

How to Interpret UpSet Plots

1. What is an UpSet Plot?

An UpSet plot is a way to visualize how different groups (e.g., patients at different pregnancy stages) overlap. Instead of a Venn diagram, it uses bars and dots to show participation patterns in clinical visits.

2. Breaking Down the UpSet Plot

A. The Bar Chart on the Left

- Shows the total number of participants at different pregnancy stages (e.g., <20 weeks, 18–20 weeks, 26–28 weeks, etc.).
- The length of each bar tells you how many participants were present at that stage.
- Longer bars mean more participants in that category.

B. The Bar Chart on the Top

- Displays the number of participants who completed visits across different combinations of pregnancy stages.
- Taller bars mean more participants followed that specific visit pattern.

C. The Dots and Connecting Lines (Bottom Part)

- This section tells which visits were completed by the same participants.
- Single dots mean participants attended only that visit.
- Connected dots mean participants completed multiple visits over time.

Example:

- A row with dots at 18–20 weeks and 30–32 weeks means those participants attended both visits but skipped others.
- A row with dots at all pregnancy stages means those participants completed all scheduled visits.

3. How to Use This Information?

- If you want to see which pregnancy stage had the highest participation, check the left bar chart.
- If you want to see how many participants followed a specific visit pattern, check the top bars and connected dots.
- More connections = more complete follow-ups.
- Shorter top bars = dropouts or skipped visits.