**SmartVA Analyze Outputs Interpretation Sheet**

SmartVA-Analyze uses an algorithm called ‘Tariff 2.0’ to assign the cause of death based on the details of the verbal autopsy (VA) interview. The output from SmartVA-Analyze is organised in four folders and what follows is a brief description of the files within these folders, their purpose and how they may be used/interpreted.

VA results should be analysed on a population basis. It should be noted that a large number of VAs (>1000) are necessary to provide a good picture of the population cause distribution. In addition, VA may be collected from specific locations and have an age distribution that may not match that of the general population. Therefore, analysis of VA results should be done in consideration of these factors.

**1 – individual-cause-of-death**

This folder contains information on individual verbal autopsy results. There are four files, one for each of the three modules (**adult-predictions.csv, child-predictions.csv, neonate-predictions.csv**) and one combining the all-age results (**individual-cause-of-death.csv**)

The information in this folder contains data that could be useful for linking/integrating with other health information or civil registration systems. It includes individual records of VA-ID, name of deceased, geographical location (up to 4 levels), cause name, SmartVA code, ICD-10 code[[1]](#footnote-1), age and sex (1 for male and 2 for female) as well as other information for identification purposes such as date of birth, date of death and interview date.

These files can be used for detailed analysis of VA results, e.g. by different age-groups, location etc. However, caution should be used when analysing the all-age results (individual-cause-of-death.csv) file since child and neonatal deaths are often under-represented in verbal autopsy data and analysing by all-age may not reflect the true scale of the problem in these age-groups.

**2 – CSMF**

This file contains the cause-specific mortality fraction (CSMF) or the aggregated population level distribution of cause of death from the VA data that has been analysed. There are five files within this folder. Three files correspond to the CSMF for the age-group defined by verbal autopsy for adults (12 years and above), child (29 days – 11 years) and neonate (0-28 days). One file (**csmf.csv**) provides an aggregated CSMF file for all the VA data. As above, caution should be used with interpreting these results which may under-estimate the importance of neonatal and child cause of death. Cause of death, SmartVA code and ICD-10 code with results are provided for male and female separately and combined.

Unlike in the individual cause files, for CSMF there are no ‘Undetermined’ causes of death. This is because SmartVA-Analyze redistributes the VAs with undetermined cause of death using a combination of two methods[[2]](#footnote-2). Firstly, a VA with Undetermined COD is fractionally distributed amongst all VA causes, with weights proportional to the likelihood that the particular cause was assigned to undetermined in the gold standard database.  The gold standard database is the dataset on which the tariff analysis is based and includes VAs done on 12,542 deaths, for which the true cause of death was known[[3]](#footnote-3). Certain deaths (such as pneumonia) are more likely to return an Undetermined COD because this cause is inherently more difficult to diagnose using VA methods than a cause like Road traffic accident. The redistribution addresses this by applying a higher weighting to such deaths.  Secondly, this fractional redistribution weight is averaged with a proportional redistribution weight selected according to the Global Burden of Disease age and sex cause of death distribution for the country[[4]](#footnote-4).

To produce a CSMF file that includes Undetermined category, you should process your data through SmartVA Analyze *without* specifying the country.

The file **gbd-level1-csmf.csv** provides the breakdown of CSMF by the global burden of disease broad categories (Communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutritional disease; Non-communicable diseases and; Injuries). This broad breakdown can be a useful first check of your VA data to assess whether it follows expectations in terms of these three categories.

**3 – graphs-and-tables**

Whilst graphs and tables can be developed manually using the files contained in the individual-cause-of-death and CSMF folder, SmartVA Analyze produces some ready-made graphs.

For adult deaths, the CSMF for all adults (**adult-csmf-figure.png**) and for female (**female-csmf-figure.png**) and male (**male-csmf-figure.png**) separately are available. For children (child-csmf-figure.png) and neonates (neonate-csmf-figure.png). An all age CSMF file also available (**csmf-figure-png**)

The **gbd-level1-csmf.png** file is a pie-chart that illustrates in graphical form the breakdown by broad disease group.

The **causes-of-death.csv** file provides a breakdown by defined age-group and sex for the different causes in SmartVA. This can be useful to develop simple tables and graphs for specific age-groups of interest.

**4 – monitoring and quality**

This folder provides one main file (**adult-likelihoods.xlsx; child-likelihoods.xlsx; neonate-likelihoods.xlsx**) for each of the modules (adult, child and neonate) for inspecting the individual VA data. This file outputs the VA-ID, age, sex and up to three causes of death predicted by SmartVA Analyze. These causes have a likelihood score with colour-coding (Very Likely, Likely, Somewhat Likely, Possible) and the key endorsed symptom questions that contributed to this assigned cause of death along with a column containing all endorsed symptom questions for the particular VA record.

In an intermediate folder within the main monitoring-and-quality folder there are additional files that available. These include files containing the VA raw data (**adult-raw-data.csv; child-raw-data.csv, neonate-raw-data.csv**), files that have converted raw data into binary (0 and 1) for analysis (**adult-symptom.csv; child-symptom.csv; neonate-symptom.csv**) and files that shows the endorsement rates, or the percentage of respondents who answered “yes” to a particular question for each predicted cause category(**adult-endorsement-rates.csv; child-endorsement-rates.csv; neonate-endorsement-rates.csv**). The csv likelihood files (**adult-likelihoods.csv;** **child-likelihoods.csv; neonate-likelihoods.csv.** These have identical information to the corresponding Excel file in the main folder and can be used if there is a problem with the Excel file. In addition, a file called **VA-data-age-groupings.csv** includes summary output data with counts for male and female by standard age groupings. This file can be used to compare VA data with other sources of mortality data.

A text file report file (**report.txt**) that reports the following:

Analysis parameters: where the input and output files are located, the country, whether it was stated as a malaria and HIV area.

Quality summary: Number of entries (rows) that have duplicate or missing sids, number of entries (rows) where interview was declined. Number of entries (rows) that did not have valid age data and therefore could not be analysed.

The list of problem entries with their respective row numbers is listed below this. The row numbers relate to the rows in the csv file under analysis.

# Cause list for SmartVA against ICD-10 codes

|  |  |  |
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|  |  | |
| **Code to ICD-10** | **WHO ICD definition and comments** |
| **ADULT CAUSES** | | |
| **GBD Cause Group A: Communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutritional disorders** | | |
| AIDS | B24 | Unspecified human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease |
| Diarrhea/Dysentery | A09 | Other gastroenteritis and colitis of infectious and unspecified origin |
| Malaria | B54 | Unspecified malaria |
| Maternal | O95 | Obstetric death of unspecified cause: Maternal death from unspecified cause occurring during pregnancy, labour and delivery, or the puerperium |
| Other Infectious Diseases | B99 | Other and unspecified infectious diseases |
| Pneumonia | J22 | Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection |
| TB | A16 | Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically |
| **GBD Cause Group B: Non-communicable diseases** | | |
| Acute Myocardial Infarction | I24 | Other acute ischaemic heart diseases (as for WHO 2014) |
| Breast Cancer | C50 | Malignant neoplasm of breast |
| Chronic Respiratory Diseases | J44 | Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease |
| Cervical Cancers | C53 | Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (WHO VA has C55 for all female reproductive neoplasms) |
| Cirrhosis | K74 | Fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver |
| Colorectal Cancer | C18 | Malignant neoplasm of colon |
| Diabetes | E14 | Unspecified diabetes mellitus |
| Esophageal Cancer | C15 | Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus |
| Leukemia/Lymphomas | C96 | Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue |
| Lung Cancer | C34 | Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung |
| Other Cardiovascular Diseases | I99 | Other and unspecified disorders of circulatory system |
| Other Non-communicable Diseases | UU1\* |  |
| Prostate Cancer | C61 | Malignant neoplasm of prostate |
| Chronic Renal Failure | N18 | Chronic Renal Failure |
| Stomach Cancer | C16 | Malignant neoplasm of stomach |
| Stroke | I64 | Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction |
| Other Cancers | C76 | Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites |
| **GBD Cause Group C: Injuries** | | |
| Bite of Venomous Animal | X27 | Contact with other specified venomous animals |
| Drowning | W74 | Unspecified drowning and submersion |
| Falls | W19 | Unspecified fall |
| Fires | X09 | Exposure to unspecified smoke, fire and flames |
| Homicide (assault) | Y09 | Assault by unspecified means |
| Other Injuries | X58 | Exposure to other specified factors |
| Poisonings (accidental) | X49 | Accidental poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified chemicals and noxious substances |
| Road Traffic | V89 | Motor- or nonmotor-vehicle accident, type of vehicle unspecified |
| Suicide (intentional self-harm) | X84 | Intentional self-harm by unspecified means |
| **CHILD CAUSES** | | |
| **GBD Cause Group A: Communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutritional disorders** | | |
| AIDS | B24 | Unspecified human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease |
| Diarrhea/Dysentery | A09 | Other gastroenteritis and colitis of infectious and unspecified origin |
| Encephalitis | G04 | Encephalitis, myelitis and encephalomyelitis |
| Hemorrhagic fever | A99 | Unspecified viral haemorrhagic fever |
| Malaria | B54 | Unspecified malaria |
| Measles | B05 | Measles |
| Meningitis | G03 | Meningitis due to other and unspecified causes |
| Other Infectious Diseases | B99 | Other and unspecified infectious diseases |
| Pneumonia | J22 | Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection |
| Sepsis | A41 | Other sepsis |
| **GBD Cause Group B: Non-communicable diseases** | | |
| Child Cancers | C76 | Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites |
| Child Cardiovascular Diseases | I99 | Other and unspecified disorders of circulatory system |
| Other Defined Causes of Child Deaths | UU2\* | Other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality |
| Other Digestive Diseases | K92 | Other diseases of digestive system |
| **GBD Cause Group C: Injuries** | | |
| Bite of Venomous Animal | X27 | Contact with other specified venomous animals |
| Drowning | W74 | Unspecified drowning and submersion |
| Falls | W19 | Unspecified fall |
| Fires | X09 | Exposure to unspecified smoke, fire and flames |
| Poisonings | X49 | Accidental poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified chemicals and noxious substances |
| Road Traffic | V89 | Motor- or nonmotor-vehicle accident, type of vehicle unspecified |
| Homicide (assault) | Y09 | Assault by unspecified means |
| **NEONATE CAUSES** |  | |
| Birth asphyxia | P21 | Birth asphyxia |
| Congenital malformation | Q89 | Other congenital malformations, not elsewhere classified |
| Neonatal Meningitis/Sepsis | P36 | Bacterial sepsis of newborn |
| Neonatal Pneumonia | P23 | Congenital pneumonia/Unspecified acute lower respiratory infection |
| Preterm Delivery | P07 | Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified |
| Stillbirth | P95 | Fetal death of unspecified cause |

\*Non ICD-10 Code to signify other NCD/Other defined causes of childhood death not otherwise included in the SmartVA cause list.

1. For SmartVA, single three-digit ICD-10 codes represent a range of codes. See table at the end of this document which provides an explanation of the cause category for adults, child and neonate. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Serina P, et al.  Improving performance of the Tariff Method for assigning causes of death to verbal autopsies. *BMC Medicine*. 2015; 13:291 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Murray CJL, Lopez AD, et al. **Population Health Metrics Research Consortium gold standard verbal autopsy validation study: design, implementation, and development of analysis datasets.**Population Health Metrics. **2011; 9:27.** [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [http://www.healthdata.org/gbd](https://protect-au.mimecast.com/s/fmPBCk8vpKs7xAKwfQvTfl?domain=healthdata.org) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)