

Mini Project: Investigating Pertussis Resurgence

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Pertussis, or whooping cough, is a highly contagious lung infection caused by a bacteria *B. pertussis*.

The CDC tracks reported cases in the U.S. since the 1920s

```
cdc <- data.frame(
  Year = c(1922L, 1923L, 1924L, 1925L,
            1926L, 1927L, 1928L, 1929L, 1930L, 1931L,
            1932L, 1933L, 1934L, 1935L, 1936L,
            1937L, 1938L, 1939L, 1940L, 1941L, 1942L,
            1943L, 1944L, 1945L, 1946L, 1947L,
            1948L, 1949L, 1950L, 1951L, 1952L,
            1953L, 1954L, 1955L, 1956L, 1957L, 1958L,
            1959L, 1960L, 1961L, 1962L, 1963L,
            1964L, 1965L, 1966L, 1967L, 1968L, 1969L,
            1970L, 1971L, 1972L, 1973L, 1974L,
            1975L, 1976L, 1977L, 1978L, 1979L, 1980L,
            1981L, 1982L, 1983L, 1984L, 1985L,
            1986L, 1987L, 1988L, 1989L, 1990L,
            1991L, 1992L, 1993L, 1994L, 1995L, 1996L,
            1997L, 1998L, 1999L, 2000L, 2001L,
            2002L, 2003L, 2004L, 2005L, 2006L, 2007L,
            2008L, 2009L, 2010L, 2011L, 2012L,
            2013L, 2014L, 2015L, 2016L, 2017L, 2018L,
            2019L, 2020L, 2021L),
  Cases = c(107473, 164191, 165418, 152003,
            202210, 181411, 161799, 197371,
            166914, 172559, 215343, 179135, 265269,
            180518, 147237, 214652, 227319, 103188,
            183866, 222202, 191383, 191890, 109873,
```

```

133792,109860,156517,74715,69479,
120718,68687,45030,37129,60886,
62786,31732,28295,32148,40005,
14809,11468,17749,17135,13005,6799,
7717,9718,4810,3285,4249,3036,
3287,1759,2402,1738,1010,2177,2063,
1623,1730,1248,1895,2463,2276,
3589,4195,2823,3450,4157,4570,
2719,4083,6586,4617,5137,7796,6564,
7405,7298,7867,7580,9771,11647,
25827,25616,15632,10454,13278,
16858,27550,18719,48277,28639,32971,
20762,17972,18975,15609,18617,
6124,2116)
)

```

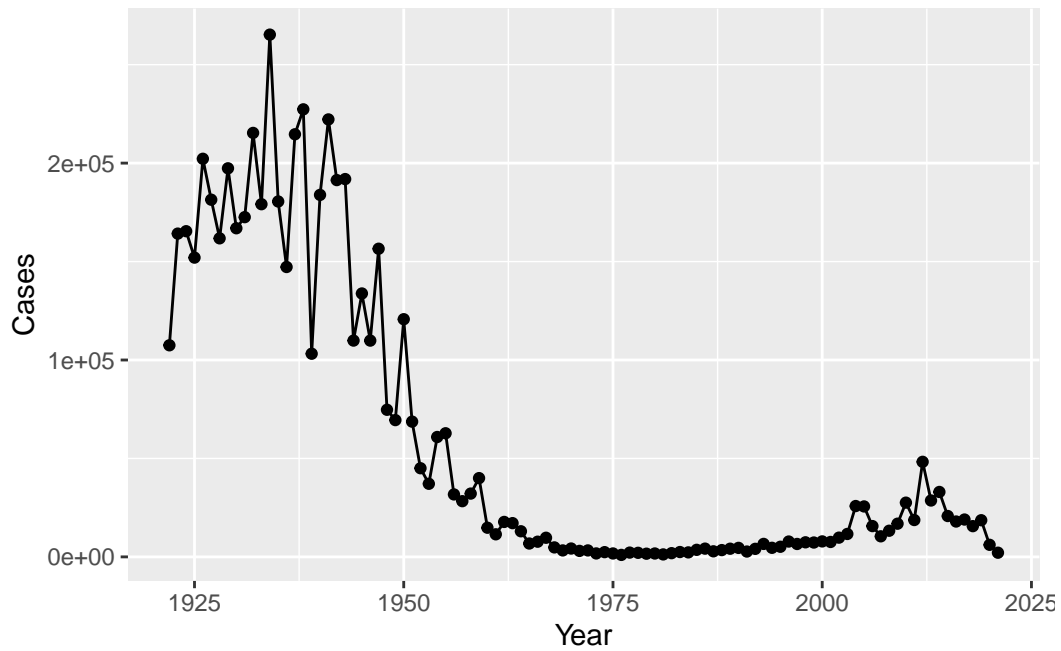
We can now plot the number of reported pertussis cases per year in the U.S.

```

library(ggplot2)

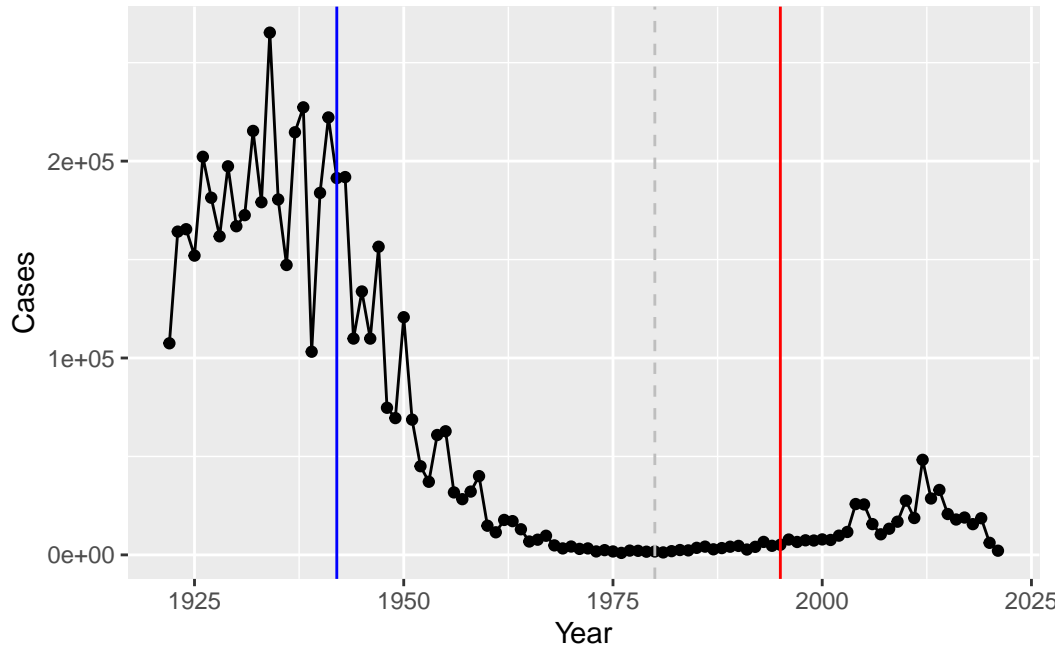
ggplot(cdc) +
  aes(Year, Cases) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line()

```



The first big “whole-cell” pertussis vaccine program started in 1942.

```
ggplot(cdc) +
  aes(Year, Cases) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line() +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 1942, color = "blue") +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 1980, color = "grey", linetype = 2) +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 1995, color = "red")
```



Something big is happening with pertussis cases and big outbreaks are once again a major public health concern!

One of the main hypothesis for the increasing case numbers is waning vaccine efficiency with the newer aP vaccine.

Enter the CMI-PB project, which is studying this problem on large scale. Let's see what data they have.

Their data is available in JSON format ("key:value" pair style). We will use the "jsonlite" package to read their data.

```
library(jsonlite)

subject <- read_json("https://www.cmi-pb.org/api/subject", simplifyVector = TRUE)
head(subject)
```

	subject_id	infancy_vac	biological_sex	ethnicity	race
1	1	wP	Female Not	Hispanic or Latino	White
2	2	wP	Female Not	Hispanic or Latino	White
3	3	wP	Female	Unknown	White
4	4	wP	Male Not	Hispanic or Latino	Asian
5	5	wP	Male Not	Hispanic or Latino	Asian

	6	wP	Female Not Hispanic or Latino White
	year_of_birth	date_of_boost	dataset
1	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset
2	1968-01-01	2019-01-28	2020_dataset
3	1983-01-01	2016-10-10	2020_dataset
4	1988-01-01	2016-08-29	2020_dataset
5	1991-01-01	2016-08-29	2020_dataset
6	1988-01-01	2016-10-10	2020_dataset

Q4. How many aP and wP infancy vaccinated subjects are in the dataset?

```
table(subject$infancy_vac)
```

```
aP wP
47 49
```

Q5. How many Male and Female subjects/patients are in the dataset?

```
table(subject$biological_sex)
```

```
Female    Male
    66     30
```

Q6. What is the breakdown of race and biological sex (e.g. number of Asian females, White males etc...)?

```
table(subject$race)
```

```

American Indian/Alaska Native
                                1
Asian
                                27
Black or African American
                                2
More Than One Race
                                10
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
```

```

                2
Unknown or Not Reported
                14
                White
                40

```

```
table(subject$race, subject$biological_sex)
```

	Female	Male
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1
Asian	18	9
Black or African American	2	0
More Than One Race	8	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	1
Unknown or Not Reported	10	4
White	27	13

Now let's read some more database tables from CMI-PB:

```
specimen <- read_json("http://cmi-pb.org/api/specimen", simplifyVector = TRUE)
head(specimen)
```

	specimen_id	subject_id	actual_day_relative_to_boost	
1	1	1	-3	
2	2	1	736	
3	3	1	1	
4	4	1	3	
5	5	1	7	
6	6	1	11	

	planned_day_relative_to_boost	specimen_type	visit
1	0	Blood	1
2	736	Blood	10
3	1	Blood	2
4	3	Blood	3
5	7	Blood	4
6	14	Blood	5

I want to “join” (a.k.a “merge”/link/etc.) the `subject` and `specimen` tables together. I will use the **dplyr** package for this.

```
library(dplyr)
```

Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

```
filter, lag
```

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

```
intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```
meta <- inner_join(subject, specimen)
```

Joining with `by = join_by(subject_id)`

```
head(meta)
```

	subject_id	infancy_vac	biological_sex	ethnicity	race
1	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
2	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
3	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
4	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
5	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
6	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White

	year_of_birth	date_of_boost	dataset	specimen_id
1	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	1
2	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	2
3	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	3
4	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	4
5	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	5
6	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	6

	actual_day_relative_to_boost	planned_day_relative_to_boost	specimen_type
1	-3	0	Blood
2	736	736	Blood
3	1	1	Blood
4	3	3	Blood

5		7	7	Blood
6		11	14	Blood

	visit
1	1
2	10
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5

```
ab <- read_json("http://cmi-pb.org/api/ab_titer", simplifyVector = TRUE)
head(ab)
```

	specimen_id	isotype	is_antigen_specific	antigen	MFI	MFI_normalised
1	1	IgE	FALSE	Total	1110.21154	2.493425
2	1	IgE	FALSE	Total	2708.91616	2.493425
3	1	IgG	TRUE	PT	68.56614	3.736992
4	1	IgG	TRUE	PRN	332.12718	2.602350
5	1	IgG	TRUE	FHA	1887.12263	34.050956
6	1	IgE	TRUE	ACT	0.10000	1.000000

	unit	lower_limit_of_detection
1	UG/ML	2.096133
2	IU/ML	29.170000
3	IU/ML	0.530000
4	IU/ML	6.205949
5	IU/ML	4.679535
6	IU/ML	2.816431

Now I can join the meta that we made above and contains all info about the subjects and specimens with this ab data

```
abdata <- inner_join(meta, ab)
```

Joining with `by = join_by(specimen_id)`

```
dim(abdata)
```

```
[1] 32675    20
```

Q11. How many specimens (i.e. entries in abdata) do we have for each isotype?


```
table(abdata$isotype)
```

```

IgE  IgG IgG1 IgG2 IgG3 IgG4
6698 1413 6141 6141 6141 6141

```

. Q12. What do you notice about the number of visit 8 specimens compared to other visits?

```
table(abdata$visit)
```

```

 1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8
5795 4640 4640 4640 4640 4320 3920   80

```

There are way less visit 8 specimens because the project is still ongoing and we do not have the data for all individuals yet.

Examine IgG1 Ab titer levels

We will use the `filter` function from `dplyr` to focus on just IgG1 isotype and visit 1 to 7 (i.e. exclude visit 8 as there are not many specimens there yet).

```

ig1 <- filter(abdata, isotype == "IgG1", visit!=8)
head(ig1)

```

```

  subject_id infancy_vac biological_sex ethnicity race
1          1          1          wP      Female Not Hispanic or Latino White
2          1          1          wP      Female Not Hispanic or Latino White
3          1          1          wP      Female Not Hispanic or Latino White
4          1          1          wP      Female Not Hispanic or Latino White
5          1          1          wP      Female Not Hispanic or Latino White
6          1          1          wP      Female Not Hispanic or Latino White
  year_of_birth date_of_boost      dataset specimen_id
1  1986-01-01   2016-09-12 2020_dataset           1
2  1986-01-01   2016-09-12 2020_dataset           1
3  1986-01-01   2016-09-12 2020_dataset           1
4  1986-01-01   2016-09-12 2020_dataset           1
5  1986-01-01   2016-09-12 2020_dataset           1

```

```

6   1986-01-01    2016-09-12 2020_dataset      1
   actual_day_relative_to_boost planned_day_relative_to_boost specimen_type
1              -3              0          Blood
2              -3              0          Blood
3              -3              0          Blood
4              -3              0          Blood
5              -3              0          Blood
6              -3              0          Blood
   visit isotype is_antigen_specific antigen      MFI MFI_normalised unit
1     1    IgG1             TRUE      ACT 274.355068    0.6928058 IU/ML
2     1    IgG1             TRUE      LOS  10.974026    2.1645083 IU/ML
3     1    IgG1             TRUE     FELD1   1.448796    0.8080941 IU/ML
4     1    IgG1             TRUE     BETV1   0.100000    1.0000000 IU/ML
5     1    IgG1             TRUE     LOLP1   0.100000    1.0000000 IU/ML
6     1    IgG1             TRUE  Measles  36.277417    1.6638332 IU/ML
   lower_limit_of_detection
1              3.848750
2              4.357917
3              2.699944
4              1.734784
5              2.550606
6              4.438966

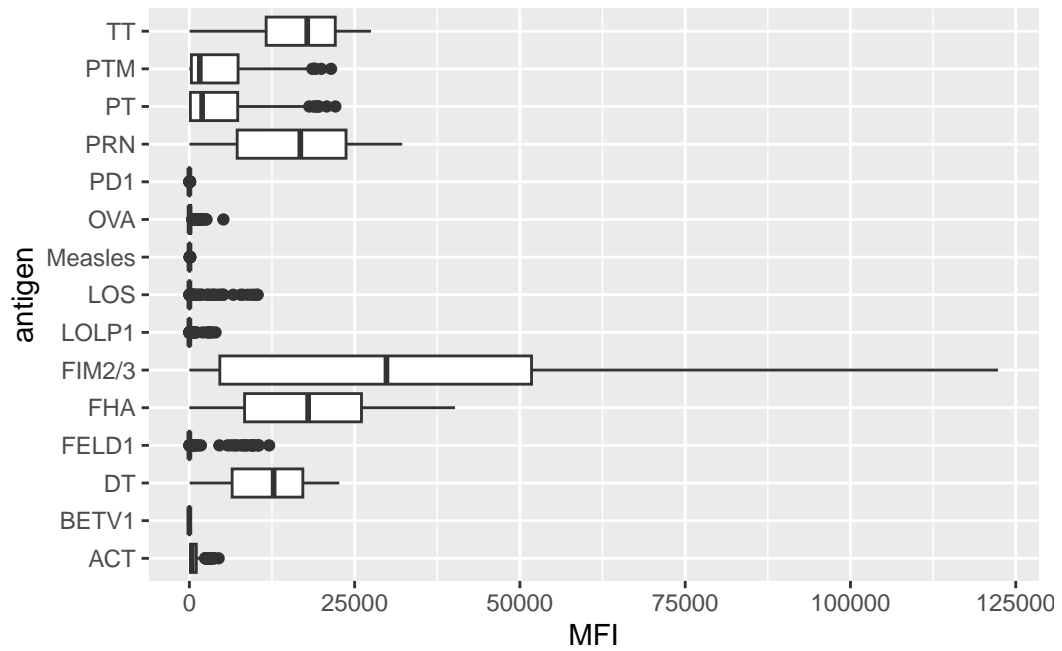
```

Box plot of antigen leves over time.

```

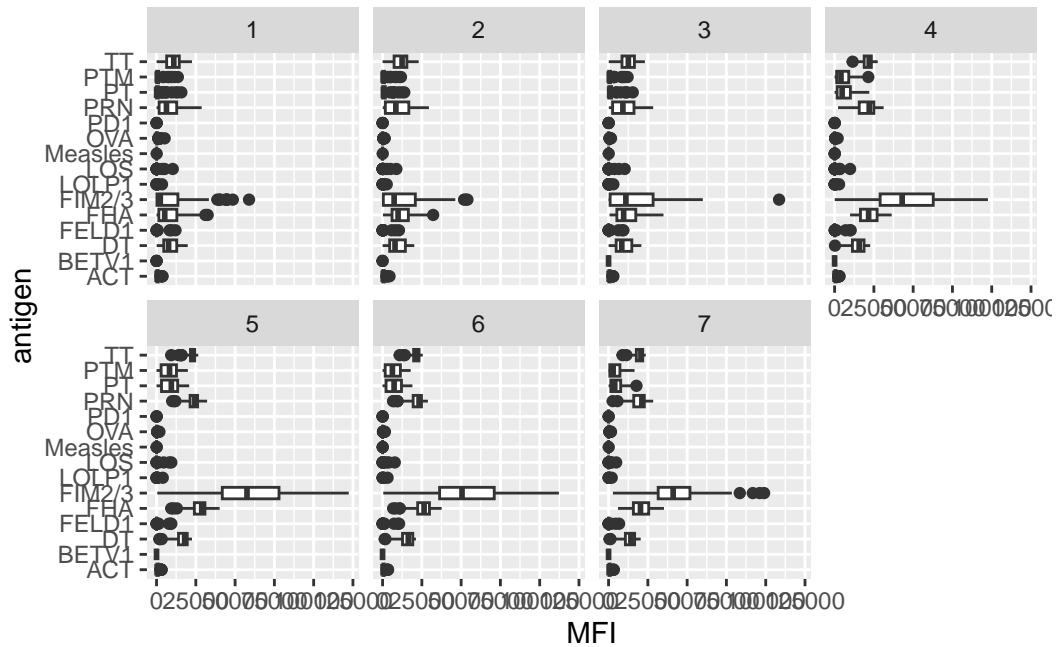
ggplot(ig1) +
  aes(MFI, antigen) +
  geom_boxplot()

```



and facet by visit:

```
ggplot(ig1) +
  aes(MFI, antigen) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  facet_wrap(vars(visit), nrow=2)
```

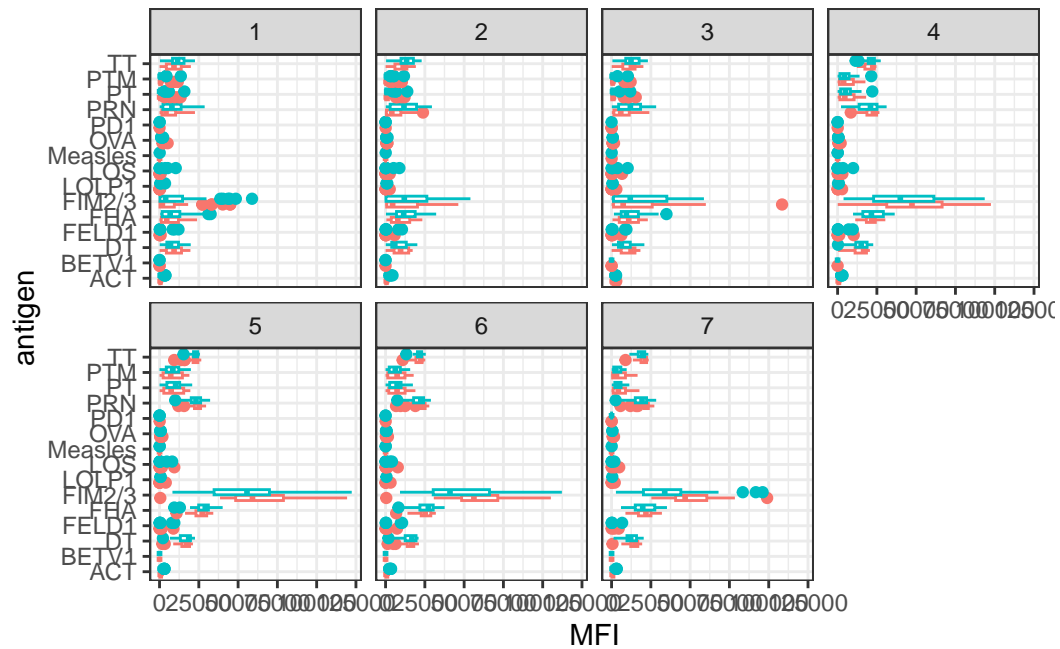


Clearly FIM2/3 changes. This is “Fimbrial protein” that makes the bacteria pilus and is involved in cell adhesion.

PT Pertussis Toxin

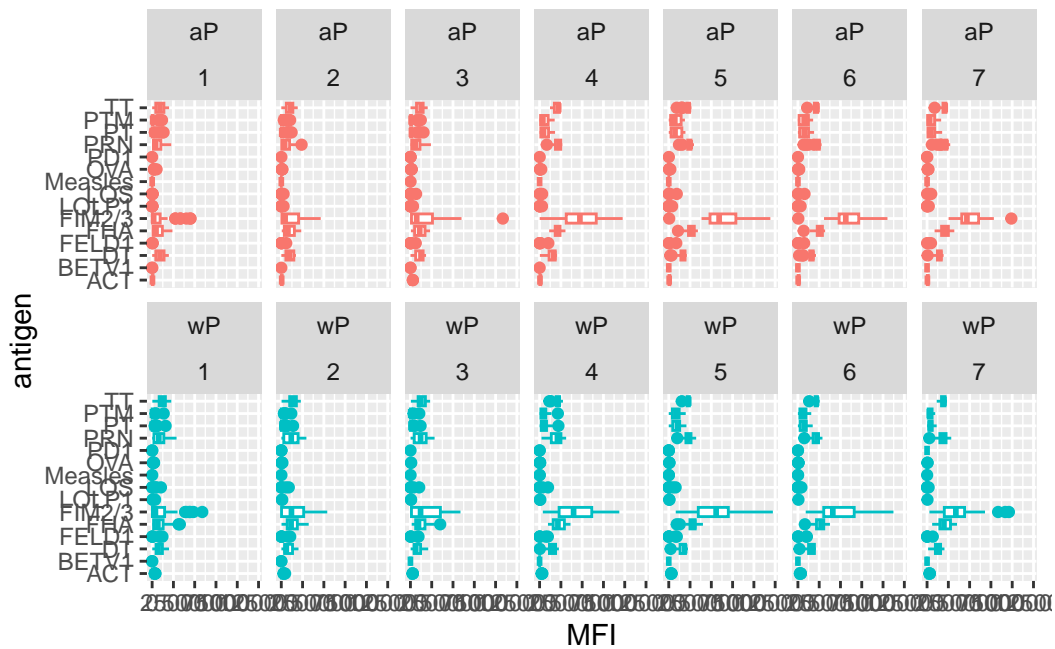
FHA is Filamentous hemagglutinin surface associated adherence protein of bacteria pertussis, which is a component of some new acellular pertussis vaccines.

```
ggplot(ig1) +
  aes(MFI, antigen, col=infancy_vac ) +
  geom_boxplot(show.legend = FALSE) +
  facet_wrap(vars(visit), nrow=2) +
  theme_bw()
```



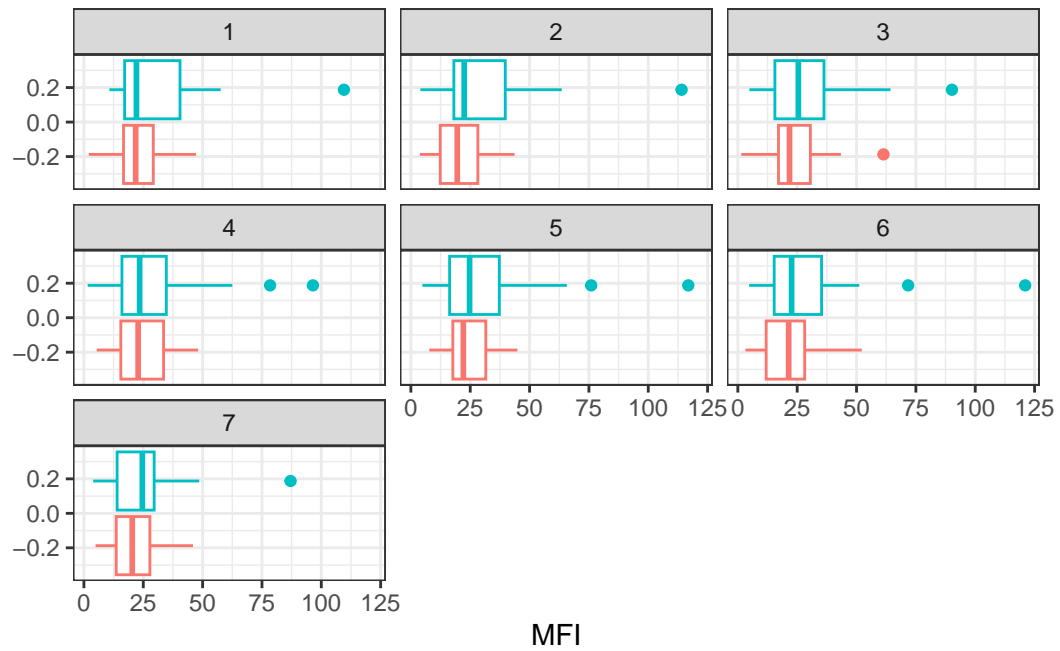
Another version of this plot adding `infancy_vac` to the faceting:

```
ggplot(ig1) +
  aes(MFI, antigen, col=infancy_vac ) +
  geom_boxplot(show.legend = FALSE) +
  facet_wrap(vars(infancy_vac, visit), nrow=2)
```



Measles antigen levels per visit (aP red, wP teal):

```
filter(ig1, antigen=="Measles") %>%
  ggplot() +
  aes(MFI, col=infancy_vac) +
  geom_boxplot(show.legend = FALSE) +
  facet_wrap(vars(visit)) +
  theme_bw()
```



FIM2/3 antigen levels per visit (aP red, wP teal):

```
filter(ig1, antigen== "FIM2/3") %>%
  ggplot() +
  aes(MFI, col=infancy_vac) +
  geom_boxplot(show.legend = FALSE) +
  facet_wrap(vars(visit)) +
  theme_bw()
```

