Tutorial 4: Visualizing Infectious Disease Data

	year	prevHIV
1	1990	0.047
2	1991	0.068
3	1992	0.095
	...	...
16	2005	0.249
17	2006	0.243
18	2007	0.239

	date	cases
1	1944-01-07	82
2	1944-01-14	98
3	1944-01-21	118
	...	...
2659	1994-12-16	25
2660	1994-12-23	22
2661	1994-12-31	23
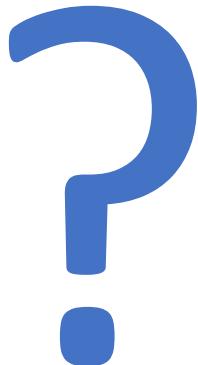
	date	cases
1	1944-01-07	6
2	1944-01-14	9
3	1944-01-21	7
	...	...
2659	1994-12-16	0
2660	1994-12-23	0
2661	1994-12-31	0

|	epg	shoes
1	0	no
2	46	no
3	184	no
	...	...
635	2898	no
636	690	yes
637	920	no

?

HIV Prevalence in Botswana, 1990-2007
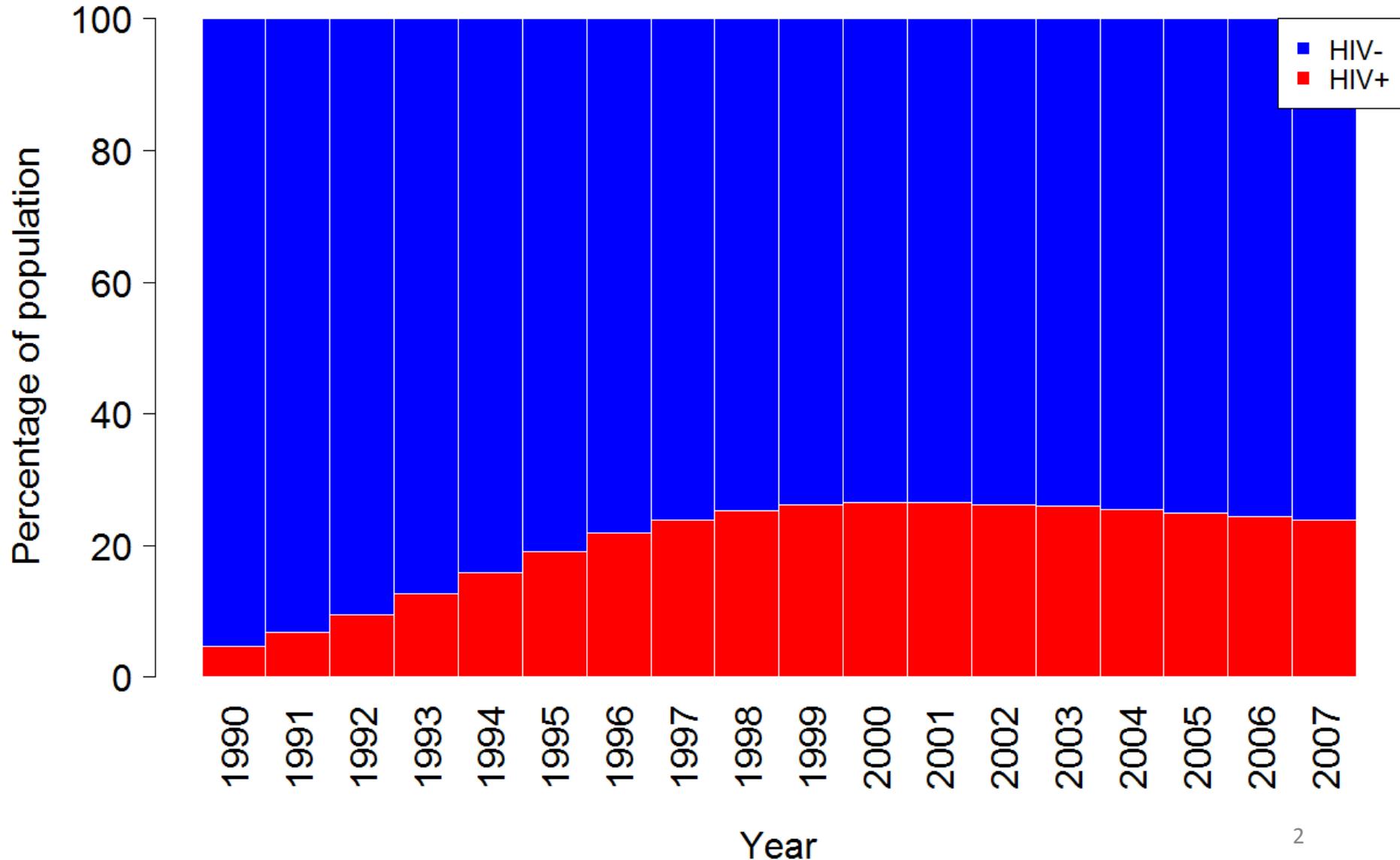
London Measles Incidence, 1944-1994
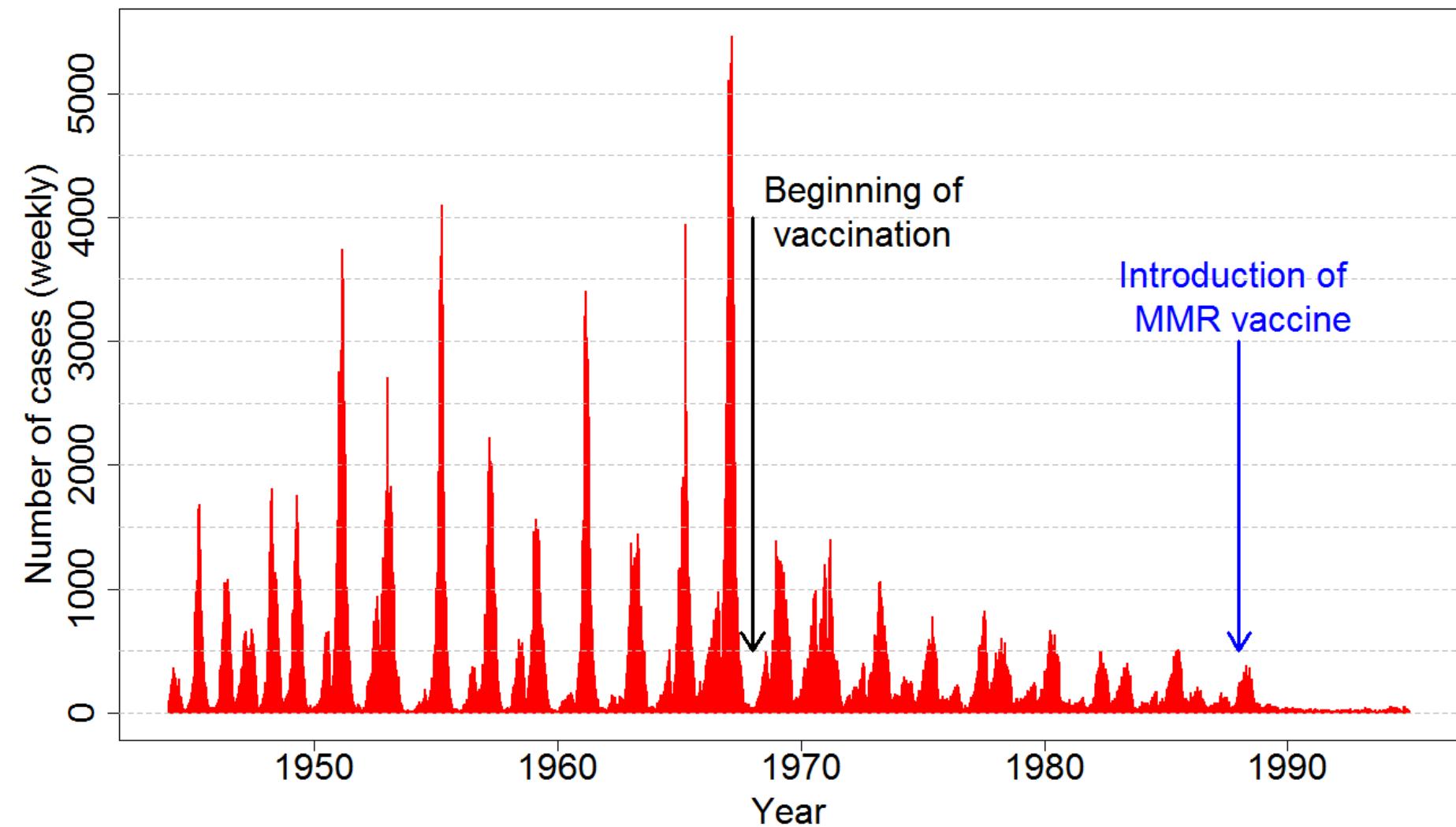
Seasonality in London measles incidence
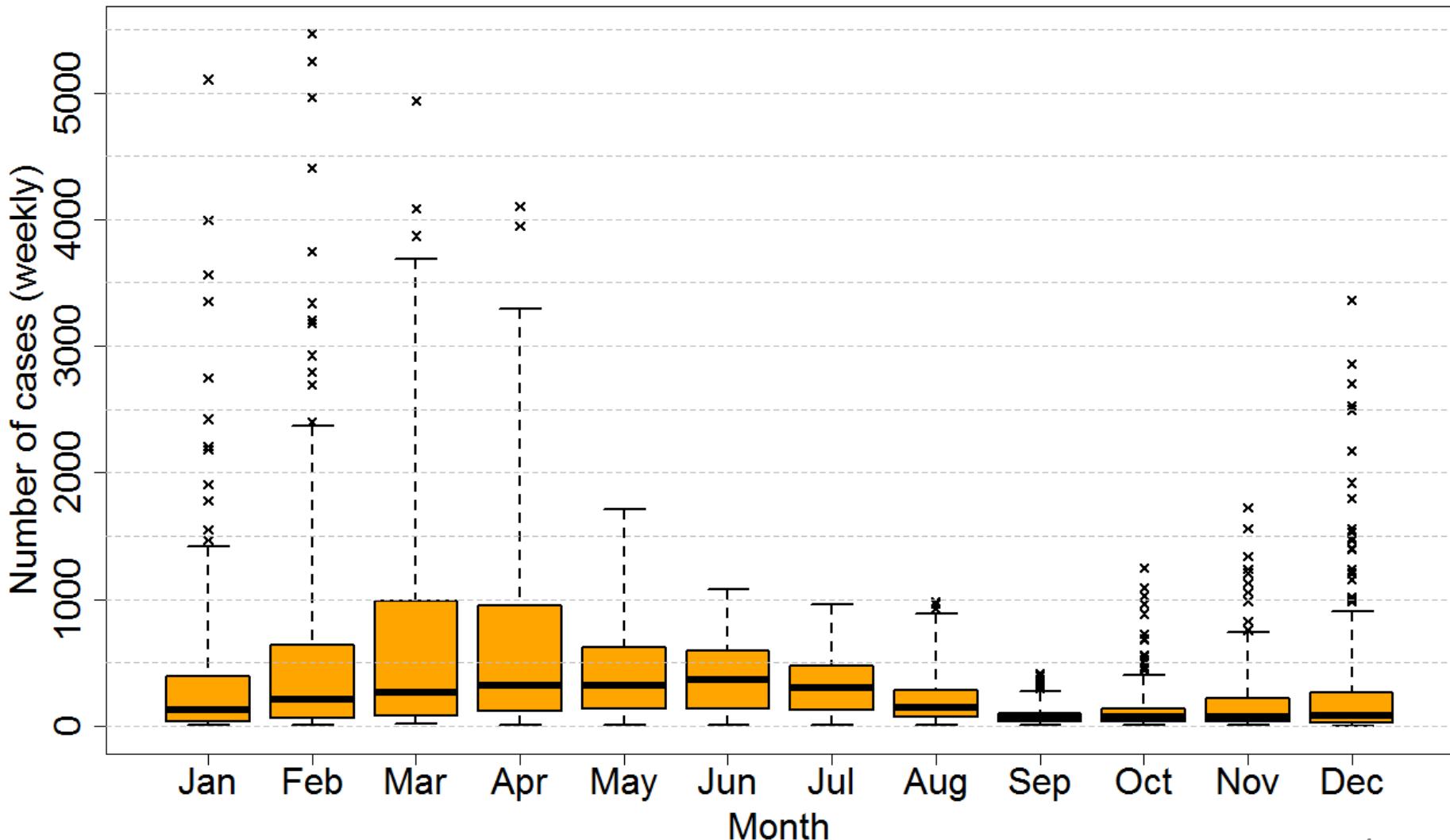
Average weekly measles incidence by month - London versus Liverpool
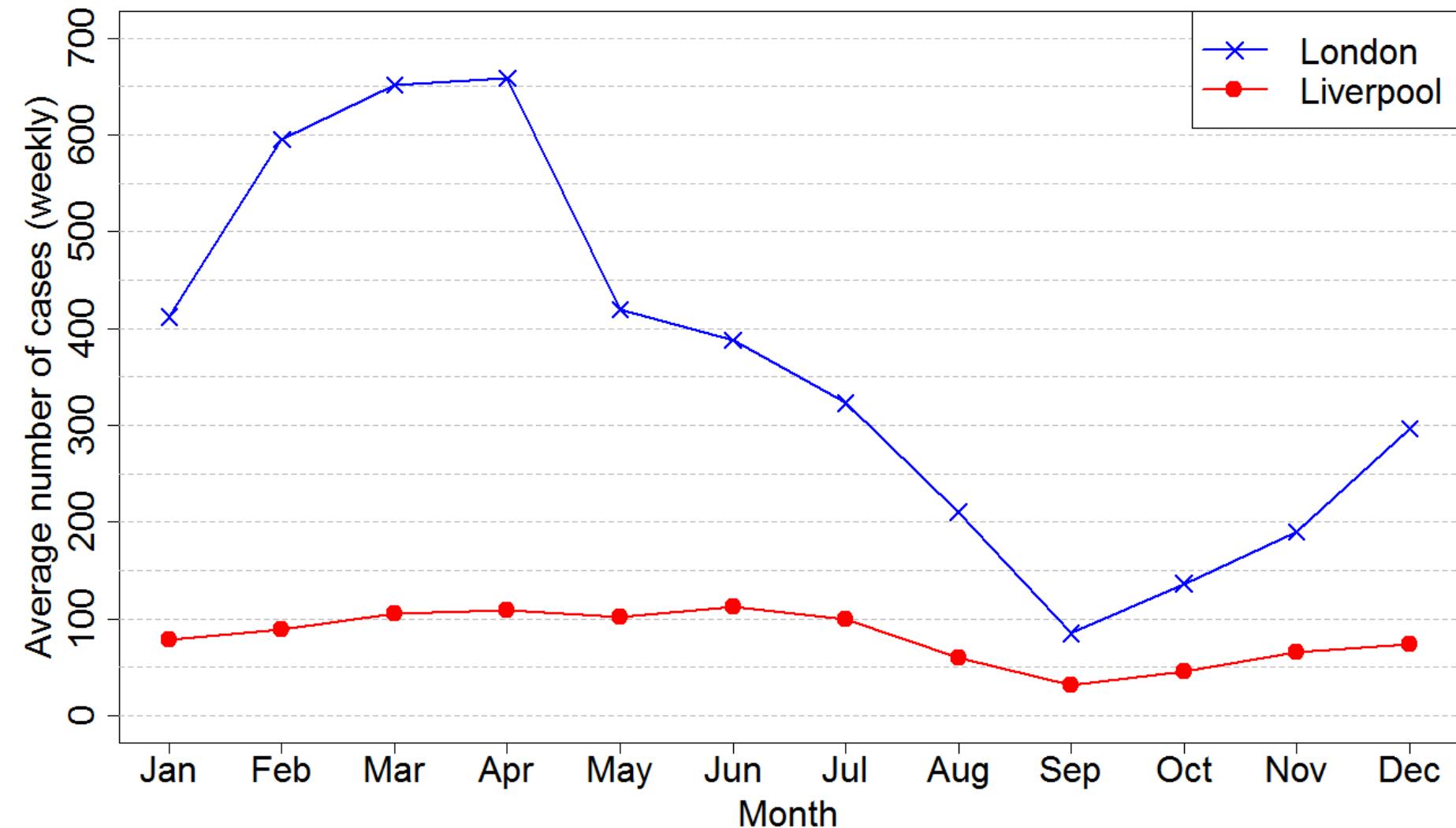
Hookworm eggs per gram distribution (<5000) - No shoes versus shoes
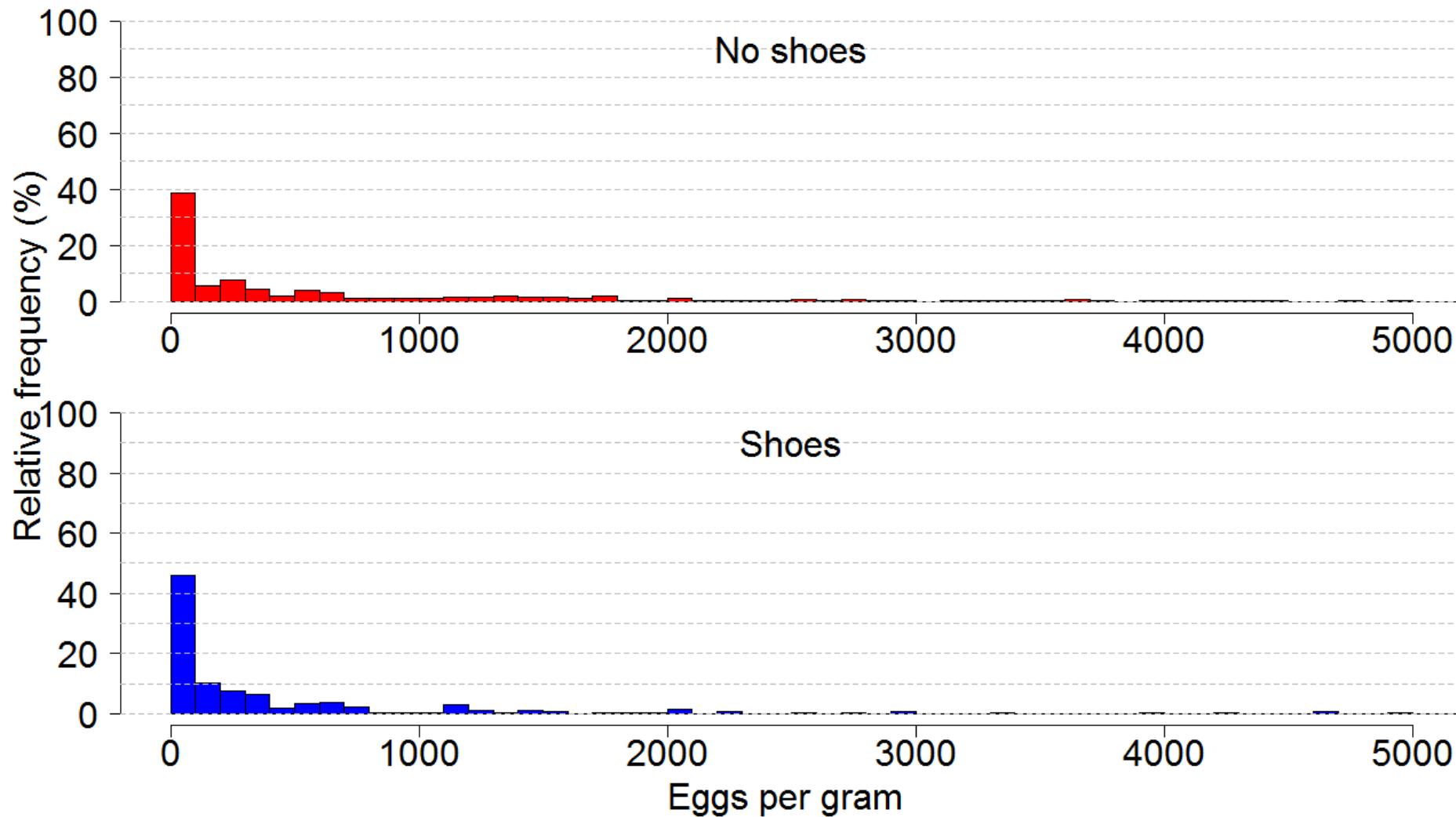
- **Visualisation** of data is a **powerful** tool when done thoughtfully

- **Scientific communication** is central to research

- **Several options** for visualising data: **try** different ones and decide which **communicates information best**; get **feedback** from others

- Use **format and text effectively** to produce **easy-to-understand graphs**: Title, label axes, indicate units, large font, adjust margins, include legends, carefully choose colours, line types and bullets

- **R is flexible**, play around with its tools!

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