

Collecting Data for Research

A Statistical Perspective

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Data Format

- Is the data:
 - Continuous – e.g. age, birthweight, blood pressure, height
 - Categorical – e.g. gender, smoking status, marital status, ethnic origin
 - Ordinal – e.g. TNM stage, GCS, BIS index

Raw Data

Make sure you store raw data as much as possible. For example if you have the following set of measurements:

180, 130, 70

Do not store simply as:

High, Medium, Low

You might forget the thresholds used or decide to use different thresholds at a later stage

Accuracy

- How many decimal places does your data really have?
 - Average length of gestation = 9.3346785 months!
- Do not round up numbers too early:
 - 18.34807 rounded too early will give 18.35 and rounded second time will give 18.4 instead of 18.3
- Preserve the original number of decimal points:
 - 70.6003 should be rounded to 70.60 rather than 70.6

Follow-up Time

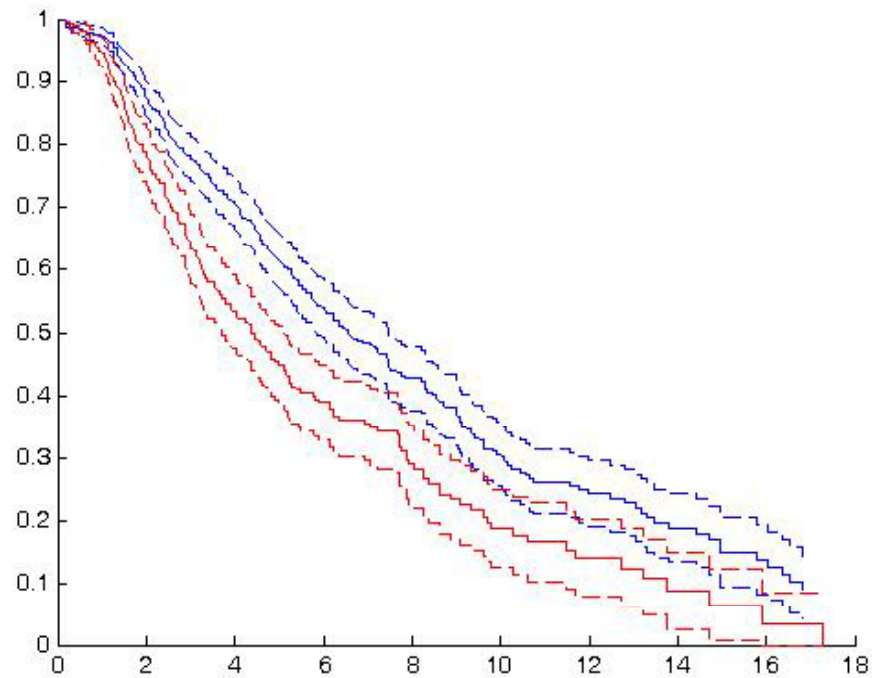
- It is better to record date of treatment and date last seen to calculate follow-up rather than just follow-up time

Missing Data

- Do not code missing data as 0 or 999.
 - In a cancer dataset, unknown TNM stage was coded as 99. The median TNM stage in the dataset was calculated as 16

More on Missing Data

- The “missingness” pattern is often informative



Subject ID

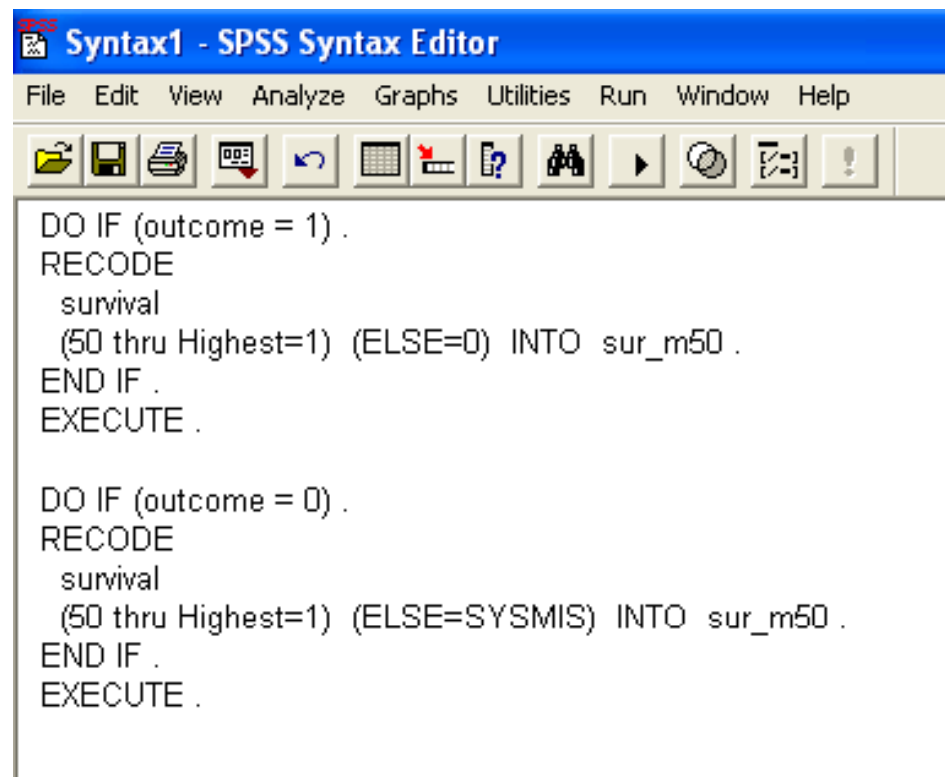
- Legislations often requires that data stored for research purposes are anonymised. However, without subject ID, it is impossible to:
 - query suspicious values
 - ascertain independence of subjects
 - follow subject up
- Pseudo-anonymisation is more appropriate

Transferability of Data

- Store your data in a format that is easily transferable between different software packages, e.g. comma separated text files (.csv)

Session Log

- It is a good idea to keep a log of the session rather than results only.



The screenshot shows the SPSS Syntax Editor window titled "Syntax1 - SPSS Syntax Editor". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Analyze, Graphs, Utilities, Run, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for file operations (Open, Save, Print, Copy, Paste), navigation (Home, Back, Forward), and execution (Run, Stop, Refresh, Help). The main text area contains the following SPSS syntax code:

```
DO IF (outcome = 1) .  
RECODE  
  survival  
  (50 thru Highest=1) (ELSE=0) INTO sur_m50 .  
END IF .  
EXECUTE .  
  
DO IF (outcome = 0) .  
RECODE  
  survival  
  (50 thru Highest=1) (ELSE=SYSMIS) INTO sur_m50 .  
END IF .  
EXECUTE .
```

Flat Tables

ID	Date	First Name	Surname	Address	Town/City	Postcode	Phone Number	Scan
1	24/11/2011	Joe	Bloggs	23 Manchester Rd	Huyton	WA4 9PW	01744 123456	Renogram
2	12/12/2011	Calvin	Klein	14 Liverpool St	Prescot	L44 9PQ	0151 7890123	Bone Scan
3	21/12/2011	Sherlock	Holmes	221B Baker St	Liverpool	L12 8AE	0151 4567890	FDG PET
4	03/01/2012	John	Smith	9 Newlyn Drive	St Helens	WA3 4AW	01744 654321	Gastric Emptying
1	10/01/2012	Joe	Bloggs	23 Manchester Rd	Huyton	WA4 9PW	0151 7531354	Lung VQ
6	18/01/2012	Keith	Lemon	125 Fulbeck Ave	Birkenhead	CH7 8XY	0151 2234446	HMPAO Brain

As more records are added there is **increased chance of duplication.**

A patient has no phone number, lots of repeated empty fields, **inefficient use of memory.**

A field will have to be selected to prescribe the ID number, **potential for non unique records.**

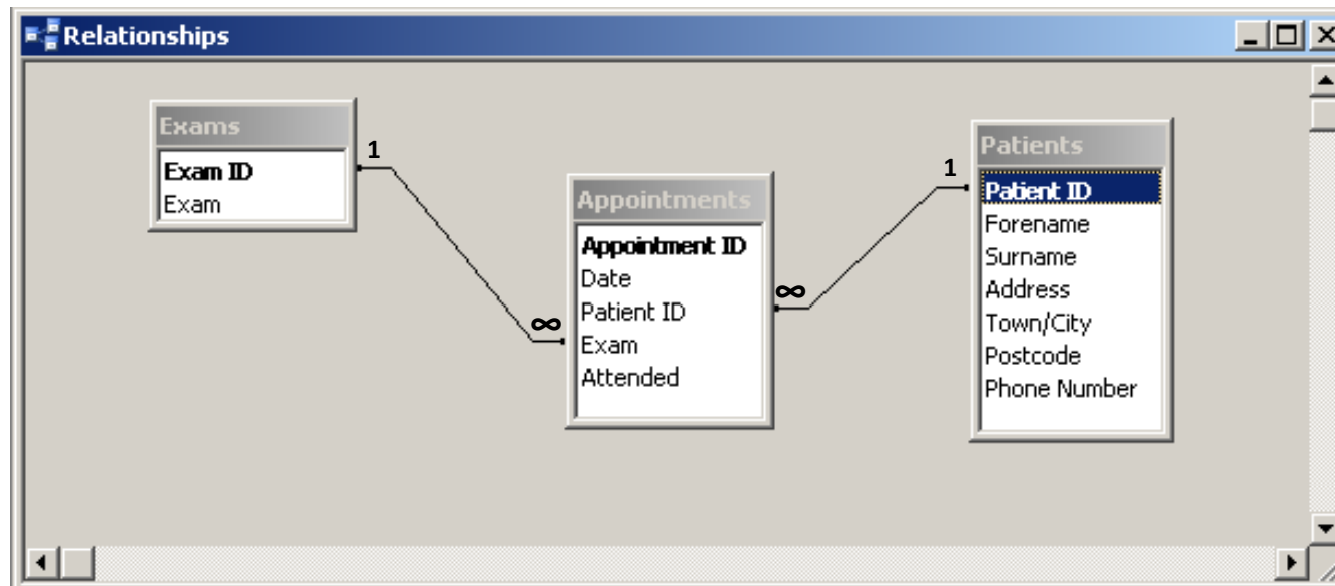
It can handle queries looking at a single fields only, **poor at complex queries.**

Multiple records for each patient making it **harder to update.**

All the information for each patient is in the one table, **poor at limiting access.**

Relational Databases

Hold their data in a number of tables instead of one. Records within the tables are linked (related) to records in other tables by way of common fields.



Relational Databases

- **Data is only stored once**
 - Avoiding data duplication
 - Bypassing the need for multiple changes modifying/deleting
 - Providing more efficient storage as blank/unnecessary fields are not repeated
- **Capable of complex queries**
 - Set complex criteria based on multiple fields to select/insert/update/delete/create/drop/calculate table records
- **Increased Security**
 - Easy to limit which staff see which parts of the data