

A Super Cool Study - Take 2

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2024-03-09

This study found some pretty cool results that have both high impact and important clinical implications. For example ...

Introduction

You can write your text using markdown.

- Top level section headings use `##` because `#` is reserved for the manuscript title.
- APA (and other?) formats support `##`, `###`, and `####` at least.

Sub-heading - level 3

This is the `###` level

Sub-heading - level 4

This is the `####` level

Sub-heading - level 5

This is the `#####` level

Symbols and Equations

You can use quarto inline or display math equations as needed. Quarto provides [details](#) on the use of these equations.

For example x and y are two variables. And here is an important formula:

$$p(x) = \frac{e^{-\lambda} \lambda^x}{x!}$$

Citations & References

We can use cite relevant research in multiple formats. The two most common are:

- Knuth (1984) concluded something.
- These are the conclusions(Knuth 1984).

Article references are stored in a .bib file using betterbibtex (BBT) format. We create these references in Zotero collections.

Although we don't do this regularly I think, if needed you can reference figures elsewhere using the @ symbol. Here is a reference to Figure [1](#)

Methods

This is the methods section.

Results

Results include

- Markdown text
- Figures from data
- Figures from images (maybe included table images)
- Analysis output (i.e. statistics)

We demonstrate each (other than markdown text, which you should know!) below

Data Figures

Figures are also generally created in separate notebooks and embedded into your manuscript.

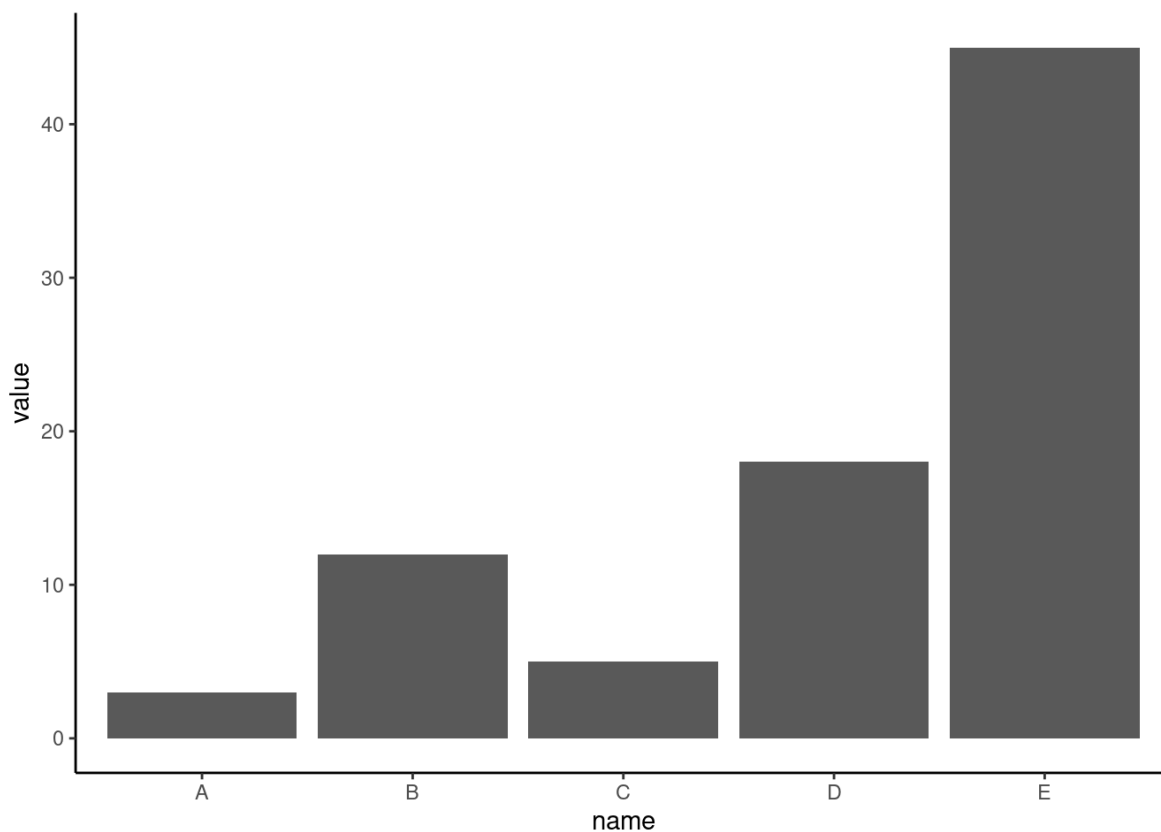


Figure 1: A Basic Barplot Figure

Source: [Figure 1](#)

Figures from images

Tables

We create tables using the kableExtra package. We are working on the optimal method to embed these from notebooks. It may be to save the tables as high res image files and then embed those images. Stay tuned.

Alternatively, this is an example of a simple table that is hard-coded using markdown table format. We don't recommend this for tables built from data. Tables values should come

directly from data so they don't need to be typed in and will update if your data change. However, you may have other uses for simple tables where this method is helpful.

Table 1: Recent historic eruptions on La Palma

Name	Year
Current	2021
Teneguía	1971
Nambroque	1949
El Charco	1712
Volcán San Antonio	1677
Volcán San Martin	1646
Tajuya near El Paso	1585
Montaña Quemada	1492

Analysis Results

To add results that are not figures or tables, you will need to open the objects you saved from these analyses. See `lm.qmd` as an example. Generally you will open csv files that contain tidied results. For example

Source: [Article Notebook](#)

A significant effect of speed was observed ($\beta = 3.9$, $t = 9.46$, $p = 0.000$).

NOTES:

- We should write a function that works with tidied coeffs tables and takes the row, column, and number of decimal places to make this code simpler.
- This table doesnt contain df. Need to add that to table when saving in lm

Discussion

References

Knuth, Donald E. 1984. "Literate Programming." *Comput. J.* 27 (2): 97–111. <https://doi.org/10.1093/comjnl/27.2.97>.