# Using EpiCurve

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Epiconcept is made up of a team of doctors, epidemiologists, data scientists and digital specialists. For more than 20 years, Epiconcept has contributed to the improvement of public health by writing software, carrying out epidemiological studies, research, evaluation and training to better detect, monitor and prevent disease and to improve treatment.

Epiconcept provides software, services and studies in the following areas:

- Software for managing public health programs,
- Secure cloud solutions for health data collection, reporting and processing,
- Research projects on vaccine preventable diseases, including measuring the effectiveness and impact of vaccines,
- Services in the field of epidemiology (protocols, analysis, training, etc.),
- Expertise in data analysis,
- Coaching and assistance to professionals in public health,
- Training (in software use and epidemiology: short and longer introductory modules, advanced courses, training through long-term practice).

#### To achieve such goals Epiconcept :

- Recognized research organization,
- Certified datacenter for hosting personal health data,
- Training organisation.

#### Epiconcept relies on:

- Its expertise in epidemiology
- Its IT expertise,
- Ethical values rooted in practice (responsibility and quality of services, data security and confidentiality, scientific independence, etc.),
- Capabilities to answer and anticipate tomorrow's challenges (Research evaluation, e-health, Big Data, IoT, etc.),
- A desire to build long-term relationships with its clients and partners.

Its current customers and partners include some of the greatest names in the world such as: Santé Publique France (and many public health organizations around the world), WHO, ECDC, AFD, MSF, World Bank, etc.

### Package EpiCurve

#### Description

EpiCurve allows the user to create epidemic curves from case-based and aggregated data.

#### **Details**

The EpiCurve function creates a graph of number of cases by time of illness (for example date of onset). Each case is represented by a square. EpiCurve allows the time unit for the x-axis to have hourly, daily, weekly or monthly intervals. The hourly interval can be split into 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 or 12 hour time units.

EpiCurve works on both case-based (one case per line) or aggregated data (where there is a count of cases for each date). With aggregated data, you need to specify the variable for the count of cases in the "freq" parameter.

With case-based (non-aggregated data), the date format for EpiCurve can be:

• hourly: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM or YYYY-mm-DD HH:MM:SS

daily: YYYY-MM-DDmonthly: YYYY-MM

If the date format is daily or hourly, you can change and force the period for aggregation on the graph with the parameter "period" setted with "day", "week" or "month".

For aggregated data, the date formats can be as above, but they can also be weekly: YYYY-Wnn. Here, we need to specify how the data are aggregated in the parameter "period". If we want to further aggregate the aggregated data for the epidemic curve (e.g. move from daily aggregated cases to weekly aggregated cases), we can specify the parameter "to.period".

When the date format is hourly, the dataset is considered case-based, whether the "freq" parameter of the EpiCurve function is supplied or not.

#### The EpiCurve function

```
EpiCurve (
    x,
    date = NULL,
    freq = NULL,
    cutvar = NULL,
    period = NULL,
    to.period = NULL,
    split = 1,
    cutorder = NULL,
    colors = NULL,
    title = NULL,
    xlabel = NULL,
    ylabel=NULL,
    note=NULL
```

# Arguments

Parameter	Description
x	data.frame with at least one column with dates
$\mathbf{date}$	character, name of date column
$\mathbf{freq}$	character, name of a column with a value to display
cutvar	character, name of a column with factors
$\mathbf{period}$	character, c("hour", "day", "week", "month")
to.period	character, Convert date period to another period only for aggregated data. If period is
	"day", to.period can be "week" or "month". If period is "week", to.period can be
	"month".
${f split}$	integer, $c(1,2,3,4,6,8,12)$ value for hourly split
$\operatorname{cutorder}$	character vector of factors
colors	character, vector of colors
title	character, title of the plot
xlabel	character, label for x axis
ylabel	character, label for y axis
$\mathbf{note}$	character, add a note under the graph

## Depends

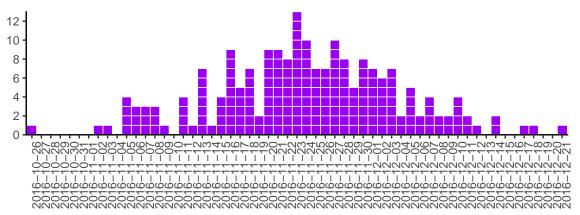
ggplot2, dplyr, ISOweek, scales, timeDate

# Plot non-aggregated cases

## Daily - non-aggregated cases

```
DF <- read.csv("daily_unaggregated_cases.csv", stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
kable(head(DF, 12))</pre>
```

UTS	V1	V2
2016-10-26	7.20	188
2016-11-02	7.03	95
2016-11-03	5.14	160
2016 - 11 - 05	9.89	165
2016-11-05	9.69	109
2016 - 11 - 05	4.15	154
2016 - 11 - 05	4.97	144
2016-11-06	8.97	187
2016-11-06	4.45	120
2016-11-06	6.60	116
2016-11-07	7.68	141
2016-11-07	10.08	126

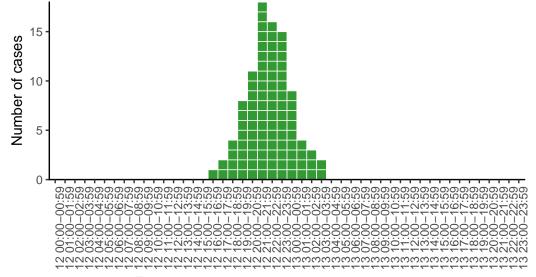


From 2016-10-26 to 2016-12-21

### Hourly - non-aggregated cases

```
DF <- read.csv("hourly_unaggregated_cases.csv", stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
kable(head(DF, 12))</pre>
```

UTS	X1	X2
2017-04-12 16:31	5.17	166
2017-04-12 17:35	8.69	101
2017-04-12 17:38	6.81	140
2017-04-12 18:06	4.95	120
2017-04-12 18:36	10.92	189
2017-04-12 18:38	7.02	185
2017-04-12 18:43	8.03	175
2017-04-12 19:05	6.39	102
2017-04-12 19:11	4.61	126
2017-04-12 19:24	6.36	188
2017-04-12 19:37	7.80	112
2017-04-12 19:41	6.18	123

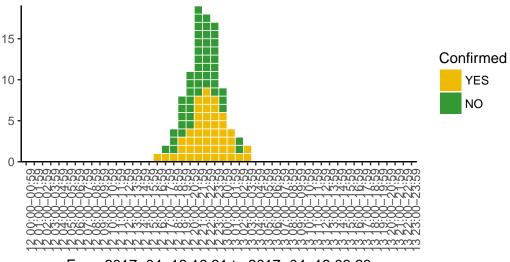


From 2017-04-12 16:31 to 2017-04-13 03:23

## Hourly - non-aggregated cases with factors

```
DF <- read.csv("hourly_unaggregated_cases_factors.csv", stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
kable(head(DF, 12))</pre>
```

UTS	X1	X2	Confirmed
2017-04-12 16:31	5.17	166	YES
2017-04-12 17:35	8.69	101	YES
2017-04-12 17:38	6.81	140	NO
2017-04-12 18:06	4.95	120	NO
2017-04-12 18:36	10.92	189	NO
2017-04-12 18:38	7.02	185	YES
2017-04-12 18:43	8.03	175	NO
2017-04-12 19:05	6.39	102	NO
2017-04-12 19:11	4.61	126	NO
2017-04-12 19:24	6.36	188	YES
2017-04-12 19:37	7.80	112	NO
2017-04-12 19:41	6.18	123	NO



From 2017-04-12 16:31 to 2017-04-13 03:23

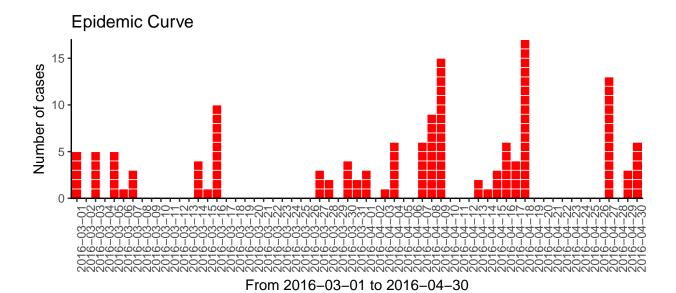
# Plot aggregated data

# Daily

## Without factors

date	value
2016-03-01	5
2016-03-03	5
2016-03-05	5
2016-03-06	1
2016-03-07	3
2016-03-14	4
2016-03-15	1
2016-03-16	10
2016-03-27	3
2016-03-28	2
2016-03-30	4
2016-03-31	2
2016-04-01	3
2016-04-03	1
2016-04-04	6
2016-04-07	6
2016-04-08	9
2016-04-09	15
2016-04-13	2
2016-04-14	1
2016-04-15	3
2016-04-16	6
2016-04-17	4
2016-04-18	17
2016-04-27	13
2016-04-29	3
2016-04-30	6

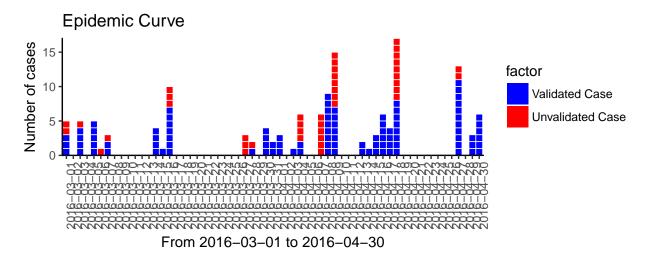
```
EpiCurve(DF,
    date = "date",
    freq = "value",
    period = "day",
    ylabel="Number of cases",
    xlabel=sprintf("From %s to %s", min(DF$date), max(DF$date)),
    title = "Epidemic Curve",
    note = "Daily epidemic curve")
```



Daily epidemic curve

### With factors

date	value	factor
2016-03-01	3	Validated Case
2016-03-01	2	Unvalidated Case
2016-03-01	$\frac{2}{4}$	Validated Case Validated Case
2016-03-03	1	Unvalidated Case
2016-03-05	5	Validated Case Validated Case
2016-03-06	5 1	Unvalidated Case
2016-03-07	$\frac{1}{2}$	Validated Case Validated Case
2016-03-07	1	Unvalidated Case
2016-03-07	4	Validated Case Validated Case
	4 1	Validated Case
2016-03-15	_	
2016-03-16	7	Validated Case Unvalidated Case
2016-03-16	3	
2016-03-27	3	Unvalidated Case
2016-03-28	1	Validated Case
2016-03-28	1	Unvalidated Case
2016-03-30	4	Validated Case
2016-03-31	2	Validated Case
2016-04-01	3	Validated Case
2016-04-03	1	Validated Case
2016-04-04	2	Validated Case
2016-04-04	4	Unvalidated Case
2016-04-07	6	Unvalidated Case
2016-04-08	9	Validated Case
2016-04-09	7	Validated Case
2016-04-09	8	Unvalidated Case
2016-04-13	2	Validated Case
2016-04-14	1	Validated Case
2016-04-15	3	Validated Case
2016-04-16	6	Validated Case
2016-04-17	4	Validated Case
2016-04-18	8	Validated Case
2016-04-18	9	Unvalidated Case
2016-04-27	11	Validated Case
2016-04-27	2	Unvalidated Case
2016-04-29	3	Validated Case
2016-04-30	6	Validated Case

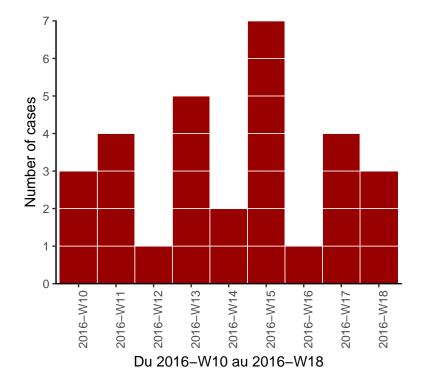


Daily epidemic curve

### Weekly

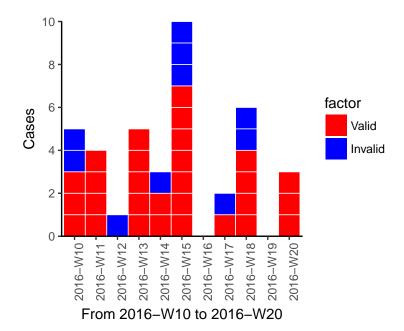
#### Without factors

date	value
2016-W10	3
2016-W11	4
2016-W12	1
2016-W13	5
2016-W14	2
2016-W15	7
2016-W16	1
2016-W17	4
2016-W18	3



#### With factors

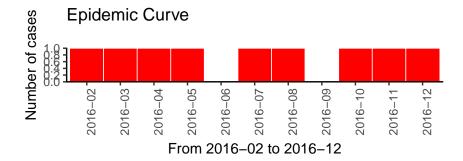
date	value	factor
2016-W10	3	Valid
2016-W10	2	Invalid
2016-W11	4	Valid
2016-W12	1	Invalid
2016-W13	5	Valid
2016-W14	2	Valid
2016-W14	1	Invalid
2016-W15	7	Valid
2016-W15	3	Invalid
2016-W17	1	Valid
2016-W17	1	Invalid
2016-W18	4	Valid
2016-W18	2	Invalid
2016-W20	3	Valid



## Monthly

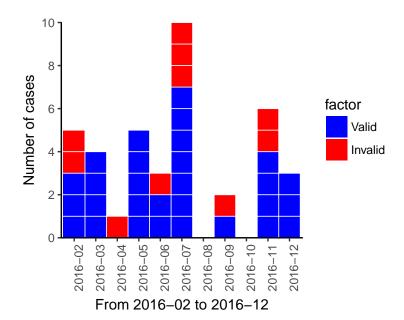
#### Without factors

date	value
2016-02	3
2016-03	4
2016-04	1
2016-05	5
2016-07	2
2016-08	7
2016-10	1
2016-11	4
2016-12	3



#### With factors

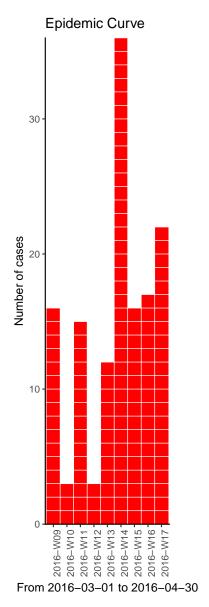
date	value	factor
2016-02	3	Valid
2016-02	2	Invalid
2016-03	4	Valid
2016-04	1	Invalid
2016-05	5	Valid
2016-06	2	Valid
2016-06	1	Invalid
2016-07	7	Valid
2016-07	3	Invalid
2016-09	1	Valid
2016-09	1	Invalid
2016-11	4	Valid
2016-11	2	Invalid
2016-12	3	Valid



# Converted period (aggragated cases)

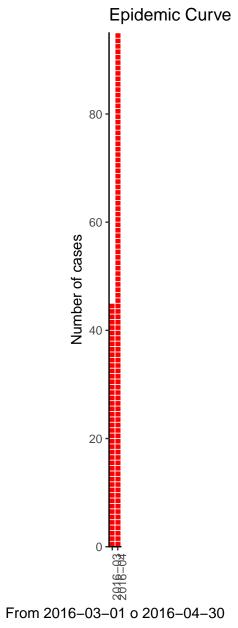
## "day" to "week"

date	value
2016-03-01	5
2016-03-03	5
2016-03-05	5
2016-03-06	1
2016-03-07	3
2016-03-14	4
2016-03-15	1
2016-03-16	10
2016-03-27	3
2016-03-28	2
2016-03-30	4
2016-03-31	2
2016-04-01	3
2016-04-03	1
2016-04-04	6
2016-04-07	6
2016-04-08	9
2016-04-09	15
2016-04-13	2
2016-04-14	1
2016-04-15	3
2016-04-16	6
2016-04-17	4
2016-04-18	17
2016-04-27	13
2016-04-29	3
2016-04-30	6



Daily epidemic curve

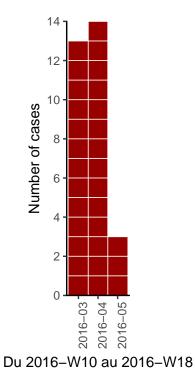
## "day" to "month"



Daily epidemic curve

### "week" to "month"

date	value
2016-W10	3
2016-W11	4
2016-W12	1
2016-W13	5
2016-W14	2
2016-W15	7
2016-W16	1
2016-W17	4
2016-W18	3



## "week" to "month" with factors

date	value	factor
2016-W10	3	Valid
2016-W10	2	Invalid
2016-W11	4	Valid
2016-W12	1	Invalid
2016-W13	5	Valid
2016-W14	2	Valid
2016-W14	1	Invalid
2016-W15	7	Valid
2016-W15	3	Invalid
2016-W17	1	Valid
2016-W17	1	Invalid
2016-W18	4	Valid
2016-W18	2	Invalid
2016-W20	3	Valid

