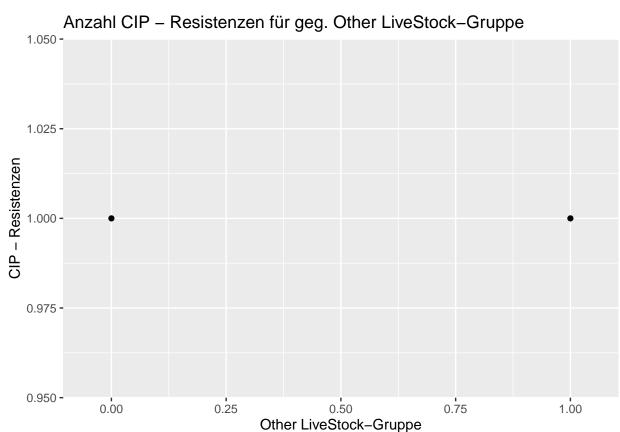
#### Anzahl SMX - Resistenzen für geg. Wastemilk-Gruppe

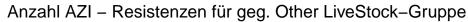


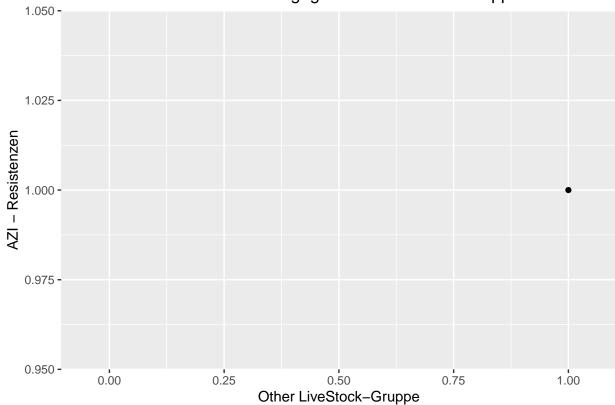
```
## [1] ""
## [1] "-----
```

#### Anzahl AMP - Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe



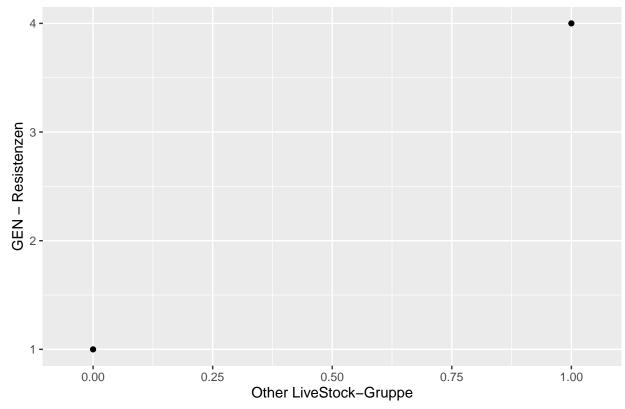




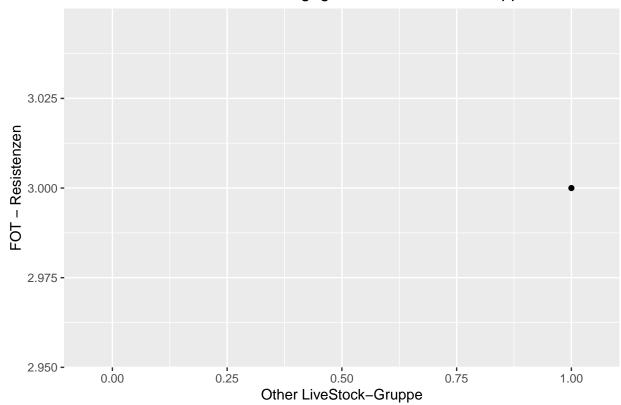


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#### Anzahl GEN – Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe

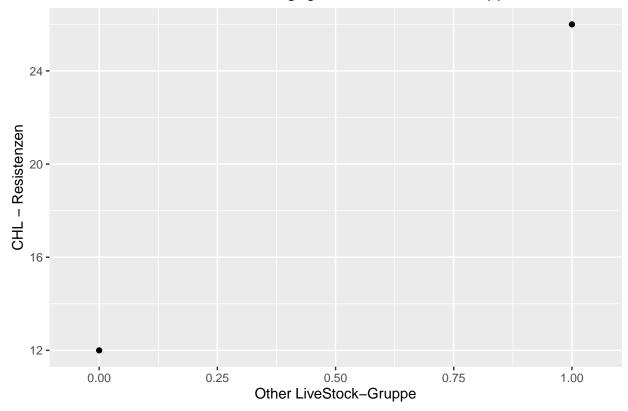


## Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe

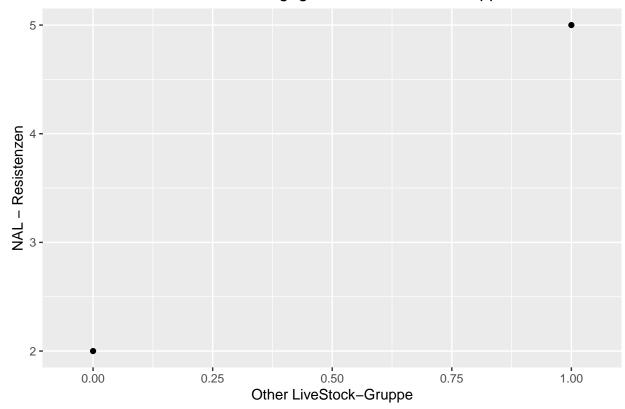


## [1] ""

Anzahl CHL - Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe

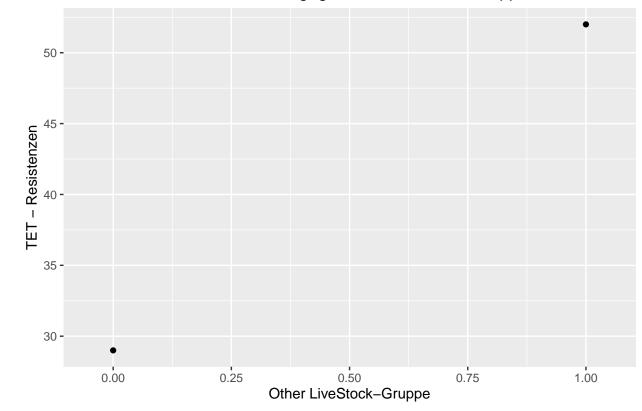


### Anzahl NAL – Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe

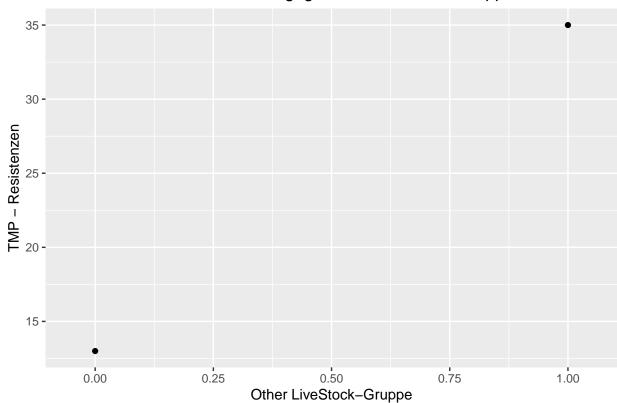


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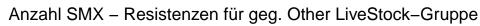
Anzahl TET – Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe

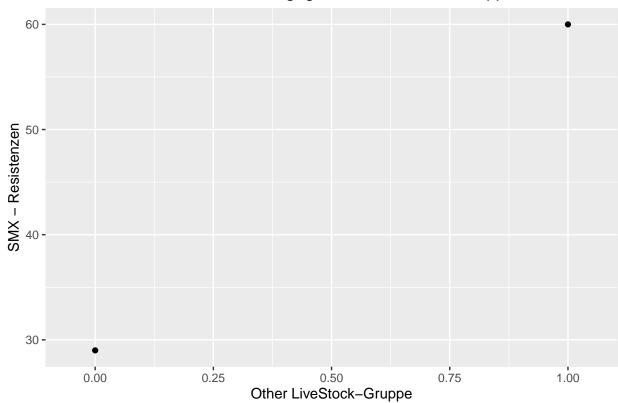


### Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen für geg. Other LiveStock-Gruppe



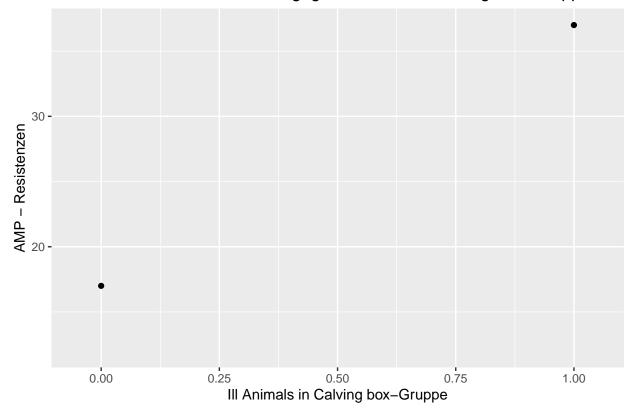
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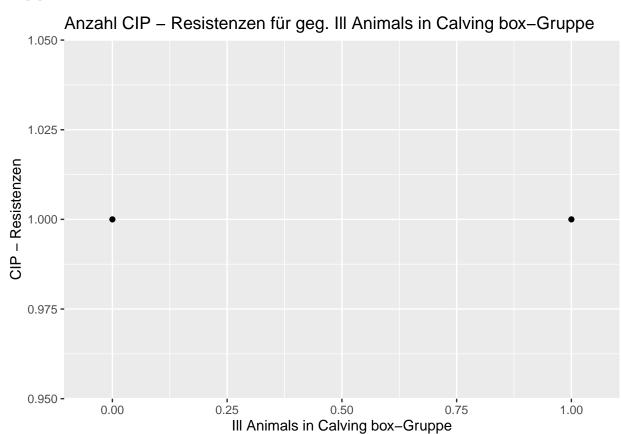


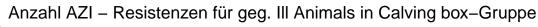


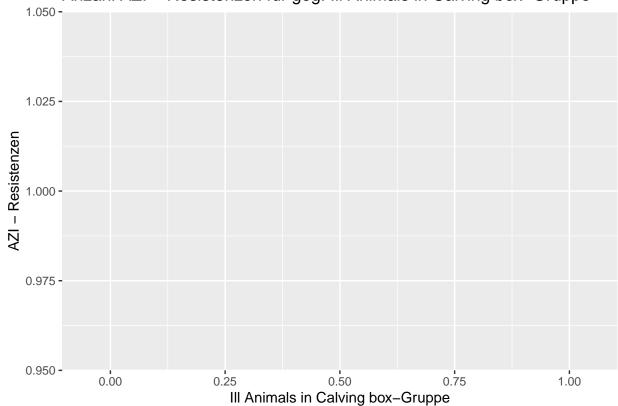
## [1] "" ## [1] "-----

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



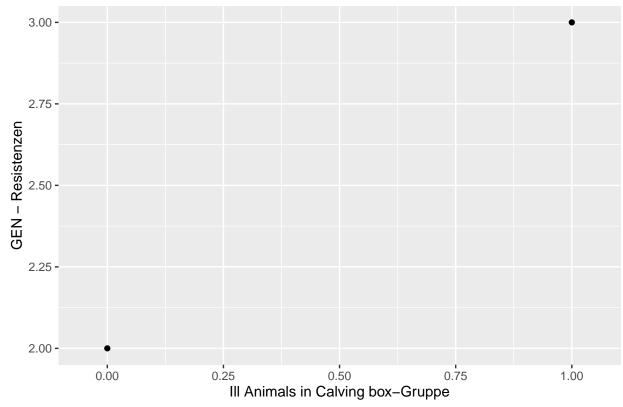




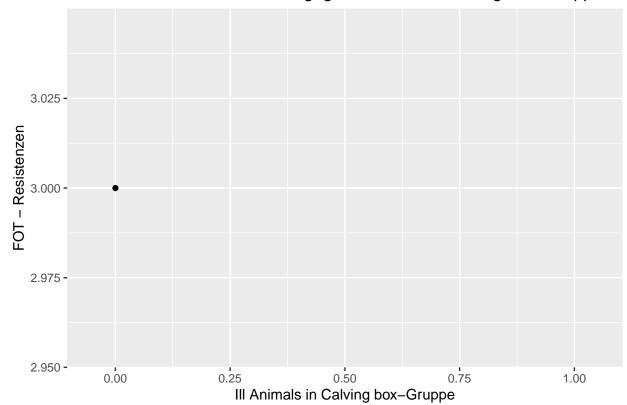


## [1] ""

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

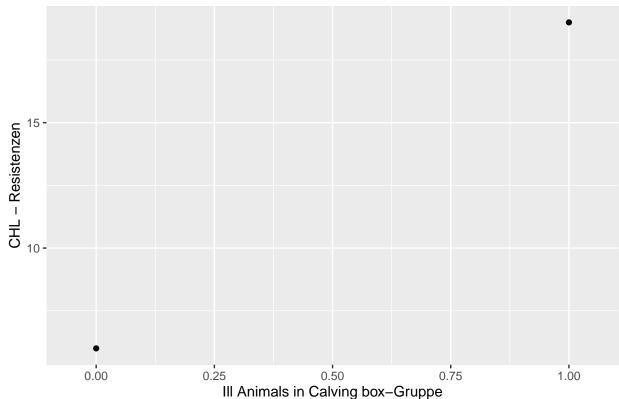


#### Anzahl FOT – Resistenzen für geg. III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

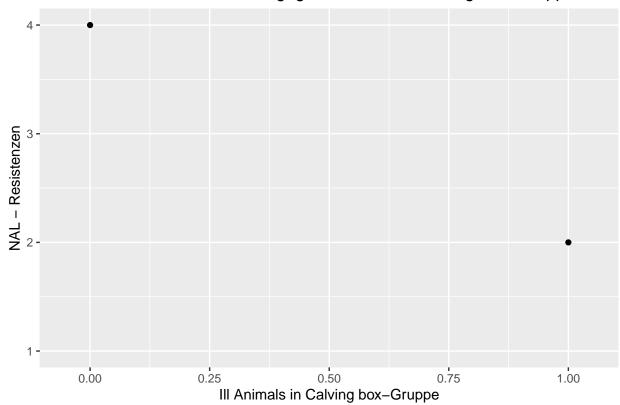


## [1] ""

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

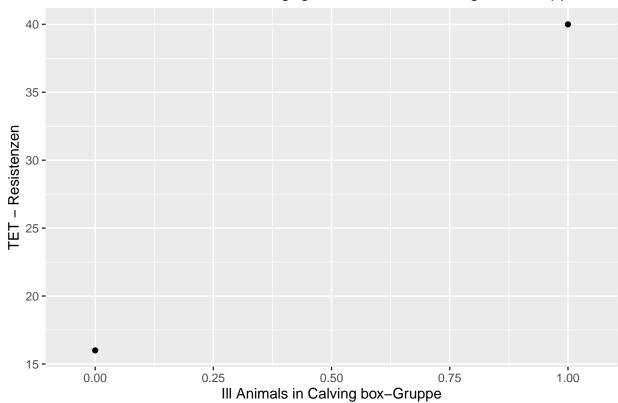


### Anzahl NAL – Resistenzen für geg. III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

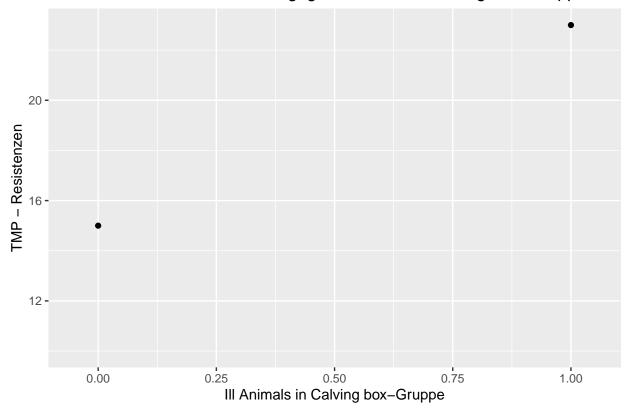


## [1] ""

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

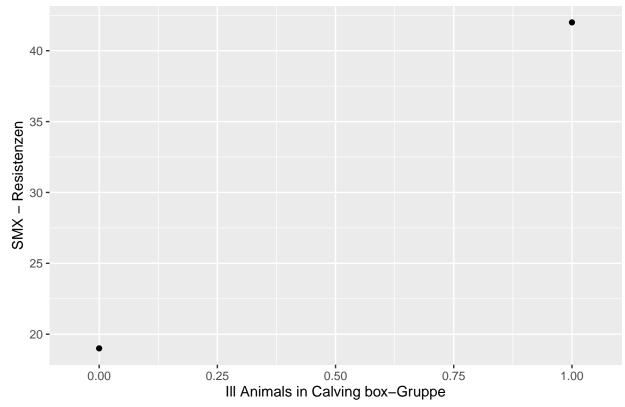


Anzahl TMP – Resistenzen für geg. III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe



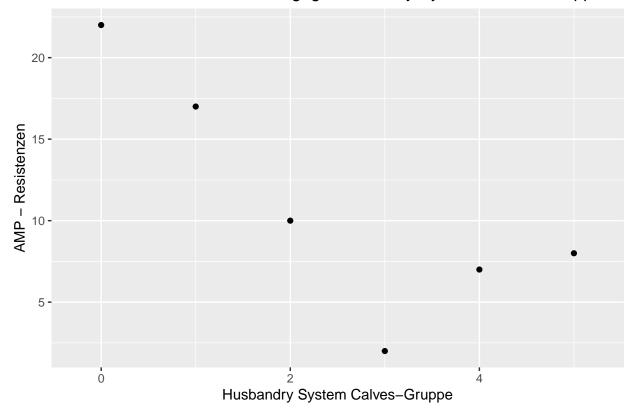
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Anzahl SMX – Resistenzen für geg. III Animals in Calving box-Gruppe

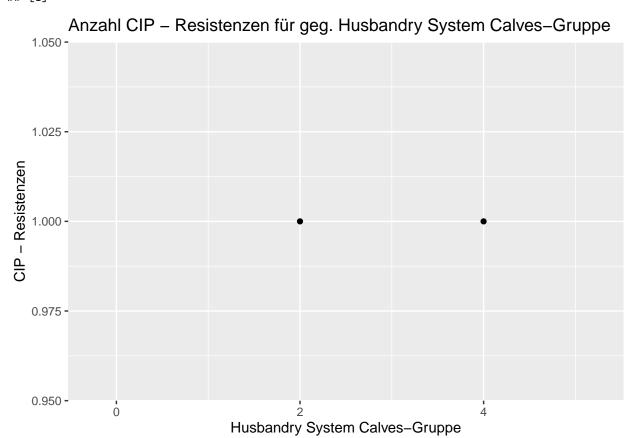


## [1] "" ## [1] "-----

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



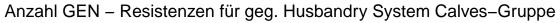
## [1] ""



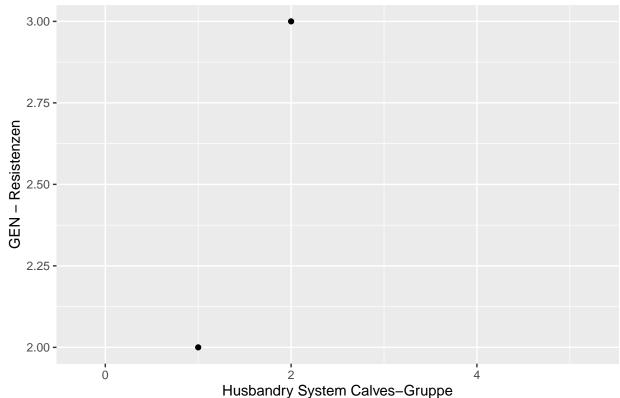


## [1] ""

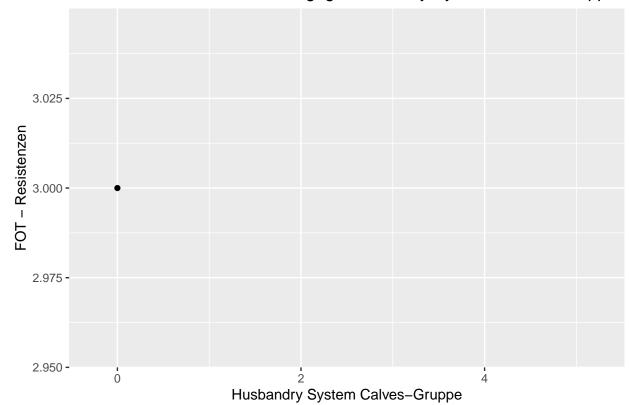
0.950 -



Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe

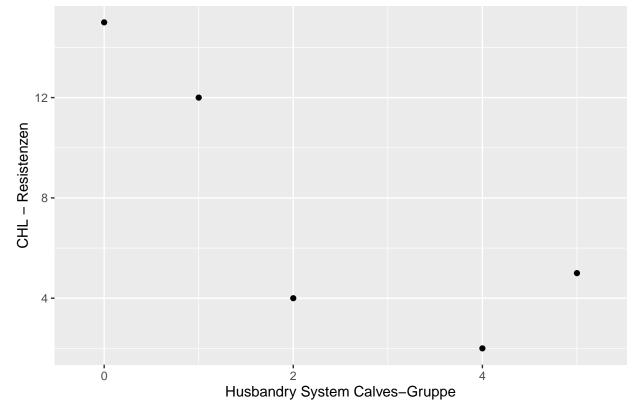


#### Anzahl FOT - Resistenzen für geg. Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe

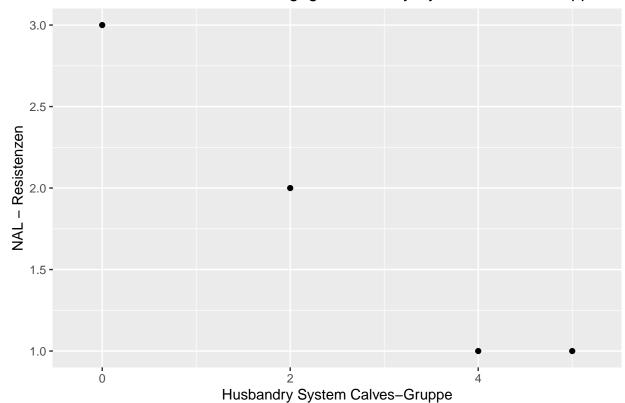


## [1] ""

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

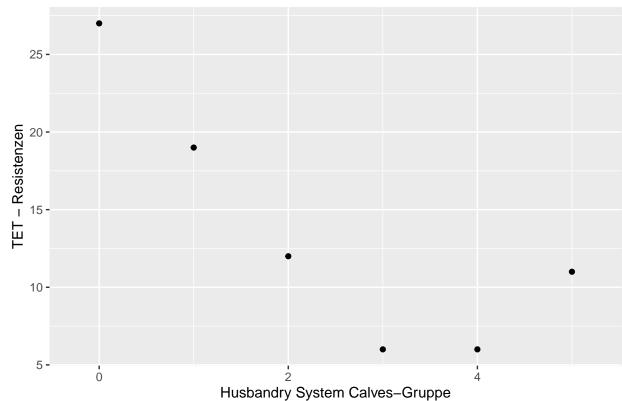


# Anzahl NAL - Resistenzen für geg. Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe

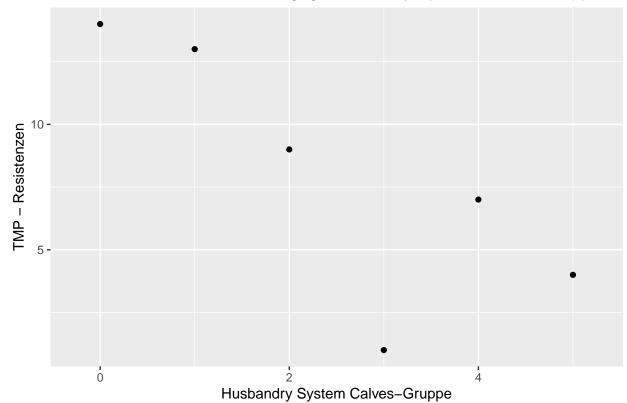


## [1] ""

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

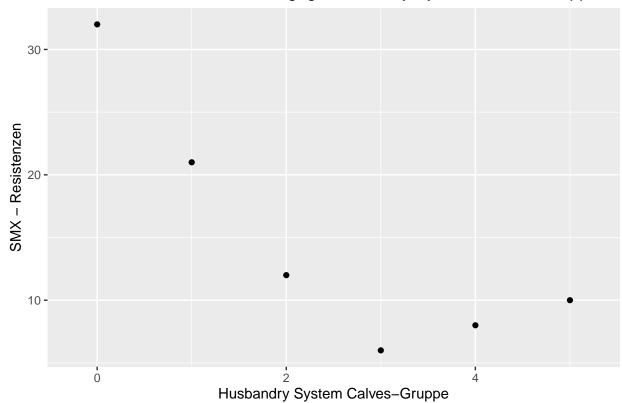


#### Anzahl TMP - Resistenzen für geg. Husbandry System Calves-Gruppe



## [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	