

Cancer Epidemiology

by Dr Jason Wong

Date: 16-11-2022 (Updated 21-11-2022)

The RMarkdown notebook to run your own code can be downloaded [here](#)

1. Scenario

You are a grants officer working for the Hong Kong Health Bureau. The HK government has recently announced new special funding in cancer research to be administered by the Bureau. You are tasked with coming up with a proposal for distribution of funding to specific cancer types that are in most need of research.

Discussion points:

- What is important to consider when selecting a cancer type in need of research?
- What type of data is required?

2. Hong Kong population

You are aware that generally cancer is disease that affects the elderly more than the young. You decide to first take a closer look at the structure of the population of Hong Kong.

Historic population of Hong Kong can be obtained from the Census and Statistics Department.

An abridged version of the full historic population of Hong Kong is provided here containing the population of Hong Kong from 1965, 1975, 1985, 1995, 2005, 2015 and 2022 categorised by sex and age (0-19, 20-44, 45-64, 65+).

Discussion points:

- What is the trend in Hong Kong's population over the past ~60 years?
- What is the best way to visualise this data?

Download population data

```
HKPop<- read.table("https://github.com/StatBiomed/BMDS-book/raw/main/notebooks/module5-epidemi/HK_popul.  
  sep = "\t", header = TRUE, stringsAsFactor=FALSE, check.names = FALSE)  
HKPop
```

##	Sex	Age	1965	1975	1985	1995	2005	2015	2022
## 1	male	0-19	901.9	989.7	909.0	835.6	719.0	613.8	530.6
## 2	male	20-44	607.4	795.6	1210.2	1363.7	1263.7	1146.9	1039.2
## 3	male	45-64	266.5	414.3	525.9	615.7	896.6	1084.9	1046.2
## 4	male	65+	42.2	84.6	170.5	269.3	384.7	520.0	713.6
## 5	female	0-19	865.6	938.8	840.3	780.7	684.1	575.0	502.1
## 6	female	20-44	539.3	685.6	1093.7	1423.6	1530.4	1531.8	1338.7
## 7	female	45-64	286.3	400.7	470.7	535.0	884.7	1224.3	1314.7
## 8	female	65+	88.7	152.3	235.9	332.5	450.0	594.6	806.5

Format data for plotting

Here we convert the original dataframe into simplified format for ggplot2.

```
male<-data.frame(year = as.numeric(colnames(HKPop[1,3:9])),
  `0-19` = as.numeric(HKPop[1,3:9]),
  `20-44` = as.numeric(HKPop[2,3:9]),
  `45-64` = as.numeric(HKPop[3,3:9]),
  `65+` = as.numeric(HKPop[4,3:9]),
  check.names = FALSE)

female<-data.frame(year = as.numeric(colnames(HKPop[1,3:9])),
  `0-19` = as.numeric(HKPop[5,3:9]),
  `20-44` = as.numeric(HKPop[6,3:9]),
  `45-64` = as.numeric(HKPop[7,3:9]),
  `65+` = as.numeric(HKPop[8,3:9]),
  check.names = FALSE)

if (!require("tidyverse")) install.packages("tidyverse")
male<-as_tibble(male) %>% select(year,`0-19`,`20-44`,`45-64`,`65+`) %>% gather (key="age",value="population",`0-19`,`20-44`,`45-64`,`65+`)
female<-as_tibble(female) %>% select(year,`0-19`,`20-44`,`45-64`,`65+`) %>% gather (key="age",value="population",`0-19`,`20-44`,`45-64`,`65+`)
male
```

```
## # A tibble: 28 x 3
##   year age   'population ('000s)'
##   <dbl> <chr>         <dbl>
## 1 1965 0-19           902.
## 2 1975 0-19           990.
## 3 1985 0-19           909
## 4 1995 0-19           836.
## 5 2005 0-19           719
## 6 2015 0-19           614.
## 7 2022 0-19           531.
## 8 1965 20-44          607.
## 9 1975 20-44          796.
## 10 1985 20-44         1210.
## # ... with 18 more rows
```

female

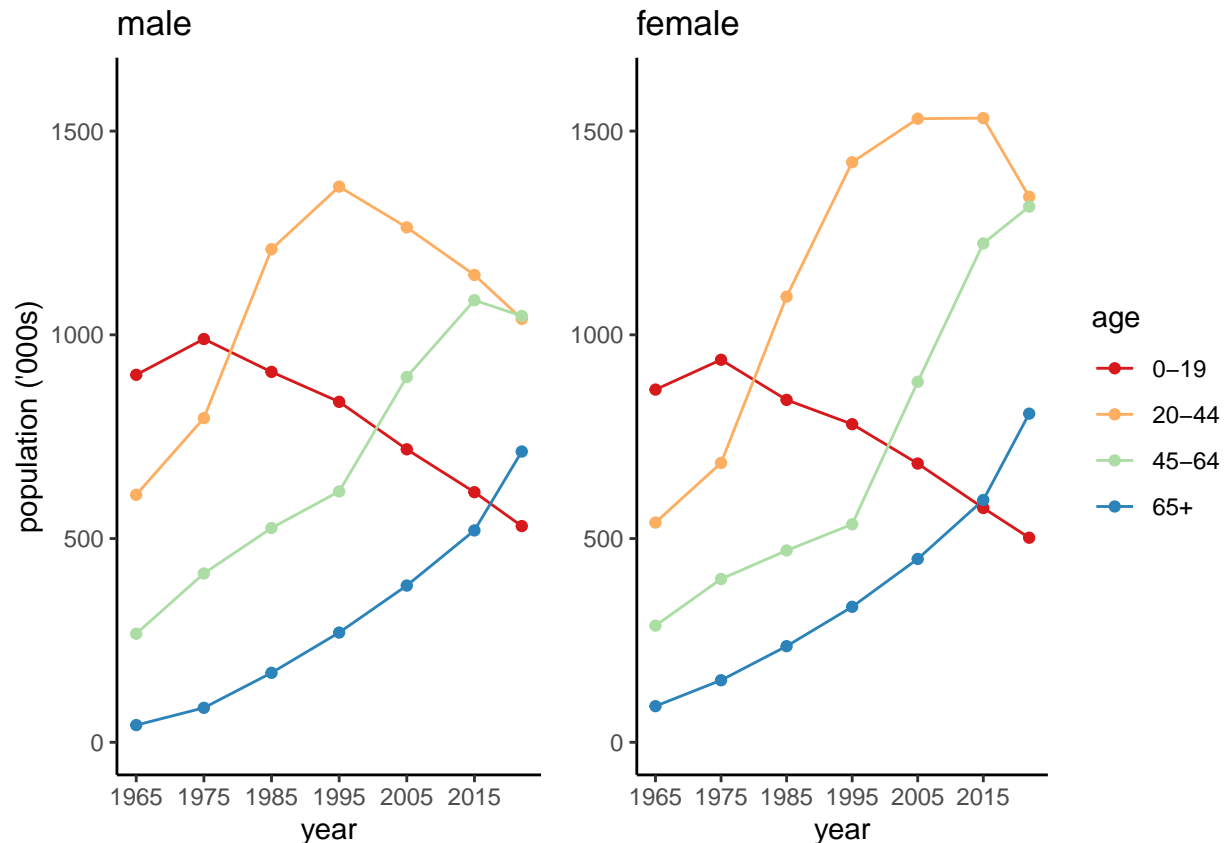
```
## # A tibble: 28 x 3
##   year age   'population ('000s)'
##   <dbl> <chr>         <dbl>
## 1 1965 0-19           866.
## 2 1975 0-19           939.
## 3 1985 0-19           840.
## 4 1995 0-19           781.
## 5 2005 0-19           684.
## 6 2015 0-19           575
## 7 2022 0-19           502.
## 8 1965 20-44          539.
```

```
## 9 1975 20-44 686.
## 10 1985 20-44 1094.
## # ... with 18 more rows
```

Plotting population data

Uses ggplot2 and gridExtra to make line plot of male and female population data side-by-side.

```
if (!require("ggplot2")) install.packages("ggplot2")
if (!require("gridExtra")) install.packages("gridExtra")
library(ggplot2)
library(gridExtra)
#Import the necessary packages and libraries
pmale<-ggplot(male,aes(x=year,y=`population ('000s)`,group=age))+
  geom_line(aes(color=age))+
  geom_point(aes(color=age))+
  scale_color_brewer(palette="Spectral")+
  theme_classic()+
  ylim(0,1600)+
  theme(legend.position="none")+
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(1965, 2022, by = 10))+
  ggtitle("male")
pfemale<-ggplot(female,aes(x=year,y=`population ('000s)`,group=age))+
  geom_line(aes(color=age))+
  geom_point(aes(color=age))+
  scale_color_brewer(palette="Spectral")+
  theme_classic()+
  ylim(0,1600)+
  theme(legend.position="right",axis.title.y = element_blank()+
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(1965, 2022, by = 10))+
  ggtitle("female")
grid.arrange(pmale,pfemale,ncol=2,widths=c(3,3.75))
```



3. Cancer registry data

It is clear that Hong Kong has an aging population, thus cancer incidence would also likely increase. To examine cancer incidence and mortality in Hong Kong you obtain data from the Hong Kong Cancer Registry, which is maintained by the Hospital Authority.

Cancer incidence data was summarised for the last three decades (1990-1999, 2000-2009 and 2010-2019).

Discussion points:

- Has incidence been increasing for most cancers? How about mortality?
- How has cancer risk and mortality rate changed in the past 3 decades?
- Has the incidence-to-mortality ratio been decreasing generally? Is it statistically significant?
- Which cancer type has the highest incidence in children (0-19) when compared with the elderly (65+). Is this statistically significantly different to incidence of children versus elderly cancers in general?

Download cancer registry data

```
HKCancer<- read.table("https://github.com/StatBiomed/BMDS-book/raw/main/notebooks/module5-epidemi/HK_cancer_registry_data.csv",
                      sep = "\t", header = TRUE, stringsAsFactor=FALSE)
HKCancer
```

##	Type	Sex	Age	Year	Biliary	Bladder	Brain	Breast	Cervix	
## 1	incidence	male	0-19	1990-1999	0	6	212	0	0	
## 2	incidence	male	20-44	1990-1999	36	165	368	6	0	
## 3	incidence	male	45-64	1990-1999	322	1266	393	28	0	
## 4	incidence	male	65+	1990-1999	830	2920	318	35	0	
## 5	incidence	male	0-19	2000-2009	0	2	206	0	0	
## 6	incidence	male	20-44	2000-2009	31	103	267	9	0	
## 7	incidence	male	45-64	2000-2009	297	900	372	52	0	
## 8	incidence	male	65+	2000-2009	1134	3103	299	96	0	
## 9	incidence	male	0-19	2010-2019	0	2	155	0	0	
## 10	incidence	male	20-44	2010-2019	28	18	276	14	0	
## 11	incidence	male	45-64	2010-2019	530	648	511	72	0	
## 12	incidence	male	65+	2010-2019	1568	2399	380	107	0	
## 13	incidence	female	0-19	1990-1999	0	2	149	6	0	
## 14	incidence	female	20-44	1990-1999	52	62	283	4228	1263	
## 15	incidence	female	45-64	1990-1999	246	246	238	5311	1839	
## 16	incidence	female	65+	1990-1999	909	1199	284	4122	1574	
## 17	incidence	female	0-19	2000-2009	0	0	132	4	4	
## 18	incidence	female	20-44	2000-2009	34	39	223	5887	1204	
## 19	incidence	female	45-64	2000-2009	287	179	265	11833	1676	
## 20	incidence	female	65+	2000-2009	1190	1090	237	5774	1329	
## 21	incidence	female	0-19	2010-2019	0	2	119	1	0	
## 22	incidence	female	20-44	2010-2019	36	17	223	6658	1294	
## 23	incidence	female	45-64	2010-2019	452	188	394	22096	2288	
## 24	incidence	female	65+	2010-2019	1500	872	283	10337	1269	
## 25	mortality	male	0-19	1990-1999	0	0	76	0	0	
## 26	mortality	male	20-44	1990-1999	14	6	156	0	0	
## 27	mortality	male	45-64	1990-1999	169	240	268	5	0	
## 28	mortality	male	65+	1990-1999	548	1036	240	13	0	
## 29	mortality	male	0-19	2000-2009	0	0	63	0	0	
## 30	mortality	male	20-44	2000-2009	10	9	99	1	0	
## 31	mortality	male	45-64	2000-2009	111	175	205	3	0	
## 32	mortality	male	65+	2000-2009	592	1209	209	26	0	
## 33	mortality	male	0-19	2010-2019	1	0	28	0	0	
## 34	mortality	male	20-44	2010-2019	5	4	107	2	0	
## 35	mortality	male	45-64	2010-2019	181	166	288	8	0	
## 36	mortality	male	65+	2010-2019	595	1272	206	25	0	
## 37	mortality	female	0-19	1990-1999	0	0	59	0	0	
## 38	mortality	female	20-44	1990-1999	20	6	104	644	193	
## 39	mortality	female	45-64	1990-1999	141	40	113	1284	494	
## 40	mortality	female	65+	1990-1999	663	486	197	1504	748	
## 41	mortality	female	0-19	2000-2009	0	0	42	0	0	
## 42	mortality	female	20-44	2000-2009	12	3	77	691	162	
## 43	mortality	female	45-64	2000-2009	125	31	145	2112	415	
## 44	mortality	female	65+	2000-2009	731	482	158	1809	670	
## 45	mortality	female	0-19	2010-2019	0	0	29	0	0	
## 46	mortality	female	20-44	2010-2019	7	2	67	525	167	
## 47	mortality	female	45-64	2010-2019	170	51	196	3452	622	
## 48	mortality	female	65+	2010-2019	782	534	174	2600	709	
##	Colorectum	Eye	Hodgkin.	lymphoma	Kaposi	Kidney	Larynx	Leukaemia	Liver	Lung
## 1	15	29		35	0	24	1	356	58	6
## 2	1087	8		64	0	141	86	509	1741	1036
## 3	4644	9		47	0	530	824	453	5702	8420
## 4	8058	21		41	0	721	1265	623	4806	15152

## 5	5	38	32	0	20	0	329	33	3
## 6	957	8	119	9	221	37	437	1116	772
## 7	6418	18	77	4	1071	658	642	6015	7909
## 8	13352	13	77	8	1275	1125	864	5808	18870
## 9	6	26	53	0	31	0	338	24	2
## 10	1005	10	163	25	293	29	401	659	541
## 11	10034	28	87	18	1978	684	1033	6500	9523
## 12	18003	15	114	12	1977	1043	1381	6716	20588
## 13	2	33	10	0	25	0	296	37	7
## 14	932	11	61	0	98	13	393	353	597
## 15	3166	9	19	0	256	59	312	1093	2629
## 16	7728	16	33	0	503	130	534	2244	8428
## 17	5	14	30	0	15	0	219	13	5
## 18	938	12	122	2	120	5	405	212	625
## 19	4430	10	33	0	482	37	469	1041	3397
## 20	10810	8	35	0	830	85	723	2637	9517
## 21	5	14	32	0	19	0	237	21	0
## 22	1057	9	174	0	135	7	443	168	647
## 23	7200	16	58	4	887	47	786	1168	6312
## 24	13119	20	58	5	1203	84	913	3007	10872
## 25	10	3	0	0	2	0	120	36	1
## 26	347	1	11	0	47	16	297	1059	605
## 27	1708	2	12	0	208	248	296	4118	5828
## 28	3969	3	16	0	385	575	471	4161	12819
## 29	4	2	0	0	2	0	81	19	0
## 30	289	1	9	1	34	7	209	777	514
## 31	2116	5	11	0	312	160	378	4432	5894
## 32	6541	3	23	1	628	501	766	5658	17272
## 33	1	3	0	0	3	0	62	11	0
## 34	221	2	2	4	36	6	152	405	308
## 35	2950	8	11	2	447	151	491	4291	6527
## 36	8484	2	35	0	895	426	1138	6478	18695
## 37	1	3	0	0	4	0	93	15	2
## 38	302	1	3	0	22	0	215	187	379
## 39	1100	1	1	0	81	14	212	737	1821
## 40	3633	3	11	0	265	49	452	1915	7182
## 41	1	2	1	0	1	0	46	4	2
## 42	266	6	5	0	23	1	165	143	383
## 43	1341	5	4	0	127	9	288	717	2163
## 44	5204	1	14	0	467	46	655	2712	8732
## 45	4	0	1	0	2	0	42	6	2
## 46	218	0	5	0	14	0	145	92	304
## 47	1955	0	7	1	166	2	311	759	3460
## 48	6640	0	15	0	564	32	781	3315	9399
##	Melanoma	Mesothelioma	Multiple.myeloma	Nasal	Nasopharynx				
## 1	3	0	1	4	33				
## 2	50	0	43	53	3049				
## 3	82	0	210	109	3724				
## 4	107	0	421	120	1212				
## 5	1	0	1	7	16				
## 6	41	5	38	38	2114				
## 7	98	34	326	161	3750				
## 8	137	77	674	137	1177				
## 9	0	0	0	3	21				

## 10	47	4	26	41	1339			
## 11	186	51	525	174	3653			
## 12	195	154	910	154	1207			
## 13	2	0	1	1	13			
## 14	44	0	19	31	1380			
## 15	58	0	150	57	1157			
## 16	102	0	417	93	536			
## 17	2	0	0	5	6			
## 18	41	8	21	36	942			
## 19	102	12	185	74	1187			
## 20	118	14	559	92	465			
## 21	3	0	0	6	6			
## 22	70	10	24	37	583			
## 23	128	34	399	105	1145			
## 24	179	24	636	102	389			
## 25	2	0	0	0	6			
## 26	17	0	18	11	771			
## 27	46	0	122	42	1673			
## 28	72	0	297	55	735			
## 29	0	0	0	1	2			
## 30	16	5	17	9	452			
## 31	55	24	137	32	1551			
## 32	85	54	493	62	867			
## 33	0	0	0	0	2			
## 34	12	0	5	2	239			
## 35	79	38	190	50	1413			
## 36	128	140	571	60	812			
## 37	0	0	0	0	1			
## 38	14	0	7	7	242			
## 39	25	0	74	12	421			
## 40	50	0	273	49	302			
## 41	1	0	0	0	0			
## 42	11	3	6	5	159			
## 43	49	9	88	14	385			
## 44	89	16	388	40	305			
## 45	1	0	0	0	1			
## 46	23	7	4	1	77			
## 47	73	13	101	17	345			
## 48	120	23	456	36	268			
##	Non.Hodgkin.lymphoma	Non.melanoma.skin	Oesophagus	Oral	Ovary	Pancreas	Penis	
## 1		137	8	0	18	0	4	2
## 2		596	211	158	324	0	106	19
## 3		997	613	1873	1165	0	514	78
## 4		1210	968	2203	1055	0	887	184
## 5		111	4	0	6	0	1	0
## 6		454	220	82	312	0	71	18
## 7		1216	917	1528	1354	0	780	71
## 8		1756	1835	2126	1416	0	1440	199
## 9		106	1	0	9	0	1	0
## 10		487	291	54	304	0	109	21
## 11		1910	1782	1321	1941	0	1402	154
## 12		2633	2975	1982	1813	0	2302	279
## 13		75	2	0	21	77	2	0
## 14		444	156	48	241	854	60	0

## 15	594	374	254	364	970	290	0	
## 16	1120	1249	761	485	776	875	0	
## 17	43	4	1	20	108	0	0	
## 18	461	182	13	254	1299	62	0	
## 19	888	580	190	454	1846	461	0	
## 20	1409	2476	725	768	891	1329	0	
## 21	57	4	0	9	84	3	0	
## 22	475	303	16	259	1466	92	0	
## 23	1561	1168	174	920	3166	923	0	
## 24	1883	3268	624	1091	1128	2101	0	
## 25	25	0	0	1	0	3	0	
## 26	179	4	86	79	0	78	3	
## 27	380	18	1341	501	0	476	10	
## 28	651	47	1652	545	0	918	31	
## 29	17	0	0	1	0	0	1	
## 30	145	5	53	62	0	49	3	
## 31	461	21	1010	465	0	680	9	
## 32	1119	72	1798	743	0	1339	43	
## 33	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	
## 34	83	2	30	63	0	60	1	
## 35	542	25	914	563	0	1100	18	
## 36	1473	93	1640	824	0	2191	39	
## 37	16	1	0	1	1	1	0	
## 38	118	2	12	30	139	33	0	
## 39	194	6	118	75	431	266	0	
## 40	605	42	505	193	520	875	0	
## 41	8	2	0	1	3	0	0	
## 42	104	3	9	40	155	42	0	
## 43	256	4	103	100	601	382	0	
## 44	895	72	585	297	649	1317	0	
## 45	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	
## 46	81	1	5	32	167	50	0	
## 47	312	16	93	170	1056	713	0	
## 48	1133	72	518	400	879	2075	0	
##	Placenta	Prostate	Sarcoma	Small.intestine	Stomach	Testis	Thymus	Thyroid
## 1	0	0	137	0	5	61	12	22
## 2	0	10	320	31	429	275	71	250
## 3	0	481	281	102	1990	80	70	288
## 4	0	3073	261	131	3634	129	59	194
## 5	0	0	118	0	6	57	16	21
## 6	0	6	307	34	331	395	96	333
## 7	0	1588	367	113	1954	65	137	447
## 8	0	8676	316	163	4256	44	94	278
## 9	0	1	110	1	2	53	23	17
## 10	0	18	299	46	192	587	68	496
## 11	0	4128	527	293	2158	100	137	834
## 12	0	14703	507	336	4720	15	85	424
## 13	1	0	128	1	1	0	3	80
## 14	13	0	283	22	492	0	38	1294
## 15	0	0	232	53	826	0	38	788
## 16	0	0	232	116	2319	0	38	479
## 17	0	0	105	0	2	0	1	81
## 18	8	0	322	24	379	0	64	1659
## 19	3	0	300	80	971	0	116	1570

## 20	0	0	247	153	2512	0	65	595
## 21	0	0	86	1	0	0	5	103
## 22	12	0	330	38	318	0	30	2291
## 23	3	0	509	221	1653	0	81	3200
## 24	0	0	351	251	2809	0	67	940
## 25	0	0	41	1	0	2	7	1
## 26	0	3	98	8	220	23	28	4
## 27	0	131	99	40	1074	5	38	34
## 28	0	1158	153	53	2452	15	49	70
## 29	0	0	30	0	1	1	2	0
## 30	0	2	94	6	140	9	21	10
## 31	0	160	116	34	1046	5	42	35
## 32	0	2299	161	89	2814	8	58	101
## 33	0	0	27	0	0	1	2	1
## 34	0	3	89	4	97	11	20	6
## 35	0	279	209	57	996	4	81	45
## 36	0	3638	336	151	2955	2	74	151
## 37	0	0	39	0	1	0	2	0
## 38	7	0	68	6	269	0	9	10
## 39	0	0	97	15	451	0	11	47
## 40	0	0	149	52	1544	0	38	175
## 41	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0
## 42	4	0	65	6	210	0	13	8
## 43	1	0	106	26	561	0	32	40
## 44	0	0	152	95	1712	0	44	215
## 45	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	1
## 46	4	0	82	1	158	0	12	6
## 47	3	0	219	35	731	0	43	44
## 48	0	0	236	109	1818	0	50	211
##	Uterus	Vulva						
## 1	0	0						
## 2	0	0						
## 3	0	0						
## 4	0	0						
## 5	0	0						
## 6	0	0						
## 7	0	0						
## 8	0	0						
## 9	0	0						
## 10	0	0						
## 11	0	0						
## 12	0	0						
## 13	2	1						
## 14	478	49						
## 15	1362	96						
## 16	729	235						
## 17	2	2						
## 18	821	44						
## 19	3071	147						
## 20	1130	336						
## 21	3	1						
## 22	1165	57						
## 23	6582	235						
## 24	1864	486						

```
## 25      0      0
## 26      0      0
## 27      0      0
## 28      0      0
## 29      0      0
## 30      0      0
## 31      0      0
## 32      0      0
## 33      0      0
## 34      0      0
## 35      0      0
## 36      0      0
## 37      0      0
## 38     18      4
## 39    119     22
## 40    149     71
## 41      0      0
## 42     23     16
## 43    198     53
## 44    205    133
## 45      0      0
## 46     43     18
## 47    517    107
## 48    432    197
```

3a. Visualise changes in incidence and mortality

```
# first plot incidence for each cancer type

#Import the necessary packages and libraries
if (!require("ggplot2")) install.packages("ggplot2")
if (!require("gridExtra")) install.packages("gridExtra")
if (!require("ggpubr")) install.packages("ggpubr")
library(ggplot2)
library(gridExtra)
library(ggpubr)

HKCancer_inc <- HKCancer[HKCancer$Type=='incidence',]

p<-list()

for (i in 1:(ncol(HKCancer_inc)-4)){
  p[[i]]<-ggplot(HKCancer_inc,aes_string(fill=names(HKCancer_inc)[3],x=names(HKCancer_inc)[4],
                                         y=names(HKCancer_inc)[i+4],group=names(HKCancer_inc)[3]))+
    geom_bar(position="dodge",stat="identity")+
    facet_wrap(~Sex) +
    theme_classic()+
    scale_fill_brewer(palette="Spectral")+
    theme(legend.position="none")+
    theme(text = element_text(size = 10))+
    ggtitle(names(HKCancer_inc)[i+4])+
    ylab("Incidence")
}
```

```
}  
do.call('grid.arrange',c(p,ncol=3,nrow=12))
```



```

# now plot mortality for each cancer type

#Import the necessary packages and libraries
if (!require("ggplot2")) install.packages("ggplot2")
if (!require("gridExtra")) install.packages("gridExtra")
if (!require("ggpubr")) install.packages("ggpubr")
if (!require("dplyr")) install.packages("dplyr")
library(ggplot2)
library(gridExtra)
library(ggpubr)
library(dplyr)

HKCancer_mort <- HKCancer[HKCancer$Type=='mortality',]

p<-list()
#(ncol(HKCancer_inc)-4)
for (i in 1:(ncol(HKCancer_mort)-4)){
  p[[i]]<-ggplot(HKCancer_mort,aes_string(fill=names(HKCancer_mort)[3],x=names(HKCancer_mort)[4],
                                          y=names(HKCancer_mort)[i+4],group=names(HKCancer_mort)[3]))+
    geom_bar(position="dodge",stat="identity")+
    facet_wrap(~Sex) +
    theme_classic()+
    scale_fill_brewer(palette="Spectral")+
    theme(legend.position="none")+
    theme(text = element_text(size = 10))+
    ggtitle(names(HKCancer_mort)[i+4])+
    ylab("Mortality")
}
do.call('grid.arrange',c(p,ncol=3,nrow=12))

```



3b. Calculate cancer risk and mortality rate

To calculate disease risk we need to calculate the number of new cases over the number of persons at risk over a specific time period. We have the incidence for each decade and can estimate the number of persons at risk based on the population in 1995, 2005 and 2015.

```
# cancer risk calculation
```

```
HKCancer_inc <- HKCancer[HKCancer$Type=='incidence',]  
HKCancer_inc_risk <- HKCancer_inc[,1:5]
```

```
risk <- function(x,age,sex,year){  
  if (is.integer(x)){  
    pop_n <- HKPop %>% filter(Sex==sex & Age==age)  
    if (year == "1990-1999"){ return (as.double(x)/as.double(pop_n$`1995`)) }  
    else if (year == "2000-2009") {return (as.double(x)/as.double(pop_n$`2005`))}  
    else { return (as.double(x)/as.double(pop_n$`2015`)) }  
  }  
  return (x)  
}
```

```
for (i in 5:ncol(HKCancer_inc)){  
  HKCancer_inc_risk[names(HKCancer_inc)[i]] <- mapply(risk,HKCancer_inc[,i],HKCancer_inc[,3],HKCancer_inc[,4])  
}
```

```
#visualise cancer risk
```

```
p<-list()  
for (i in 1:(ncol(HKCancer_inc_risk)-4)){  
  p[[i]]<-ggplot(HKCancer_inc_risk,aes_string(fill=names(HKCancer_inc_risk)[3],x=names(HKCancer_inc_risk)[4],y=names(HKCancer_inc_risk)[i+4],group=names(HKCancer_inc_risk)[i+4]))+  
    geom_bar(position="dodge",stat="identity")+  
    facet_wrap(~Sex) +  
    theme_classic()+  
    scale_fill_brewer(palette="Spectral")+  
    theme(legend.position="none")+  
    theme(text = element_text(size = 10))+  
    ggtitle(names(HKCancer_inc)[i+4])+  
    ylab("incidence per 1000")  
}  
do.call('grid.arrange',c(p,ncol=3,nrow=12))
```




```
# mortality rate calculation
```

```
HKCancer_mort <- HKCancer[HKCancer$Type=='mortality',]  
HKCancer_mort_risk <- HKCancer_mort[,1:5]
```

```
risk <- function(x,age,sex,year){  
  if (is.integer(x)){  
    pop_n <- HKPop %>% filter(Sex==sex & Age==age)  
    if (year == "1990-1999"){ return (as.double(x)/as.double(pop_n$`1995`)) }  
    else if (year == "2000-2009") {return (as.double(x)/as.double(pop_n$`2005`))}  
    else { return (as.double(x)/as.double(pop_n$`2015`)) }  
  }  
  return (x)  
}
```

```
for (i in 5:ncol(HKCancer_mort)){  
  HKCancer_mort_risk[names(HKCancer_mort)[i]] <- mapply(risk,HKCancer_mort[,i],HKCancer_mort[,3],HKCancer_mort[,4])  
}
```

```
#visualise mortality rate
```

```
p<-list()  
for (i in 1:(ncol(HKCancer_mort_risk)-4)){  
  p[[i]]<-ggplot(HKCancer_mort_risk,aes_string(fill=names(HKCancer_mort_risk)[3],x=names(HKCancer_mort_risk)[i+1],y=names(HKCancer_mort_risk)[i+4],group=names(HKCancer_mort_risk)[i+2]))+  
    geom_bar(position="dodge",stat="identity")+  
    facet_wrap(~Sex) +  
    theme_classic()+  
    scale_fill_brewer(palette="Spectral")+  
    theme(legend.position="none")+  
    theme(text = element_text(size = 10))+  
    ggtitle(names(HKCancer_inc)[i+4])+  
    ylab("mortality per 1000")  
}  
do.call('grid.arrange',c(p,ncol=3,nrow=12))
```



3c. Mortality-incidence ratio

Cancer research can be focused on improving cancer outcomes in a number of ways. For example cancer prevention research that seeks to reduce cancer incidence which would also ultimately reduce cancer mortality. Another area is cancer therapy which would not affect incidence but seeks to reduce mortality, or at least prolong survival. We don't go into survival analysis in this tutorial, but a way to get an idea whether treatment is improving by looking at the mortality-incidence ratio.

```
HKCancer_inc <- HKCancer[HKCancer$Type=='incidence',]
HKCancer_mort <- HKCancer[HKCancer$Type=='mortality',]
HKCancer_mort_inc <- HKCancer_mort[,1:5]

risk <- function(mort,inc){
  if (inc == 0){ return (0) }
  return (as.double(mort)/as.double(inc))
}

for (i in 5:ncol(HKCancer_mort)){
  HKCancer_mort_inc[names(HKCancer_mort)[i]] <- mapply(risk,HKCancer_mort[,i],HKCancer_inc[,i])
}

#visualise mortality incidence ratio

p<-list()
for (i in 1:(ncol(HKCancer_mort_inc)-4)){
  p[[i]]<-ggplot(HKCancer_mort_inc,aes_string(fill=names(HKCancer_mort_inc)[3],x=names(HKCancer_mort_inc)[i+1],y=names(HKCancer_mort_inc)[i+4],group=names(HKCancer_mort_inc)[i+2]))+
    geom_bar(position="dodge",stat="identity")+
    facet_wrap(~Sex) +
    theme_classic()+
    scale_fill_brewer(palette="Spectral")+
    theme(legend.position="none")+
    theme(text = element_text(size = 10))+
    ggtitle(names(HKCancer_inc)[i+4])+
    ylab("mortality-incidence ratio")
}
do.call('grid.arrange',c(p,ncol=3,nrow=12))
```



3d. Paired t-test on mortality-incidence ratio change

In general, across the different cancer types is cancer treatment improving? We can use a paired t-test comparing the mortality-incidence ratio of cancers from the 1990-1999 period with the 2010-2019 period.

```
#First sum up all incidence and mortality data for each cancer type across age and sex

HKCancer_inc_sum <- aggregate(HKCancer_inc[,-(1:4)],list(HKCancer_inc$Year),FUN=sum)
HKCancer_mort_sum <- aggregate(HKCancer_mort[,-(1:4)],list(HKCancer_mort$Year),FUN=sum)
HKCancer_mort_inc_year <- data.frame(Year=HKCancer_mort_sum[,1])

risk <- function(mort,inc){
  return (as.double(mort)/as.double(inc))
}

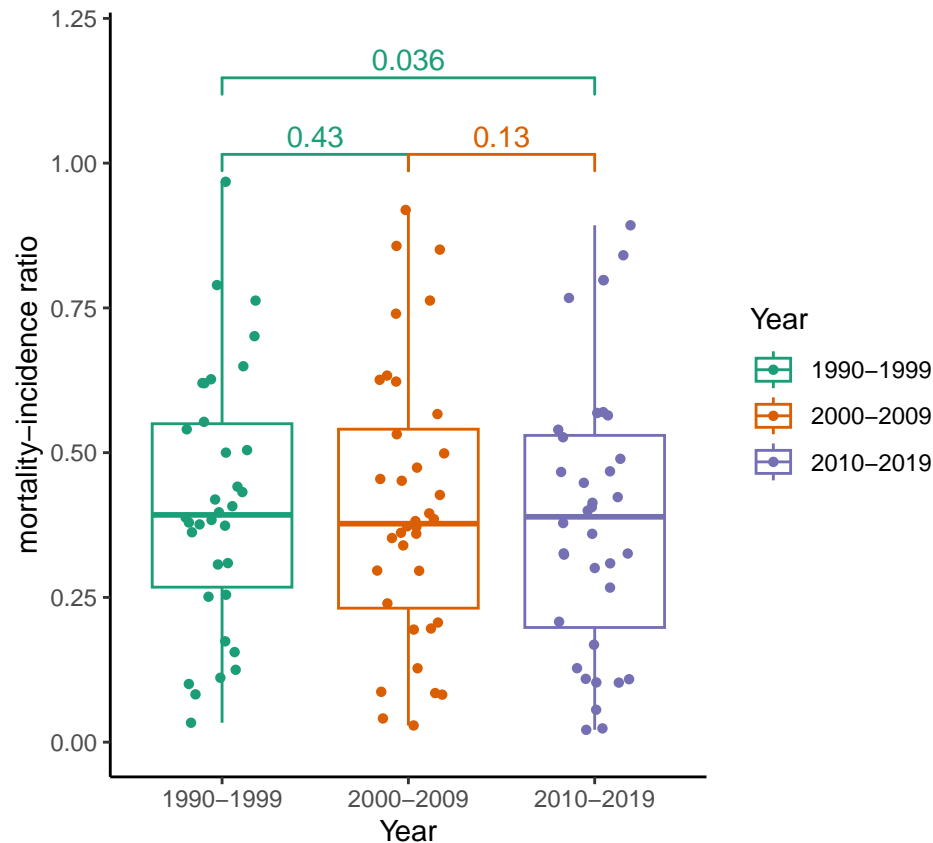
for (i in 2:ncol(HKCancer_mort_sum)){
  HKCancer_mort_inc_year[names(HKCancer_mort_sum)[i]] <- mapply(risk,HKCancer_mort_sum[,i],HKCancer_inc[,i])
}

HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m <-data.frame(`1990-1999` = as.numeric(HKCancer_mort_inc_year[1,2:37]),
                                     `2000-2009` = as.numeric(HKCancer_mort_inc_year[2,2:37]),
                                     `2010-2019` = as.numeric(HKCancer_mort_inc_year[3,2:37]),
                                     check.names = FALSE)

HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m$Cancer <- names(HKCancer_mort_inc_year)[-1]

HKCancer_mort_inc_year_t<-as_tibble(HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m) %>% select(`Cancer`,`1990-1999`,`2000-2009`,`2010-2019`)

plot<-ggplot(HKCancer_mort_inc_year_t,aes(x=Year,y=MIR, color=Year))+
  geom_boxplot(na.rm=T) +
  theme_classic()+
  scale_color_brewer(palette="Dark2")+
  geom_jitter(shape=16, position=position_jitter(0.2),na.rm=T)+
  ylab("mortality-incidence ratio")+
  ylim(0,1.2) + geom_signif(comparisons = list(c("1990-1999", "2010-2019")),
                           map_signif_level=F, test= "t.test",test.args = list(paired = TRUE), na.rm=T),
  geom_signif(comparisons = list(c("1990-1999", "2000-2009")), map_signif_level=F, test= "t.test",test.args = list(paired = TRUE), na.rm=T),
  geom_signif(comparisons = list(c("2000-2009", "2010-2019")), map_signif_level=F, test= "t.test",test.args = list(paired = TRUE), na.rm=T),
  plot
```



```
p<-list()
p[[1]]<-t.test(HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m$`1990-1999`,HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m$`2000-2009`,paired=TRUE,al
p[[2]]<-t.test(HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m$`1990-1999`,HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m$`2010-2019`,paired=TRUE,al
p[[3]]<-t.test(HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m$`2000-2009`,HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m$`2010-2019`,paired=TRUE,al
p
```

```
## [[1]]
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m$`1990-1999` and HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m$`2000-2009`
## t = 0.79695, df = 33, p-value = 0.4312
## alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.01415536 0.03238636
## sample estimates:
## mean difference
## 0.009115498
##
## [[2]]
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m$`1990-1999` and HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m$`2010-2019`
```

```
## t = 2.1861, df = 33, p-value = 0.036
## alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.002055217 0.057209924
## sample estimates:
## mean difference
## 0.02963257
##
##
## [[3]]
##
## Paired t-test
##
## data: HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m$'2000-2009' and HKCancer_mort_inc_year_m$'2010-2019'
## t = 1.5413, df = 35, p-value = 0.1322
## alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.005438019 0.039734021
## sample estimates:
## mean difference
## 0.017148
```

3e. Childhood versus elderly cancers

Although it is clear that the incidence of cancer is typically higher in the elderly, some cancers affect children as well. What cancer types disproportionate affect children? For each cancer type, compare the proportion of 0-19 versus 65+ incidence against the 0-19 versus 65+ incidence for all other cancer types.

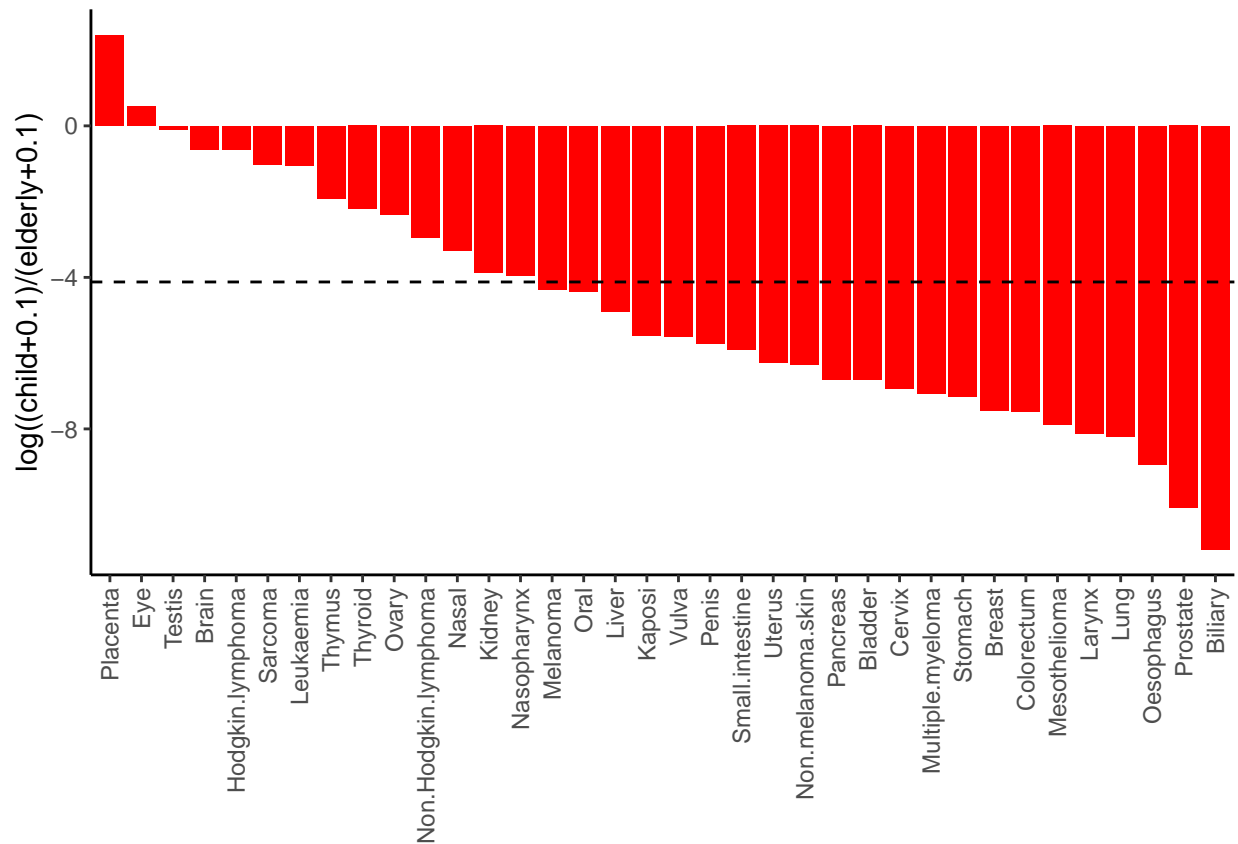
Examine the proportion of childhood

```
HKCancer_inc <- HKCancer[HKCancer$Type=='incidence',]
HKCancer_inc_age_sum <- aggregate(HKCancer_inc[,-(1:4)],list(HKCancer_inc$Age),FUN=sum)
HKCancer_inc_age_sum$Total<- rowSums(HKCancer_inc_age_sum[, -1])
HKCancer_inc_age_sum_csq <- data.frame(cancer=names(HKCancer_inc_age_sum[,2:ncol(HKCancer_inc_age_sum)]))

pval <- list()
ratio <- list()
for (i in 2:(ncol(HKCancer_inc_age_sum))) {
  val = Map('-', HKCancer_inc_age_sum$Total, HKCancer_inc_age_sum[,i])
  dat <- data.frame(cancer=HKCancer_inc_age_sum[c(1,4),i], other =c(val[[1]],val[[2]]))
  pval <- append(pval, fisher.test(dat)$p.val)
  ratio<- append(ratio, log(as.double(dat[1,1]+0.1)/as.double(dat[2,1]+0.1)))
}
HKCancer_inc_age_sum_csq$pval <- pval
HKCancer_inc_age_sum_csq$ratio <- ratio

plot_child<-ggplot(HKCancer_inc_age_sum_csq[-37,], aes(x=reorder(cancer,-as.numeric(ratio)), y=as.numeric(
  geom_bar(stat="identity", fill="red")+
  geom_hline(yintercept=-4.12132318942113, linetype="dashed",
    color = "black", linewidth=0.5)+
  theme_classic()+
  scale_fill_brewer(palette="Spectral")+
  theme(legend.position="none")+
```

```
#theme(text = element_text(size = 10))+
theme(axis.title.x=element_blank()+
theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90, vjust = 0.5, hjust=1)) +
ylab("log((child+0.1)/(elderly+0.1)"))
plot_child
```



HKCancer_inc_age_sum_csq

##	cancer	pval	ratio
## 1	Biliary	1.21618e-216	-11.17481
## 2	Bladder	9.601084e-314	-6.711128
## 3	Brain	0	-0.615666
## 4	Breast	0	-7.519824
## 5	Cervix	1.635299e-126	-6.925188
## 6	Colorectum	0	-7.531208
## 7	Eye	2.085337e-112	0.5039276
## 8	Hodgkin.lymphoma	3.658856e-81	-0.6227962
## 9	Kaposi	0.41662	-5.525453
## 10	Kidney	1.560619e-71	-3.882371
## 11	Larynx	1.963055e-113	-8.129416
## 12	Leukaemia	0	-1.043172
## 13	Liver	0	-4.909033
## 14	Lung	0	-8.191896
## 15	Melanoma	6.246412e-15	-4.324192
## 16	Mesothelioma	5.396388e-09	-7.897668

## 17	Multiple.myeloma	6.126613e-106	-7.062026
## 18	Nasal	0.0001285609	-3.286427
## 19	Nasopharynx	4.628193e-74	-3.95948
## 20	Non.Hodgkin.lymphoma	4.513518e-11	-2.940272
## 21	Non.melanoma.skin	0	-6.315107
## 22	Oesophagus	1.377432e-251	-8.943186
## 23	Oral	5.100139e-108	-4.379029
## 24	Ovary	0.0002847234	-2.34054
## 25	Pancreas	3.11451e-246	-6.690686
## 26	Penis	3.023792e-18	-5.753479
## 27	Placenta	0.07013259	2.397895
## 28	Prostate	0	-10.08778
## 29	Sarcoma	9.774701e-213	-1.028899
## 30	Small.intestine	1.479593e-31	-5.916202
## 31	Stomach	0	-7.137096
## 32	Testis	1.871184e-97	-0.09472556
## 33	Thymus	6.748934e-06	-1.915502
## 34	Thyroid	7.821825e-09	-2.194891
## 35	Uterus	1.457974e-105	-6.262217
## 36	Vulva	1.521831e-27	-5.552298
## 37	Total	1	-4.121323

4. Existing cancer funding and publication data

The Hong Kong government established in Health and Medical Research Fund (HMRF) in 2011 to specifically provide research funding for health and medical research in Hong Kong. Since 2016 over 370 projects in the category of Cancer has been funded for a total of ~\$400 M dollars. A list of all funded projects can be found on the Health Bureau webpage. You would like to use this data to see if there is any association between previous project funding and the epidemiology of cancers in Hong Kong.

We can also do a similar thing with publications and ask if the research publications in Hong Kong have been aligned with the incidence and mortality. We can obtain this data from PubMed using the following terms: ("Hong Kong"[Affiliation]) AND (neoplasms[MeSH Terms])

The data has been predownloaded as the Pubmed API via R is a bit slow.

Discussion points:

- Why has research publications increased dramatically in recent years? Is there something unusual with the dataset?
- What are the main cancer types being researched in Hong Kong?
- Is there any correlation between funding and cancer incidence and mortality?

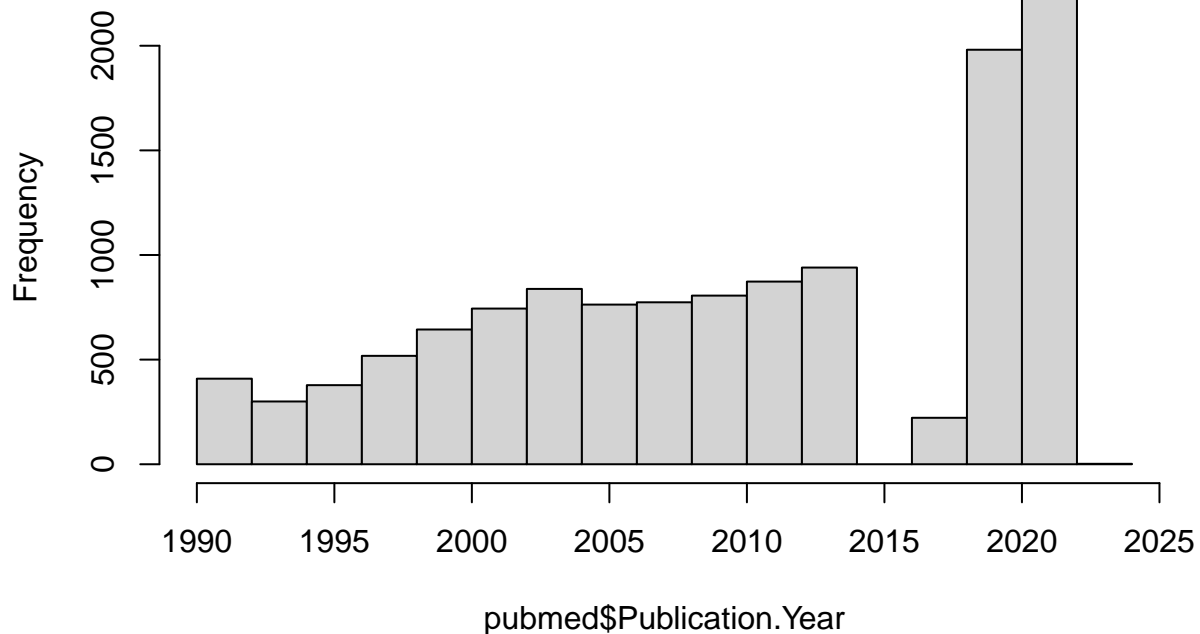
Download HMRF grants and Pubmed data

```
HMRF<- read.delim("https://github.com/StatBiomed/BMDS-book/raw/main/notebooks/module5-epidemi/HMRF_cancer_
#HMRF

pubmed<- read.delim("https://github.com/StatBiomed/BMDS-book/raw/main/notebooks/module5-epidemi/pubmed_
#pubmed

hist(pubmed$Publication.Year)
```

Histogram of pubmed\$Publication.Year



Make word cloud for grants

```
if (!require("ggwordcloud")) install.packages("ggwordcloud")
if (!require("tm")) install.packages("tm")
if (!require("dplyr")) install.packages("dplyr")
if (!require("RColorBrewer")) install.packages("RColorBrewer")
library(ggwordcloud)
library(tm)
library(dplyr)
library(RColorBrewer)

#Create a vector containing only the text
gtext <- HMRFS$Project.Title
# Create a corpus
gdocs <- Corpus(VectorSource(gtext))
gdocs <- gdocs %>%
  tm_map(removePunctuation) %>%
  tm_map(stripWhitespace)
gdocs <- tm_map(gdocs, content_transformer(tolower))
gdocs <- tm_map(gdocs, removeWords, stopwords("english"))

gdtm <- TermDocumentMatrix(gdocs)
gmatrix <- as.matrix(gdtm)
gwords <- sort(rowSums(gmatrix),decreasing=TRUE)
```

```

gdf <- data.frame(word = names(gwords),freq=gwords)

set.seed(1235) # for reproducibility
gp<-ggwordcloud(words = gdf$word, freq = gdf$freq, min.freq = 1,max.words=200, random.order=FALSE, rot.
#gp

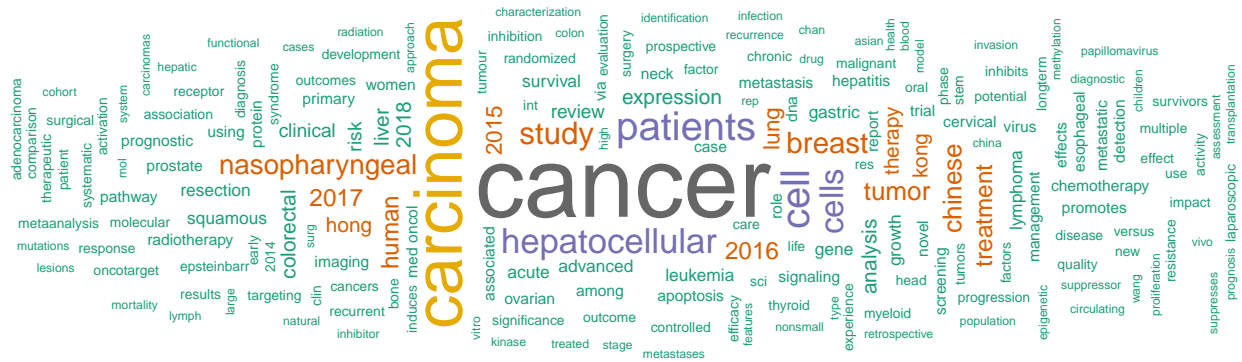
#Create a vector containing only the text
pmtext <- pubmed$title
# Create a corpus
pmdocs <- Corpus(VectorSource(pmtext))
pmdocs <- pmdocs %>%
  tm_map(removePunctuation) %>%
  tm_map(stripWhitespace)
pmdocs <- tm_map(pmdocs, content_transformer(tolower))
pmdocs <- tm_map(pmdocs, removeWords, stopwords("english"))

pmdtm <- TermDocumentMatrix(pmdocs)
pmmatrix <- as.matrix(pmdtm)
pmwords <- sort(rowSums(pmmatrix),decreasing=TRUE)
pmdf <- data.frame(word = names(pmwords),freq=pmwords)

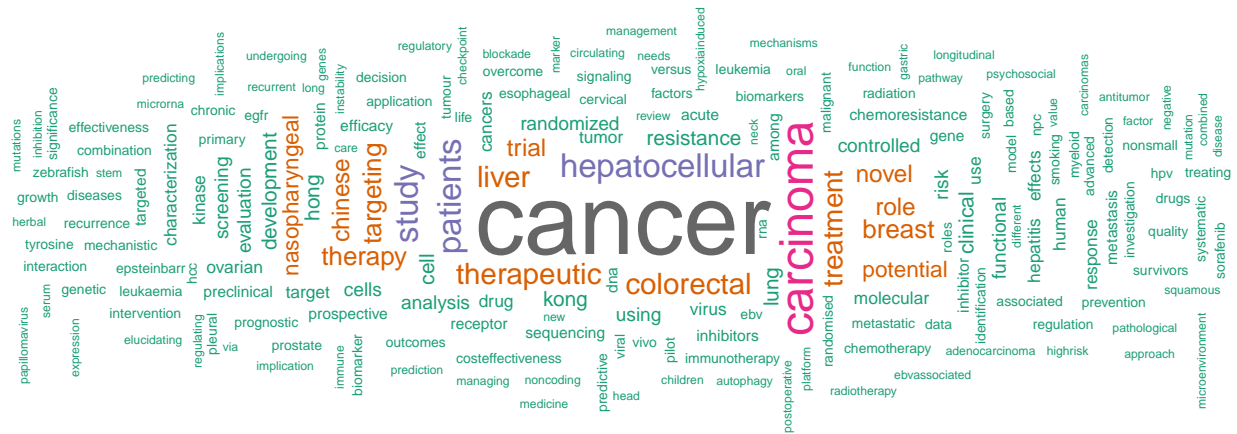
set.seed(1235) # for reproducibility
pm<-ggwordcloud(words = pmdf$word, freq = pmdf$freq, min.freq = 1,max.words=200, random.order=FALSE, ro
grid.arrange(arrangeGrob(pm, top = 'Pubmed'),arrangeGrob(gp, top = 'Grants'),nrow=2,heights=c(6,6))

```

Pubmed



Grants



Make compare grant funding with incidence and mortality

```
if (!require("ggrepel")) install.packages("ggrepel")
if (!require("ggplot2")) install.packages("ggplot2")
if (!require("gridExtra")) install.packages("gridExtra")
library(ggrepel)
library(ggplot2)
library(gridExtra)
```

```
grantpmsum<- read.delim("https://github.com/StatBiomed/BMDS-book/raw/main/notebooks/module5-epidemi/Gran
grantpmsum
```

##	Cancer	Grants	Pubmed
## 1	Biliary	0	72
## 2	Bladder	0	141
## 3	Brain	2	294
## 4	Breast	34	1147
## 5	Cervix	9	408

## 6	Colorectum	40	857
## 7	Eye	2	27
## 8	Hodgkin lymphoma	0	21
## 9	Kaposi	0	6
## 10	Kidney	0	133
## 11	Larynx	0	8
## 12	Leukaemia	18	515
## 13	Liver	97	2077
## 14	Lung	22	773
## 15	Melanoma	0	99
## 16	Mesothelioma	6	58
## 17	Multiple myeloma	0	104
## 18	Nasal	0	14
## 19	Nasopharynx	24	1113
## 20	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	0	55
## 21	Skin	0	32
## 22	Oesophagus	7	404
## 23	Oral	5	229
## 24	Ovary	14	354
## 25	Pancreas	2	141
## 26	Penis	0	7
## 27	Placenta	0	9
## 28	Prostate	6	322
## 29	Sarcoma	2	216
## 30	Small intestine	0	11
## 31	Stomach	5	455
## 32	Testis	0	18
## 33	Thymus	0	3
## 34	Thyroid	2	231
## 35	Uterus	0	72
## 36	Vulva	0	8

```

HKCancer_inc <- HKCancer[HKCancer$Type=='incidence',]
HKCancer_inc_sum <- data.frame(incidence=colSums(HKCancer_inc[,-(1:4)]))

HKCancer_mort <- HKCancer[HKCancer$Type=='mortality',]
HKCancer_mort_sum <- data.frame(mortality=colSums(HKCancer_inc[,-(1:4)]))

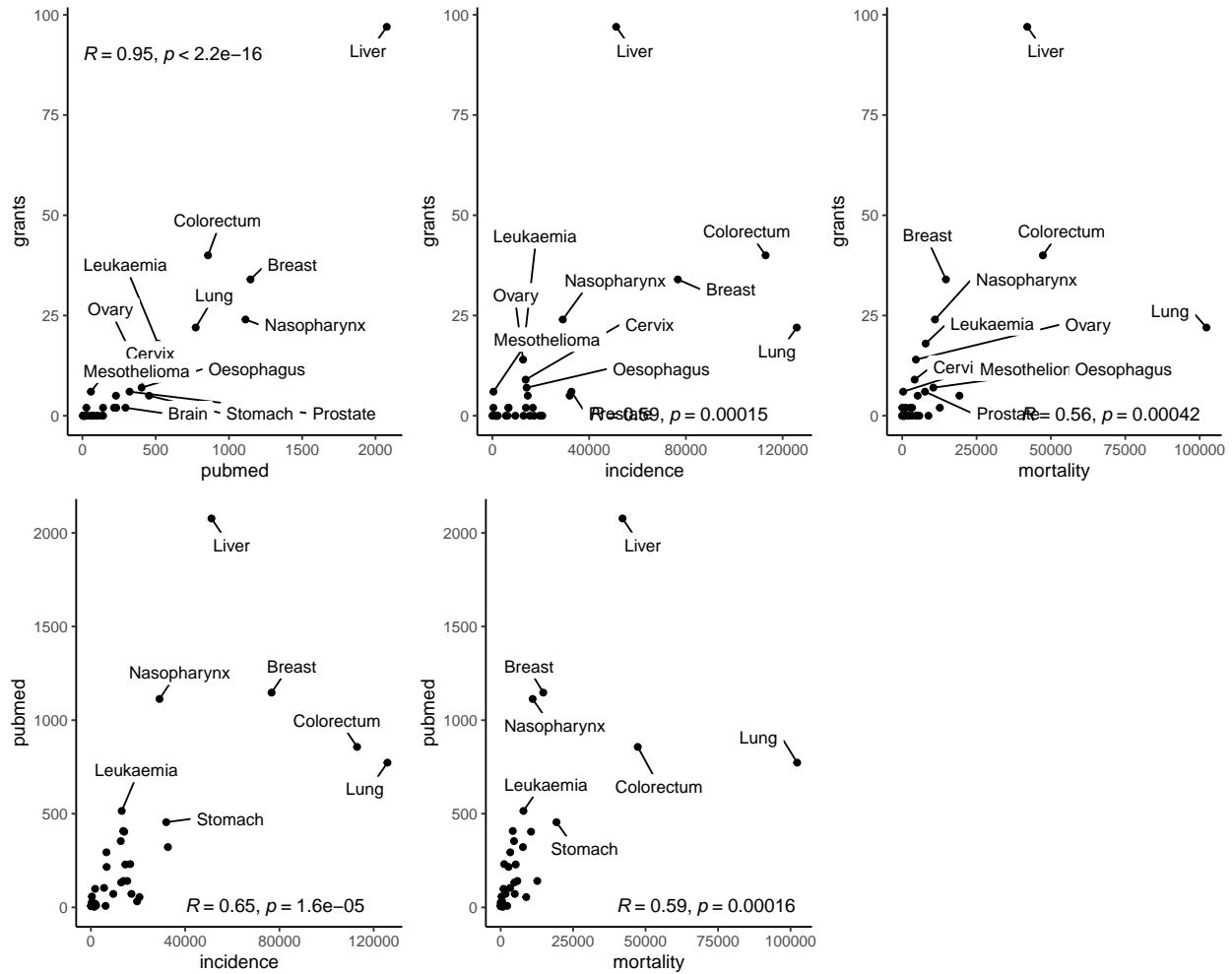
HKCancer_compare <- data.frame(cancer=grantpmsum$Cancer, grants=grantpmsum$Grants, pubmed=grantpmsum$PubMed)

gp<-ggplot(HKCancer_compare, aes(y=grants, x=pubmed)) + geom_point() + scale_color_brewer(palette="Dark2")
pinc<-ggplot(HKCancer_compare, aes(y=pubmed, x=incidence)) + geom_point() + scale_color_brewer(palette="Dark2")
pmor<-ggplot(HKCancer_compare, aes(y=pubmed, x=mortality)) + geom_point() + scale_color_brewer(palette="Dark2")

ginc<-ggplot(HKCancer_compare, aes(y=grants, x=incidence)) + geom_point() + scale_color_brewer(palette="Dark2")
gmor<-ggplot(HKCancer_compare, aes(y=grants, x=mortality)) + geom_point() + scale_color_brewer(palette="Dark2")

grid.arrange(gp,ginc,gmor,pinc, pmor, ncol=3)

```



5. Task (to be completed in Tutotial 2 by 3:00pm and shared with other tutorial group)

As a group, discuss what cancer type you think is most worthy of funding in Hong Kong. Prepare 2-3 PowerPoint/Google Slides summarising your decision. Include some points and figures supporting your final conclusion. If possible also include suggestions of what other data/analyses can be performed and/or other cancer types that are also in need of funding in Hong Kong.