

# 描述性統計的資料 視覺化呈現

1

醫學研究部 生物統計小組

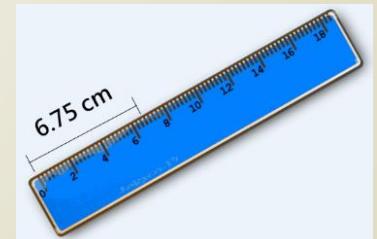
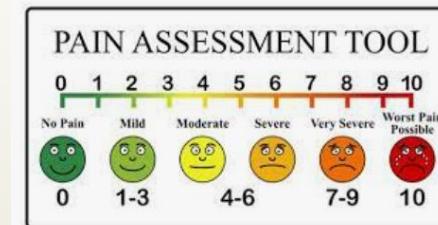
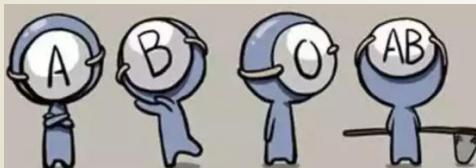
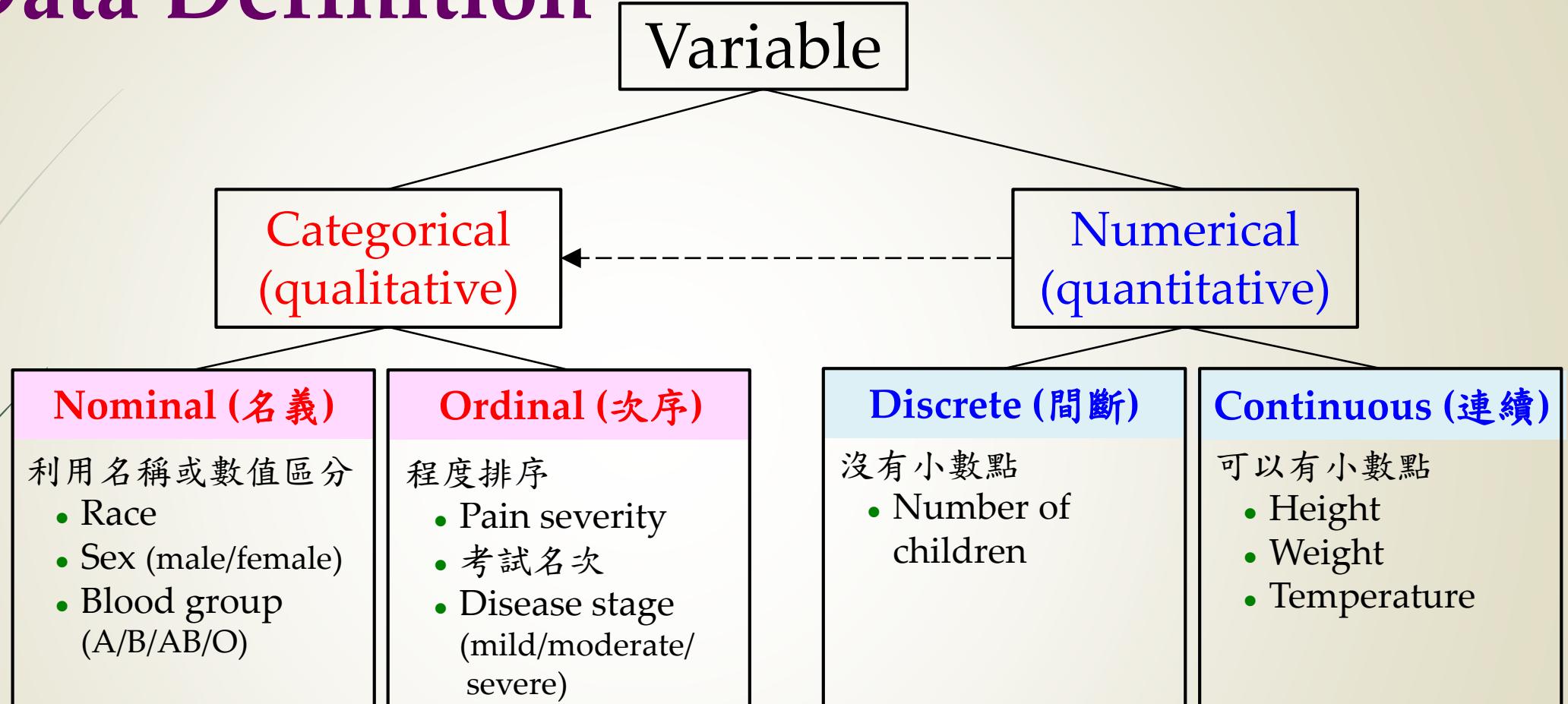
徐倩儀

2025/4/8

# 內容大綱

- ▶ 平均值
- ▶ 標準差
- ▶ 點狀圖 (dot plot)
- ▶ 枝葉圖 (stem-and-leaf)
- ▶ 次數分配表
- ▶ 直方圖 (histogram)
- ▶ 長條圖 (bar chart)
- ▶ 箱型圖 (box plot)
- ▶ 密度圖 (density plot)
- ▶ 散佈圖 (scatter plot)

# Data Definition



# 平均值

## Mean

► 集中趨勢的統計指標

► 算術平均數

► 公式

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

► 樣本  $\bar{x}$

► 母體  $\mu$

► 反映資料情況

► 直觀的特性

► 比較組別的差異

► 易受到極端值影響

NO.1	1.8 萬	平均 8.2 萬
NO.2	2.2 萬	
NO.3	2.5 萬	
NO.4	4.5 萬	
NO.5	30 萬	



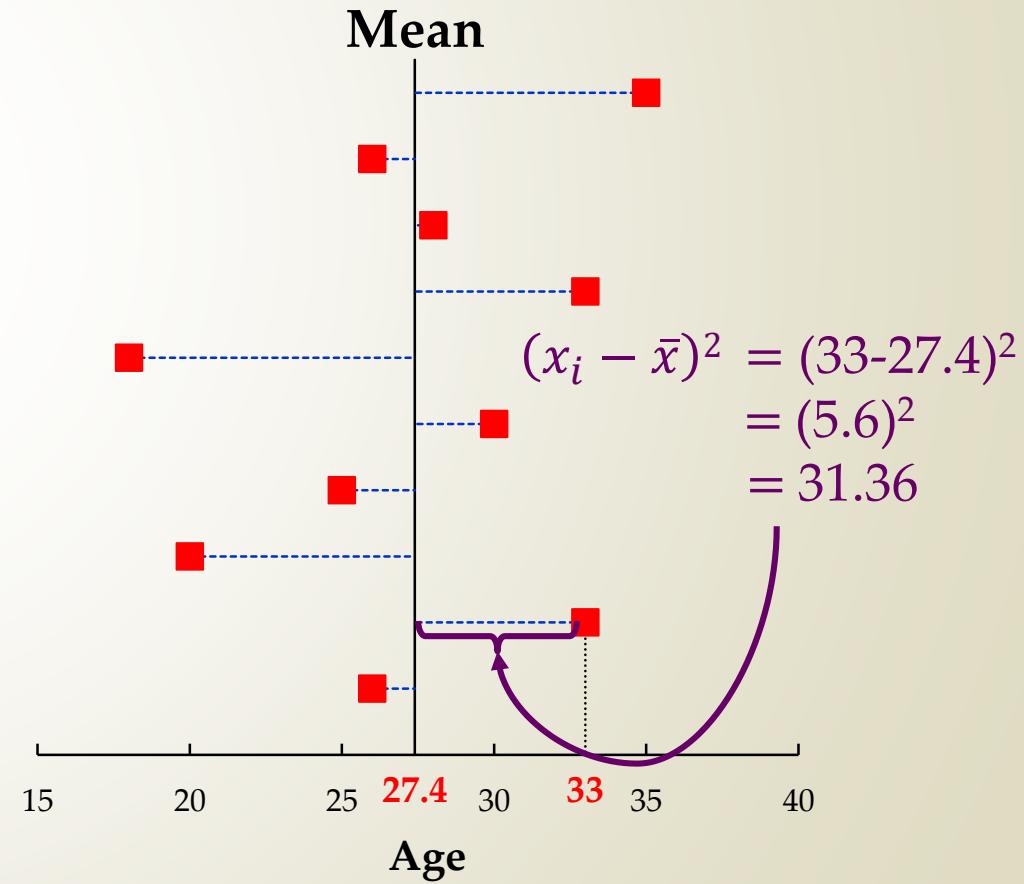
# 標準差

▶ Standard Deviation, SD

▶ 樣本各資料點分布的離散  
或變異情形

▶ 公式

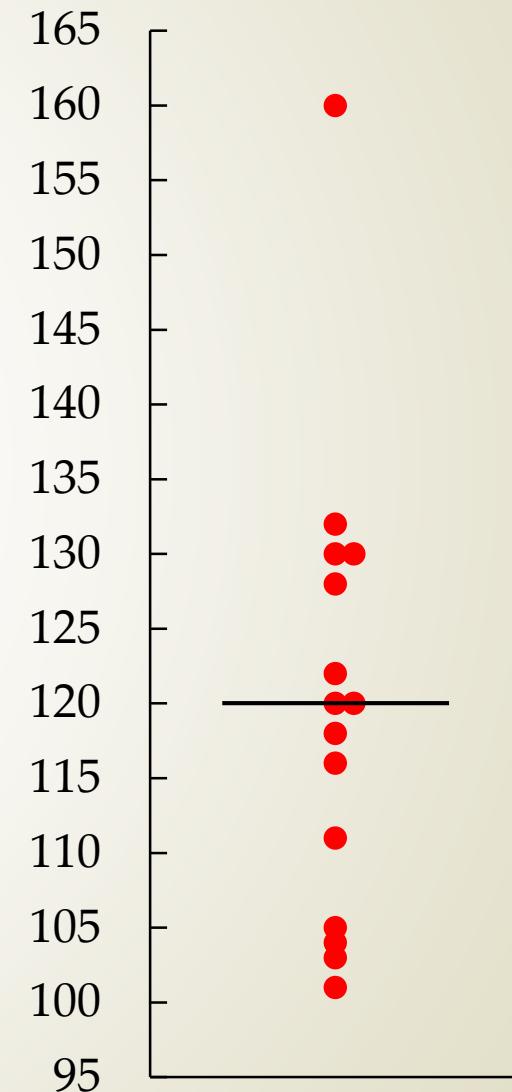
$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$$



# 點狀圖 (dot plot)

- ▶ 資料數量少
- ▶ 保留原始數據
- ▶ 分布情形
- ▶ 例子

130	130	103	111	104
160	118	128	105	120
101	116	132	120	122



# 點狀圖 (dot plot)

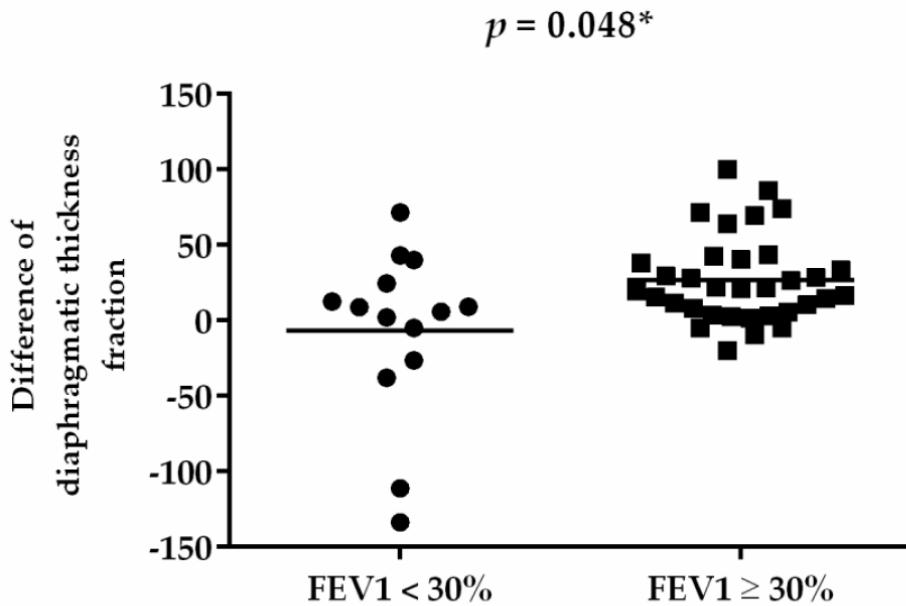
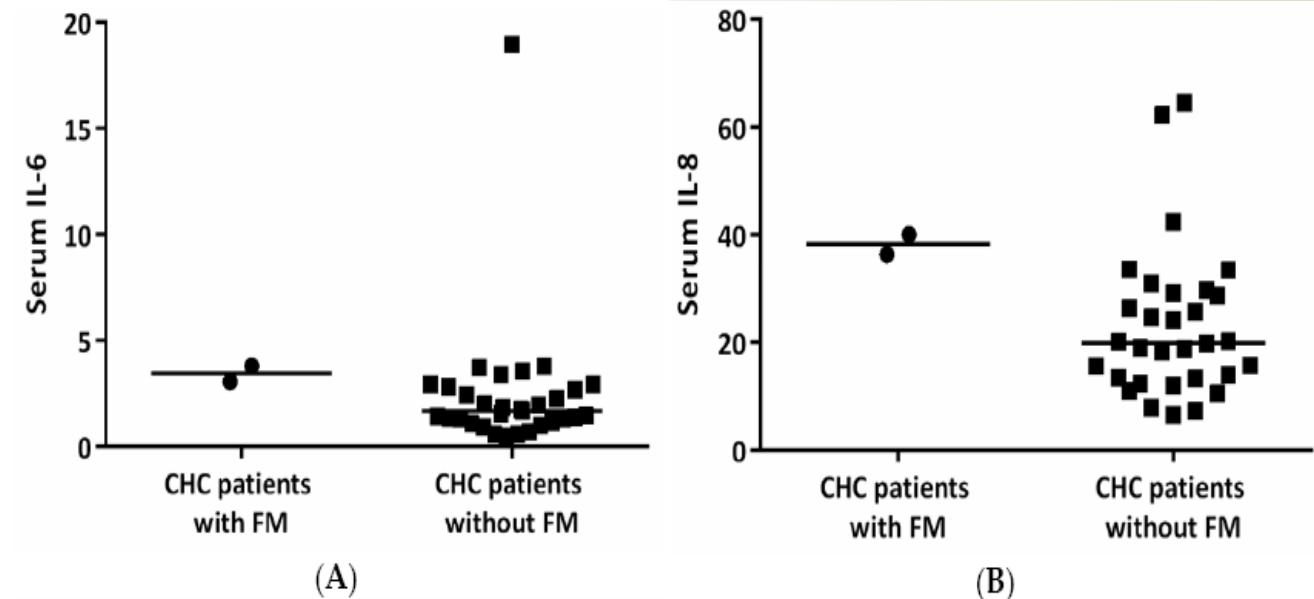


Figure 3. Difference of diaphragmatic thickness fraction before and after RMT. \*  $p < 0.05$ .

J Pers Med. 2022 Mar 16;12(3):475. Respiratory Muscle Training Can Improve Cognition, Lung Function, and Diaphragmatic Thickness Fraction in Male and Non-Obese Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: A Prospective Study. Yuan-Yang Cheng, Shih-Yi Lin, Chiann-Yi Hsu, Pin-Kuei Fu



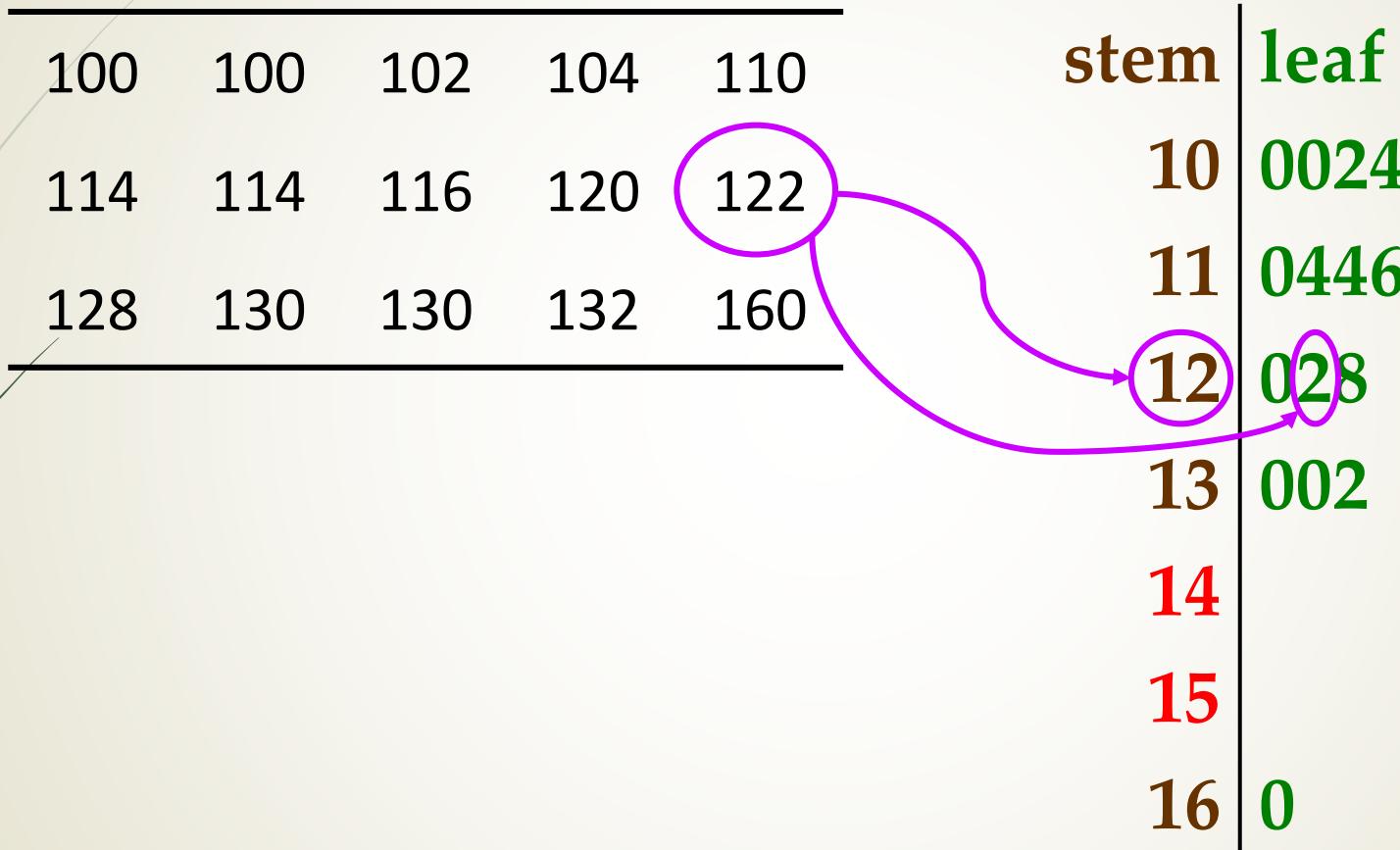
J Clin Med. 2022 Sep 10;11(18):5327. Direct-Acting Antiviral Drugs Reduce Fibromyalgia Symptoms in Patients with Chronic Hepatitis C. Kuo-Tung Tang, Ching-Chun Lin, Yi-Hsing Chen, Tsai-Ling Liao, Der-Yuan Chen, Sheng-Shun Yang, Chia-Chang Chen

# 枝葉圖, 莖葉圖(stem-and-leaf)

- ▶ 保留原始數據
- ▶ 適用於小樣本
- ▶ 區分莖/葉
  - ▶ stem : 由小排到大 , 不可以有空莖
  - ▶ leaf : 由小到大逐一填上
- ▶ 例子

130	130	100	110	102
160	114	128	104	114
100	116	132	120	122

# 枝葉圖, 莖葉圖(stem-and-leaf)



# 枝葉圖, 莖葉圖(stem-and-leaf)

Group A	stem	Group B
7	10	02
40	11	468
443	12	0238
98765	13	02
30	14	12
6	15	5
2	16	1

# 次數分配表

所有數值的出現次數

表格方式呈現

數值依照大小排序

例子

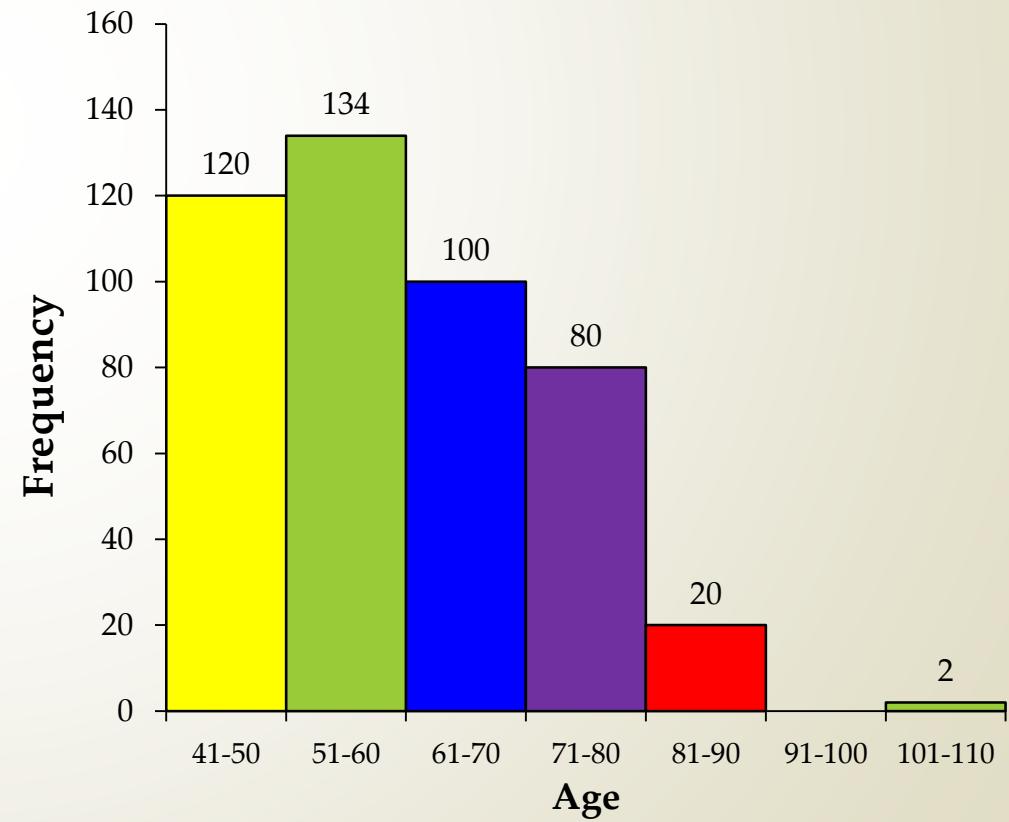
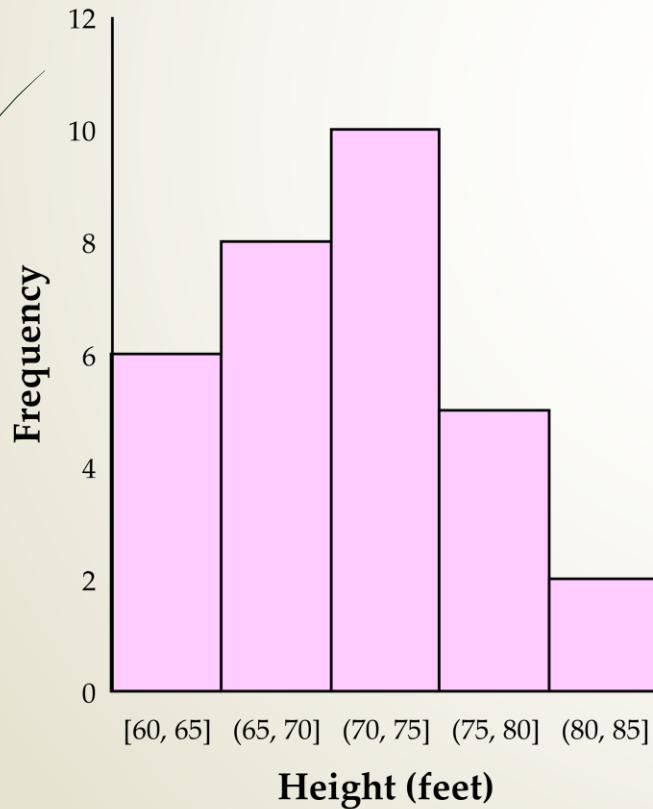
130	130	100	110	102
160	114	128	104	114
100	116	132	120	122

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
100	2	13.3	2	13.3
102	1	6.7	3	20.0
104	1	6.7	4	26.7
110	1	6.7	5	33.3
114	2	13.3	7	46.7
116	1	6.7	8	53.3
120	1	6.7	9	60.0
122	1	6.7	10	66.7
128	1	6.7	11	73.3
130	2	13.3	13	86.7
132	1	6.7	14	93.3
160	1	6.7	15	100

# 直方圖 (histogram)

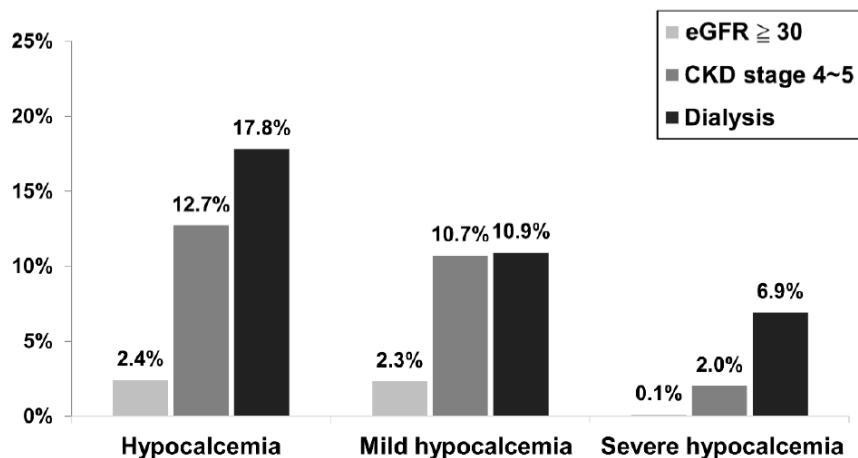
► X軸-數值型連續變數

Heights of Black Cherry Trees



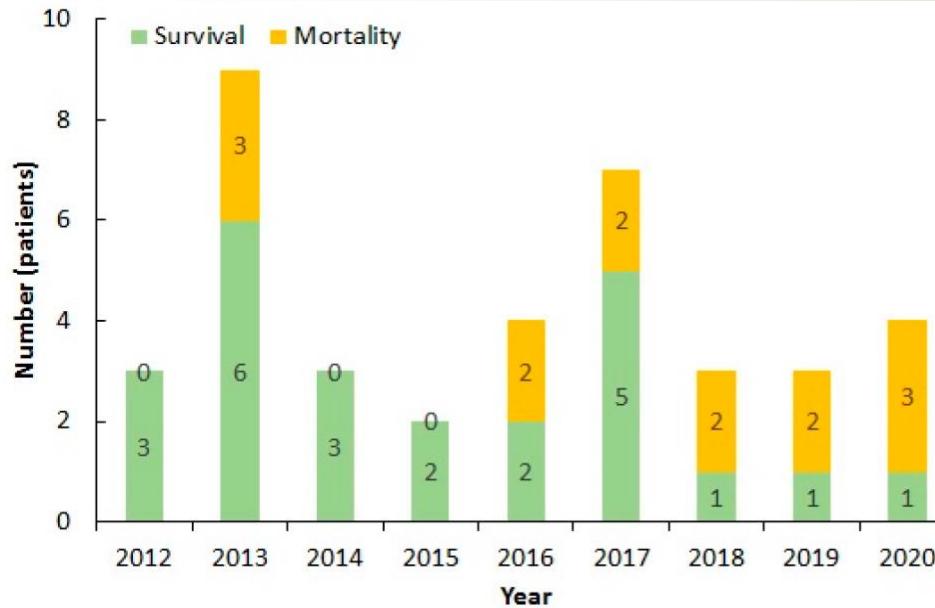
# 長條圖 (bar chart)

► X軸-類別型離散變數



**Figure 1.** Incidence of hypocalcemia within 30 days post denosumab treatment among different renal function groups on denosumab. Hypocalcemia was defined as a corrected calcium level less than 8.5 mg/dl. Mild hypocalcemia was defined as a corrected calcium level higher than or equal to 7.0 mg/dl and less than 8.5 mg/dl ( $7.0 \leq$  corrected calcium  $< 8.5$  mg/dl). Severe hypocalcemia was defined as a corrected calcium level less than 7.0 mg/dl.

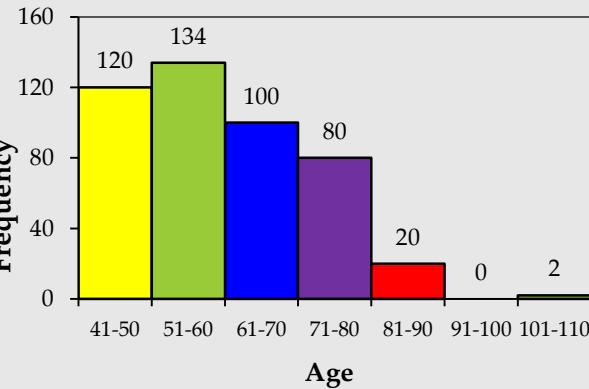
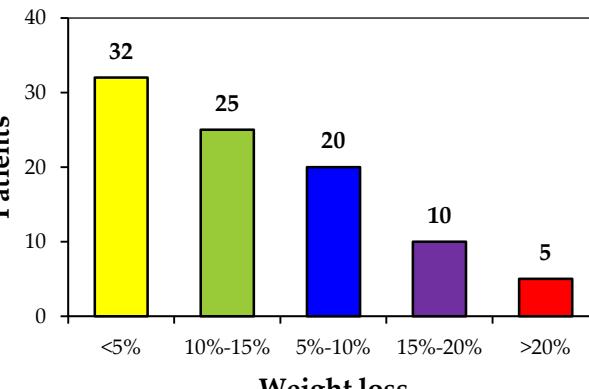
Healthcare (Basel). 2023 Jan 20;11(3):313. Integrated Osteoporosis Care to Reduce Denosumab-Associated Hypocalcemia for Patients with Advanced Chronic Kidney Disease and End-Stage Renal Disease. Chia-Tien Hsu, Ya-Lian Deng, Mu-Chi Chung, Shang-Feng Tsai, Shih-Yi Lin, Cheng-Hsu Chen



**Figure 1.** The associations between years distribution with survival and mortality of the 38 patients with *Listeria monocytogenes* bacteremia ( $P = 0.264$ ). (Green: survival patient number; Yellow: mortality patient number) from 2012 to 2020.

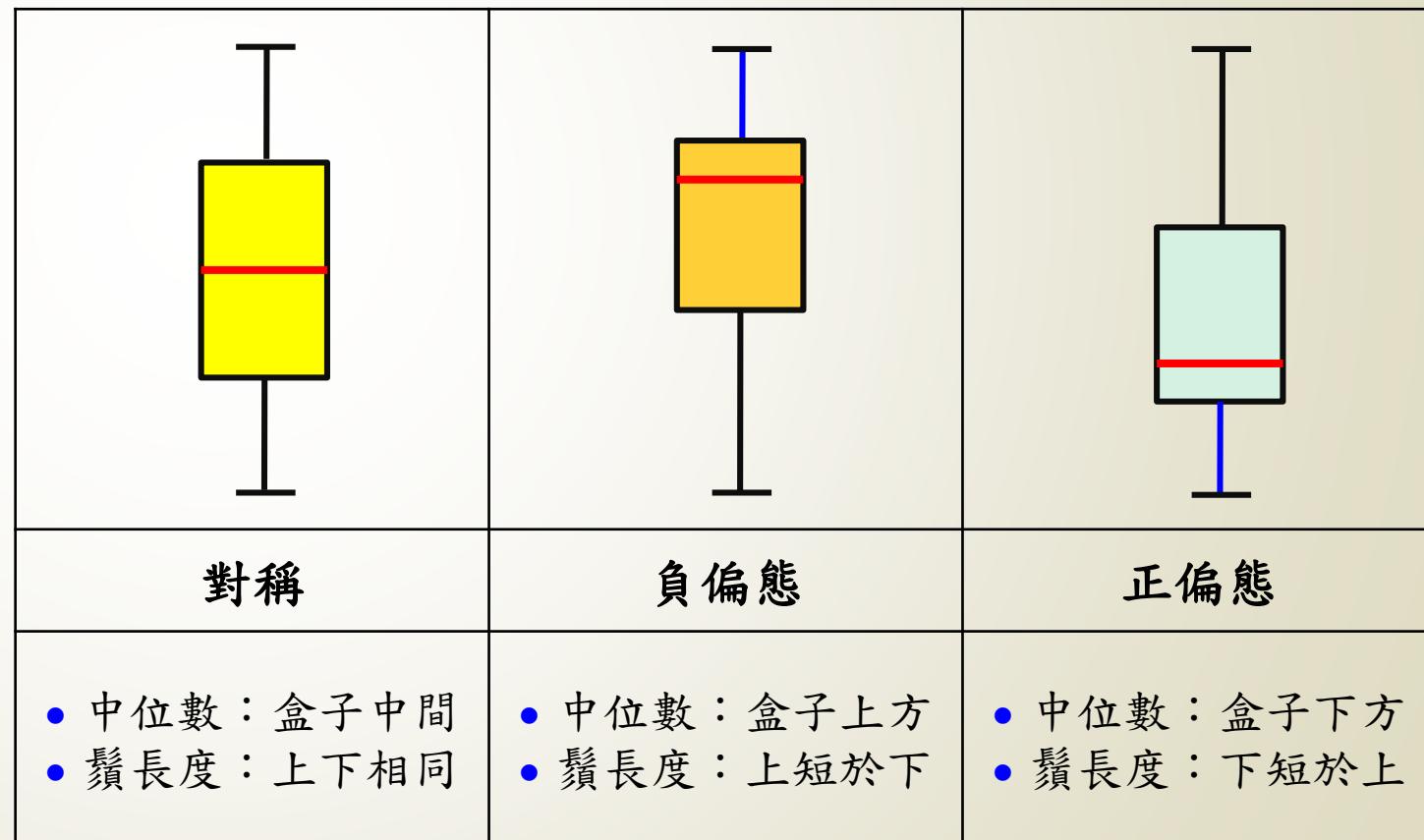
Biology (Basel). 2021 Oct 21;10(11):1073. Performance of Scoring Systems in Predicting Clinical Outcomes in Patients with Bacteremia of *Listeria monocytogenes*: A 9-Year Hospital-Based Study. Shang-Hsuan Huang, Ming-Shun Hsieh, Sung-Yuan Hu, Shih-Che Huang, Che-An Tsai, Chiann-Yi Hsu, Tzu-Chieh Lin, Yi-Chen Lee, Shu-Hui Liao

# Histogram vs Bar chart

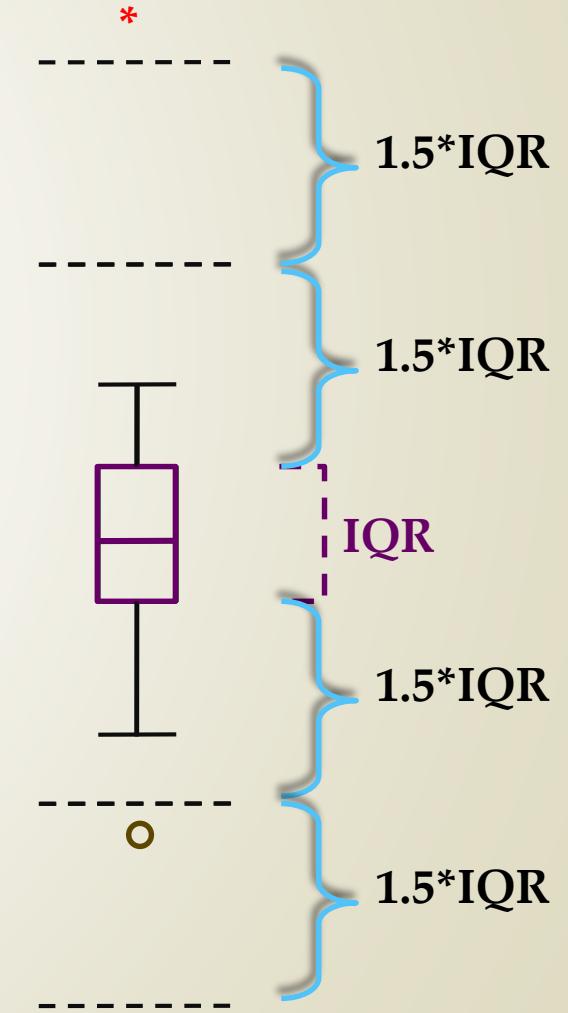
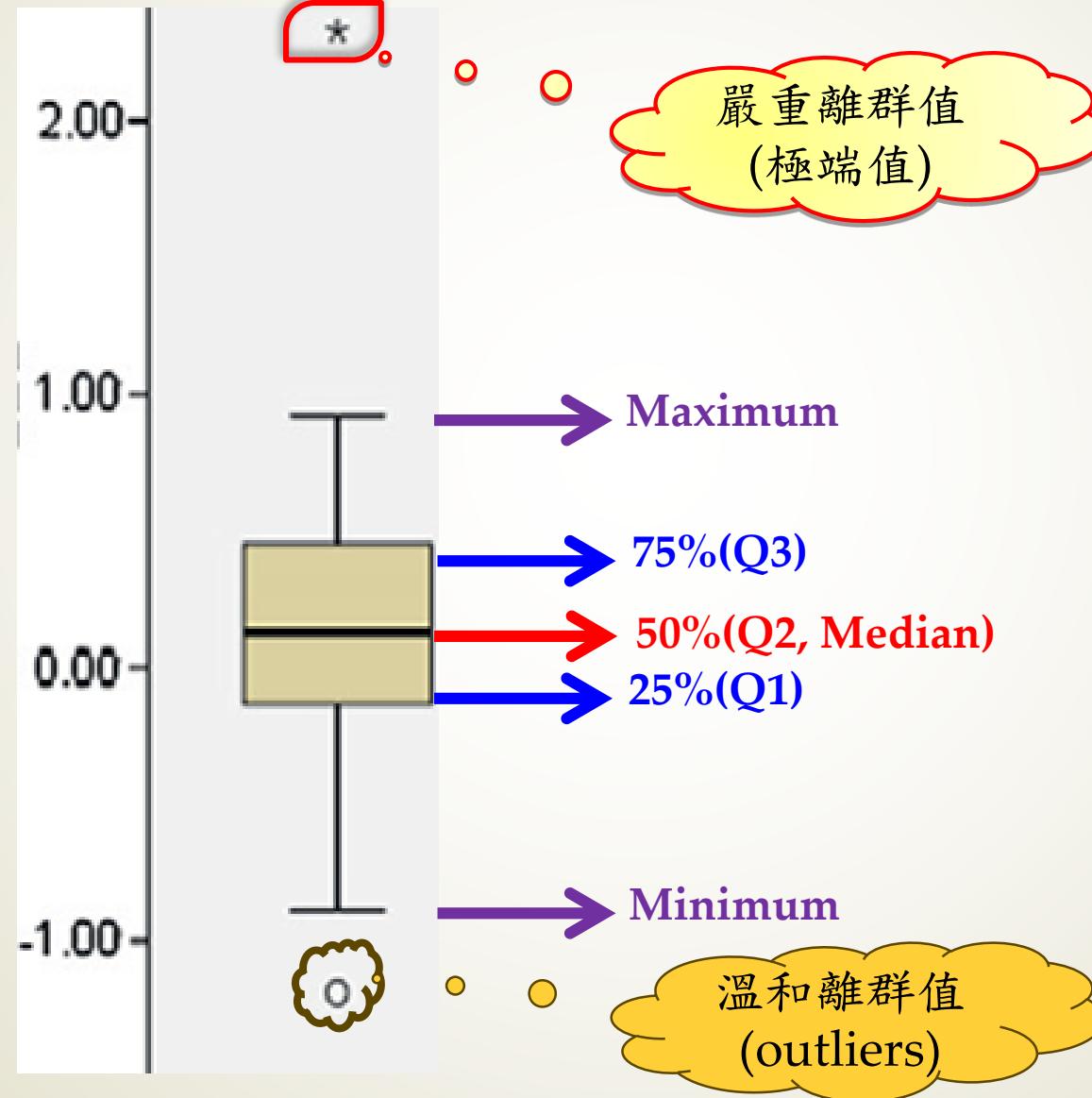
呈現結果	X軸變項	變項類型	組距間隔	組距順序																
 <p>A histogram showing patient frequency by age group. The X-axis is labeled 'Age' and has categories: 41-50, 51-60, 61-70, 71-80, 81-90, 91-100, and 101-110. The Y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 160. The bars are colored yellow, green, blue, purple, red, black, and light blue respectively. The frequencies are: 120 (41-50), 134 (51-60), 100 (61-70), 80 (71-80), 20 (81-90), 0 (91-100), and 2 (101-110).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Group</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>41-50</td><td>120</td></tr> <tr><td>51-60</td><td>134</td></tr> <tr><td>61-70</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>71-80</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>81-90</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>91-100</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>101-110</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Age Group	Frequency	41-50	120	51-60	134	61-70	100	71-80	80	81-90	20	91-100	0	101-110	2	資料分佈 數值	Continuous variables 連續變項	連接、無間隔	有順序 不可置換
Age Group	Frequency																			
41-50	120																			
51-60	134																			
61-70	100																			
71-80	80																			
81-90	20																			
91-100	0																			
101-110	2																			
 <p>A bar chart showing patient count by weight loss percentage. The X-axis is labeled 'Weight loss' and has categories: &lt;5%, 10%-15%, 5%-10%, 15%-20%, and &gt;20%. The Y-axis is labeled 'Patients' and ranges from 0 to 40. The bars are colored yellow, green, blue, purple, and red respectively. The patient counts are: 32 (&lt;5%), 25 (10%-15%), 20 (5%-10%), 10 (15%-20%), and 5 (&gt;20%).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Weight loss</th> <th>Patients</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>&lt;5%</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>10%-15%</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>5%-10%</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>15%-20%</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>&gt;20%</td><td>5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Weight loss	Patients	<5%	32	10%-15%	25	5%-10%	20	15%-20%	10	>20%	5	資料大小 類別	Discrete variables 間斷變項	有間隔	無順序 可置換				
Weight loss	Patients																			
<5%	32																			
10%-15%	25																			
5%-10%	20																			
15%-20%	10																			
>20%	5																			

# 箱型圖 (box plot)

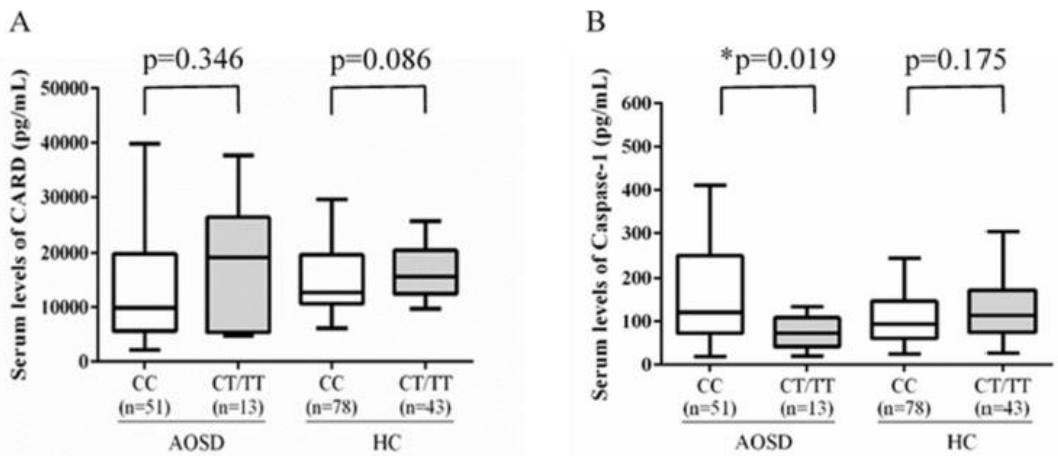
- ▶ 盒鬚圖(Box-whisker plot)
- ▶ 數據分佈情況
  - ▶ 偏態(skewness)
  - ▶ 離群值(outliers)
  - ▶ 特殊組群、隱藏更重要情形



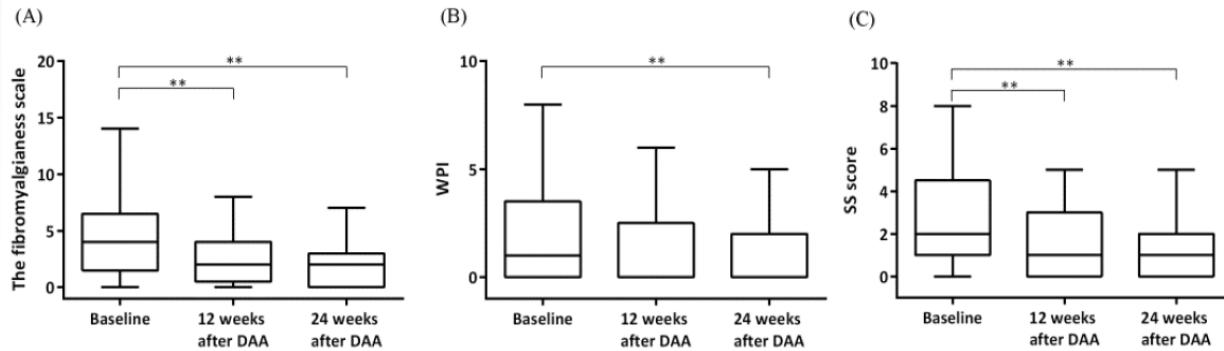
# 箱型圖 (box plot)



# 箱型圖 (box plot)



Life (Basel). 2021 Apr 23;11(5):382. CARD8 SNP rs11672725 Identified as a Potential Genetic Variant for Adult-Onset Still's Disease. Wei-Ting Hung, Yi-Ming Chen, Shuen-lu Hung, Hsin-Hua Chen, Ning-Rong Gung, Chia-Wei Hsie, Kuo-Tung Tang, Der-Yuan Chen

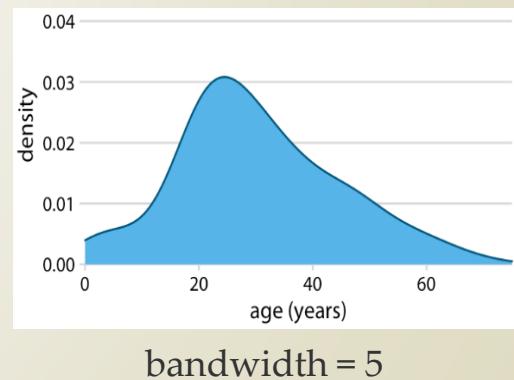
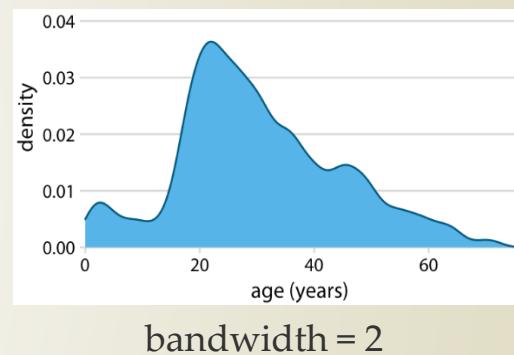
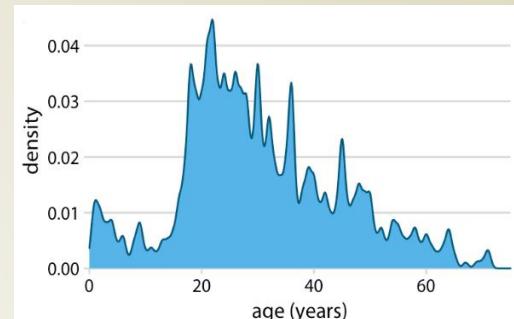


**Figure 3.** Comparison of (A) fibromyalgianess, (B) widespread pain index (WPI), and (C) symptom severity (SS) score between baseline, 12 and 24 weeks after cessation of DAA therapy in CHC patients. CHC, chronic hepatitis C; DAA, direct-acting antiviral drugs. \*\* p < 0.001 by the Wilcoxon signed rank test.

J Clin Med. 2022 Sep 10;11(18):5327. Direct-Acting Antiviral Drugs Reduce Fibromyalgia Symptoms in Patients with Chronic Hepatitis C. Kuo-Tung Tang, Ching-Chun Lin, Yi-Hsing Chen, Tsai-Ling Liao, Der-Yuan Chen, Sheng-Shun Yang, Chia-Chang Chen

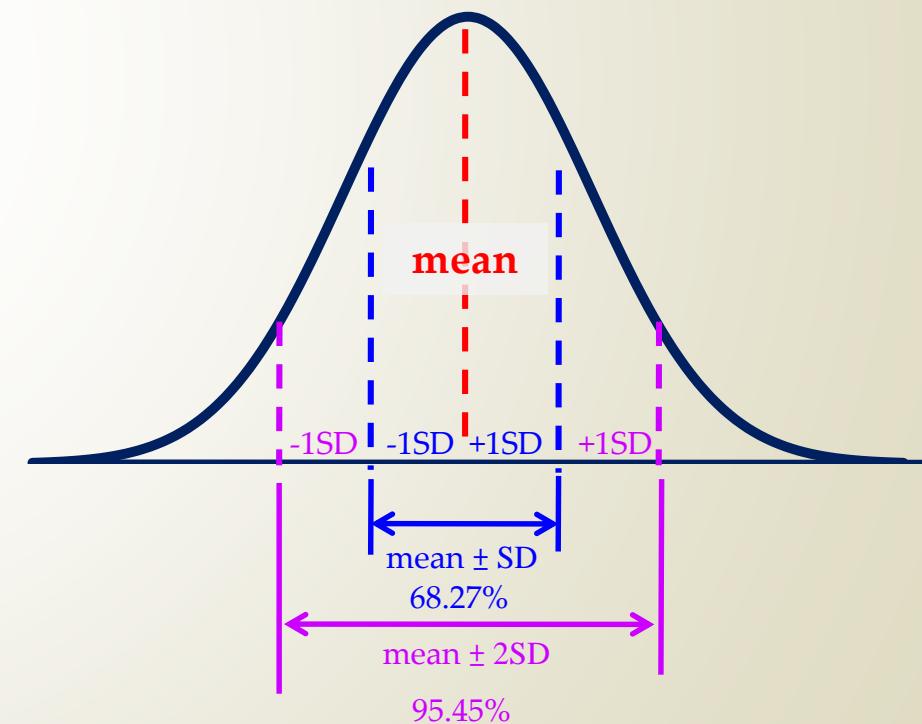
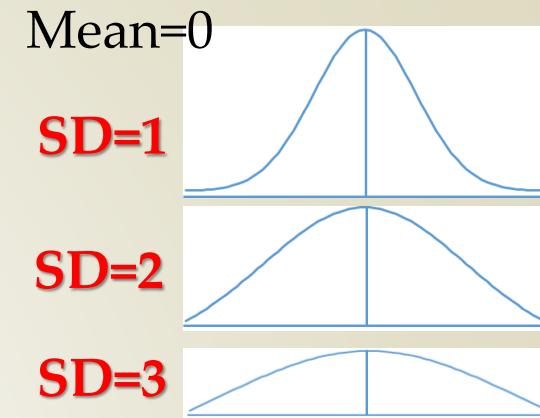
# 密度圖 (density plot)

- ▶ X軸-數值型連續變數
- ▶ 類似直方圖
  - ▶ 連續平滑曲線
- ▶ 帶寬(bandwidth)
  - ▶ 大小決定機率密度函數有多平滑
    - ▶ 越小
      - ▶ 曲線會越尖銳，保有細部的分布
    - ▶ 越大
      - ▶ 曲線會越平滑，分布的細節消失



# 常態分佈

- ▶ 高斯分佈(Gaussian shape)
  - ▶ 以平均值為中心的對稱曲線
    - ▶ 平均值=中位數=眾數
    - ▶ 標準差 (StD)
    - ▶ 鐘型曲線形狀
  - ▶ 機率(面積)
    - ▶ 68.27% CI of mean :  $\text{mean} \pm 1 \text{ SD}$
    - ▶ 95.45% CI of mean :  $\text{mean} \pm 2 \text{ SD}$
    - ▶ 95% CI of mean :  $\text{mean} \pm 1.96 \text{ SD}$



# 常態分佈

## 常態檢定

### Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S)

樣本數50個以上

### Shapiro-Wilk (S-W)

樣本數50個以下

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov		
	Statistic	df	Sig.
Age	0.065	56	<b>0.200</b>
SBP	0.108	56	<b>0.099</b>

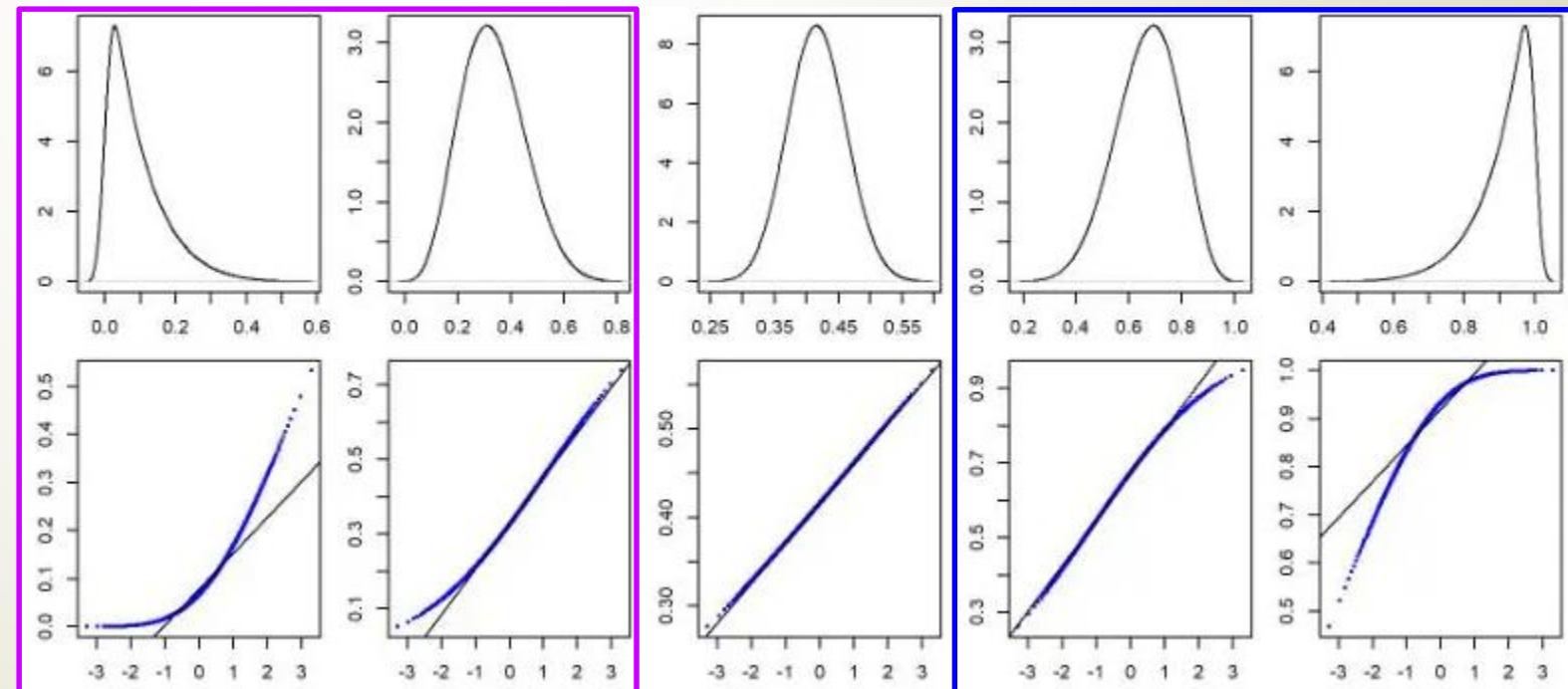
	Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.
Age	0.940	39	<b>0.038</b>
SBP	0.883	39	<b>0.001</b>

Q-Q plot

常態分佈

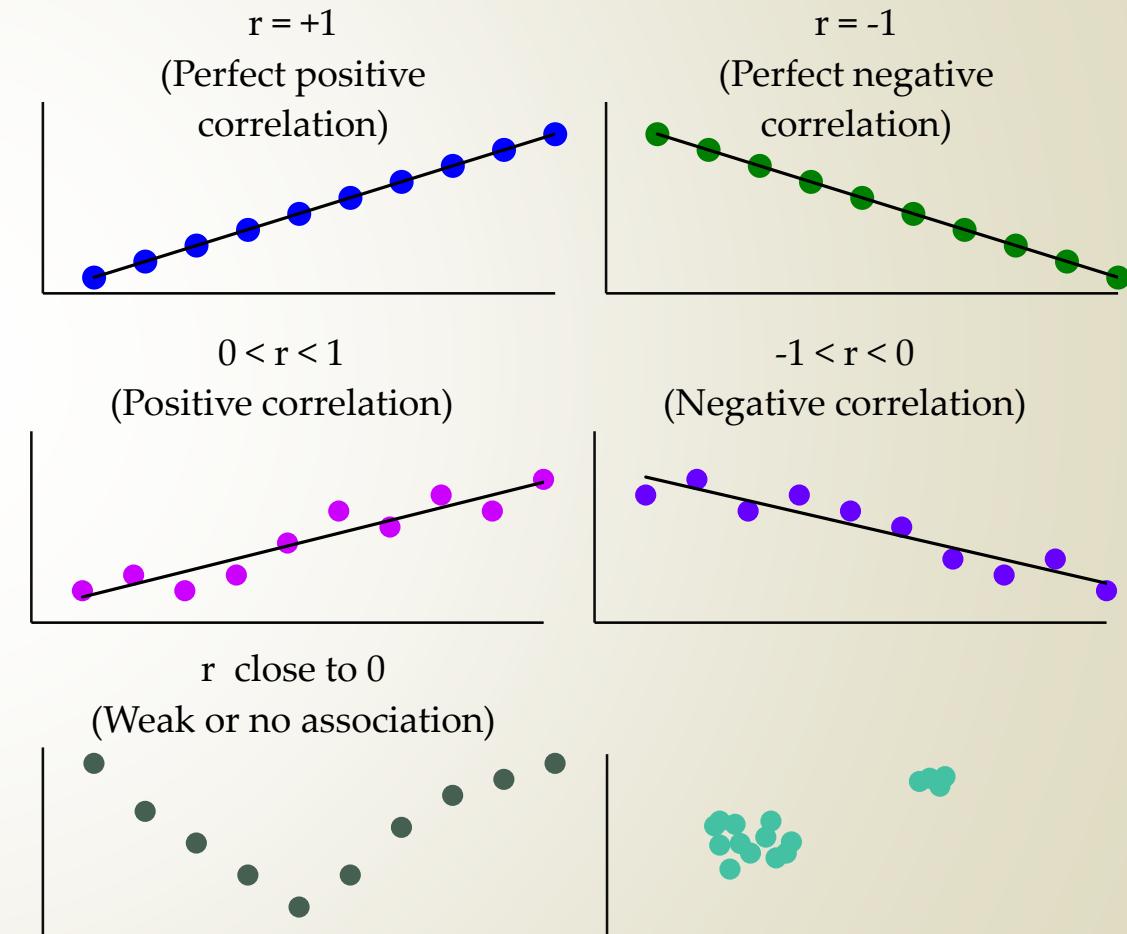
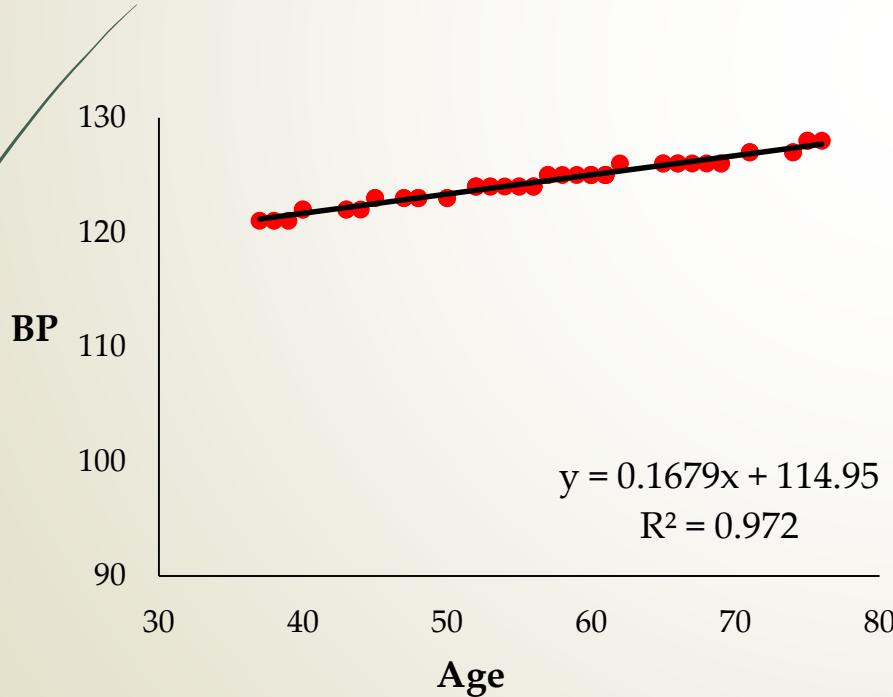
左偏分佈

右偏分佈



# 散佈圖 (scatter plot)

- 兩個連續變項之間的關係
- 相關強度



生統小組  
統計方法教育訓練



# Thank you

*For your attention!!*

問卷調查

4/8問卷

