Data Presentation

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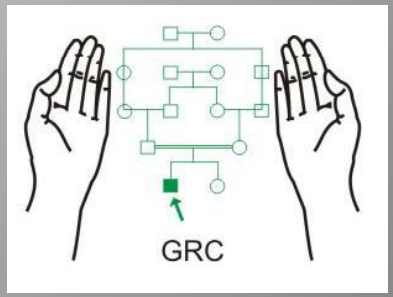
Genetics Resource Centre (GRC)



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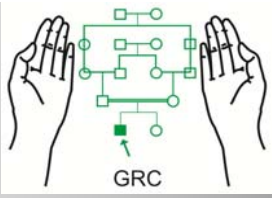
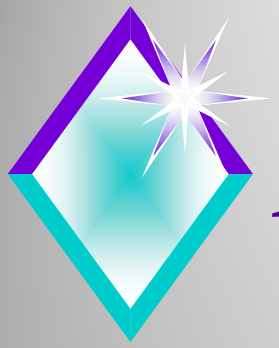
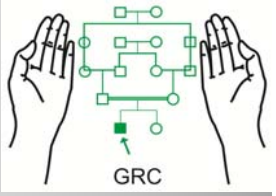


Types of Data

- Categorical
  - Two categories (male/female etc.)
  - More than two categories (AML M1/M2/M3/M4…. etc.)
    - Nominal (Blood groups A/B/O/AB)
    - Ordinal (ordered) (mild/moderate/severe)
- Numerical
  - Discrete (number of children etc.)
  - Continuous (blood glucose, Hb, TLC etc.)

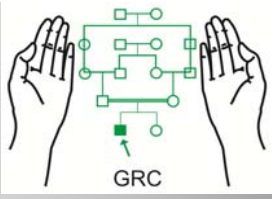


Dealing with numbers



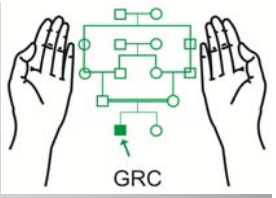
- Average diastolic blood pressure 85.348 should be written as 85.3
- Do not round a number twice
- Rounding should be used in the final presentation
- For numbers less than 1 use zero before the decimal point: .729 (0.729)
- Quote all comparable results to the same decimal place

Presentation of numerical data

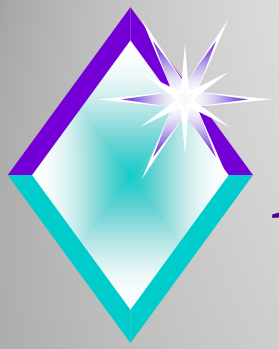


- Mean or median
- Indication of variability
  - Range (min-max)
  - Percentiles (cumulative relative frequency)
  - Standard Deviation (SD)
    - Best used for data with normal distribution
    - 102.3 (±11.9) is correctly written as 102.3 (SD 11.9)

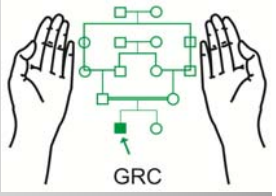
Percentages



- Ratio of two quantities
- Usually used for frequency of occurrences
- Numbers should be given with the percentage
  23/45 (51%)
- Do not use % for total numbers less than 5
  e.g. 3/5 (60%) is not right
- Do not give % to too many decimal places
  - 17/45 (37.77%) is incorrect
  - 17/45 (37.8% or 38%) is correct

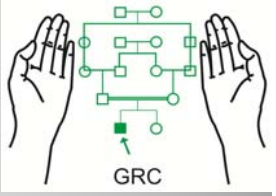


Data Presentation

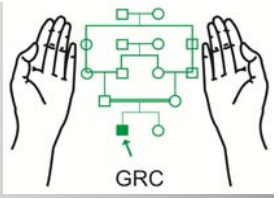


- Text
- Tables
- Graphs
- Histograms
- Figures

Tables



- Best suited for complex data
  - Several variables and groups of subjects
  - Like kind of data in columns rather than rows
  - May be used for giving raw data
  - Data may be ordered by one of the variables



Mutation	Punjabi	Pathan	Sindhi	Baluchi	Mohajir	All
Common mutations						
IVSI-5 (G-C)	107 (27·2%)	27 (12·9%)	114 (43·9%)	131 (76·2%)	75 (41·4%)	454 (37·3%)
Fr 8–9 (+G)	146 (37·2%)	103 (49·1%)	29 (11·2%)	14 (8·1%)	23 (12·7%)	315 (25·9%)
Del 619 bp	14 (3·6%)	4 (1·9%)	36 (13·9%)	2 (1·2%)	29 (16·0%)	85 (7·0%)
Fr 41–42 (−TTCT)	36 (9·2%)	18 (8·6%)	16 (6·2%)	1 (0·6%)	11 (6·1%)	82 (6·7%)
IVSI-1 (G-T)	19 (4·8%)	4 (1·9%)	33 (12·7%)	2 (1·2%)	7 (3·9%)	65 (5.4%)
Uncommon mutations						
Cd 15 (G-A)	14 (3·6%)	13 (6·2%)	5 (1·9%)	9 (5·2%)	8 (4·4%)	49 (4·0%)
Cd 30 (G-C)	15 (3·8%)	1 (0·5%)	19 (7·3%)	3 (1·7%)	4 (2·2%)	42 (3·5%)
Cd 5 (−CT)	11 (2·8%)	16 (7·6%)	0 (0·0%)	1 (0·6%)	2 (1·1%)	30 (2·5%)
Fr 16 (−C)	6 (1·5%)	8 (3·8%)	6 (2·3%)	6 (3·5%)	3 (1·7%)	29 (2·4%)
Cap+1 (A-C)	9 (2·3%)	8 (3·8%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	3 (1·7%)	20 (1·6%)
Hb-E	3 (0·8%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	10 (5·5%)	13 (1·1%)
Cd 30 (G-A)	3 (0·8%)	2 (1·0%)	0 (0·0%)	2 (1·2%)	4 (2·2%)	11 (0·9%)
IVSII-1 (G-A)	6 (1·5%)	1 (0·5%)	0 (0·0%)	1 (0·6%)	2 (1·1%)	10 (0·8%)
Rare mutations						
−88 (C-T)	1 (0·3%)	2 (1·0%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	3 (0·3%)
IVSI-1 (G-A)	1 (0·3%)	0 (0·0%)	1 (0·4%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	2 (0·2%)
Fr 47–48 (+ATCT)	2 (0·5%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	2 (0·2%)
Fr 126–131 (−17 bp)	0 (0·0%)	2 (1·0%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	2 (0·2%)
Cd 39 (C-T)	0 (0·0%)	1 (0·5%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	1 (0·1%)
IVSI minus 25	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	1 (0·4%)	0 (0·0%)	0 (0·0%)	1 (0·1%)
Total	393 (100%)	210 (100%)	260 (100%)	172 (100%)	181 (100%)	1216 (100%)

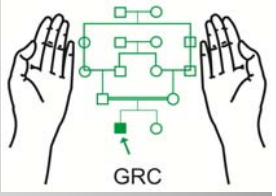


Table 3: Gender Distribution

Gender	Number	Frequency (%)
Female	1042	52.1
Male	958	47.9
Total	2000	100

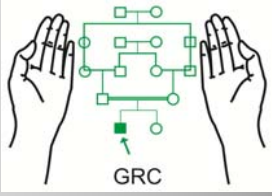


Table 2: Chronic Hepatitis C and Erythropoietin Therapy

Characteristic	No
Total patients	370
Patients who developed anaemia	267
Patients who received Erythropoietin	31
Hb improvement by Erythropoietin	26
No response to Erythropoietin	3
Ribavirin dose maintained while on Erythropoietin	29
Riabavirin dose decreased while on Erythropoietin	2
Early virological response(EVR)*	75%
End of Treatment Response**	77%
Sustained Viral Response (SVR)***	69*

*EVR=Early Virological Response. It means HCV RNA cannot be detected in the blood at week 12 of treatment (complete EVR) or HCV RNA drops by more than 2 logs (100 times) from the baseline level by week 12 (partial EVR). Not reaching EVR predicts a low likelihood of achieving viral cure;**ETR=End of Treatment Response. It means HCV RNA is not detected in the blood at the end of treatment.***SVR=Sustained Viral Response. It means HCV RNA is not detected six months after treatment ends.

Table 6: One way ANOVA for determining differences in newborn variables between group 1 and group 2

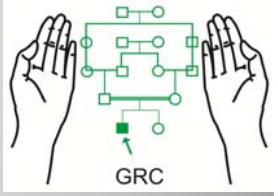
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F
Hb	Between Groups	14.744	1	14.744	11.211
	Within Groups	63.124	48	1.315	
	Total	77.867	49		
Hct	Between Groups	169.867	1	169.867	12.375
	Within Groups	658.900	48	13.727	
	Total	828.767	49		
MCV	Between Groups	11.272	1	11.272	.319
	Within Groups	1693.855	48	35.289	
	Total	1705.127	49		
RDW	Between Groups	510.619	1	510.619	1.398
	Within Groups	17526.529	48	365.136	
	Total	18037.149	49		
Ferritin	Between Groups	1158.647	1	1158.647	.271
	Within Groups	205357.833	48	4278.288	
	Total	206516.480	49		
	Between Groups	1708.749	1	1708.749	.153
Iron	Within Groups	535611.971	48	11158.583	
	Total	537320.720	49		
	Between Groups	1172.248	1	1172.248	2.652
TfS	Within Groups	21215.220	48	441.984	
	Total	22387.468	49		

Table-1 :Multivariate regression analysis ;clinical diagnosis test of thyroid as dependent variable and age, sex, palmar sweating, palpitation, pulse, preference for weather, weight change

	Co- efficient	p-value
constant	3.032	.000
Pulse	-.058	.109
Weather change	-.007	.847
Weight change	.016	.671
Palmar sweating	-.489	.000
Tremors	-.485	.000
Bruit	-.036	.819
Emotional lability	.232	.017
Tiredness	.007	.896
R-square adjusted	.82	
R-square	.91	
F-value	38.58	.000

Table-2: Multivariate regression analysis; bio-chemical diagnosis test of thyroid as dependent variable and T3, T4 and TSH as predictors

	coefficient	p-value
Constant	2.71	.000
T3	-0.94	.442
T4	-0.44	.408
TSH	-.438	.000
R-adjusted square	.82	
R-square	.91	
F-value	157	.000



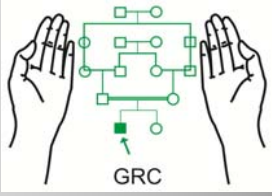


Table 1: Difference in Kaltenborn mobilization and general scapular mobilization

Variable	Kaltenborn Scapular Mobilization Group	General Scapular Mobilization Group
Mean	62.68	9.09
Median	70	15
Mode	80	15
Standard Deviation	18.24536	18.9307
Sample Variance	332.8933	258.658
Minimum	20	-35
Maximum	90	35
Count	25	22
p-value	$p<0.0001$	$p<0.047$

Table 1: Site of involvement with Hidradenitis Suppurativa:

Site of body	No(%)
Axilla	23(74.19)
Breast (inframammary fold)	06(19.35)
Gluteal region	01(3.22)
Perianal	01(3.22)
Multiple sites	11(35.48)

Table 2: Presenting features of Hidradenitis Suppurativa

Presenting feature	No(%)
Abscess	09(29.03)
Sinuses	06(19.35)
Cellulitis	02(6.45)
Chronic scar	07(22.58)
Mixed feature	07(22.58)

Table 3: Surgical procedures performed

Procedure	No(%)	Recurrence
Incision & Drainage	09(29.03)	(09) 100%
Excision & Primary Skin Graft	17(54.83)	(03) 9.67%
Excision & Primary closure	05(16.12)	(02) 40%

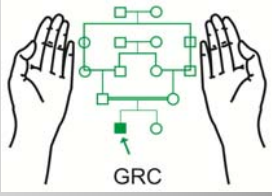
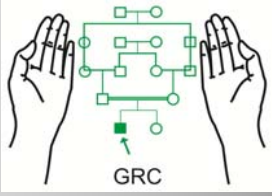


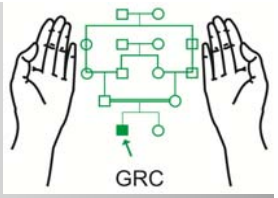
Table 1:- Site of involvement in Skeletal Ewing's sarcoma / PNET (n=37)

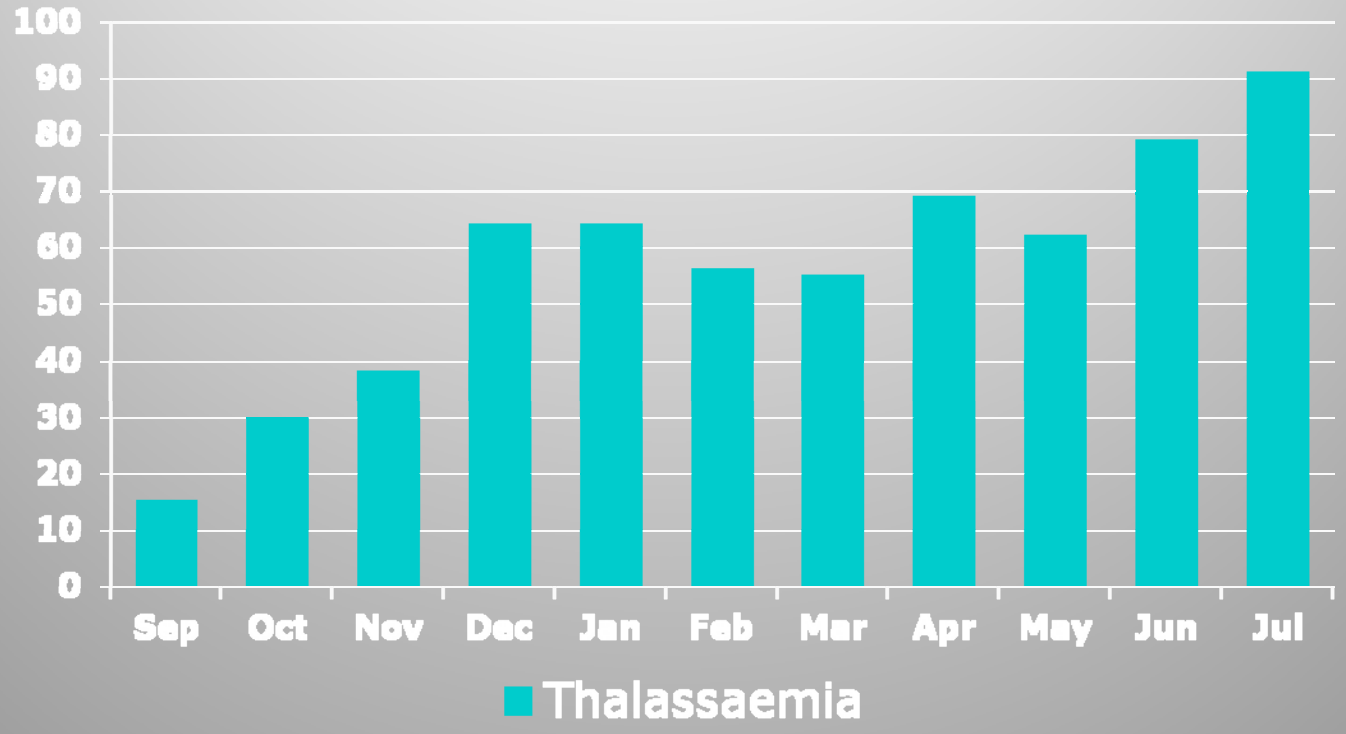
Site of involvement	No(%)
Femur	8(21.62)
Spine	7(18.91)
Scapula	4(10.81)
Proximal tibia	4(10.81
Iliac crest	2(5.4)
Sacrum	2(5.4)
Pelvis	2(5.4)
Fibula	1(2.7)
Ankle	1(2.7)
Humerus	1(2.7)
Knee	1(2.7)
Iliac bone	1(2.7)
Distal radius	1(2.7)
Proximal tibia	1(2.7)
Coccyx	1(2.7)

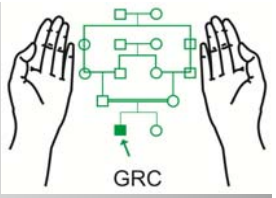
Graphs



- Table or a graph?
- Bar graph
- Pie chart/ Stacked Bar
- Histogram (for continuous numerical variables)
- Scatter diagrams for relationship between two variables
- Line graphs for changes over time
- Survival plots
- Visual effects (3D effects) are best avoided


GRC


100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Thalassaemia



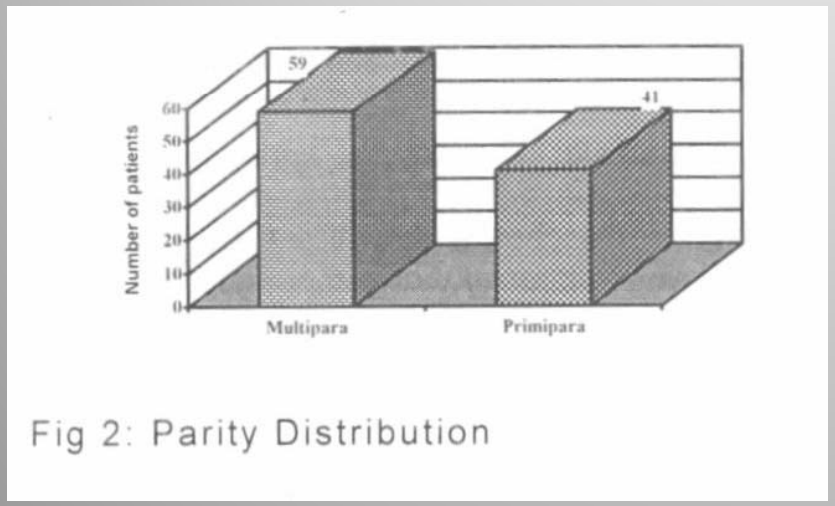


Fig 2: Parity Distribution

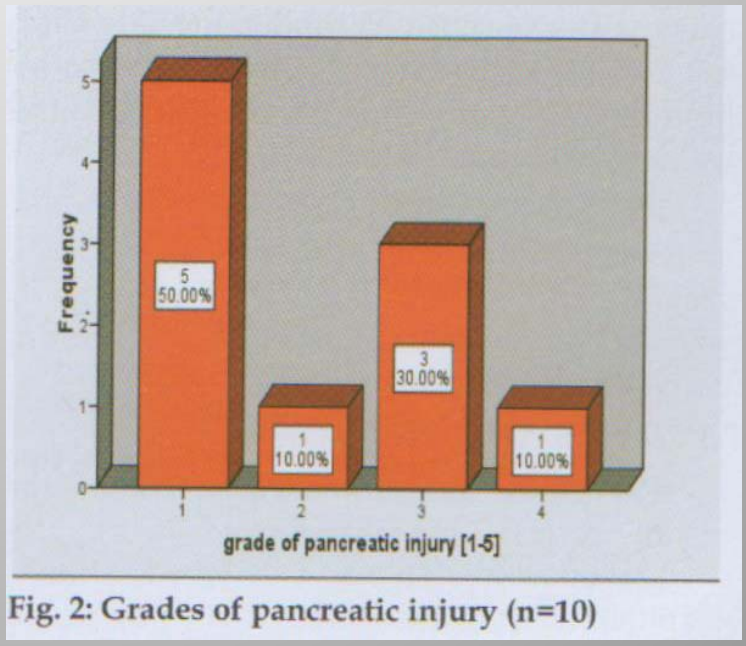


Fig. 2: Grades of pancreatic injury (n=10)

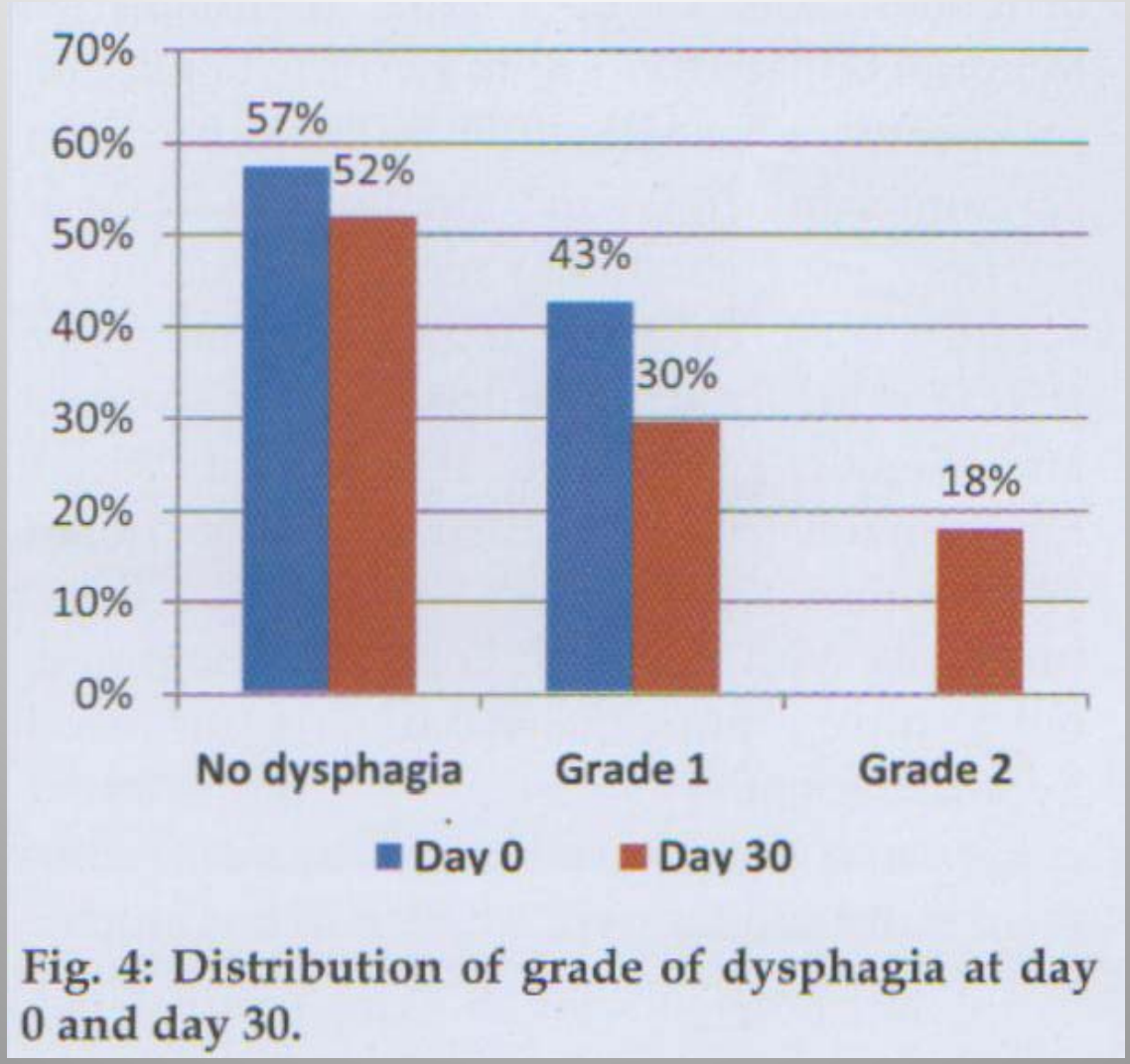
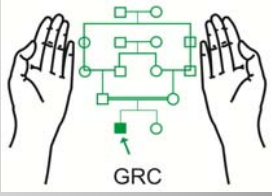
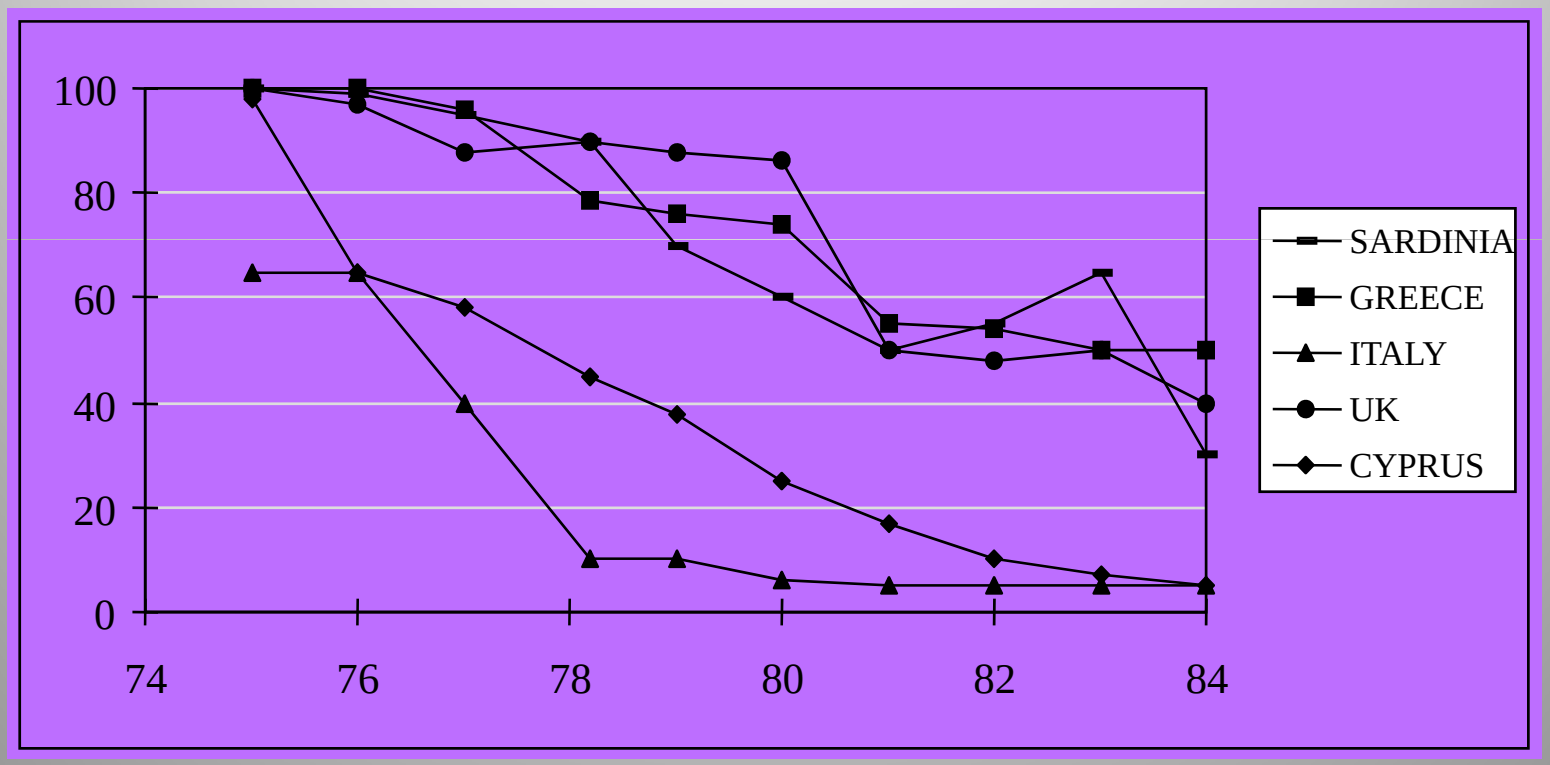
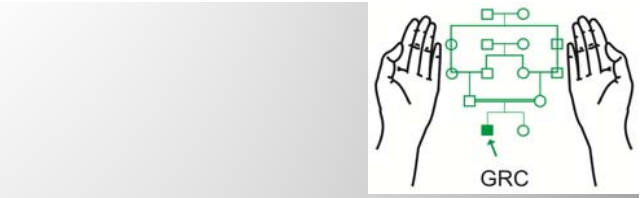
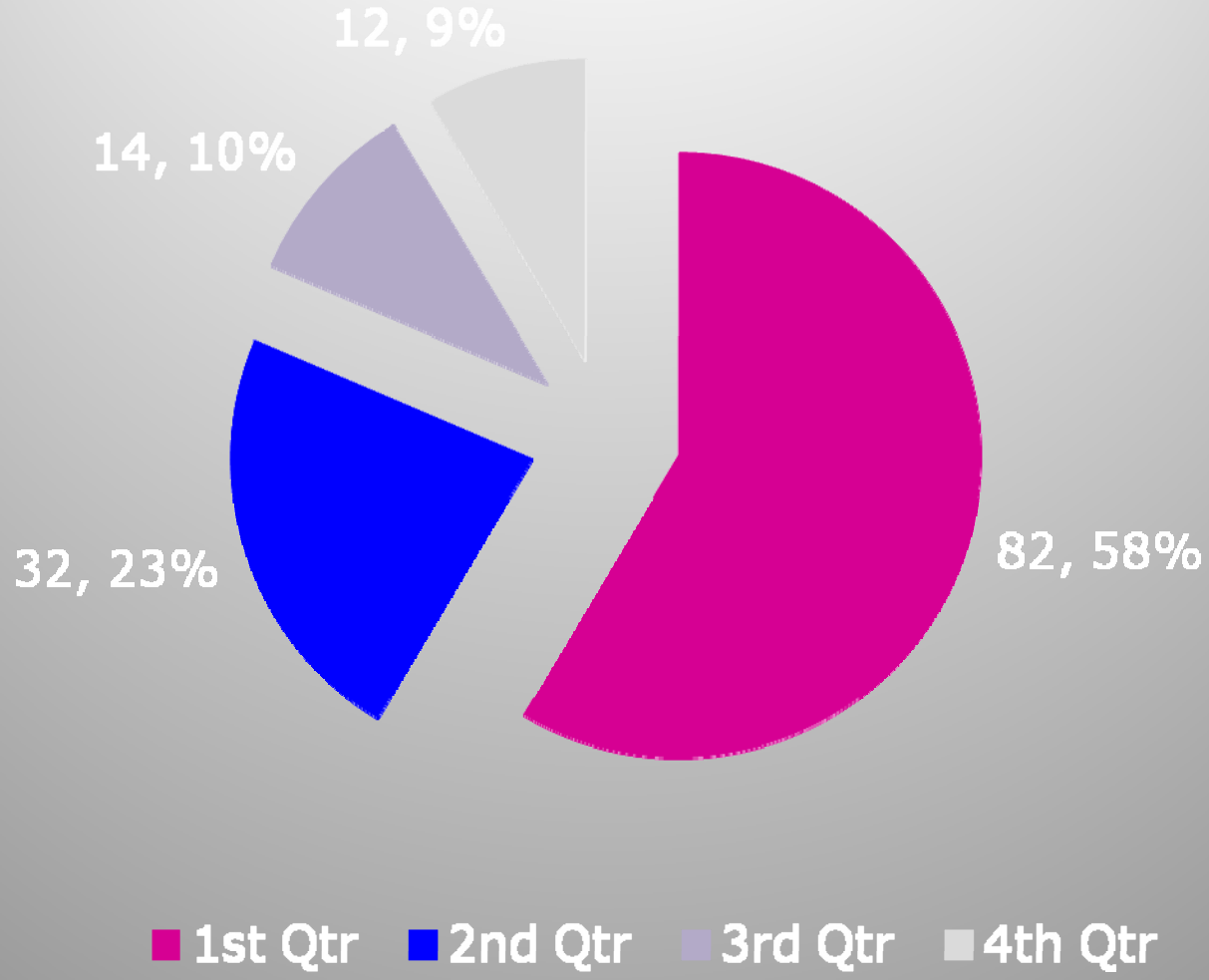


Fig. 4: Distribution of grade of dysphagia at day 0 and day 30.


GRC


100
80
60
40
20
0
74
76
78
80
82
84
SARDINIA
GREECE
ITALY
UK
CYPRUS


GRC


12, 9%
14, 10%
32, 23%
82, 58%
1st Qtr
2nd Qtr
3rd Qtr
4th Qtr

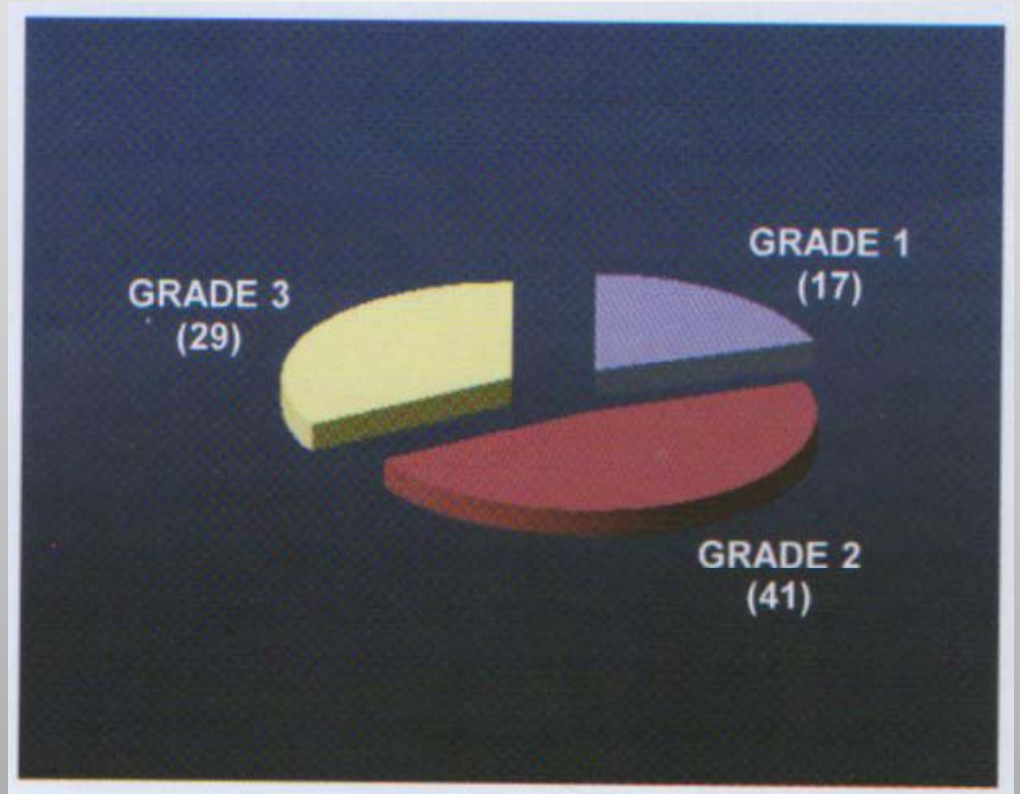
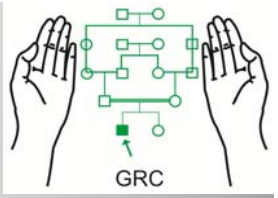


Fig. 1: Grades of tympanic membrane tears.



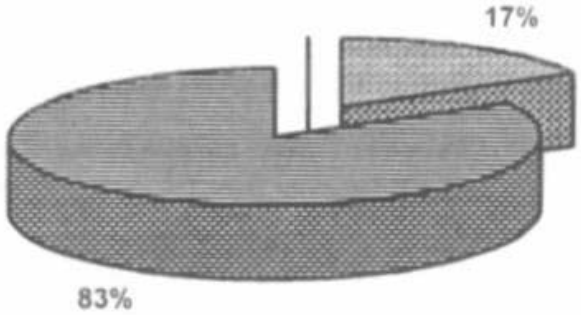
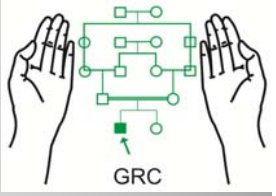
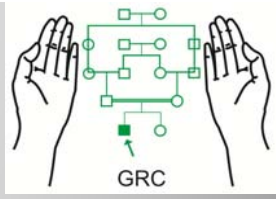


Fig 3: Frequency of Hypertensive Patients

Figures



- Pictures
- Diagrams
- Flow-charts



Communicable diseases & Malnutrition

Genetic disorders

Present Health Priority

High infant mortality (90/1000)

Immunization

Primary Health Care

Nutrition

Fall in infant mortality (< 40/1000)

Genetic disorders

Commnicable diseases & Malnutrition

Future Health Priority

Treatment (very costly)

Prevention

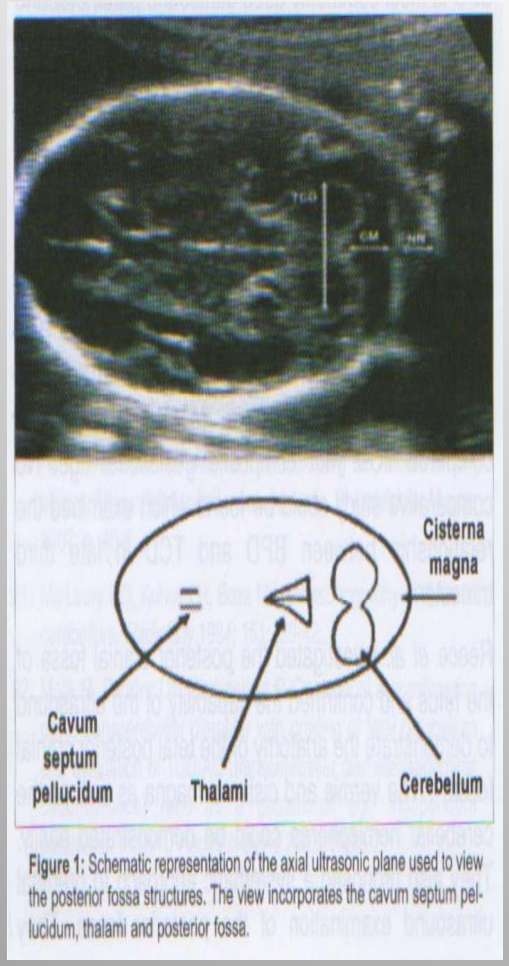


Figure 1: Schematic representation of the axial ultrasonic plane used to view the posterior fossa structures. The view incorporates the cavum septum pellucidum, thalami and posterior fossa.

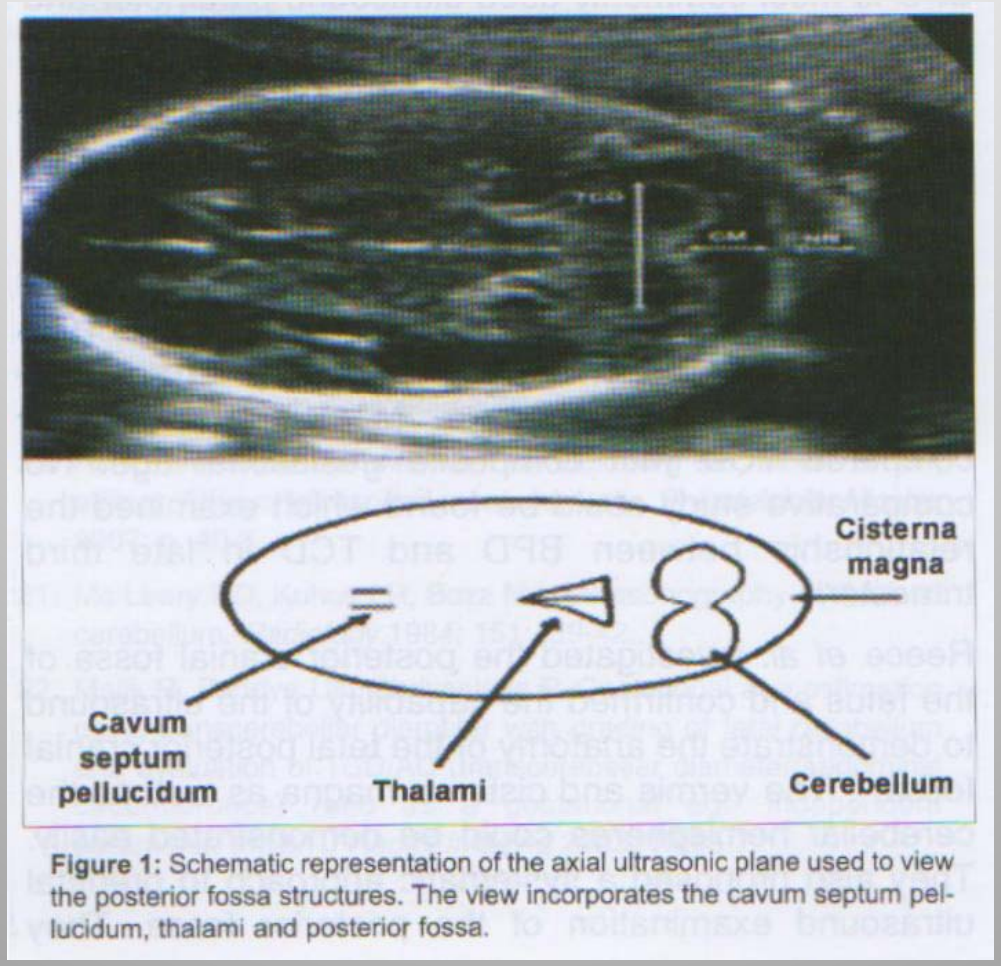


Figure 1: Schematic representation of the axial ultrasonic plane used to view the posterior fossa structures. The view incorporates the cavum septum pellucidum, thalami and posterior fossa.