

TALLER DE TRABAJO ONLINE

Detección y priorización de áreas de riesgo en enfermedades crónicas

Ejercicio Práctico

OBJETIVO

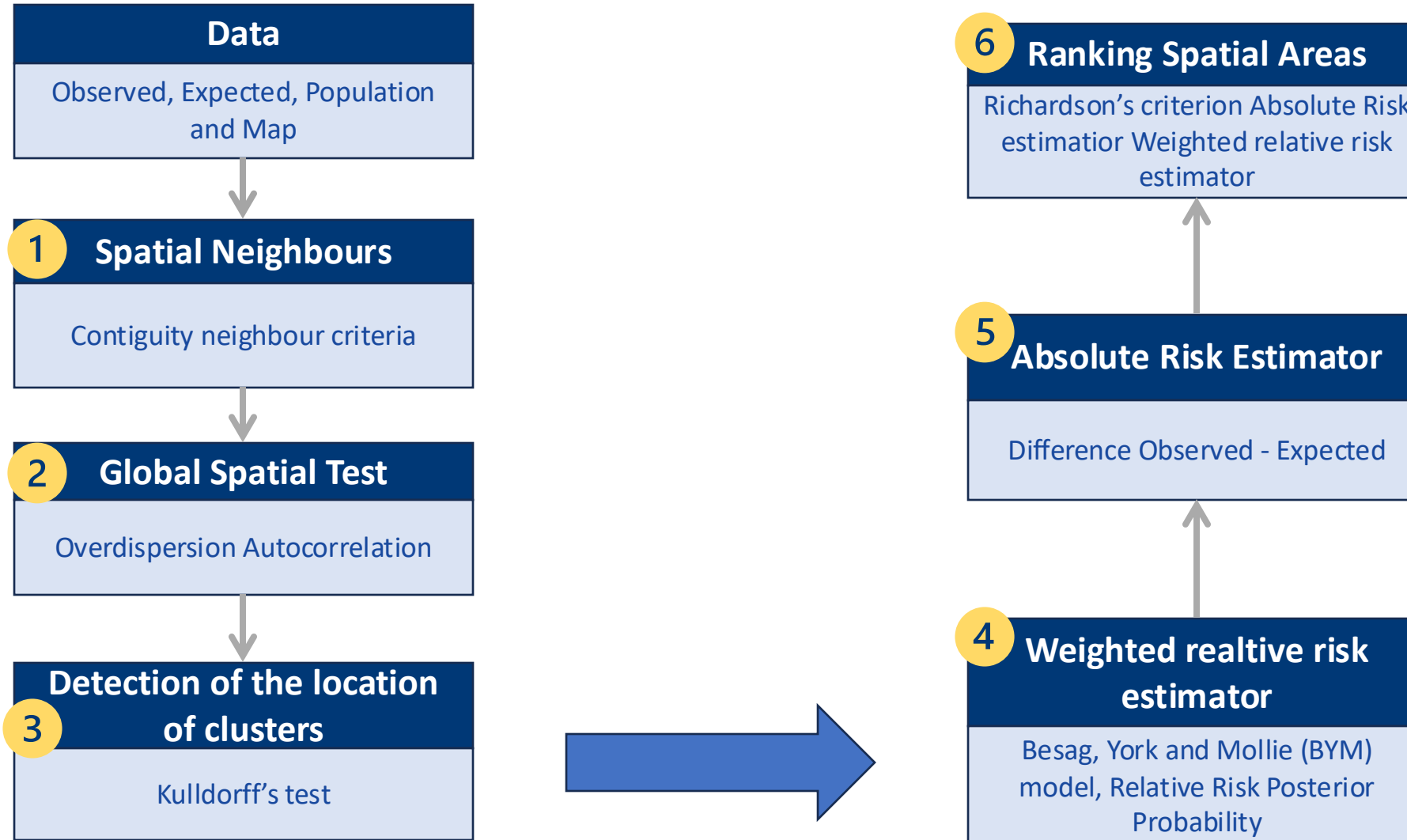
- Realizar un cribado espacial exploratorio en los municipios de la Comunidad Autónoma de Extremadura para discriminar aquellas áreas de interés en función de la mortalidad por cáncer colorrectal en hombres, con el fin de generar un ranking que oriente la vigilancia epidemiológica y la actuación en salud pública.
- Se empleará un pipeline hecho en R y la aplicación R Shiny "RANKSPA".

DATOS

- Códigos INE de los Municipios
- Casos observados de mortalidad por cáncer colorrectal registrados entre 2005 y 2007 en hombres residentes en Extremadura, una región donde previamente se han descrito patrones espaciales relevantes en la mortalidad por esta enfermedad.
- Las defunciones fueron clasificadas de acuerdo con la Clasificación Internacional de Enfermedades, 10ª Revisión (C18-C21) y se distribuyeron por municipio (n=382)
- Los casos esperados se estimaron multiplicando las tasas de mortalidad específicas por edad para cáncer colorrectal en hombres en toda España (obtenidas para el periodo 2005–2009) por el número de personas-año de cada municipio (población de 2007 multiplicada por 5 años).
- Población de hombres en España desde (2005 – 2007)
- Mapa (.shp file) de municipios de la CCAA.

La elección del cáncer colorrectal como patología de estudio se debe a su alta incidencia y mortalidad en países desarrollados, así como a la disponibilidad de indicadores epidemiológicos fiables. Además, la supervivencia a 5 años continúa siendo moderada, lo que convierte a la mortalidad en un parámetro útil para monitorizar la carga de esta enfermedad a nivel local.

PIPELINE



PIPELINE

```

33 - if(!requireNamespace("INLA", quietly = TRUE)){
34   install.packages("INLA", repos = "https://inla.r-inla-download.org/R/stable")
35 - }
36 install_if_missing(setdiff(required_pkgs, "INLA"))
37
38 library(INLA)
39 library(spdep)
40 library(DCluster)
41 library(DT)
42 library(openxlsx)
43 library(sf)
44 library(R)
45
46 - #####
47 # Step 1: Data
48 - #####
49
50 # Shapefile
51 mapa <- st_read("datos_ejemplo_practico_taller/mapa.shp", quiet = TRUE)
52
53 # Data
54 data_input <- read.xlsx("datos_ejemplo_practico_taller/datos.xlsx", sheet=1)
55
56
57 # Shapefile
58 # mapa <- st_read("map_example/map_example.shp", quiet = TRUE)
59
60 # Datos
61
57:1 (Untitled) : R Script
  
```

Console

```

R 4.5.1 ~./Desktop/Taller VICA-2025/2025/
Citation: on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

> library(sf)
Linking to GEOS 3.13.0, GDAL 3.8.5, PROJ 9.5.1; sf_use_s2() is TRUE

> ?st_read
> #####
>
  
```

Environment

Object	Class	Attributes
data_input	data.frame	382 obs. of 4 variables
mapa	sfc	382 obs. of 2 variables

Files

Plots

Packages

Help

Viewer

Presentation

R: Read simple features or layers from file or database - Find in Top

st_read (sf) R Documentation

Read simple features or layers from file or database

Description

Read simple features from file or database, or retrieve layer names and their geometry type(s)

Read PostGIS table directly through DBI and RPostgreSQL interface, converting Well-Know Binary geometries to sfc

Usage

```

st_read(dsn, layer, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
st_read(
  dsn,
  layer,
  ...,
  ...
  
```



RANKSPA APP

RANKSPA: Shiny web application for RANking SPAtial areas of risk in spatial surveillance



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Epidemiología y Salud Pública



Bioinformatics and Data Management

Data Input : datos.xlsx

Upload complete

Shp Input (.shp, .dbf, .prj, .shx): 4 files

Upload complete

Cluster analysis: Fraction of the total population

15%

Process

Introduction

Ranking Map

Ranking Table

Spatial Tests

RR Map

PP Map

Cluster Analysis

Complete Result Table

Glossary

R-Shiny web application that implements an initial screening of disease risk for exploratory purposes that allows to discriminate regions of interest by studying the spatial distribution in small areas, focused primarily on chronic diseases such as cancer. It allows to obtain a ranking of spatial areas attending to absolute and relative disease risk, and perform basic spatial statistical analysis, including a standard spatial cluster analysis.

On the left side, users can upload the input files and select one of the parameters that is needed for the cluster analysis. On the right side of the page, there are nine tabs, where an application overview and the results of the different spatial statistical analyses carried out and the maps created by the application, can be visualized and downloaded.

Example files to test the application can be downloaded here.

↓ files

NOTE: The results obtained when using the RANKSPA application must be carefully evaluated taking into account all the assumptions and limitations of the methodology implemented and the recommendations described in the article *Fernández-Navarro P, González-Palacios J, González-Sánchez M, Ramis R, Nuñez O, Palmí-Perales F, Gómez-Rubio V. Ranking spatial areas by risk of cancer: modelling in epidemiological surveillance. Annals of Cancer Epidemiology. 2020.*

RANKSPA

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Introduction tab

Application overview.

Ranking Map tab

A map of the areas belonging to the region of study is shown, displaying in colour only those areas that are relevant according to the ranking criteria of the pipeline describe in the article mentioned in the Introduction tab: areas with PP higher or equal to 80% and ranked first by the DOE and second by the WRR. The colour scale used in the map corresponds to the sextiles of the absolute measures of risk (DOE) of the spatial areas and the numbers shown inside the spatial units correspond to the identification code ID (see description of the variables included in the Ranking Table tab).

Ranking Table tab

A table is shown containing the relative and absolute risk estimates for the coloured areas in the map of the Ranking Map tab as well as information about whether these areas are located within a spatial cluster (the application allows users to download the table in .xlsx format).

The estimators and variables shown in the table are:

ranking: Ranking position (number 1 means the highest level of importance).

ID: Identification code of the spatial areas.

population: Total population in each spatial area.

Obs: Observed cases in each spatial area.

Exp: Expected cases in each spatial area.

SMR: Standard mortality/morbidity ratio (Observed/Expected)

Diff_obs_exp: Difference between observed and expected cases (DOE).

RR: Relative Risk.

lCre: Lower limit of the RR Credible Interval.

uCre: Upper limit of the RR Credible Interval.

PP: Posterior probability (PP) that $RR > 1$

cluster_1 to cluster_n: cluster membership (cluster=belongs to a cluster; center=belongs to a cluster and is the central area)

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Chi-square test for overdispersion

Type of boots.: parametric
Model used when sampling: Multinomial
Number of simulations: 999
Statistic: 442.0353
p-value : 0.028

Potthoff-Whittinghill's test of overdispersion

Type of boots.: parametric
Model used when sampling: Multinomial
Number of simulations: 999
Statistic: 2076509
p-value : 0.001

Moran's I test of spatial autocorrelation

Type of boots.: parametric
Model used when sampling: Negative Binomial
Number of simulations: 999
Statistic: NA
p-value : NA

Tango's test of global clustering

Type of boots.: parametric
Model used when sampling: Poisson
Number of simulations: 99
Statistic: 0.004357942
p-value : 0.01

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Data Input : datos.xlsx

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Cluster analysis: Fraction of the total population

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Process

Introduction

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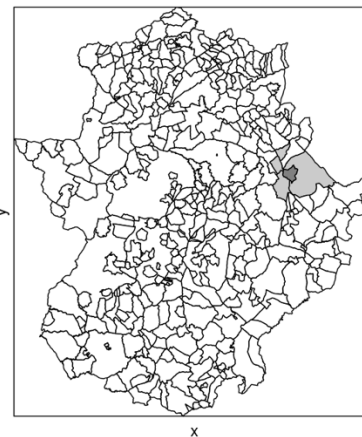
PP Map

Cluster Analysis

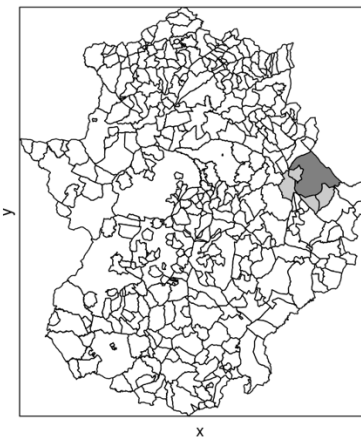
Complete Result Table

Glossary

Cluster_1 Kulldorff's method



Cluster_2 Kulldorff's method



cluster	size	statistic	pvalue
1	5	1.2E+25	0.01
2	5	7.8E+24	0.01
3	8	8.2E+23	0.01
4	6	5.6E+23	0.01
5	13	1.7E+23	0.01
6	10	7.2E+21	0.01
7	15	8.3E+19	0.01
8	19	3.1E+19	0.01
9	16	2.1E+19	0.01
10	19	1.8E+19	0.01
11	21	2.4E+18	0.01
12	24	1.8E+18	0.01
13	20	1.6E+18	0.01
14	21	1.5E+18	0.01
15	23	1.2E+18	0.01
16	23	5.2E+17	0.01
17	25	9.7E+15	0.01
18	28	6.1E+15	0.01
19	33	1.1E+15	0.01
20	35	7.1E+14	0.01
21	13	6.2E+14	0.01
22	41	4.3E+14	0.01

RANKSPA

RANKSPA: Shiny web application for RANKing SPATial areas of risk in spatial surveillance

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[RR Map](#)

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[Cluster Analysis](#)

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[Glossary](#)

Data Input : datos.xlsx

Upload complete

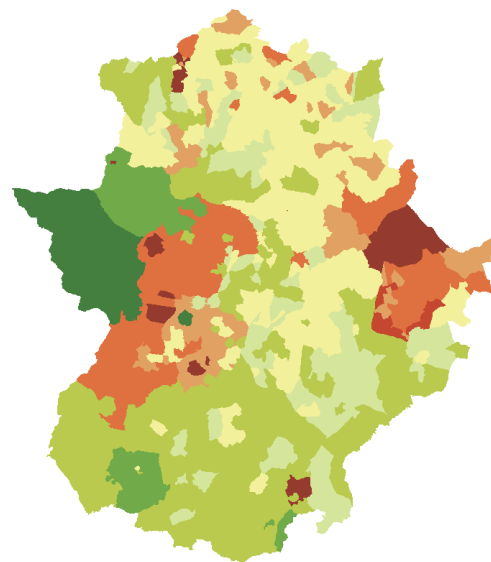
Shp Input (.shp, .dbf, .prj, .shx): 4 files

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Cluster analysis: Fraction of the total population

15%

Process



Relative Risk (N)

■	<= 0.67 (N=13)
■	(0.67 - 0.77] (N=9)
■	(0.77 - 0.91] (N=130)
■	(0.91 - 0.95] (N=58)
■	(0.95 - 1.05] (N=107)
■	(1.05 - 1.1] (N=26)
■	(1.1 - 1.3] (N=26)
■	(1.3 - 1.5] (N=1)
■	> 1.5 (N=12)

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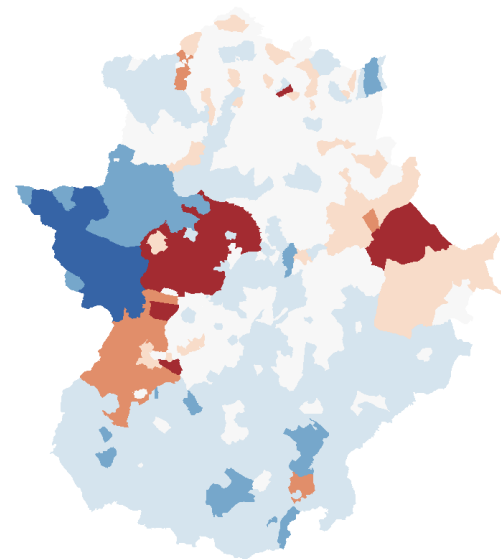
Shp Input (.shp, .dbf, .prj, .shx): 4 files

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Cluster analysis: Fraction of the total population

15%

Process



Prob(RR>1)

■	(0.9-1.0]
■	(0.8-0.9]
■	(0.6-0.8]
■	(0.4-0.6]
■	(0.2-0.4]
■	(0.1-0.2]
■	<=0.1

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Upload complete

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4 files

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15%

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Show 10 entries

Search:

ranking	ID	population	Obs	Exp	SMR	Diff_obs_exp	RR	lCre	uCre	PP	cluster_1	cluster_2	cluster_3	cluster_4
1	10044	410	110	51	2.16	59	1.91	1.58	2.3	1	cluster	cluster	cluster	centre
2	10087	405	105	49	2.14	56	1.95	1.6	2.34	1	centre	cluster	cluster	cluster
3	10017	400	100	50	2	50	1.8	1.48	2.16	1	cluster	centre	cluster	cluster
4	10054	71616	124	95.04	1.3	28.96	1.25	1.05	1.47	0.99				
5	6072	17145	34	25.43	1.34	8.57	1.24	0.91	1.65	0.92				
6	10037	12485	29	21.25	1.36	7.75	1.24	0.9	1.68	0.91				
7	6015	6483	15	11.38	1.32	3.62	1.2	0.81	1.73	0.82				
8	10134	7770	15	11.6	1.29	3.4	1.26	0.83	1.78	0.86	cluster			cluster
9	6115	261	4	0.77	5.2	3.23	5.39	1.76	12.49	1				
10	6019	642	4	2.06	1.94	1.94	2.01	0.66	4.66	0.9				

Showing 1 to 10 of 11 entries

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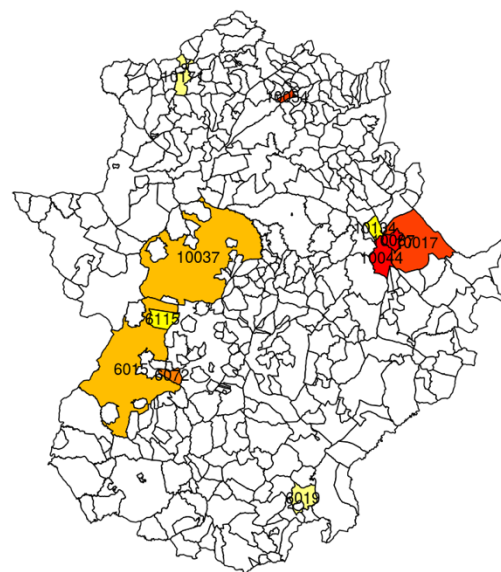
Shp Input (.shp, .dbf, .prj, .shx): 4 files

Upload complete

Cluster analysis: Fraction of the total population

15%

Process



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Upload complete

Shp Input (.shp, .dbf, .prj, .shx):

4 files

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1	10044	410	110	51	2.16	59	1.91	1.58	2.3	1	cluster	cluster	cluster	centre
2	10087	405	105	49	2.14	56	1.95	1.6	2.34	1	centre	cluster	cluster	cluster
3	10017	400	100	50	2	50	1.8	1.48	2.16	1	cluster	centre	cluster	cluster
4	10054	71616	124	95.04	1.3	28.96	1.25	1.05	1.47	0.99				
5	6072	17145	34	25.43	1.34	8.57	1.24	0.91	1.65	0.92				
6	10037	12485	29	21.25	1.36	7.75	1.24	0.9	1.68	0.91				
7	6015	6483	15	11.38	1.32	3.62	1.2	0.81	1.73	0.82				
8	10134	7770	15	11.6	1.29	3.4	1.26	0.83	1.78	0.86	cluster			cluster
9	6115	261	4	0.77	5.2	3.23	5.39	1.76	12.49	1				
10	6019	642	4	2.06	1.94	1.94	2.01	0.66	4.66	0.9				

Showing 1 to 10 of 382 entries

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