

Class 18- Pertussis Mini Project

Renee Zuhars (PID: A17329856)

Table of contents

Background	1
Examining Cases of Pertussis by year	1
Question 1	2
Question 2	2
Enter the CMI-PB project	3
Question 3	4
Question 4	4
Question 5	5
Question 6	5
Question 7	5
Question 8	9
Question 9	9
Question 10	10
Question 11	10

Background

Pertussis (aka whooping cough) is a common lung infection caused by the bacteria *B. Pertussis*.

The CDC tracks cases of Pertussis in the US: <https://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/php/surveillance/pertussis-cases-by-year.html>

Examining Cases of Pertussis by year

We can use the **datapasta** package to scrape case numbers from the CDC website.

Question 1

Make a plot of Pertussis cases per year using ggplot.

```
library(ggplot2)

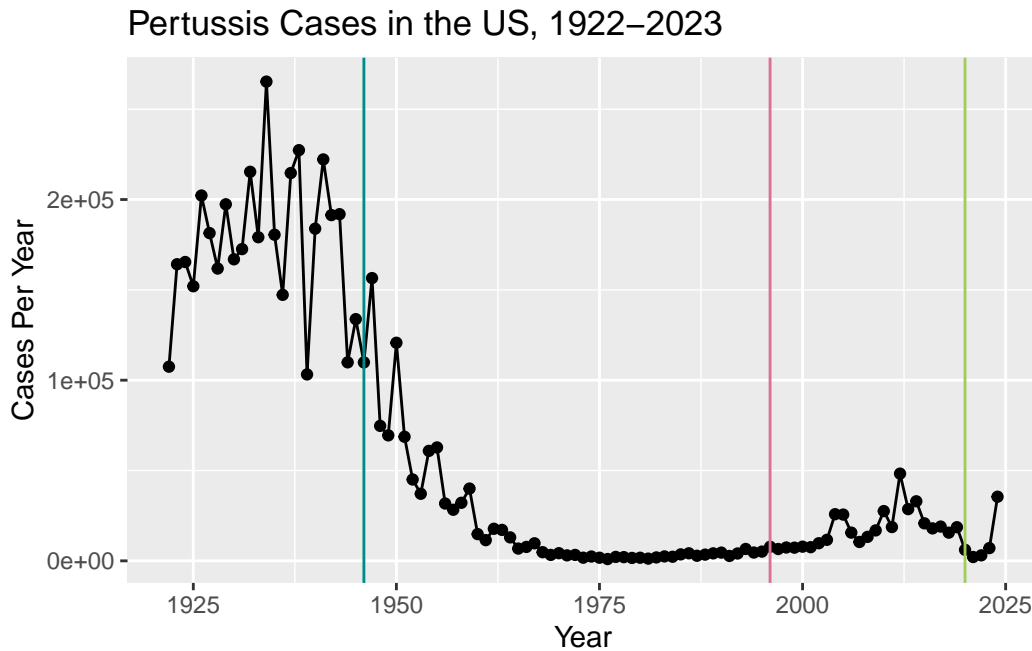
cases <-
ggplot(cdc) +
  aes(x=year, y=cases) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line() +
  labs(x= "Year", y= "Cases Per Year", title= "Pertussis Cases in the US, 1922-2023")
```

Question 2

Add some key time points in our history of interaction with Pertussis to our plot. These include wP rollout (the first vaccine) in 1946 and the switch to aP in 1996.

We can use `geom_vline()` for this.

```
cases +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 1946, col="darkcyan") +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 1996, col="palevioletred") +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 2020, col="darkolivegreen3")
```



After the wP vaccine (blue line), case numbers decreased, indicating a successful regression of the virus.

However, after the aP virus, we can see a small rise in case numbers. This number declines in 2020 due to the lockdown, but we can see it rise again as we came out of COVID in 2024.

Mounting evidence suggests that the newer **aP** vaccine is less effective over the long term than the older **wP** vaccine that it replaced. The immune protection provided by the aP vaccine looks like it doesn't last as long as the wP vaccine. So, booster shots of the aP vaccine are recommended.

Enter the CMI-PB project

CMI-PB (Computational Models of Immunity - Pertussis boost) major goal is to investigate how the immune system responds differently in aP versus wP vaccinated individuals. It also aims to predict this at an early stage.

CMI-PB makes all their collected data freely available and they store it in a database composed of different tables. Here we will access a few of these.

We can use the **jsonlite** package to read this data.

```
library(jsonlite)

subject <- read_json("https://www.cmi-pb.org/api/v5_1/subject", simplifyVector = TRUE)

head(subject, 4)
```

	subject_id	infancy_vac	biological_sex	ethnicity	race
1	1	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
2	2	wP	Female	Not Hispanic or Latino	White
3	3	wP	Female	Unknown	White
4	4	wP	Male	Not Hispanic or Latino	Asian

	year_of_birth	date_of_boost	dataset
1	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset
2	1968-01-01	2019-01-28	2020_dataset
3	1983-01-01	2016-10-10	2020_dataset
4	1988-01-01	2016-08-29	2020_dataset

Question 3

How many subjects (i.e. enrolled people) are there in this dataset?

```
nrow(subject)
```

```
[1] 172
```

There are 172 subjects in this dataset.

Question 4

How many “aP” and “wP” subjects are there?

```
table(subject$infancy_vac)
```

```
aP wP
87 85
```

There are 87 aP subjects and 85 wP subjects.

Question 5

How many Male/Female participants are in the dataset?

```
table(subject$biological_sex)
```

```
Female    Male  
    112     60
```

There are 112 female participants and 60 male participants.

Question 6

How about gender AND race numbers?

```
table(subject$race, subject$biological_sex)
```

	Female	Male
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1
Asian	32	12
Black or African American	2	3
More Than One Race	15	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	1
Unknown or Not Reported	14	7
White	48	32

Question 7

Is this representative of the US demographics?

Absolutely not. It represents UCSD's student population pretty well, though.

Let's read another database table (or two) from CMI-PB:

```
specimen <- read_json("https://www.cmi-pb.org/api/v5_1/specimen", simplifyVector = TRUE)  
ab_data <- read_json("https://www.cmi-pb.org/api/v5_1/plasma_ab_titer", simplifyVector = TRUE)
```

We peek at these:

```
head(specimen)
```

	specimen_id	subject_id	actual_day_relative_to_boost	
1	1	1	-3	
2	2	1	1	
3	3	1	3	
4	4	1	7	
5	5	1	11	
6	6	1	32	

	planned_day_relative_to_boost	specimen_type	visit
1	0	Blood	1
2	1	Blood	2
3	3	Blood	3
4	7	Blood	4
5	14	Blood	5
6	30	Blood	6

We want to “join” these tables to get all our information together. For this we will use the **dplyr** package and the `inner_join()` function.

```
library(dplyr)
```

Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

`filter`, `lag`

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

`intersect`, `setdiff`, `setequal`, `union`

```
meta <- inner_join(subject, specimen)
```

Joining with `by = join_by(subject_id)`

```
head(meta)
```

	subject_id	infancy_vac	biological_sex	ethnicity	race
1	1	wP	Female Not Hispanic or Latino	White	
2	1	wP	Female Not Hispanic or Latino	White	
3	1	wP	Female Not Hispanic or Latino	White	
4	1	wP	Female Not Hispanic or Latino	White	
5	1	wP	Female Not Hispanic or Latino	White	
6	1	wP	Female Not Hispanic or Latino	White	

	year_of_birth	date_of_boost	dataset	specimen_id
1	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	1
2	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	2
3	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	3
4	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	4
5	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	5
6	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset	6

	actual_day_relative_to_boost	planned_day_relative_to_boost	specimen_type
1	-3	0	Blood
2	1	1	Blood
3	3	3	Blood
4	7	7	Blood
5	11	14	Blood
6	32	30	Blood

	visit
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6

```
head(ab_data)
```

	specimen_id	isotype	is_antigen_specific	antigen	MFI	MFI_normalised
1	1	IgE	FALSE	Total	1110.21154	2.493425
2	1	IgE	FALSE	Total	2708.91616	2.493425
3	1	IgG	TRUE	PT	68.56614	3.736992
4	1	IgG	TRUE	PRN	332.12718	2.602350
5	1	IgG	TRUE	FHA	1887.12263	34.050956
6	1	IgE	TRUE	ACT	0.10000	1.000000

	unit	lower_limit_of_detection
--	------	--------------------------

```

1 UG/ML          2.096133
2 IU/ML          29.170000
3 IU/ML          0.530000
4 IU/ML          6.205949
5 IU/ML          4.679535
6 IU/ML          2.816431

```

One more “join” to get ab_data and meta all together.

```
abdata <- inner_join(ab_data, meta)
```

Joining with `by = join_by(specimen_id)`

```
head(abdata)
```

	specimen_id	isotype	is_antigen_specific	antigen	MFI	MFI_normalised
1	1	IgE	FALSE	Total	1110.21154	2.493425
2	1	IgE	FALSE	Total	2708.91616	2.493425
3	1	IgG	TRUE	PT	68.56614	3.736992
4	1	IgG	TRUE	PRN	332.12718	2.602350
5	1	IgG	TRUE	FHA	1887.12263	34.050956
6	1	IgE	TRUE	ACT	0.10000	1.000000

	unit	lower_limit_of_detection	subject_id	infancy_vac	biological_sex
1	UG/ML	2.096133	1	wP	Female
2	IU/ML	29.170000	1	wP	Female
3	IU/ML	0.530000	1	wP	Female
4	IU/ML	6.205949	1	wP	Female
5	IU/ML	4.679535	1	wP	Female
6	IU/ML	2.816431	1	wP	Female

	ethnicity	race	year_of_birth	date_of_boost	dataset
1	Not Hispanic or Latino	White	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset
2	Not Hispanic or Latino	White	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset
3	Not Hispanic or Latino	White	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset
4	Not Hispanic or Latino	White	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset
5	Not Hispanic or Latino	White	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset
6	Not Hispanic or Latino	White	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset

	actual_day_relative_to_boost	planned_day_relative_to_boost	specimen_type
1	-3	0	Blood
2	-3	0	Blood
3	-3	0	Blood
4	-3	0	Blood

5		-3	0	Blood
6		-3	0	Blood
	visit			
1	1			
2	1			
3	1			
4	1			
5	1			
6	1			

```
dim(abdata)
```

```
[1] 61956    20
```

Question 8

How many antibody isotypes are there in the dataset?

```
table(abdata$isotype)
```

IgE	IgG	IgG1	IgG2	IgG3	IgG4
6698	7265	11993	12000	12000	12000

Question 9

How many different antigens are measured in the dataset?

```
table(abdata$antigen)
```

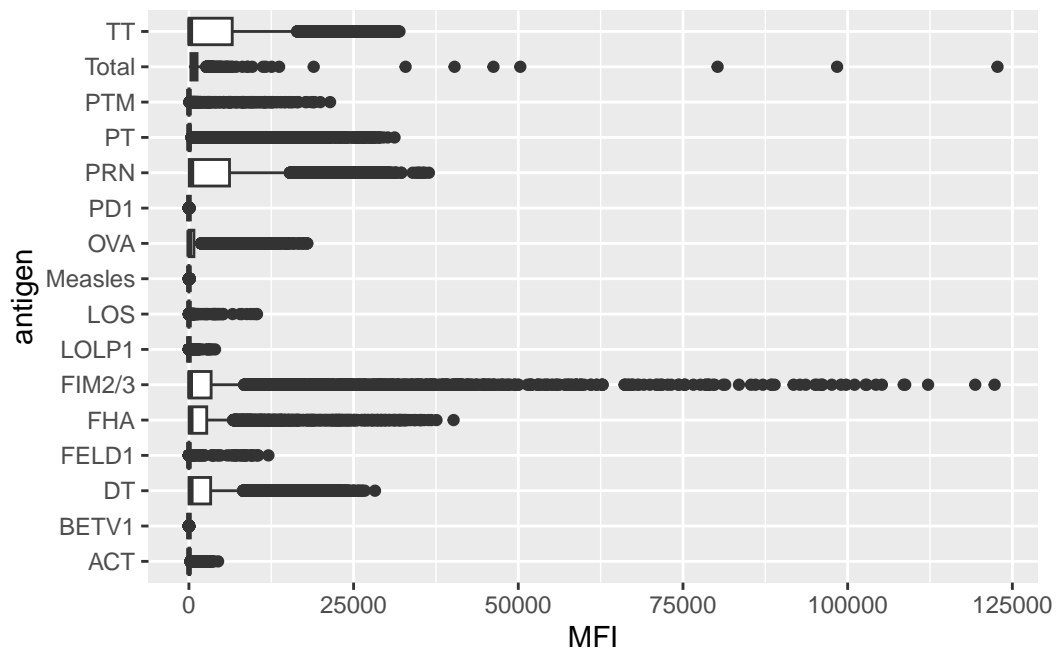
ACT	BETV1	DT	FELD1	FHA	FIM2/3	LOLP1	LOS	Measles	OVA
1970	1970	6318	1970	6712	6318	1970	1970	1970	6318
PD1	PRN	PT	PTM	Total	TT				
1970	6712	6712	1970	788	6318				

Question 10

Make a box plot of antigen levels across the whole dataset, using MFI vs antigen.

```
ggplot(abdata) +  
  aes(x = MFI, y = antigen) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```

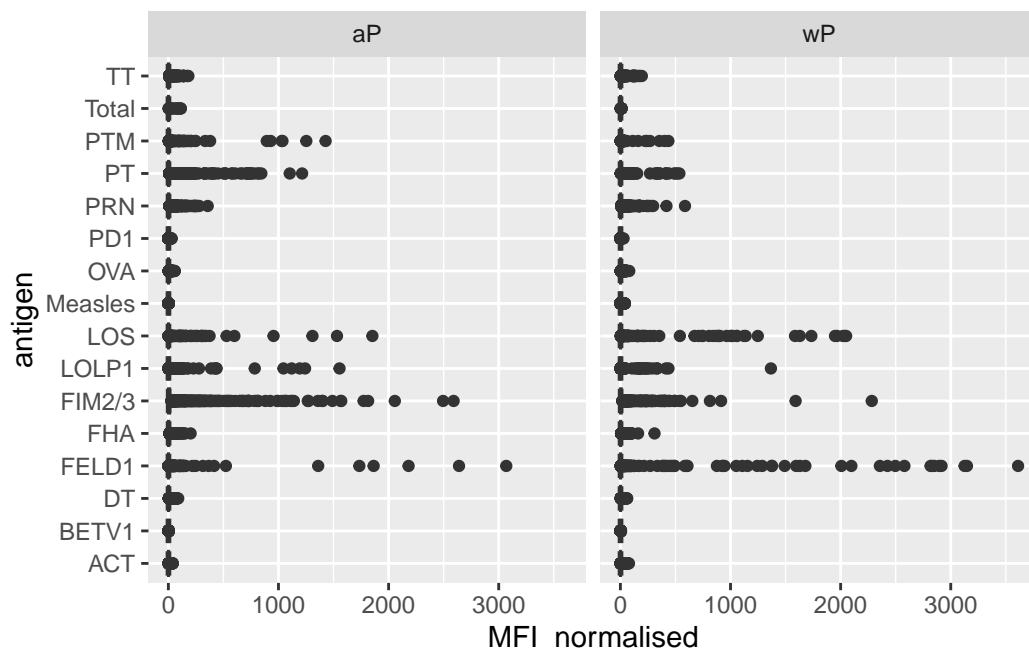
Warning: Removed 1 row containing non-finite outside the scale range (`stat_boxplot()`).



Question 11

Are there obvious differences between aP and wP values?

```
ggplot(abdata) +  
  aes(x = MFI_normalised, y = antigen) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  facet_wrap(~infancy_vac)
```



```
igg <- abdata |> filter(isotype == "IgG")
```

```
head(igg)
```

	specimen_id	isotype	is_antigen_specific	antigen	MFI	MFI_normalised
1	1	IgG	TRUE	PT	68.56614	3.736992
2	1	IgG	TRUE	PRN	332.12718	2.602350
3	1	IgG	TRUE	FHA	1887.12263	34.050956
4	19	IgG	TRUE	PT	20.11607	1.096366
5	19	IgG	TRUE	PRN	976.67419	7.652635
6	19	IgG	TRUE	FHA	60.76626	1.096457

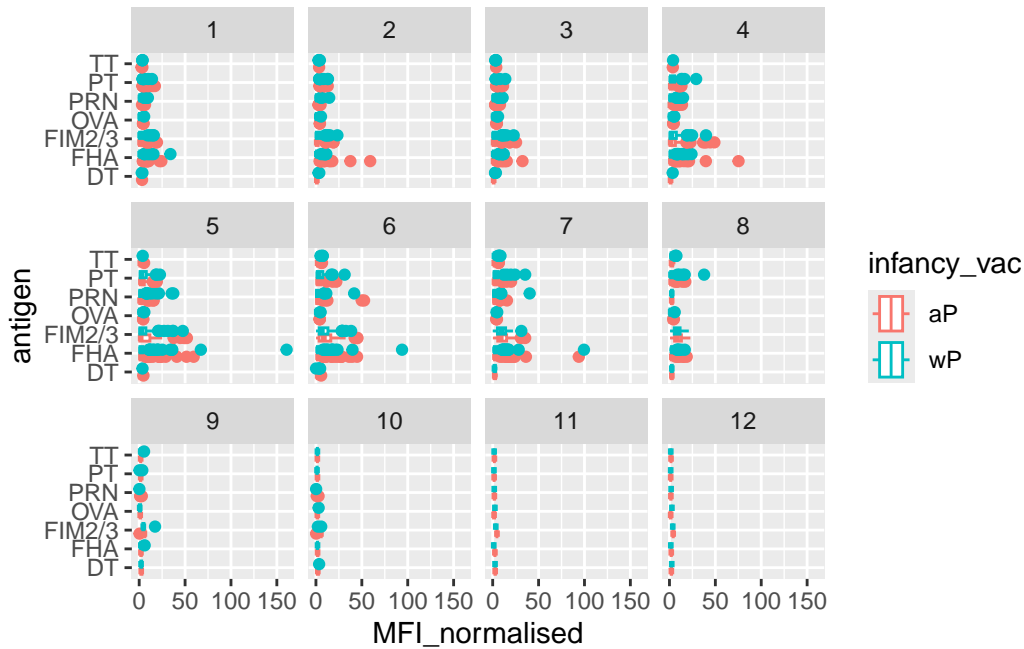
	unit	lower_limit_of_detection	subject_id	infancy_vac	biological_sex
1	IU/ML	0.530000	1	wP	Female
2	IU/ML	6.205949	1	wP	Female
3	IU/ML	4.679535	1	wP	Female
4	IU/ML	0.530000	3	wP	Female
5	IU/ML	6.205949	3	wP	Female
6	IU/ML	4.679535	3	wP	Female

	ethnicity	race	year_of_birth	date_of_boost	dataset
1	Not Hispanic or Latino	White	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset
2	Not Hispanic or Latino	White	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset
3	Not Hispanic or Latino	White	1986-01-01	2016-09-12	2020_dataset

4		Unknown White	1983-01-01	2016-10-10	2020_dataset
5		Unknown White	1983-01-01	2016-10-10	2020_dataset
6		Unknown White	1983-01-01	2016-10-10	2020_dataset
	actual_day_relative_to_boost		planned_day_relative_to_boost		specimen_type
1		-3		0	Blood
2		-3		0	Blood
3		-3		0	Blood
4		-3		0	Blood
5		-3		0	Blood
6		-3		0	Blood
	visit				
1	1				
2	1				
3	1				
4	1				
5	1				
6	1				

Same boxplot of antigens as before:

```
ggplot(igg) +
  aes(x = MFI_normalised, y = antigen, col=infancy_vac) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  facet_wrap(~visit)
```



Focus in further on just one of these antigens - let's pick **PT** (Pertussis Toxin, one of the main toxins of the bacteria) in the **2021_dataset** again for **IgG** antibody isotopes.

```
table(igg$dataset)
```

```
2020_dataset 2021_dataset 2022_dataset 2023_dataset
      1182       1617       1456       3010
```

```
pt_igg <- abdata |>
  filter(isotype=="IgG",
         antigen=="PT",
         dataset=="2021_dataset")

dim(pt_igg)
```

```
[1] 231  20
```

```
ggplot(pt_igg) +
  aes(actual_day_relative_to_boost,
      MFI_normalised,
```

```

    col=infancy_vac,
    group=subject_id) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line() +
  theme_bw() +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed") +
  geom_vline(xintercept = 14, linetype = "dashed") +
  labs(title = "aP and wP vaccinated individual response to PT booster shot", x = "Time after

```

