# I dati

### Obiettivi di apprendimento

- Saper definire cos'è un dato
- Conoscere le differenze tra i diversi tipi di dati
- Saper pianificare una raccolta dati

#### Le fasi della ricerca



### dato $\longleftrightarrow$ informazione $\longleftrightarrow$ variabile

Quali dati raccogliere?

The aim of this study was to examine mental health (burnout, anxiety, depression, and fear) and its associated factors among front-line nurses who were caring for COVID-19 patients in Wuhan, China. The research questions were:

- (a) What are the levels of burnout, anxiety, depression, fear, skin lesion, self-efficacy, resilience, and social support among front-line nurses?
- (b) What are the differences in burnout, anxiety, depression, and fear between nurses' various sociodemographic and other COVID-related background subgroups?
- (c) What are the relationships between burnout, anxiety, depression, fear, and other aforementioned variables?

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#### Quali dati sono stati raccolti?

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- (b) What are the differences in burnout, anxiety, depression, and fear between nurses' various sociodemographic and other COVID-related background subgroups?
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# Table 1 Table 2

- Quali dati raccogliere?
- In che formato?



Esempio: età

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Esempio: età

- Data di nascita + data visita

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Esempio: età

- Data di nascita + data visita
- Quanti anni hai?

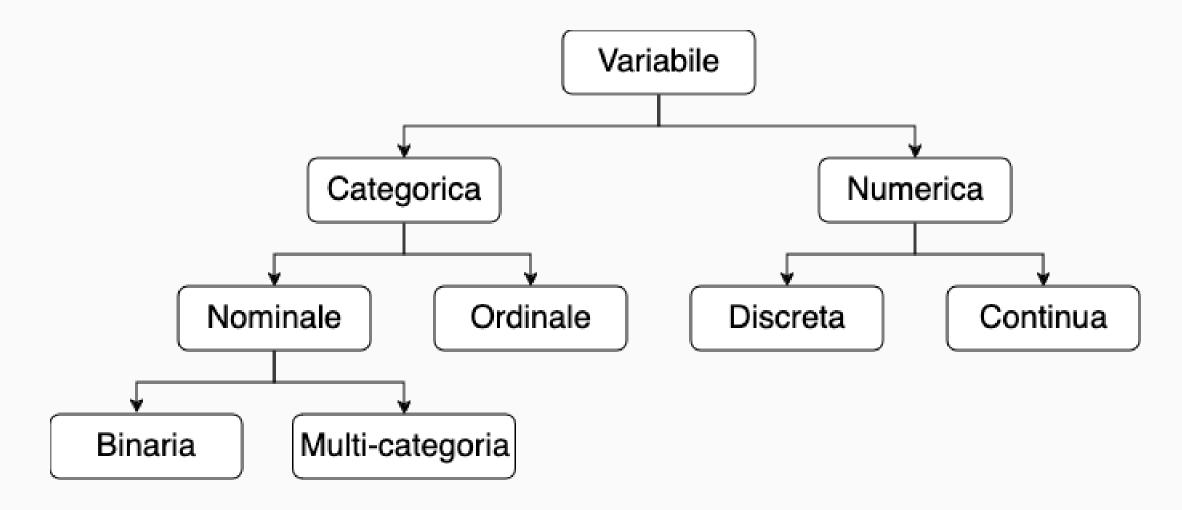
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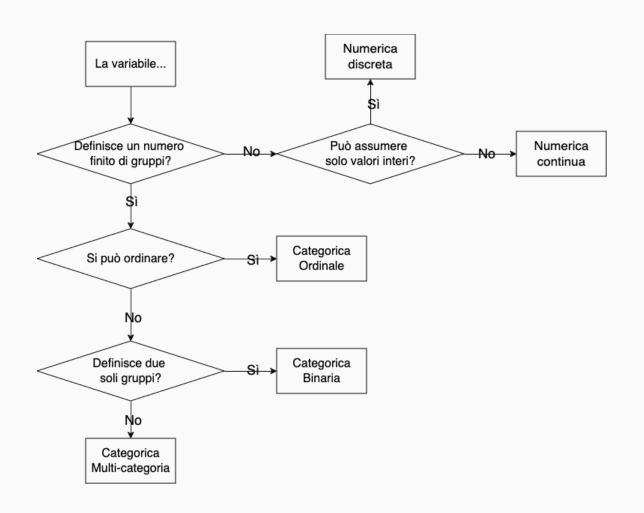


Esempio: età

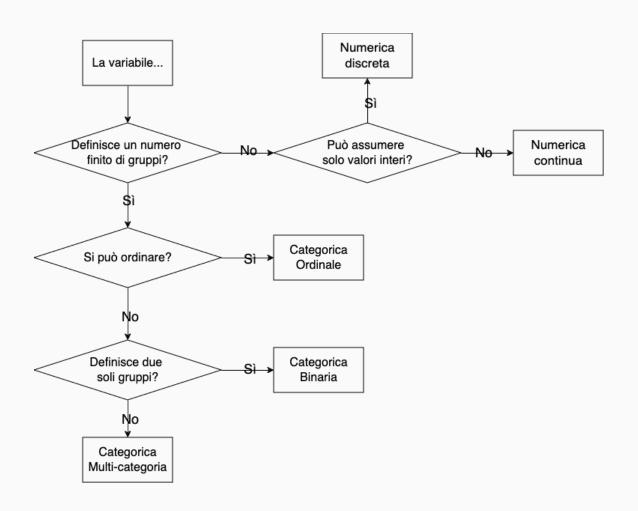
- Data di nascita + data visita
- Quanti anni hai?
- A quale di queste fasce d'età appartieni?

## I tipi di dati

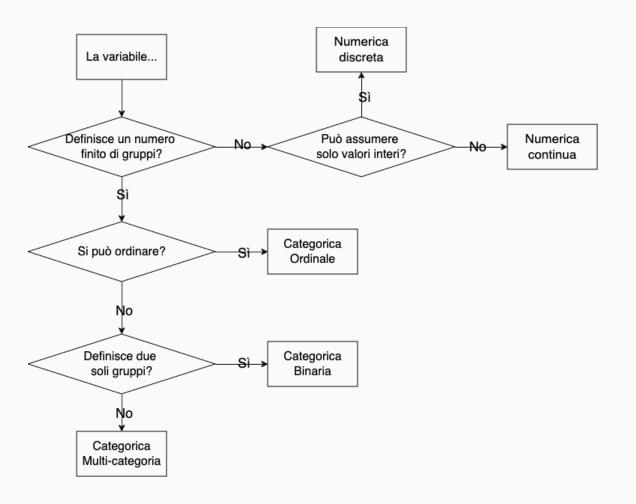




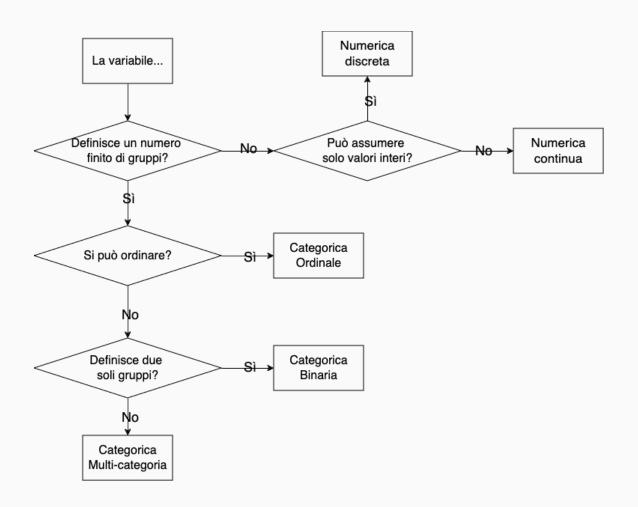
? La taglia di una maglietta



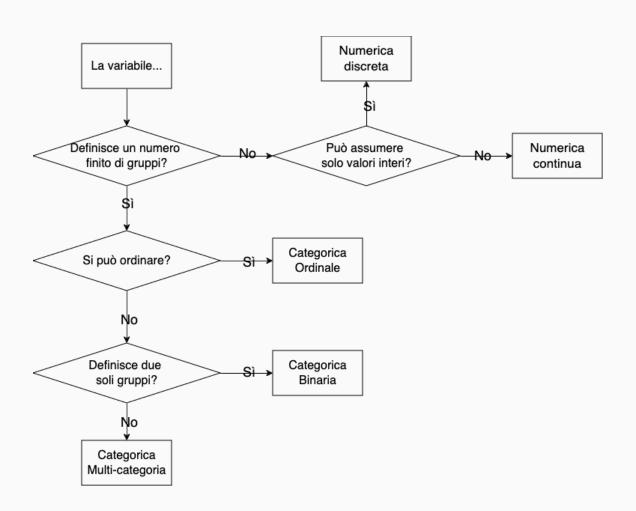
? Il numero di studenti in un corso



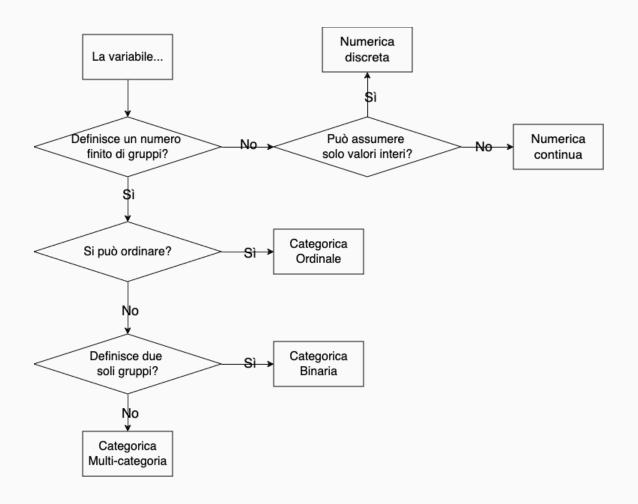
? La nazionalità



? La glicemia a digiuno



Superare l'esame per la patente



#### Esercizio #1

? Di che tipo sono i dati in questa tabella?

02:00

Visconti A., et al., Total serum N-glycans associate with response to immune checkpoint inhibition therapy and survival in patients with advanced melanoma, BMC Cancer, 2023 doi:10.1186/s12885-023-10511-3

#### Table 1 Patient characteristics. All cohorts N (pre-treatment) N (follow-up) Sex Male Female Age (years) BMI (kg/m<sup>2</sup>) **BRAF** mutant LDH (≤ULN) Metastatic stage Stage III unresectable M1a M1b M1c M1d**ECOG** performance status ICI therapy *Ipilimumab* Pembrolizumab Nivolumab Ipilimumab + Nivolumab

#### Esercizio #1 -- Soluzione

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#### Esercizio #2

- Il sesso è una variabile categorica dicotomica?
  - a) Vero
- b) Falso
- Il numero di figli è una variabile quantitativa discreta?

  - a) Vero b) Falso
- Il livello di colesterolo è una variabile qualitativa ordinale?
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#### Esercizio #3

#### Abstract BACKGROUND

Experimental studies and small clinical trials have suggested that treatment with intranasal oxytocin may reduce social impairment in persons with autism spectrum disorder. Oxytocin has been administered in clinical practice to many children with autism spectrum disorder.

#### **METHODS**

We conducted a 24-week, placebo-controlled phase 2 trial of intranasal oxytocin therapy in children and adolescents 3 to 17 years of age with autism spectrum disorder. Participants were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio, with stratification according to age and verbal fluency, to receive oxytocin or placebo, administered intranasally, with a total target dose of 48 international units daily. The primary outcome was the least-squares mean change from baseline on the Aberrant Behavior Checklist modified Social Withdrawal subscale (ABC-mSW), which includes 13 items (scores range from 0 to 39, with higher scores indicating less social interaction). Secondary outcomes included two additional measures of social function and an abbreviated measure of IQ.

- ? L'endpoint primario dello studio è l'interazione sociale misurata sulla scala ABC-mSW a 24 settimane. Uno score più alto indica meno interazione. Di che tipo di variabile si tratta?
  - a) binaria
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  - c) quantitativa
  - d) non è possibile dirlo

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#### Cosa abbiamo imparato in questa lezione?

- Che l'informazione viene codificata in variabili, la cui variabilità (differenze che vediamo tra le osservazioni) dipende sia da fattori conosciuti o conoscibili sia da effetti casuali (random noise)
- Come pianificare la raccolta dati a partire da una domanda di ricerca
- Le differenze tra i diversi tipi di dati