

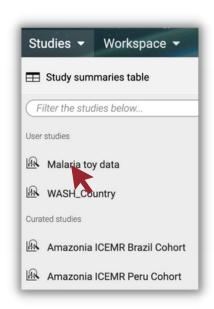
Exercise: My User Studies (part 2) Exploring your uploaded dataset



In this exercise, we will explore the data we uploaded in Part 1 using features and tools on the <u>ClinEpiDB</u> platform.

- Find the Malaria toy data dataset you uploaded in the Studies menu on the home page under User studies
 Let's explore the data in the Browse and Subset tab

 What percent of people had a positive blood smear?
 - b. How many people had a fever >=38C? _____
 - c. Of those with fever >=38C, what percent were loggers?
 - d. Does this look different from the percent of loggers in the total study population? _____



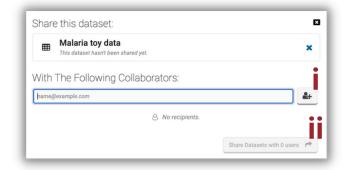
- 3. We hypothesize that sex impacts the risk of a positive blood smear and also impacts the risk of a positive flu test. Remove the temperature filter and head to the **Visualize** tab to test the hypotheses.
 - a. Which visualization tools will let you plot sex against blood smear or flu test?
 - b. Make a mosaic plot (RxC table) of sex and blood smear.
 - i. Why do the values for sex appear as 0 and 1? ______
 - ii. Does it look like there's a difference in blood smear positivity based on sex?

 Navigate to the **Statistics** tab, what's the P value? ______
 - c. Copy the plot and update it to look at sex and flu
 - i. Roughly what proportion of people did not have a flu test done? _____

- ii. Note that in this mock study, people with a positive blood smear for malaria were not tested for flu. Update the filters to select only participants who had a flu test performed (Indeterminate, Negative, Positive). What proportion of tests were positive for sex 0? ______ For sex 1? ______
- iii. Are these significantly different? _____
- 4. Share the dataset with a colleague
 - a. From the Workspace menu, click My User Studies
 - b. On the All tab, select the checkbox next to the dataset you want to share
 - c. Click the **Share Datasets** button
 - d. Add the email address for the ClinEpiDB account you want to share with. Try with your neighbor or our workshop instructors (dhelb@sas.upenn.edu, nkittur@uga.edu droos@sas.upenn.edu, s.kelly@imperial.ac.uk, sheenass@sas.upenn.edu,

weilus@sas.upenn.edu)

- i. Add an email address and click the person icon to the right. Continue to add email addresses, as desired
- ii. Click the **Share Datasets with X**users button



- e. See who you have shared a dataset with (**Shared With**), and who has shared a dataset with you (**Owner**), on the **All** tab
- f. Delete a dataset (for you and anyone you shared it with) at any time by selecting the checkbox next to the study, then clicking the **Remove** button



ANSWERS



2. Browse and subset

- a. What percent of people had a positive blood smear? 29%
- b. How many people had a fever >=38C? **629** Hint: subset the data from 38 40.4 and look at the count in the dataset diagram
- c. Of those with fever >= 38C, what percent were loggers? 10%
- d. Does this look different from the percent of loggers in the total study population? **Not** really, loggers make up 9% of the total study population and 10% of the study population with fever.

3. Visualize

- a. Which visualization tools will let you plot sex against blood smear or flu test? **Bar plot** (using overlays or facets), Mosaic plot (RXC table)
- b. Make a mosaic plot (RxC table) of sex and blood smear.
 - i. Why do the values for sex appear as 0 and 1? The data we uploaded had values ofO and 1 for sex
 - ii. Does it look like there's a difference in blood smear positivity based on sex?

 Navigate to the Statistics tab, what's the P value? **No major difference based on sex. P value is 0.2 using a Chi-squared test.**
- c. Copy the plot and update it to look at sex and flu
 - i. Roughly what proportion of people did not have a flu test done? ~28%
 - ii. Note that in this toy study, people with a positive blood smear for malaria were not tested for flu. Update the filters to select only participants who had a flu test performed (Indeterminate, Negative, Positive). What proportion of tests were positive for sex 0? 11.2% For sex 1? 14.1%
 - iii. Are these significantly different? No, p value of 0.5