

ABSTRACT

In clinical trials, graphical representation of data is an important method for communicating clinical trials results. In a majority of scenarios, only one graph or multiple graphs are shown on one page having independent x-axis for each graph. Figure becomes complex if multiple graphs are shown on one page having common x-axis. X-axis values can be in the form of discrete (e.g., visit values like Screening, Day 1 etc.) or continuous (study day values like -14, 1, 7 etc.).

Consider an example of a figure having two graphs on one page – top and bottom graph. The major problem in drawing such graphs is alignment of x-axis values for top and bottom graph. For example – at a particular point, the bottom graph has value 21 on x-axis but top graph has value 30. So making these values align is a tricky task. In this paper, figure will be explained using GTL method.

Mock Shell

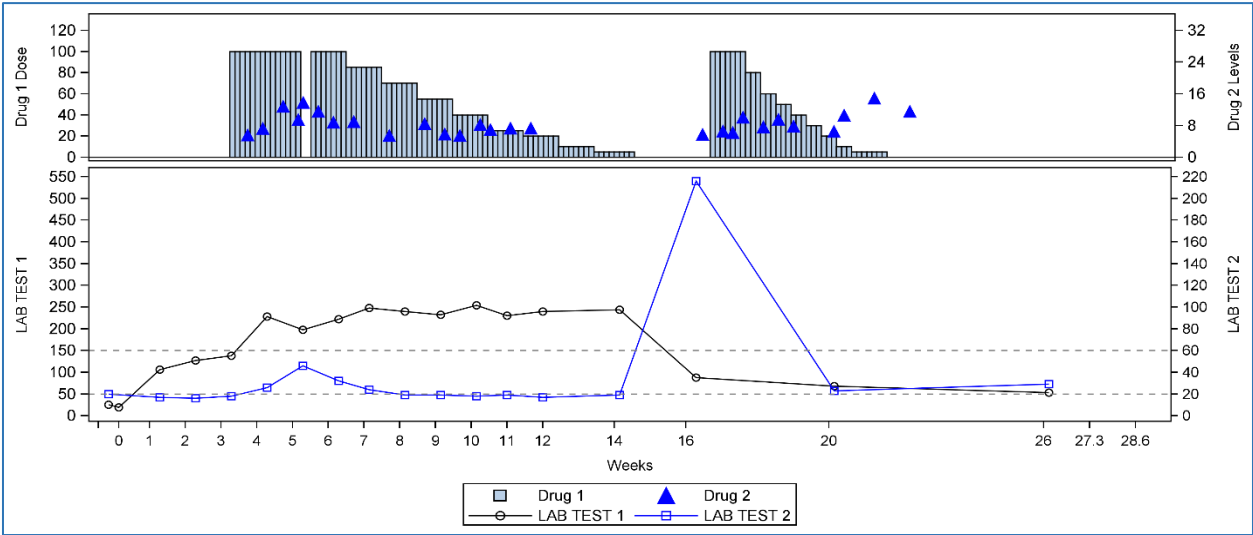


Figure has two parts:

1. Top Graph – Two different types of information needs to be displayed
 - Bar Chart showing Dose for Drug 1. Y1 axis should display the tick values for dose.
 - Triangle showing Drug level for Drug 2. Y2 axis should display the tick values for drug level.
2. Bottom Graph – Three different types of information needs to be displayed
 - Result for LAB TEST 1. Y1 axis should display the tick values for result.
 - Result for LAB TEST 2. Y2 axis should display the tick values for result.
 - Two reference lines should be drawn at Y = 50 and 150.

APPROACH 1

```
proc template;
define statgraph asis1;
begingraph/ DESIGNWIDTH=9in DESIGNHEIGHT=6in border=false;
layout lattice / columns=1 columndatarange=UNIONALL rowweights=(0.3 0.7);

layout overlay / walldisplay=(outline)
axisopts=(display=NONE TYPE=LINEAR labelattrs=(size=8) tickvalueattrs=(size=8) linearopts=
(TICKVALUElist=(-3 1 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 77 84 98 112 140 182 191 200) viewmin=-3 viewmax=205))
...
endlayout;
layout overlay / walldisplay=(outline)
axisopts=(display=(ticks label tickvalues) label="Weeks" TYPE=LINEAR labelattrs=(size=8) tickvalueattrs=(size=8)
linearopts=(TICKVALUElist=(-3 1 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 77 84 98 112 140 182 191 200) viewmin=-3
viewmax=205
tickvalueformat=CTICKVALUES.))
...
endlayout;
endlayout;
endgraph;
end;
```

APPROACH 2

```
proc template;
define statgraph asis1;
begingraph/ ...;
layout lattice/columns=1 columndatarange=UNION rowweights=(0.3 0.7);
columnaxes;
columnaxis / label="Weeks" labelattrs=(size=8pt) type=linear
linearopts=(tickvalue=(-3 1 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70
77 84 98 112 140 182 191 200) viewmin=-3
viewmax=205 tickvalueformat=CATTICKVALUES.);
endcolumnaxes;
layout overlay / walldisplay=(outline)
/*Top Plot*/;
endlayout;
layout overlay / walldisplay=(outline)
/*Bottom Plot*/;
endlayout;
endgraph; end; run;
```

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Sumit Pratap Pradhan, Advanced SAS certified, is working in Life Sciences domain and using SAS language for more than 9 years. He is contributing as Principal Statistical Programmer at Syneos Health, India Office. He is more than happy to hear any question or suggestion.

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