

DATASET

≡

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+

Create

🏠

Home

🏆

Competitions

📁

Datasets

🔗

Models

<>

Code

💬

Discussions

🎓

Learn

✓

More

📄

Your Work

▼

RECENTLY VIEWED

📅

View Active Events

🔍

Search

👤

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29

New Notebook

⬇️

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Sepsis

This is just a dataset for practicing to classify the sepsis illness only

Data Card

Code (9)

Discussion (0)

About Dataset

Dataset Description:

The provided data is a modified version of a publicly available data source, and is subject to copyright.

Donor of database:

The Johns Hopkins University

Usability ⓘ

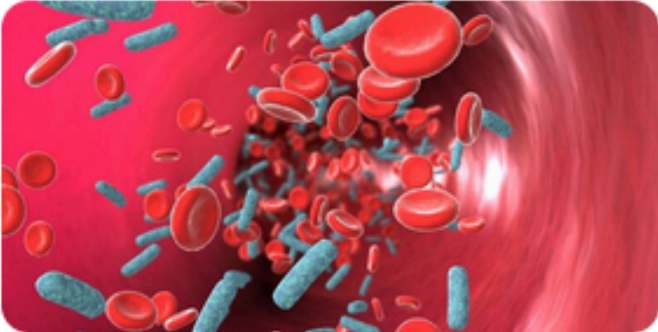
8.82

License

CC0: Public Domain

Expected update frequency

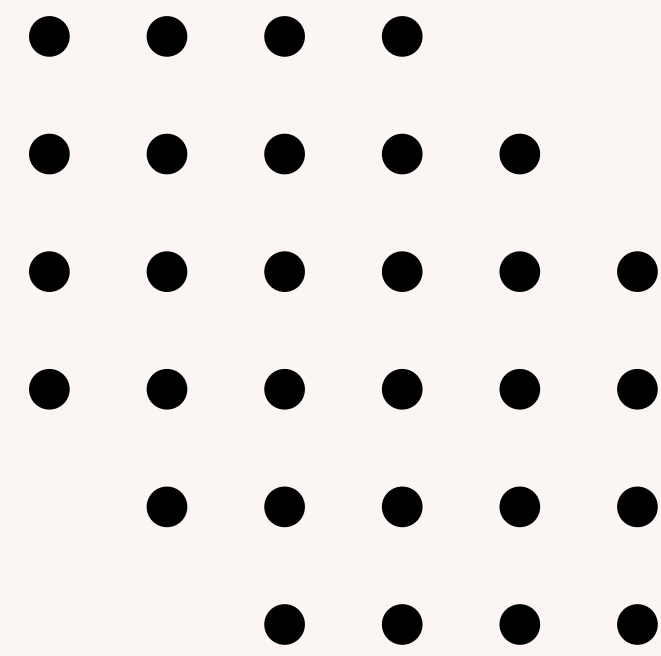
Not specified



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VARIÁVEIS

- ID: number to represent patient ID
- PRG: Plasma glucose
- PL: Blood Work Result-1 (mu U/ml)
- PR: Blood Pressure (mm Hg)
- SK: Serum potassium (mm)
- TS: Trasnferrin (mu U/ml)
- M1 1: Body mass index (weight in kg/(height in m)^2)
- BD2: Beta-defensin 2 (mu U/ml)
- Age: patients age (years)
- Insurance: If a patient holds a valid insurance card
- Sepsis: Positive: if a patient in ICU will develop a sepsis , and Negative: otherwise

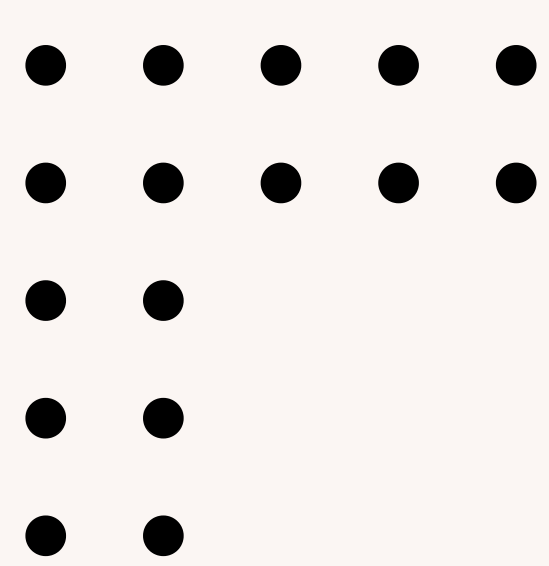


MÉTODOS

- RStudio
 - Tratamento dos dados
 - Estatística descritiva
 - Teste de normalidade
 - Testes de comparação entre duas medidas
 - Teste de associação

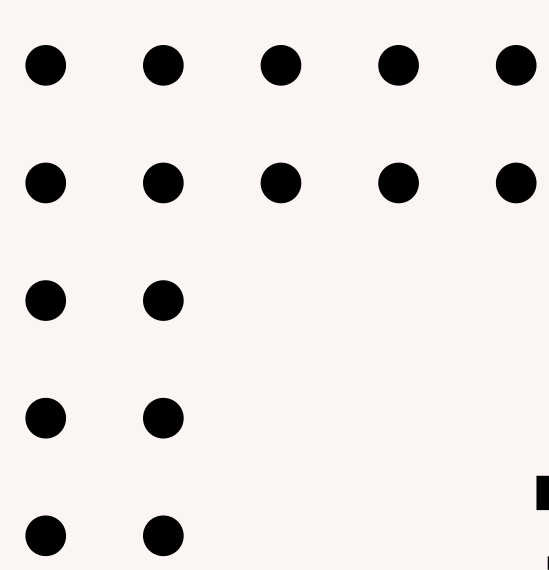


github.com/juliaradula/sepsis_stats



HIPÓTESES

- Existe associação entre desfecho clínico e seguro saúde?
- Entre os pacientes dos grupos Sepses positivo e Sepses negativo quais variáveis é possível ver diferença?
- Quais variáveis associam-se entre si?



TRATAMENTO DOS DADOS

Inicialmente:

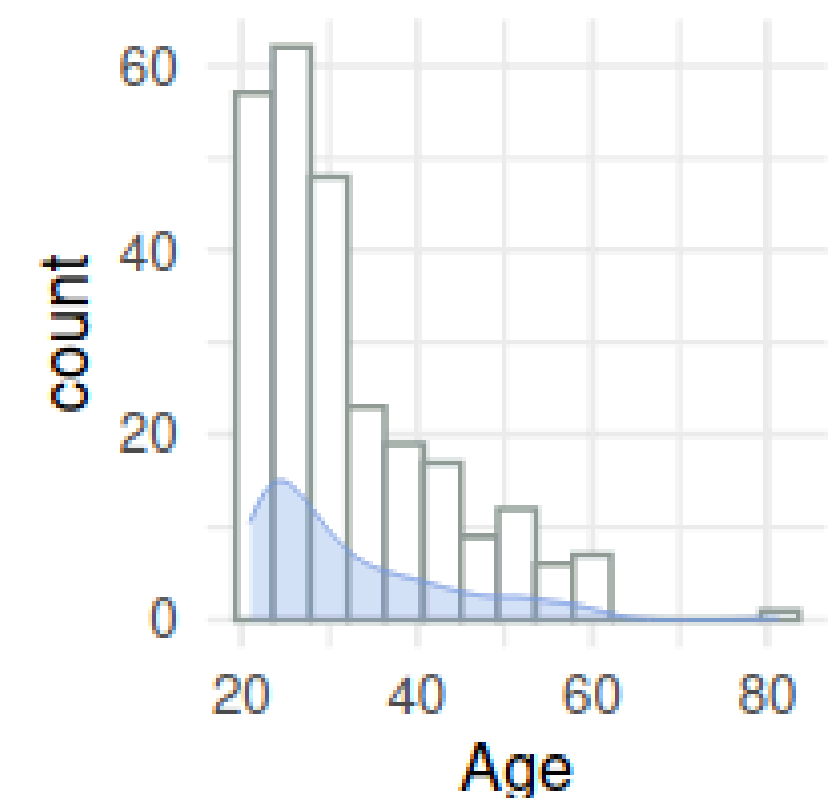
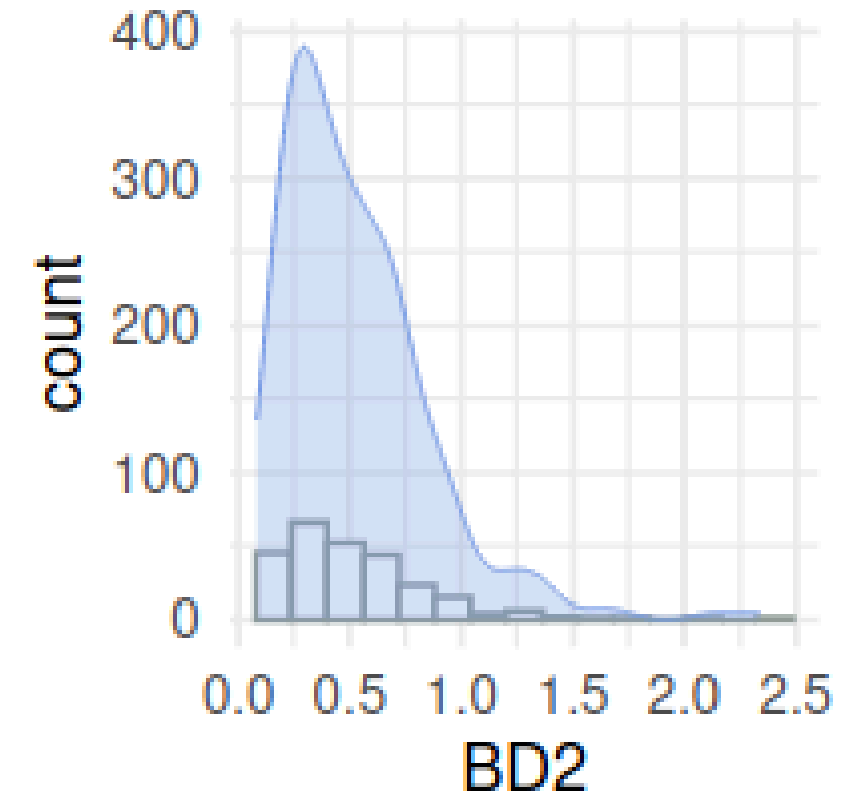
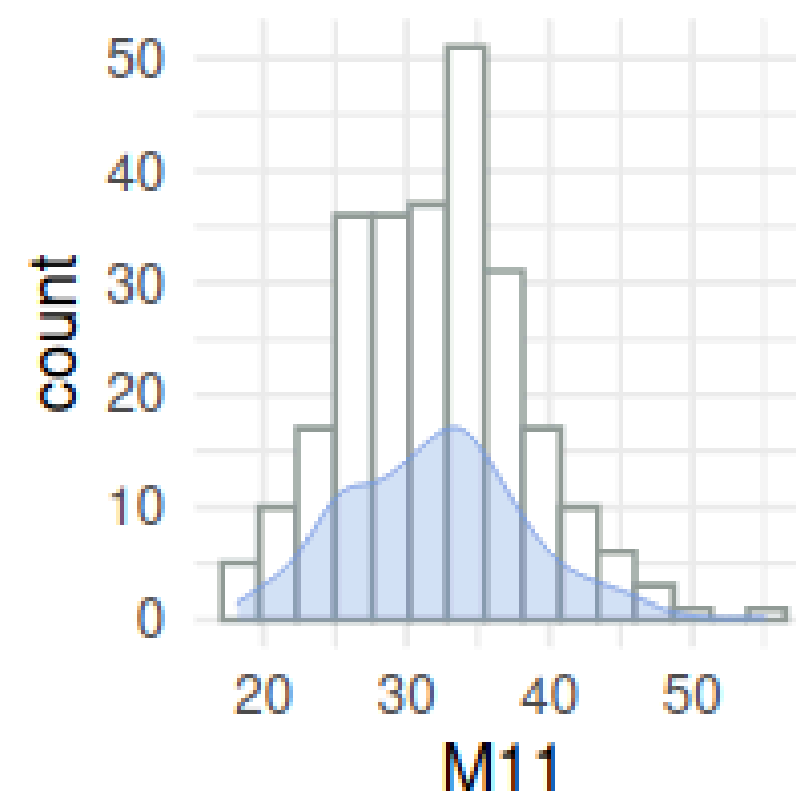
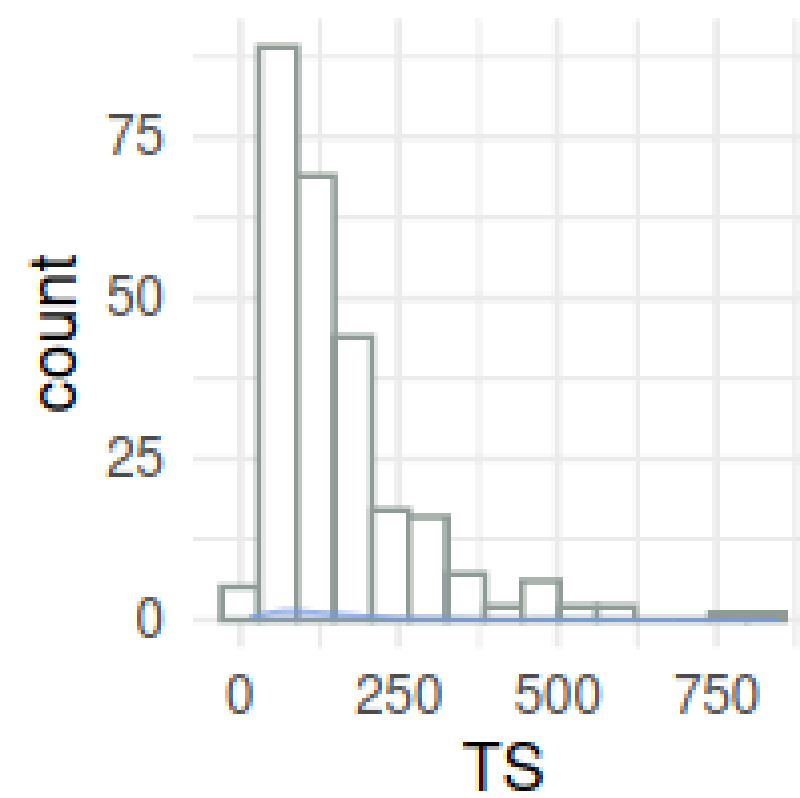
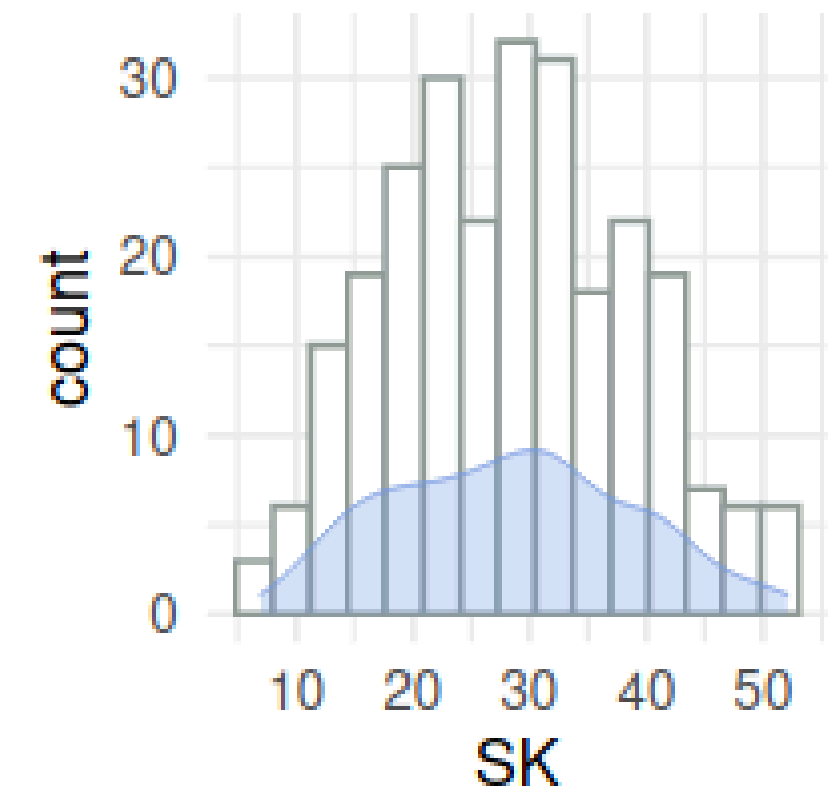
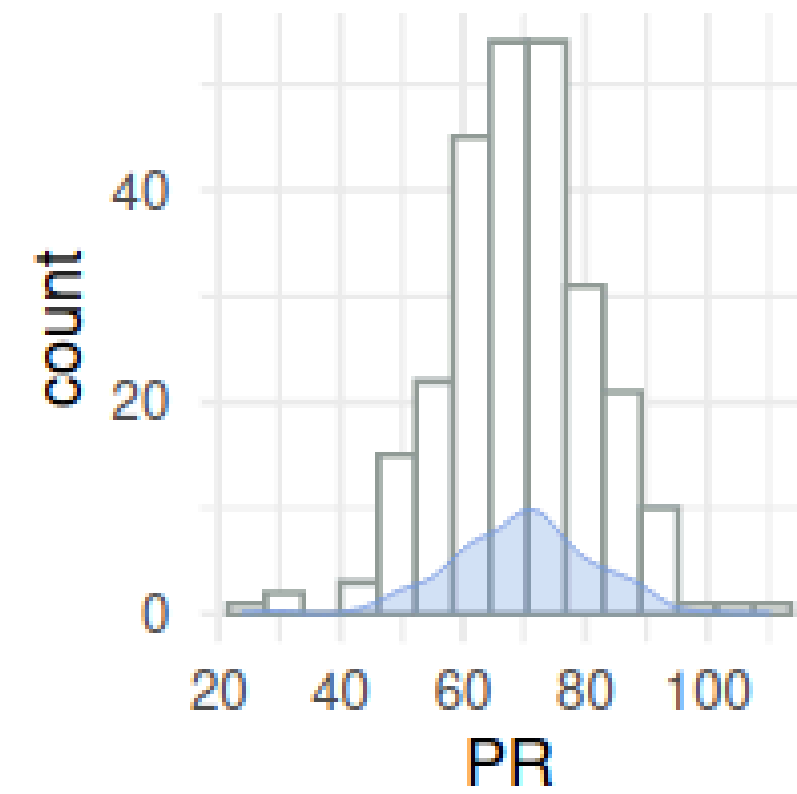
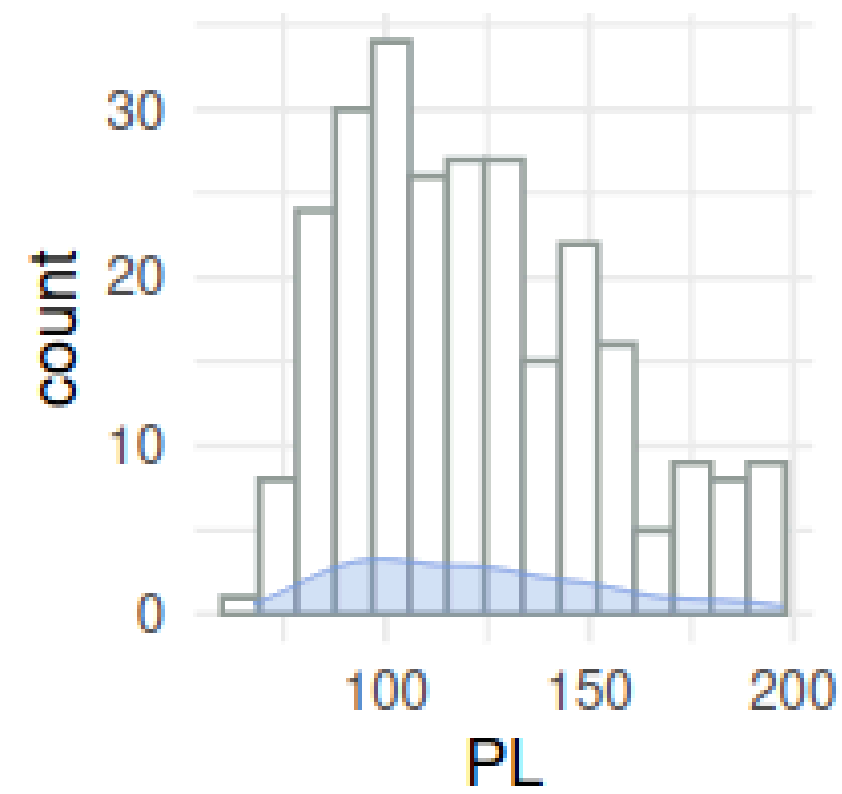
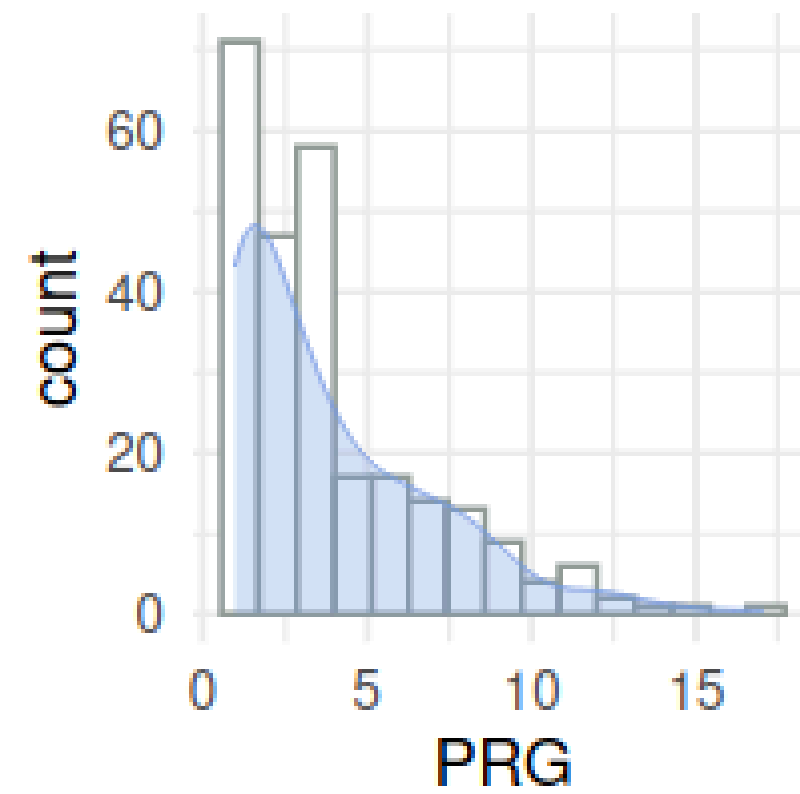
- 599 observações

Após filtrar zeros:

- 261 observações

edit: Isso não se faz!!!!

DISTRIBUIÇÃO DAS VARIÁVEIS NUMÉRICAS





TESTE DE NORMALIDADE

```
> shapiro.test(dados$variavel)
```

```
PRG: W = 0.8, p-value = 2e-15
```

```
PL: W = 1, p-value = 5e-07
```

```
PR: W = 1, p-value = 0.008
```

```
SK: W = 1, p-value = 0.005
```

```
TS: W = 0.8, p-value <2e-16
```

```
M11: W = 1, p-value = 0.04
```

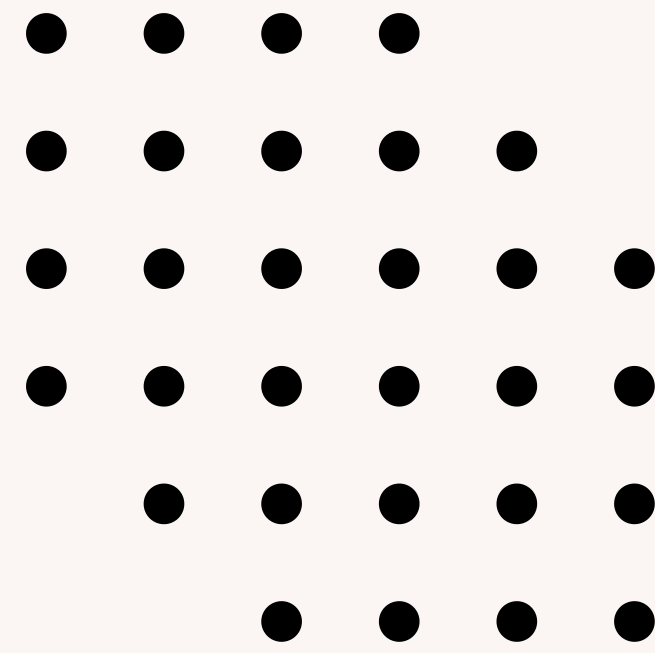
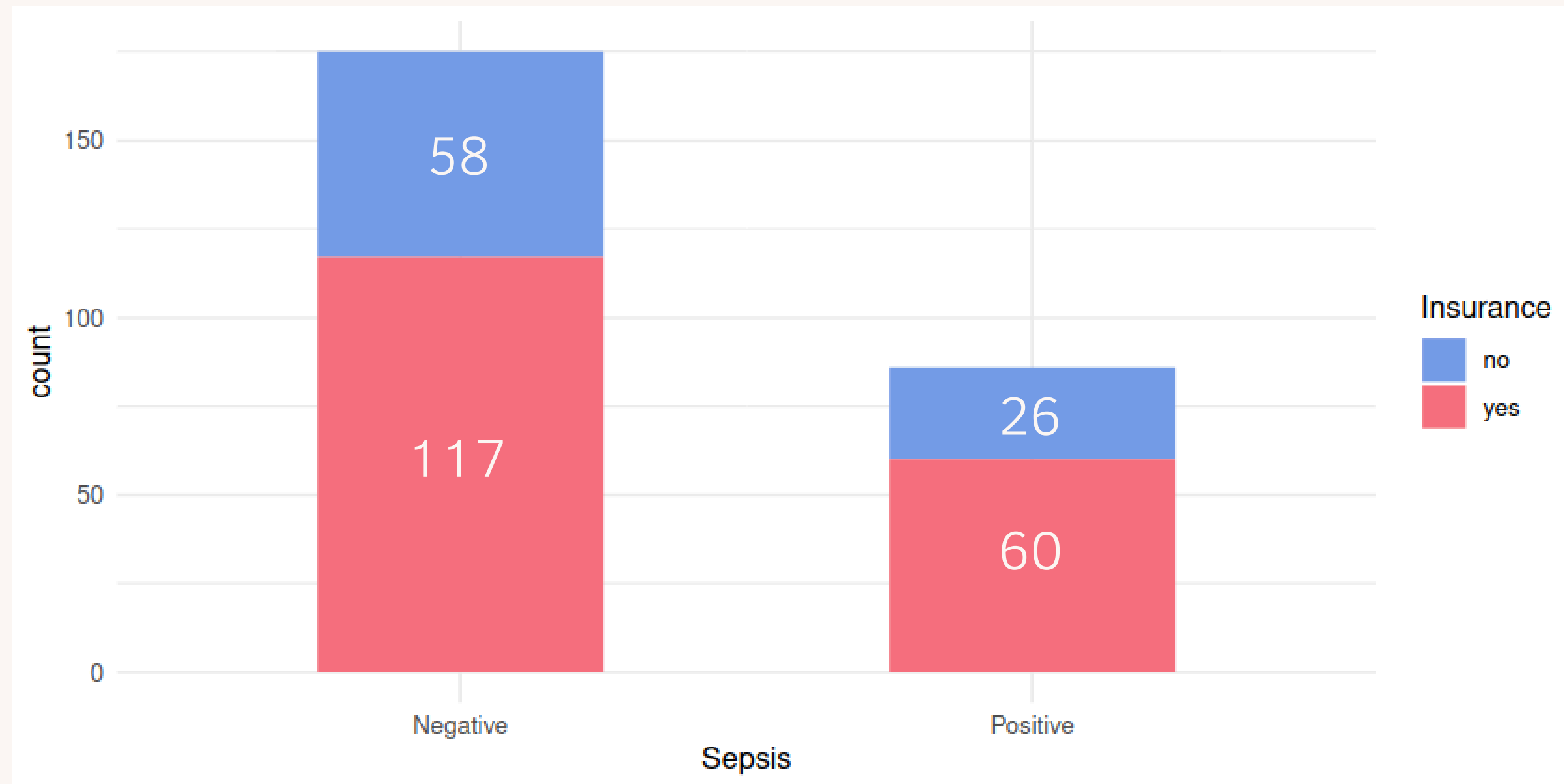
```
BD2: W = 0.9, p-value = 6e-14
```

```
Age: W = 0.9, p-value = 8e-15
```

NENHUMA DAS VARIÁVEIS
APRESENTA DISTRIBUIÇÃO
NORMAL

COMPARAÇÃO ENTRE DUAS MEDIDAS

Existe associação entre desfecho clínico e seguro saúde?



COMPARAÇÃO ENTRE DUAS MEDIDAS

Existe associação entre desfecho clínico e seguro saúde?

Teste exato de Fisher

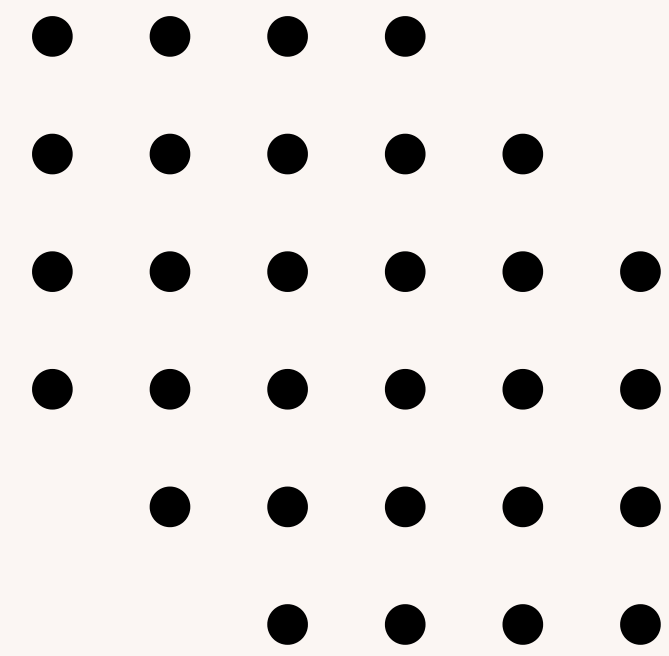
```
> fisher.test(matriz_contingencia)
```

p-value = 0.7

95 percent confidence interval: 0.63 2.09

sample estimates: odds ratio 1.1

AO NÍVEL DE SIGNIFICÂNCIA
DE 5%, NÃO EXISTE ESSA
ASSOCIAÇÃO



COMPARAÇÃO ENTRE DUAS MEDIDAS

Comparação entre duas medianas com teste de Wilcoxon

Para cada uma das variáveis, verificamos se há diferença entre os grupos Sepse positivo e Sepse negativo

```
> wilcox.test(patients_positive$variavel, patients_negative$variavel, paired = FALSE)
```

PRG: $W = 10130$, $p\text{-value} = 4e-06$

PL: $W = 12068$, $p\text{-value} = 2e-15$

PR: $W = 9851$, $p\text{-value} = 5e-05$

SK: $W = 10160$, $p\text{-value} = 4e-06$

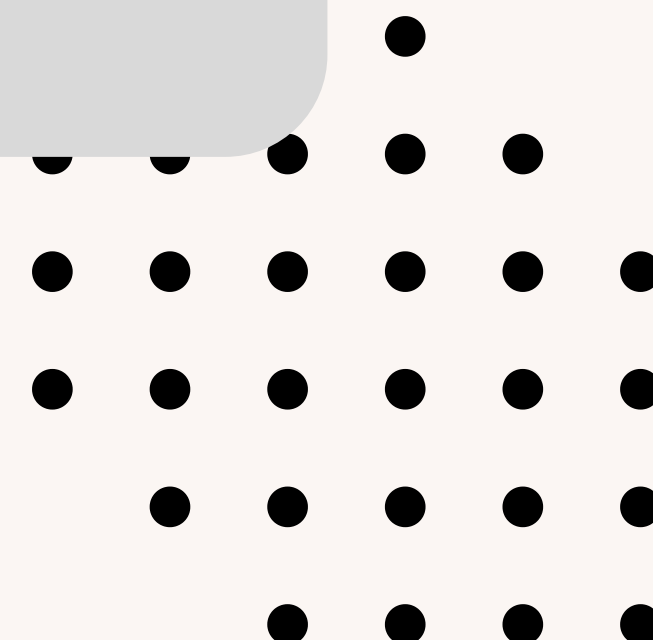
TS: $W = 11812$, $p\text{-value} = 7e-14$

M11: $W = 10148$, $p\text{-value} = 5e-06$

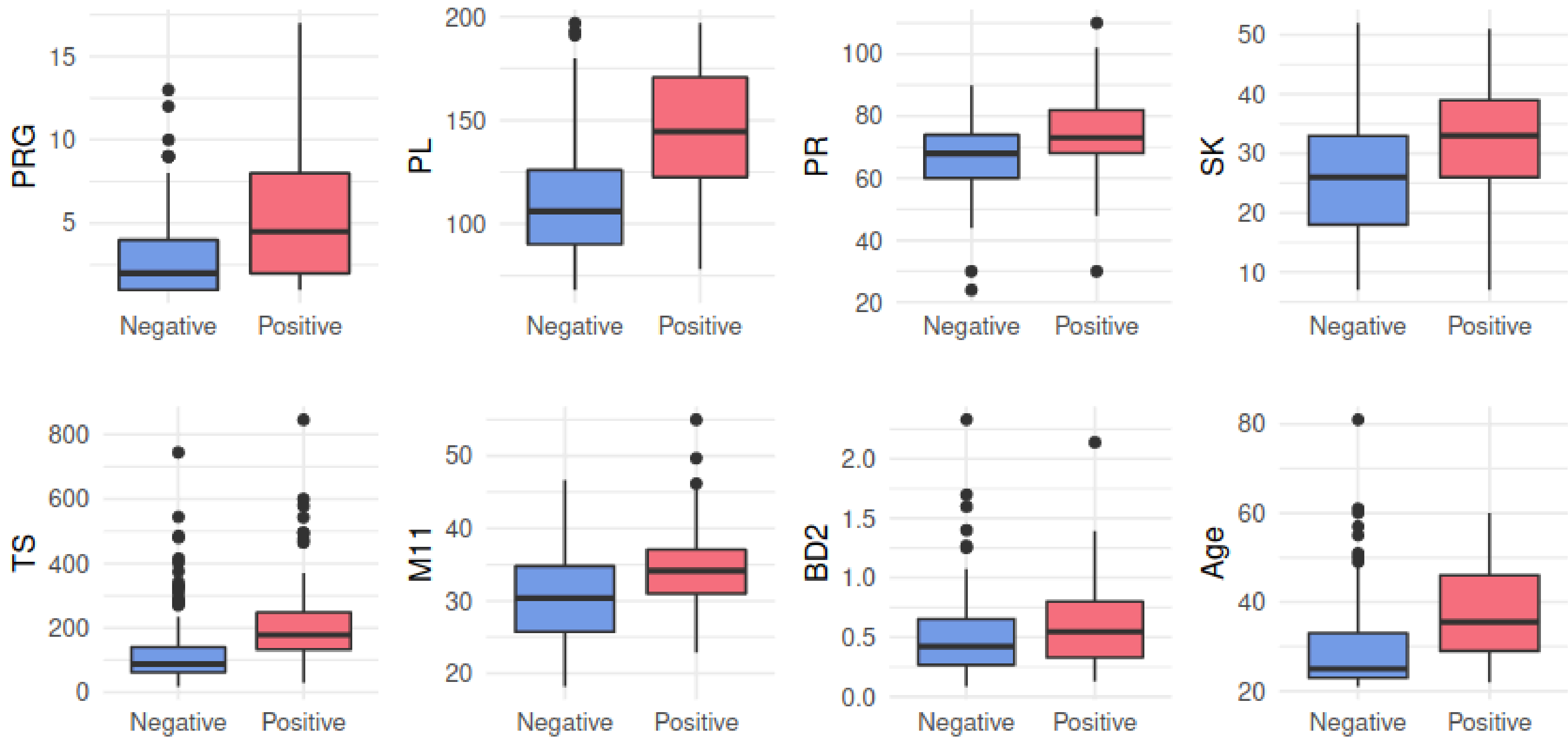
BD2: $W = 9129$, $p\text{-value} = 0.005$

Age: $W = 11612$, $p\text{-value} = 9e-13$

AO NÍVEL DE SIGNIFICÂNCIA DE 5%,
TODAS AS VARIÁVEIS TESTADAS
APRESENTAM MEDIANAS DIFERENTES
ENTRE OS GRUPOS



COMPARAÇÃO ENTRE DUAS MEDIDAS

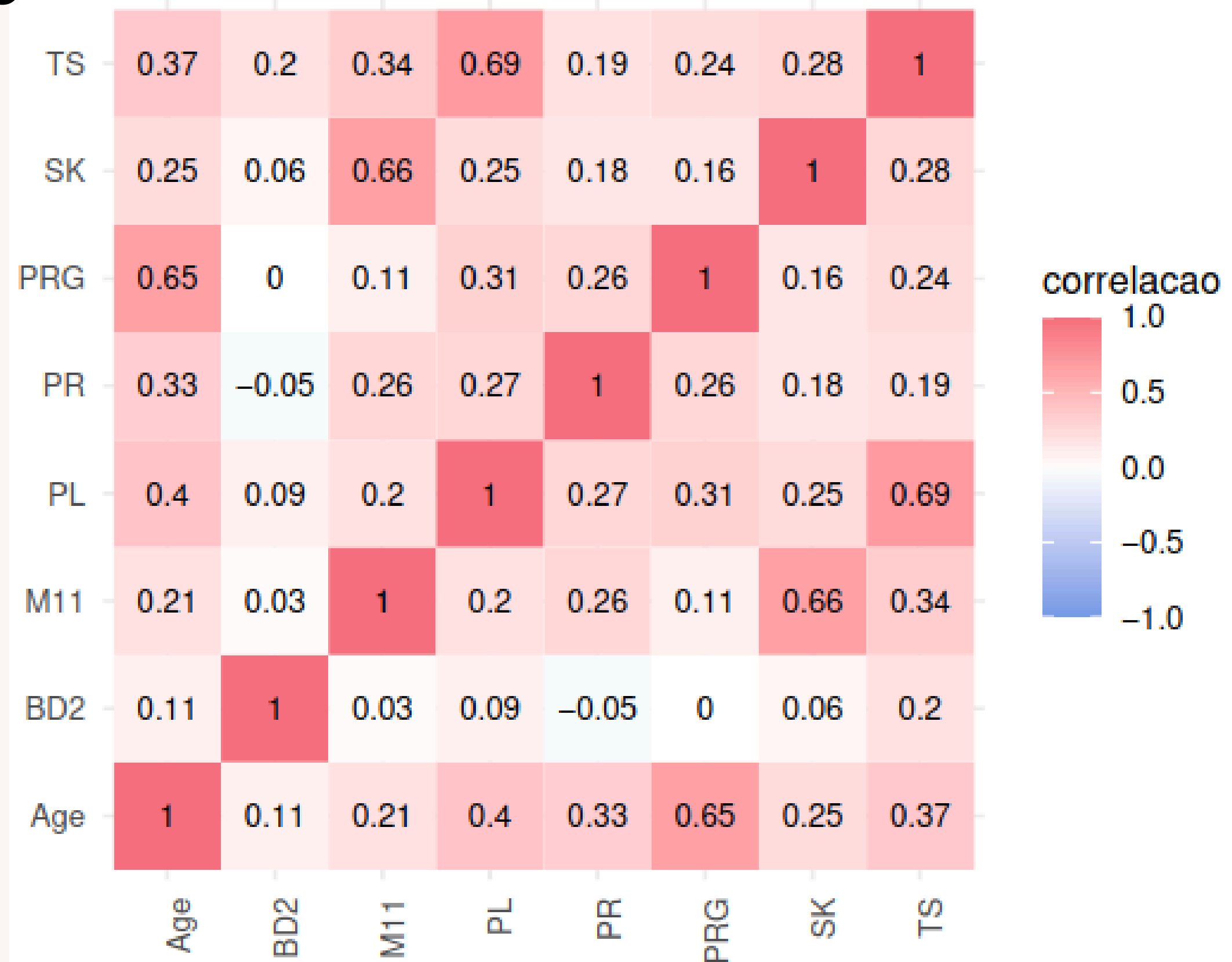


TESTE DE ASSOCIAÇÃO

Teste de correlação de Spearman

- Verificar se há associação entre duas variáveis

```
> cor(patients[,variavel],  
      method = "spearman")
```



ASSOCIAÇÃO ENTRE DUAS VARIÁVEIS

