

Data Visualization - Choosing the right Chart

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## Epidemiology Chapter 4 Cheat Sheet Cheat Sheet by fahmed2555 via cheatography.com/144263/cs/30941/

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There is The Rare Possibility inform- inform- conditions of confouation on ation is are nding only one only difficult to person about the survey small and could group be response bias https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/-  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/- PMC6371702/  The most simple table is frequency distribution is a summary of frequencies. Relative frequency is dividing the number of people in each group by total number of people.  Bar charts  spot map  box plot histogram  two way scatterplot line graph	qualit- iative inform- ation is in chrono-	ptive information about research on the	There is control with population and measur-	evaluate policies, rules, or	race, ethnicity  https://www.lesson4/sec	stage of cancer  /.cdc.gov/cse	weight, temper- ature	days
bias histogram  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/- PMC6371702/ line graph	There is inform-ation on only one	inform- ation is only about the small	conditions are difficult to survey and could be	of confou- nding	The most simple table is frequency distribution is a summary of frequencies.  Relative frequency is dividing the number of people in each group by total number of people.  Bar charts  spot map			per of
Tables and Charts steam and leaf plot	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/- PMC6371702/				two way scatterplot			
area map						leaf plot		

**Ratios and Rates** 

## Ratios and Rates (cont)

te : Incidence rate= new cases occurring/population at risk \*10^z

: Point-Prevalence rate= existing cases at point in time/total study population at point in time \*10^z

S: Attack rate= new cases occurring during short time/population at risk at start of short time \*10^z

## Measures of Association

A contingency table is when every entry of data is classified by variables. The independent variable is an exposure and the dependent variable is the health related event. Correlation coefficient measures the strength of association between two variables. The geometric mean compares to the arithmetic mean on a logarithmic scale. Standard deviation is used in epidemiological studies.

https://www.cdc.gov/csels/dsepd/ss1978/-lesson2/summary.html#:~:text=The%20g-eometric%20mean%20is%20comparable,smallest%20to%20the%20largest%20-value.

A ratio is two values that are compared and it is calculated by dividing the numerator and denominator then multiplying 10<sup>2</sup> (0,1,2,3,4,5 which equals 1,10,100,1,000,-10,000,100,000). Rate is a measure of frequency in which a health related outcome occurs in a short period of time. Incidence rate is the number of new cases occurring in a given time. Prevalence rate is the frequency of existing cases at a given period of time. Point-prevalence is the proportion of a health related outcome at a point in time. An attack rate is when new cases occur during an outbreak. Persontime incidence rate is the frequency at which new health related cases start to occur in the population. Crude rate is an outcome calculated not including restrictions such as age or gender.

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