## lab19

Nate Tran

## Investigating pertussis cases by year

```
library(datapasta)
library(ggplot2)
```

#### Q1

Plot of pertussis cases by year shown below Importing CDC pertussis data by year using datapasta

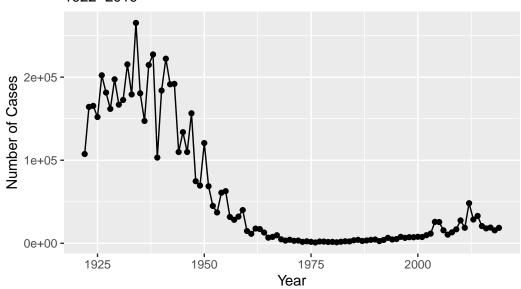
```
cdc <- data.frame(</pre>
                                   Year = c(1922L, 1923L, 1924L, 1925L,
                                             1926L, 1927L, 1928L, 1929L, 1930L, 1931L,
                                             1932L, 1933L, 1934L, 1935L, 1936L,
                                             1937L, 1938L, 1939L, 1940L, 1941L, 1942L,
                                             1943L,1944L,1945L,1946L,1947L,
                                             1948L, 1949L, 1950L, 1951L, 1952L,
                                             1953L,1954L,1955L,1956L,1957L,1958L,
                                             1959L, 1960L, 1961L, 1962L, 1963L,
                                             1964L,1965L,1966L,1967L,1968L,1969L,
                                             1970L, 1971L, 1972L, 1973L, 1974L,
                                             1975L,1976L,1977L,1978L,1979L,1980L,
                                             1981L,1982L,1983L,1984L,1985L,
                                             1986L,1987L,1988L,1989L,1990L,
                                             1991L,1992L,1993L,1994L,1995L,1996L,
                                             1997L,1998L,1999L,2000L,2001L,
                                             2002L,2003L,2004L,2005L,2006L,2007L,
                                             2008L,2009L,2010L,2011L,2012L,
                                             2013L,2014L,2015L,2016L,2017L,2018L,
```

```
2019L),
  No..Reported.Pertussis.Cases = c(107473, 164191, 165418, 152003,
                                    202210,181411,161799,197371,
                                    166914,172559,215343,179135,265269,
                                    180518, 147237, 214652, 227319, 103188,
                                    183866,222202,191383,191890,109873,
                                    133792,109860,156517,74715,69479,
                                    120718,68687,45030,37129,60886,
                                    62786,31732,28295,32148,40005,
                                    14809,11468,17749,17135,13005,6799,
                                    7717,9718,4810,3285,4249,3036,
                                    3287,1759,2402,1738,1010,2177,2063,
                                    1623,1730,1248,1895,2463,2276,
                                    3589,4195,2823,3450,4157,4570,
                                    2719,4083,6586,4617,5137,7796,6564,
                                    7405,7298,7867,7580,9771,11647,
                                    25827, 25616, 15632, 10454, 13278,
                                    16858, 27550, 18719, 48277, 28639, 32971,
                                    20762,17972,18975,15609,18617)
)
```

Constructing plot using ggplot2

```
ggplot(cdc) +
  aes(Year, No..Reported.Pertussis.Cases) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line() +
  labs(title="Pertussis Cases by Year", subtitle="1922-2019", x="Year", y="Number of Cases
```

# Pertussis Cases by Year 1922–2019



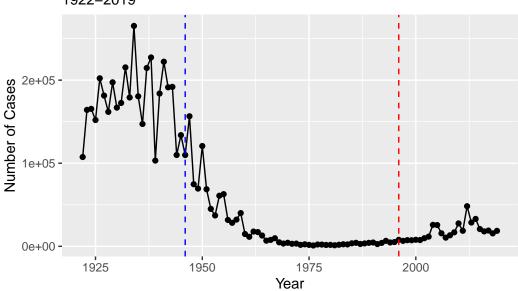
## **Comparing Two Types of Pertussis Vaccines**

## Q2

plot below

```
ggplot(cdc) +
  aes(Year, No..Reported.Pertussis.Cases) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line() +
  labs(title="Pertussis Cases by Year", subtitle="1922-2019", x="Year", y="Number of Cases
  geom_vline(xintercept=c(1946, 1996), linetype="dashed", col=c("blue", "red"))
```

## Pertussis Cases by Year 1922–2019



## Q3

After introduction of the aP vaccine, pertussis cases seem to increase at a steady rate. The observed trend may be due to more sensitive testing methods compared to before the inception of PCR-based testing.

## **Exploring CMI-PB Data**

```
library(jsonlite)
```

Loading in subject data form CMI-PB.

```
subject <- read_json("https://www.cmi-pb.org/api/subject", simplifyVector = TRUE)</pre>
```

#### Q4

There are 47 aP and 49 wP infancy vaccinated subjects

## table(subject\$infancy\_vac)

aP wP 47 49

#### Q5

There are 66 female and 30 male subjects

```
table(subject$biological_sex)
```

Female Male 66 30

## Q6

Race and biological sex breakdown in table below

```
table(subject$biological_sex, subject$race)
```

	American	Indian/Alaska	Native	Asian	Black	or	African	American
Female			0	18				2
Male			1	9				0

	More	Than	Une	Race	Native	Hawaiian	or	Other	Pacific	Islander
Female				8						1
Male				2						1

Unknown or Not Reported White Female  $$10\ 27$$  Male  $4\ 13$ 

## Working with Dates

```
library(lubridate)

Attaching package: 'lubridate'
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
    date, intersect, setdiff, union

library(dplyr)

Attaching package: 'dplyr'
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
    filter, lag
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
    intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

#### Q7

The average age of wP individuals is 36 years, and the average age of aP individuals is 26; these are significantly different

```
round(summary(wp$age))
```

```
Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. 28 32 35 36 40 55
```

The age of all individuals at time of boost is stored as the last column of subject object now

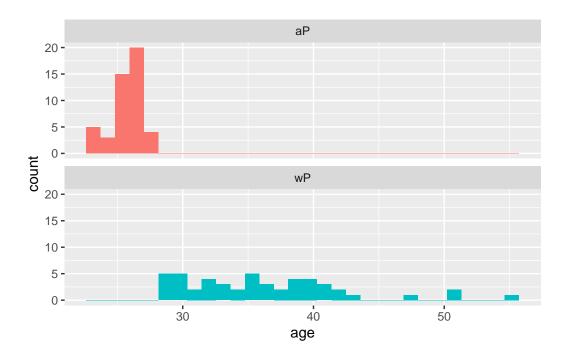
```
subject$age_at_boost <- time_length(ymd(subject$date_of_boost) - ymd(subject$year_of_birth</pre>
```

#### Q9

These two groups are significantly different, as shown by the histogram below.

```
ggplot(subject) +
  aes(x=age, fill=as.factor(infancy_vac)) +
  geom_histogram(show.legend=F) +
  facet_wrap(vars(infancy_vac), nrow=2)
```

`stat\_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



## Joining Multiple Tables

Reading and storing specimen and ab\_titer tables

```
specimen <- read_json("https://www.cmi-pb.org/api/specimen", simplifyVector = TRUE)
titer <- read_json("https://www.cmi-pb.org/api/ab_titer", simplifyVector = TRUE)</pre>
```

#### Q10

```
Code for joining tables below
```

```
meta <- left_join(specimen, subject)

Joining with `by = join_by(subject_id)`

abdata <- inner_join(titer, meta)

Joining with `by = join_by(specimen_id)`</pre>
```

```
6698 specimens for IgE, 1413 for IgG, 6141 for IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4
```

```
table(abdata$isotype)

IgE IgG IgG1 IgG2 IgG3 IgG4
6698 1413 6141 6141 6141
```

#### Q12

There are signficantly fewer specimens collected on visit 8 than previous visits

```
table(abdata$visit)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
5795 4640 4640 4640 4640 4320 3920 80
```

## **Examining IgG1 Ab Titer Levels**

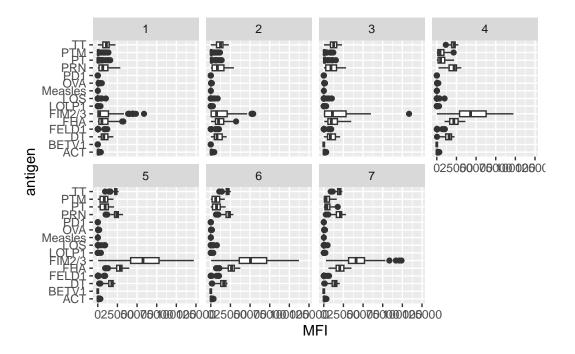
Filtering for IgG1 isotype and excluding the small number of visit8 entries

```
ig1 <- abdata %>% filter(isotype == "IgG1", visit!=8)
```

#### Q13

Boxplots below

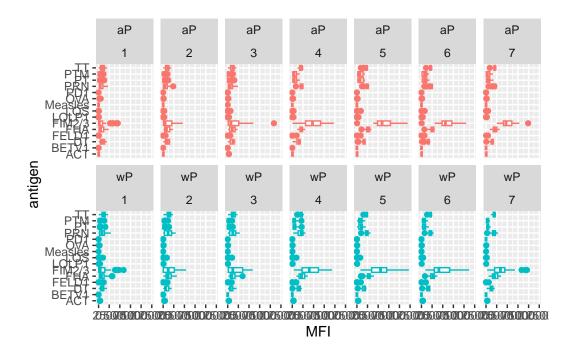
```
ggplot(ig1) +
  aes(MFI, antigen) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  facet_wrap(vars(visit), nrow=2)
```



FIM2 and FIM3 show significant changes over time. FHA and FRN show modest increases over time.

Faceting boxplot by type of infancy vaccine

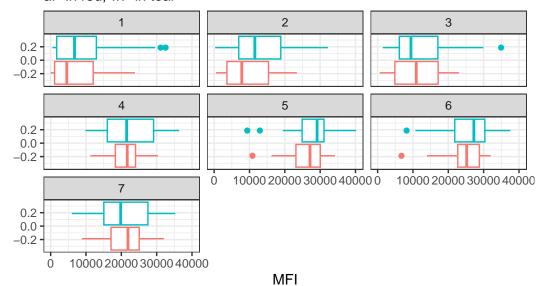
```
ggplot(ig1) +
  aes(MFI, antigen, col=infancy_vac) +
  geom_boxplot(show.legend = FALSE) +
  facet_wrap(vars(infancy_vac, visit), nrow=2)
```



#### Boxplots below

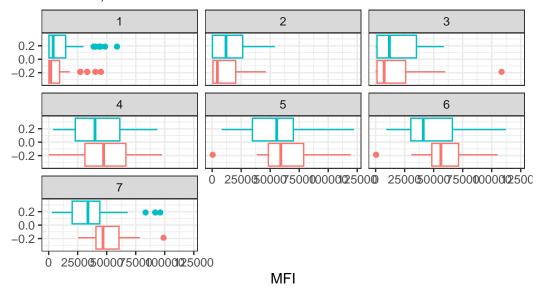
```
filter(ig1, antigen=="FHA") %>%
    ggplot() +
    aes(MFI, col=infancy_vac) +
    geom_boxplot(show.legend =F) +
    facet_wrap(vars(visit)) +
    theme_bw() +
    labs(title="FHA antigen levels per visit", subtitle="aP in red, wP in teal")
```

# FHA antigen levels per visit aP in red, wP in teal



```
filter(ig1, antigen=="FIM2/3") %>%
    ggplot() +
    aes(MFI, col=infancy_vac) +
    geom_boxplot(show.legend =F) +
    facet_wrap(vars(visit)) +
    theme_bw() +
    labs(title="FIM2/3 antigen levels per visit", subtitle="aP in red, wP in teal")
```

## FIM2/3 antigen levels per visit aP in red, wP in teal



#### Q16

FIM2/3 levels clearly rise over time and far exceed those of other antigens such as FHA. They peak at visit 5 and then decline, a trend seen in both aP and wP subjects.

#### Q17

The FIM2/3 antigen time course shows that those vaccinated with aP vaccines have lower Ab titer response to FIM2/3 than those vaccinated with wP.

## Obtaining CMI-PB RNASeq

```
url <- "https://www.cmi-pb.org/api/v2/rnaseq?versioned_ensembl_gene_id=eq.ENSG00000211896.
rna <- read_json(url, simplifyVector = TRUE)</pre>
```

Joining meta and rna data tables

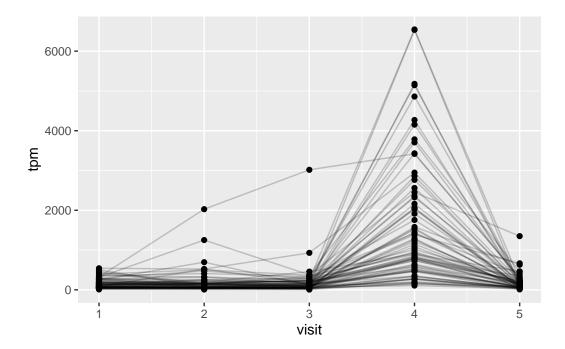
```
ssrna <- inner_join(rna,meta)
```

Joining with `by = join\_by(specimen\_id)`

#### Q18

Plot below

```
ggplot(ssrna) +
  aes(visit, tpm, group=subject_id) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line(alpha=0.2)
```



#### Q19

The expression of IGHG1 reaches its maximum level at visit 4

#### **Q20**

No, this pattern does not match the trend of FIM2/3 antibody titer data exactly, but this makes sense as the cells would be making more antibody that would facilitate the maximal response (highest Ab titer against antigens) seen by visit 5.

```
ssrna %>%
  filter(visit==4) %>%
  ggplot() +
  aes(tpm, col=infancy_vac) + geom_density() +
  geom_rug()
```

