Developing the data collection sheet

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Importance of data collection sheet

- Defines and operationalizes your variables
- Provides structure for reliability and accuracy of data collection
- Assembles data in manner usable by biostatistician saves you time

Must-haves

- Draft data collection tab
- O Data dictionary tab

Data collection tab

• One column per variable

- Do not list more than one data point per cell
- If you have multiple possibilities, each needs its own column (see example)

• One row per subject

• If you have repeated measures, keep on same row with a separate column for follow up

Example

A	AE10 \checkmark : $\times \checkmark f_x$										
4	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	н	1	J	К
	id	group	Age	Gender	pulm_exacerbation	pulm_exacerbation	other_medhist_pancr	other_medhist_asthma	other_medhist_GERD	diabetes	organ_transplant_yn
1					_baseline	_second	eatic_insufficiency				
2	1	1	6	1	4	5	1	0	0	0	1
3	2	1	19		3		1	0	0	0	1
4	3	1	15		7	8	1	1	0	0	1
5	4	1	22		3	2	1	1	0	0	1
5	5	1	28		8	8	1	0	1	. 0	1
7	6	1	15		8	12	1	1	0	1	
3	7	1	25		3	6	1	1	0	0	1
3	8	1	20		2	4	1	0	0	0	1
0	9	1	10	1	5	5	1	1	1	. 0	1
1	10	1	9	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	1
2	11	0	30		0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	12	0	30		0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	13	1	24		2	1	1	0	0	0	1
5	14	1	23		5	11	1	1	1	. 0	1
6	15	0	26		0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	16	0	26		0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	17	1	21		3	4	0	1	0	1	
9	18	1	46		3	4	1	1	0	1	1
0	19	1	30	0	2	3	1	0	0	1	.l. (

Example continued

V	W	Х	Y	Z	AA	
FEV1_baseline	FEV1_baseline_	FEV1_second	FEV1_second_	BPI_IgG_baseline	BPI_IgG_second	CI
	percentage		percentage			r
0.89	55	1.59	98	3.46	2.97	
1.30	44			3.83		
2.62	73	3.70	95	7.37	4.49	
3.61	88	3.27	71	5.38	2.97	
3.25	65	3.47	71	3.82	2.93	
1.31	46	1.82	61	4.74	2.76	
3.95	89	3.76	85	4.70	2.79	
3.12	89	3.12	90	2.16	4.48	
2.04	97	2.26	97	4.39	2.71	
1.33	85	1.55	84	2.16	4.48	
				4.39		
				3.68		
1.85	41	3.67	81	72.07	17.38	
2.44	77	2.56	81	32.48	20.93	
				2.51		
				5.39		
2.15	70	2.48	78	2.74	3.63	
0.82	29	1.25	45	37.75	44.54	
2 1/1	77	2 65	77	5 26	4 55	

Example continued

▼ : × √ fx Ρ Q R S т U N antibiotic_visit1_antibiotic_visit1_name1_antibiotic_visit1_name2_antibiotic_visit1_name3_antibiotic_visit2_antibiotic_visit2_name1_antibiotic_visit2_name2_antibiotic_visit2_name3_F Q

Data dictionary tab

- This provides specific instructions for operationalizing your variables
 Provides guidance to data collectors for precision and accuracy
- Gives the biostatistician information about coding of each variable
- Provides all investigators information for writing manuscript

Example

A	В	C	D
Variable Name	Variable Description	Туре	Expected data
id	Assigned ID	Nominal	Value 1-XX
group	Group for the patient - either CF patient or healthy control	Dichotomous	0 = healthy control, 1 = CF patient
Age	age at the time of enrollment	Count	Value 1-XX
Gender	Gender identified in the medical record	Dichotomous	0 = male, 1 = female
pulm_exacerbation_baseline	# of pulmonary exacerbations (# oral or IV antiotics treatments per year)	Count	Value 1-XX
pulm_exacerbation_second	# of pulmonary exacerbations since enrollment in the study	Count	Value 1-XX
other_medhist_pancreatic_insufficiency	Patient has been diagnosed with pancreatic insufficiency at any time in their lives (ever/never)	Dichotomous	0 = no, 1 = yes

Example

antibiotic_visit1_name1	The type of antibiotic the patient is taking at the time of the first sample collection - #1	Categorical	U = none, 1 = cetdinir, 2 = trimethoprim- sulfanomide, 3 = Minocycline, 4 = doxycycline, 5 = moxyfloxacin, 6 = aztreonam, 7 = tobramycin, 8 = azithromycin, 9 = vancomycin, 10 = ciprofloxacin, 11 - colistimethate, 12 = meropenem, 13 = ceftazidime, 14 = levofloxacin, 15 = Ceftaroline, 16 = erythromycin, 17 = cefepime, 18 =
antibiotic_visit1_name2	The type of antibiotic the patient is taking at the time of the first sample collection - #2	Categorical	clindamycin 0 = none, 1 = cefdinir, 2 = trimethoprim- sulfanomide, 3 = Minocycline, 4 = doxycycline, 5 = moxyfloxacin, 6 = aztreonam, 7 = tobramycin, 8 = azithromycin, 9 = vancomycin, 10 = ciprofloxacin, 11 - colistimethate, 12 = meropenem, 13 = ceftazidime, 14 = levofloxacin, 15 = Ceftaroline, 16 = erythromycin, 17 = cefepime, 18 = clindamycin
antibiotic_visit1_name3	The type of antibiotic the patient is taking at the	Categorical	0 = none, 1 = cefdinir, 2 = trimethoprim- sulfanomide, 3 = bactrim, 4 = doxycycline, 5 = moxyfloxacin, 6 = aztreonam, 7 = tobramycin, 8 = azithromycin, 9 = vancomycin, 10 = ciprofloxacin, 11 -

Common errors

- Are you defining gender or sex? They are different!
- Race and ethnicity
 - O Race and ethnicity are not interchangeable
- Continuous vs. categorical
 - Start continuous if possible we can always categorize later after we assess the data

Ethnicity according to CMS

Ethnicity Data Standard Are you Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish Origin? (One or more categories may be selected)

Categories	Notes	
a No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin		
b Yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano/a		
c Yes, Puerto Rican	These categories roll-up to the Hispanic or Latino category of the OMB standard	
d Yes, Cuban		
e Yes, Another Hispanic, Latino/a or Spanish origin		

Race according to CMS

Race Data Standard What is your race? (One or more categories may be selected)

Categories	Notes		
a White	These categories are part of the current OMB standard		
b Black or African American			
c American Indian or Alaska Native			
d Asian Indian			
e Chinese			
f Filipino			
g Japanese	These categories roll-up to the Asian category of the OMB standard		
h Korean			
i Vietnamese			
j Other Asian			
k Native Hawaiian			
l Guamanian or Chamorro	These categories roll-up to the Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander category		
m Samoan	of the OMB standard		



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