

Source of Data

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Source of the Data: Describe the source and how the data were gathered, if known. Describe the variables that are available and their meaning for the analysis. Highlight patterns of missing data, if any, as well as possible confounding by measured or unmeasured variables. This should not be a detailed presentation of descriptive statistics, however. That will come under Results.

These data are a retrospective look at hospital patients, from the years 2001 to 2005, who had a stay in the surgical intensive care unit (SICU) of three or more days.

The following were datapoints collected and available for the analysis. There were no missing data for any of the variables except for 59 unrecorded values for race.

Variable	Description
avgexp	Average amount of soybean oil IVFE received by the patient during the first 3 days of their SICU stay
maxexp	Maximum daily IVFE received by the patient during the first 3 days of their SICU stay
age	Age in years
gender	Gender
race	Race
bmi	Body mass index (weight divided by height squared)
apache2	Apache 2 score at admission; a disease severity score
glucose	Blood glucose level at admission
hosp.los	Hospital length of stay
hosp.death	Indicator of death in the hospital
unit.los	Length of stay in the surgical ICU
unit.death	Indicator of death in the surgical ICU
ventdays.hosp	Days spent on ventilator while in hospital
ventdays.unit	Days spent on ventilator while in surgical ICU
ventfree.unit	Days not on the ventilator while in the surgical ICU
bsi.inf	Bloodstream infection
eent.inf	Eye, ear, nose, throat infection
gi.inf	GI infection
lri.inf	Lower respiratory infection
pneu.inf	Pneumonia
ssi.inf	Surgical site infection
sst.inf	Skin structure infection
sys.inf	Systemic infection
uti.inf	Urinary tract infection

For the outcomes of blood and gastro-intestinal infection, total ventilator days and length of stay are potential confounders. This is due to the nature of hospital transmitted diseases[CITATION]. For lower respiratory infection ventilator days was considered a confounder.

Potential confounders for infection outcomes: total ventilator days (blood, gastrointestinal, lower-respiratory, pneumonia), length of stay (blood, gastrointestinal), unit length of stay (pneumonia), hospital length of stay (Urinary Tract).