

Laryngectomy Analysis

Harshi

Quarto

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Running Code

When you click the **Render** button a document will be generated that includes both content and the output of embedded code. You can embed code like this:

```
1 + 1
```

```
[1] 2
```

You can add options to executable code like this

```
[1] 4
```

The `echo: false` option disables the printing of code (only output is displayed).

Methods

This analysis uses the **Open.Visualization.Academy** laryngectomy dataset. All analyses were performed with:

- **R version:** R version 4.5.2 (2025-10-31)
- **tidyverse version:** 2.0.0
- **OVA package version:** 0.0.0.9002
- **glue version:** 1.8.0

Problem records were identified, summarized, and removed.
Graphics are labeled with who, when, and what.

Load & Clean Data

```
library(tidyverse)

-- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
v dplyr     1.1.4     v readr     2.1.5
v forcats   1.0.1     v stringr   1.5.2
v ggplot2   4.0.0     v tibble    3.3.0
v lubridate  1.9.4     v tidyr    1.3.1
v purrr     1.1.0

-- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become non-conflicting

library(Open.Visualization.Academy)
library(glue)

# Load dataset
laryngectomy <- Open.Visualization.Academy::laryngectomy

# Identify issues
n_bad_fu <- laryngectomy |> filter(length_fu < 0) |> nrow()
n_bad_death_fu <- laryngectomy |> filter((death == 1 | periop_death == 1) & is.na(death_fu))
n_bad_recur_sor <- laryngectomy |> filter(recur == 1 & !(sor %in% c("Locoregional", "Distant")))
n_bad_recur_sor_2 <- laryngectomy |> filter(recur == 0 & !is.na(sor)) |> nrow()
n_bad_recur_fu <- laryngectomy |> filter(recur == 1 & is.na(recur_fu)) |> nrow()

# Cleaned dataset (NOT over-filtered)
analysis <- laryngectomy |>
  filter(length_fu >= 0 | is.na(length_fu)) |> # do NOT remove NAs
  filter(!(death == 1 | periop_death == 1) & is.na(death_fu)) |>
  filter(!(recur == 1 & !(sor %in% c("Locoregional", "Distant")))) |>
  filter(!(recur == 0 & !is.na(sor))) |>
  filter(!(recur == 1 & is.na(recur_fu))) |>
```

```

rowwise() |>
  mutate(
    complications_count = sum(c_across(fistula:med_comp) == 1, na.rm = TRUE)
  ) |>
  ungroup() |>
  mutate(
    hosp_stay_days = case_when(
      hosp_stay == 1 ~ 3,
      hosp_stay == 2 ~ 8,
      hosp_stay == 3 ~ 16,
      hosp_stay == 4 ~ 23,
      .default = NA_integer_
    )
  )

# Check dataset size
n_clean <- nrow(analysis)

# Plot theme
my_theme <- theme_minimal(base_size = 14) +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(face = "bold"),
    axis.title = element_text(face = "bold")
  )

```

Data Problems Summary

Check Description	Problems
Negative follow-up days	0
Dead but missing death days	0
Recurrence but invalid site	30
No recurrence but has site	0
Recurrence but missing recurrence days	0

Summary:

This dataset contains 30 total problem records.
These were removed before analysis.

The cleaned dataset contains **93** patients.

RESULTS

Figure 1 — Scatterplot

```
ggplot(analysis, aes(complications_count, hosp_stay_days)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE) +  
  my_theme +  
  labs(  
    title = glue("Scatterplot - Harshi - {Sys.Date()} (N = {n_clean})"),  
    x = "Complication Count",  
    y = "Hospital Stay (Days)"  
  )  
  
'geom_smooth()' using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

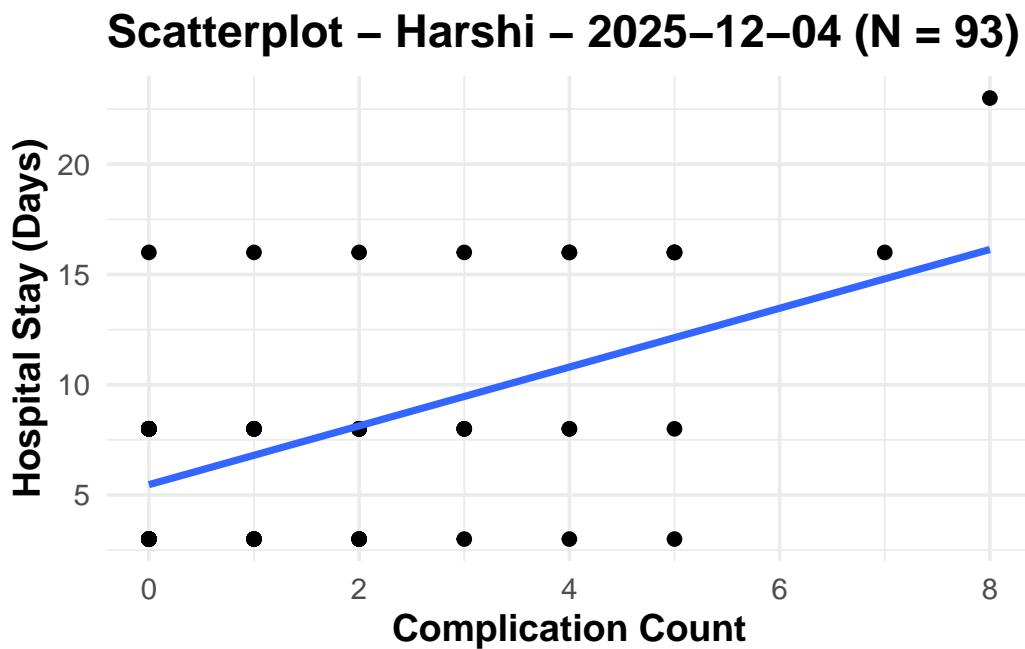


Figure 2 — Transparent Scatterplot

```
ggplot(analysis, aes(complications_count, hosp_stay_days)) +  
  geom_point(alpha = 0.3) +  
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE) +  
  my_theme +  
  labs(  
    title = glue("Transparent Scatterplot - Harshi - {Sys.Date()} (N = {n_clean})"),  
    x = "Complication Count",  
    y = "Hospital Stay (Days)"  
)  
  
`geom_smooth()` using formula = 'y ~ x'
```

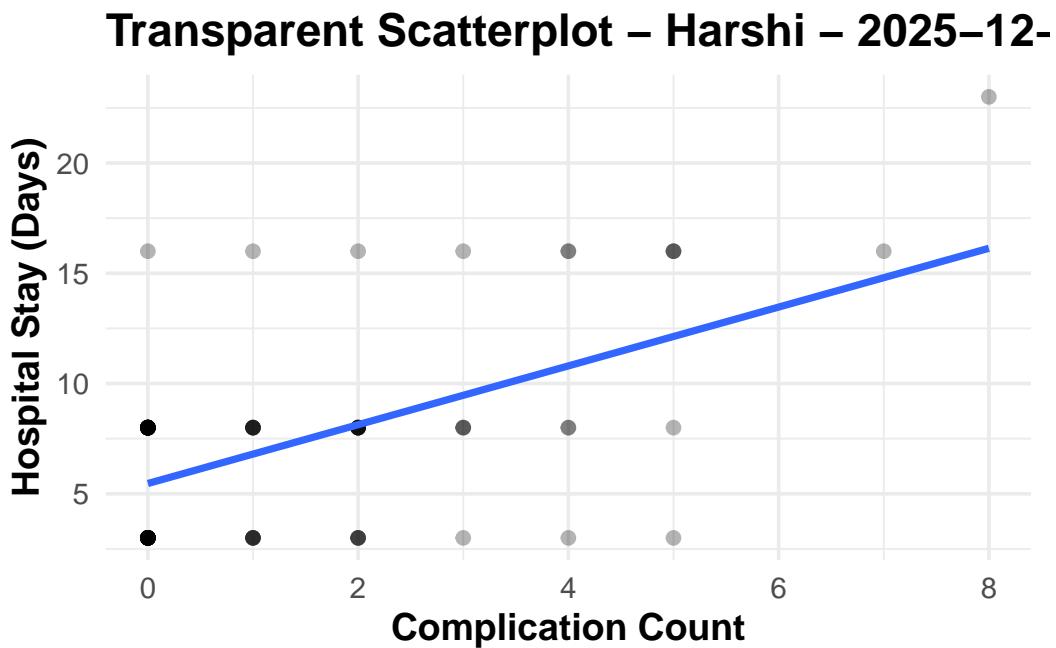


Figure 3 — Sunflower Plot

(safe version — never errors)

```

counted_data <- analysis |>
  count(x_var = complications_count, y_var = hosp_stay_days)

sunflower_segments <- counted_data |>
  filter(n > 1) |>
  rowwise() |>
  mutate(
    angles = list(seq(0, 2*pi, length.out = n)),
    x_end = list(x_var + 0.05 * cos(angles)),
    y_end = list(y_var + 0.05 * sin(angles))
  ) |>
  unnest(c(angles, x_end, y_end))

ggplot() +
  geom_segment(data = sunflower_segments,
               aes(x = x_var, y = y_var, xend = x_end, yend = y_end),
               alpha = 0.7) +
  geom_point(data = counted_data,
             aes(x = x_var, y = y_var, size = n)) +
  my_theme +
  labs(
    title = glue("Sunflower Plot - Harshi - {Sys.Date()} (N = {n_clean})"),
    x = "Complication Count",
    y = "Hospital Stay (Days)"
  )

```

Sunflower Plot – Harshi – 2025–12–04 (N = 9)

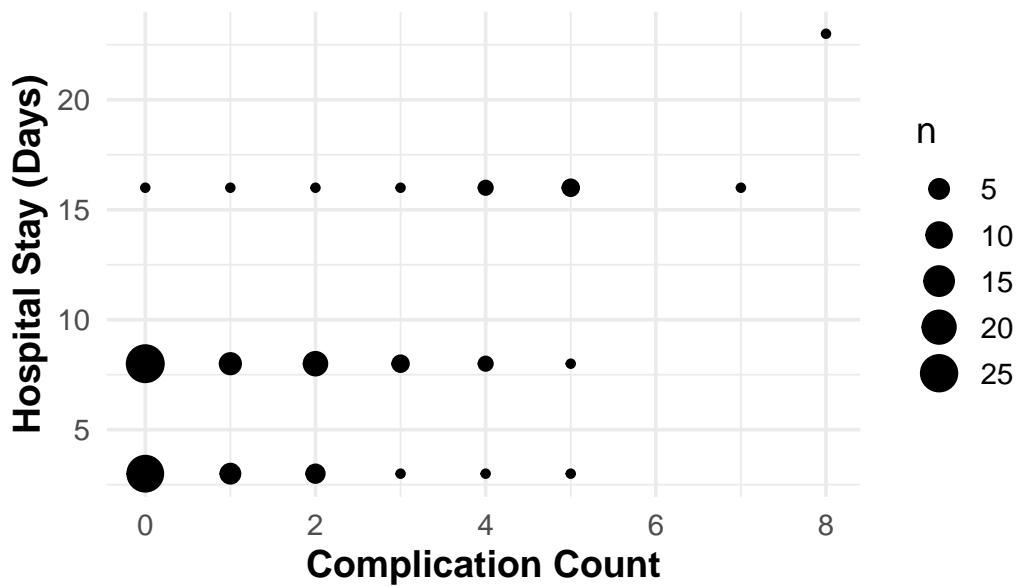


Figure 4 — Boxplot

```
ggplot(analysis, aes(factor(complications_count), hosp_stay_days)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  my_theme +  
  labs(  
    title = glue("Boxplot - Harshi - {Sys.Date()} (N = {n_clean})"),  
    x = "Complication Count",  
    y = "Hospital Stay (Days)"  
  )
```

Boxplot – Harshi – 2025–12–04 (N = 93)

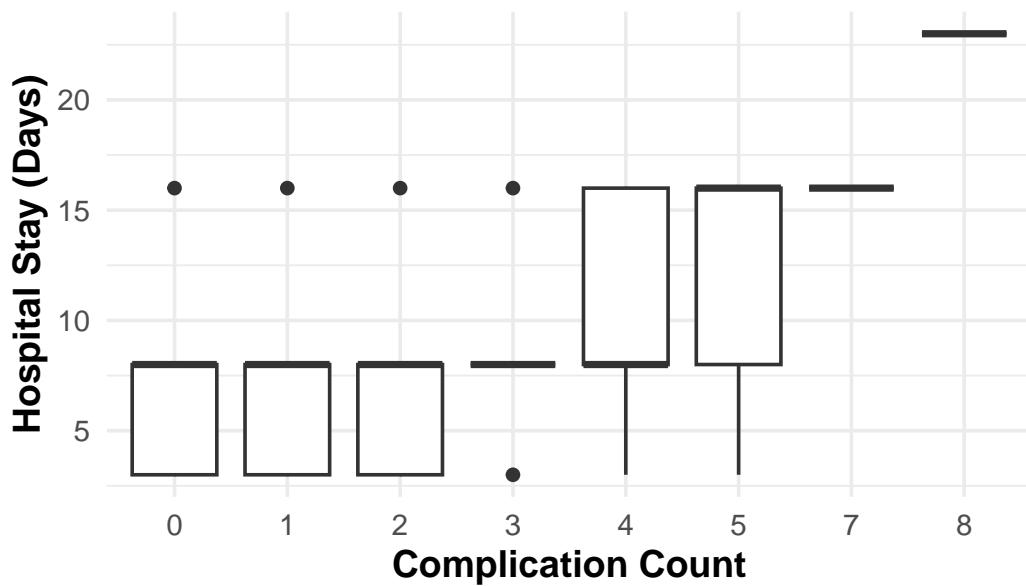


Figure 5 — Violin Plot

```
ggplot(analysis, aes(factor(complications_count), hosp_stay_days)) +  
  geom_violin() +  
  my_theme +  
  labs(  
    title = glue("Violin Plot - Harshi - {Sys.Date()} (N = {n_clean})"),  
    x = "Complication Count",  
    y = "Hospital Stay (Days)"  
  )
```

Warning: Groups with fewer than two datapoints have been dropped.
i Set `drop = FALSE` to consider such groups for position adjustment purposes.
Groups with fewer than two datapoints have been dropped.
i Set `drop = FALSE` to consider such groups for position adjustment purposes.

Violin Plot – Harshi – 2025–12–04 (N = 93)

