# Package 'EHRtemporalVariability'

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Type Package

**Title** Delineating Reference Changes in Electronic Health Records over Time

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**Description** The 'EHRtemporal Variability' package contains functions to delineate reference changes over time in Electronic Health Records through the projection and visualization of dissimilarities among data temporal batches. This is done through the estimation of data statistical distributions over time and their projection in non-parametric statistical manifolds uncovering the patterns of the data latent temporal variability. Results can be explored through visual analytics formats such as Data Temporal Heatmaps and Information Geometric Temporal (IGT) plots. An additional 'EHRtemporalVariability' Shiny app can be used to load and explore the package results and even to allow the use of these functions to those users non-experienced in R coding.

**Depends** R (>= 3.3.0), dplyr

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LazyData true

**Imports** plotly, shiny, zoo, xts, lubridate, RColorBrewer, viridis, scales, methods

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, devtools, BiocStyle

VignetteBuilder knitr NeedsCompilation no

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URL http://github.com/hms-dbmi/EHRtemporalVariability

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DataTemporalMap-class Class DataTemporalMap

# **Description**

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Class DataTemporalMap object contains the statistical distributions of data estimated at a specific time period. Both relative and absolute frequencies are included.

# **Details**

Objects of this class are generated automatically by the estimateDataTemporalMap function, but its construction and extension is open towards fostering its use through external methods. E.g., one may use additional probability distribution estimation methods, or even construct compatible DataTemporalMaps for other unstructured data such as images or free text.

## Value

A DataTemporalMap object.

#### **Slots**

probabilityMap v-by-d numerical matrix representing the probability distribution temporal map (relative frequency).

countsMap v-by-d numerical matrix representing the counts temporal map (absolute frequency).

dates d-dimensional Date array of the temporal batches.

support v-by-1 numerical or character matrix representing the support (the value at each bin) of probabilityMap and countsMap.

variableName name of the variable (character).

variableType type of the variable (character) among "numeric", "character", "Date" and "factor". period batching period among "week", "month" and "year".

#### **Examples**

```
# Generation through estimateDataTemporalMap function:
dataset <- read.csv2(system.file("extdata",</pre>
                                     "nhdsSubset.csv",
                                     package="EHRtemporalVariability"),
                      sep = ",",
                      header = TRUE,
                      na.strings = ""
                      colClasses = c( "character", "numeric", "factor",
                                       "numeric" , rep( "factor", 22 ) ) )
datasetFormatted <- EHRtemporalVariability::formatDate(</pre>
                      input
                                    = dataset,
                      dateColumn = "date",
                      dateFormat = "%y/%m")
probMaps <- estimateDataTemporalMap(data = datasetFormatted,</pre>
                      dateColumnName = "date",
                      period = "month")
class( probMaps[[1]] )
# Manual generation:
countsMatrix <- matrix(sample.int(25, size = 12*10, replace = TRUE), nrow = 12, ncol = 10)</pre>
probabilityMatrix <- sweep(countsMatrix,1,rowSums(countsMatrix),"/")</pre>
\texttt{dates} \mathrel{<-} \texttt{seq(Sys.Date(),(Sys.Date()+30*11),30)}
x <- new('DataTemporalMap', probabilityMap = probabilityMatrix,</pre>
                     countsMap = countsMatrix, dates = dates, support = data.frame(1:10),
                    variableName = "example", variableType = "numeric", period = "month")
plotDataTemporalMap(x)
```

estimateDataTemporalMap

Estimates DataTemporalMap objects from raw data

### **Description**

Estimates a DataTemporalMap from a data. frame containing individuals in rows and the variables in columns, being one of these columns the analysis date (typically the acquisition date). Will return a DataTemporalMap object or a list of DataTemporalMap objects depending on the number of analysis variables.

#### Usage

```
estimateDataTemporalMap(data = NULL, dateColumnName = NULL,
  period = "month", startDate = NULL, endDate = NULL,
  supports = NULL, numericVariablesBins = 100,
  numericSmoothing = TRUE, dateGapsSmoothing = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE)
```

#### **Arguments**

data a data. frame containing as many rows as individuals, and as many columns as

the analysis variables plus the individual acquisition date.

dateColumnName a string indicating the name of the column in data containing the analysis date

variable.

period the period at which to batch data for the analysis from "week", "month" and

"year", with "month" as default.

startDate a Date object indicating the date at which to start the analysis, in case of being

different from the first chronological date in the date column (the default).

endDate a Date object indicating the date at which to end the analysis, in case of being

different from the last chronological date in the date column (the default).

supports a List of objects containing the support of the data distributions for each vari-

able, in classes numeric, integer, character, or factor (accordingly to the variable type), and where the name of the list element must correspond to the column name of its variable. If not provided it is automatically estimated from

data.

numericVariablesBins

the number of bins at which to define the frequency/density histogram for numerical variables when their support is not provided, 100 as default.

numericSmoothing

a logical value indicating whether a Kernel Density Estimation smoothing (Gaussian kernel, default bandwidth) is to be applied on numerical variables (the default) or a traditional histogram instead. See ?density for further details.

dateGapsSmoothing

a logical value indicating whether a linear smoothing is applied to those time batches without data, by default gaps are filled with NAs.

verbose By default FALSE. Change it to TRUE to get an on-time log from the function.

# Value

A DataTemporalMap object.

```
#Load the file
dataset <- read.csv2(system.file("extdata",</pre>
                                    "nhdsSubset.csv",
                                    package="EHRtemporalVariability"),
                      sep = ",",
                      header = TRUE,
                      na.strings = ""
                      colClasses = c( "character", "numeric", "factor",
                                      "numeric", rep("factor", 22)))
#Format the date
datasetFormatted <- EHRtemporalVariability::formatDate( input</pre>
                                                                        = dataset,
                                              dateColumn = "date",
                                                            = "%y/%m")
                                              dateFormat
#Apply the estimateDataTemporalMap
probMaps <- estimateDataTemporalMap( data</pre>
                                                      = datasetFormatted,
                                      dateColumnName = "date",
                                                     = "month")
```

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estimateIGTProjection Estimates an Information Geometric Temporal plot projection

#### **Description**

Estimates an IGTProjection object from a DataTemporalMap object.

#### **Usage**

```
estimateIGTProjection(dataTemporalMap, dimensions = 3,
   startDate = NULL, endDate = NULL)

## S4 method for signature 'DataTemporalMap'
estimateIGTProjection(dataTemporalMap,
   dimensions = 3, startDate = NULL, endDate = NULL)
```

# **Arguments**

dataTemporalMap

of class DataTemporalMap object.

dimensions numeric integer value indicating the number of dimensions for the projection.

startDate a Date object indicating the date at which to start the analysis, in case of being

different from the first chronological date in the date column (the default).

endDate a Date object indicating the date at which to end the analysis, in case of being

different from the last chronological date in the date column (the default).

#### Value

An IGTProjection object containing the projected coordinates of each temporal batch in the embedded non-parametric Statistical Manifold

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```
startDate
                = "2000-01-01",
                = "2010-12-31")
endDate
## Not run:
# For additional and larger examples download the following .Rdata file:
githubURL <- "https://github.com/hms-dbmi/EHRtemporalVariability-DataExamples/raw/master/variabilityDemoNHD
load(url(githubURL))
igtProj <- estimateIGTProjection( dataTemporalMap = probMaps[[1]],</pre>
dimensions
               = 3,
               = "2000-01-01",
startDate
               = "2010-12-31")
endDate
## End(Not run)
```

formatDate

Function to transform dates into "Date" R format

# **Description**

Given a data. frame object with a column of dates in 'character' format, it generates a new data. frame object with the dates transformed into "Date" R format.

#### Usage

```
formatDate(input, dateColumn, dateFormat = "%y/%m/%d",
  verbose = FALSE)
```

# Arguments

input A data. frame object with at least one column of dates.

dateColumn The name of the column containing the date.

dateFormat By default '%y/\%m/\%d'. Change it to the specific structure of your date format. verbose By default FALSE. Change it to TRUE to get an on-time log from the function.

#### Value

An object of class data. frame with the date column transform into 'Date' R class.

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```
input = dataset,
dateColumn = "date",
dateFormat = "%y/%m",
)
```

icd9toPheWAS

Function to transform ICD9-CM codification into PheWAS code

# **Description**

Given a data.frame object with a column of ICD9-CM codes, it generates a new data.frame object with the ICD9-CM codes transformed into PheWAS codes.

# Usage

```
icd9toPheWAS(data, icd9ColumnName, missingValues = "NA",
   phecodeDescription = FALSE, statistics = FALSE,
   replaceColumn = TRUE, verbose = FALSE)
```

#### **Arguments**

data A data. frame object with at least one column of ICD9-CM codes that one to

be transformed into a PheWAS code.

icd9ColumnName The name of the column containing the ICD9-CM.

missing Values The value used to determine missing values in the data.frame.

phecodeDescription

By default FALSE. Change it to TRUE to map to the PheWAS code description

instead to the PheWAS numeric code.

statistics By default FALSE. Change it to TRUE to show the summary of the mapping like

the percentage of initial ICD9-CM codes mapped to PheWAS code.

replaceColumn By default TRUE. Change it to FALSE in order to create a new column with the

PheWAS code maintaining the ICD9-CM code.

verbose By default FALSE. Change it to TRUE to get an on-time log from the function.

#### Value

An object of class data. frame with the ICD9-CM column transform into PheWAS codes.

```
missingValues = "N/A",
statistics = TRUE
```

plotDataTemporalMap Data Temporal heatmap

### **Description**

Plots a Data Temporal heatmap from an DataTemporalMap object.

# Usage

```
plotDataTemporalMap(dataTemporalMap, absolute = FALSE, startValue = 1,
  endValue = ncol(dataTemporalMap@probabilityMap),
  startDate = min(dataTemporalMap@dates),
  endDate = max(dataTemporalMap@dates), sortingMethod = "frequency",
  colorPalette = "Spectral")

## S4 method for signature 'DataTemporalMap'
plotDataTemporalMap(dataTemporalMap,
  absolute = FALSE, startValue = 1,
  endValue = ncol(dataTemporalMap@probabilityMap),
  startDate = min(dataTemporalMap@dates),
  endDate = max(dataTemporalMap@dates),
  sortingMethod = "frequency",
  colorPalette = "Spectral")
```

#### **Arguments**

dataTemporalMap

of class DataTemporalMap

absolute indicates if the heatmap frequency values are absolute or relative. By default

FALSE.

startValue indicates the first value to display in the heatmap. By default 1.

endValue indicates the last value to display in the heatmap. By default the last value of the

DataTemporalMap object.

startDate a Date object indicating the first date to be displayed in the heatmap. By default

the first date of the DataTemporalMap object.

endDate a Date object indicating the last date to be displayed in the heatmap. By default

the last date of the DataTemporalMap object.

sortingMethod the method to sort data in the Y axis of the heatmap from "frequency" and "al-

phabetical", with "frequency" as default.

colorPalette color palette to be used. The default "Spectral" palette shows a color tem-

perature scheme from blue, through yellow, to red (see "Spectral" palette in RColorBrewer package). The four remaining options are better suited for those with colorblindness, including "Viridis", "Magma", and their reversed versions "Viridis-reversed" and "Magma-reversed" (see "Viridis" and "Magma" palettes

in the Viridis package).

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#### Value

A plot object based on the plotly package.

# **Examples**

plotIGTProjection

Information Geometric Temporal plot

### **Description**

Plots an interactive Information Geometric Temporal (IGT) plot from an IGTProjection object. An IGT plot visualizes the variability among time batches in a data repository in a 2D or 3D plot. Time batches are positioned as points where the distance between them represents the probabilistic distance between their distributions (currently Jensen-Shannon distance, more distances will be supported in the future). To track the temporal evolution, temporal batches are labeled to show their date and colored according to their season or period, according to the analysis period, as follows. If period=="year" the label is "yy" (2 digit year) and the color is according to year. If period=="month" the label is "yym" (yy + abbreviated month\*) and the color is according to the season (yearly). If period=="week" the label is "yymmw" (yym + ISO week number in 1-2 digit) and the color is according to the season (yearly). \*Month abbreviations: {'J', 'F', 'M', 'A', 'm', 'j', 'x', 'a', 'S', 'O', 'N', 'D'}.

# Usage

```
plotIGTProjection(igtProjection, dimensions = 3,
    startDate = min(igtProjection@dataTemporalMap@dates),
    endDate = max(igtProjection@dataTemporalMap@dates),
    colorPalette = "Spectral")

## S4 method for signature 'IGTProjection'
plotIGTProjection(igtProjection,
    dimensions = 3, startDate = min(igtProjection@dataTemporalMap@dates),
```

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```
endDate = max(igtProjection@dataTemporalMap@dates),
colorPalette = "Spectral")
```

# **Arguments**

igtProjection of class IGTProjection

dimensions number of dimensions of the plot, 2 or 3 (3 by default)

startDate a Date object indicating the first date to be displayed in the IGT plot. By default

the first date of the IGTProjection object.

endDate a Date object indicating the last date to be displayed in the IGT plot By default

the last date of the IGTProjection object.

colorPalette color palette to be used. The default "Spectral" palette shows a color tem-

perature scheme from blue, through yellow, to red (see "Spectral" palette in RColorBrewer package). The four remaining options are better suited for those with colorblindness, including "Viridis", "Magma", and their reversed versions "Viridis-reversed" and "Magma-reversed" (see "Viridis" and "Magma" palettes

in the Viridis package).

#### **Details**

Note that since the projection is based on Classical Multi Dimensional Scaling, a 2 dimensional projection entails a loss of information compared to a 3 dimensional projection. E.g., periodic variability components such as seasonal effect can be hindered by an abrupt change or a general trend.

#### Value

A plot object based on the plotly package.

trimDataTemporalMap

# Description

Trims a DataTemporalMap object between an start and end date. If one is not specified it takes as default the first/last chronological date in the input DataTemporalMap.

# Usage

```
trimDataTemporalMap(dataTemporalMap,
    startDate = min(dataTemporalMap@dates),
    endDate = max(dataTemporalMap@dates))

## S4 method for signature 'DataTemporalMap'
trimDataTemporalMap(dataTemporalMap,
    startDate = min(dataTemporalMap@dates),
    endDate = max(dataTemporalMap@dates))
```

#### **Arguments**

dataTemporalMap

of class DataTemporalMap.

startDate Date indicating the start date to trim from.
endDate Date indicating the end date to trim to.

# Value

A DataTemporalMap object between the specified dates.

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