PP20 Producing Panel by Dose plots using SGPANEL and SGRENDER

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Abstract

Graphs are a visual representation of the data. In a clinical trial setting, figures show the general trend and the relationships of variables collected during the conduct of a study. In the pharmacokinetic world, graphs play an important role in showing the drug’s concentration profiles. The line graph is a typical way of presenting drug’s concentration. However, depending on the data available and the analysis required, different visual presentations such as scatter plots, bar plots and many more, are needed to fully communicate the information at hand. Often times, panel by dose plots are requested to plot clinical data such as vital signs and electrocardiogram (ECG) data against pharmacokinetic concentration data over time to spot existing relationships between the two parameters. These panelled graphs can be achieved by using PROC SGPANEL and PROC SGRENDER (using GTL). This poster with the accompanying paper will explore both the procedures for producing the panel by dose plots along with the pros and cons of different procedures.

SGPANEL Procedure

The SGPANEL procedure creates a panel of graph cells for the values of one or more classification variables defined in the PANELBY statement.

Y2AXIS option on the plot statement is not supported in SGPANEL. So, it gets difficult to plot both the clinical data and PK data on the same graph using SGPANEL procedure.

SGRENDER Procedure

The SGRENDER procedure creates customized plots by rendering user-defined templates written in the GTL. Similar to the SGPANEL, which uses the PANEL layout, GTL also offers the DATAPANEL layout giving more freedom and flexibility to produce highly customizable graphs.

Discussion

The SGRENDER and the SGPANEL procedures provide alternative ways to produce modern statistical graphs. Both are powerful and flexible, but the GTL offers the greatest power, whereas the SGPANEL have a simpler syntax. Each approach has its own advantages and disadvantages, and which one to use depends on the situation and the kind of plot.