

## INFECTIERADAR – analyse in kinderen 0-18 jaar (n= 362)

Relatie tussen verkoudheidssymptomen (loopneus, niezen, zere keel of hoesten) en COVID-test

```
> crosstab(kinderen_18$verkouden, kinderen_18$Covid.test.dich, prop.r = T, chisq = T)
```

Cell Contents

|                        | Count                        | Row Percent   |               |
|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| =====                  |                              |               |               |
|                        | kinderen_18\$Covid.test.dich |               |               |
| kinderen_18\$verkouden | Ja                           | Nee           | Total         |
| -----                  |                              |               |               |
| ja                     | 110<br>17.9%                 | 505<br>82.1%  | 615<br>22.3%  |
| -----                  |                              |               |               |
| nee                    | 51<br>2.4%                   | 2097<br>97.6% | 2148<br>77.7% |
| -----                  |                              |               |               |
| Total                  | 161                          | 2602          | 2763          |
| =====                  |                              |               |               |

Statistics for All Table Factors

Pearson's Chi-squared test

Chi^2 = 209.6456 d.f. = 1 p <0.0000000000000002

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

Chi^2 = 206.8284 d.f. = 1 p <0.0000000000000002  
Minimum expected frequency: 35.83605

- ➔ Kinderen die verkouden zijn, hebben vaker laten testen op COVID19
- ➔ Hier geen rekening gehouden met feit dat er meerdere metingen per kind zijn
- ➔ Hier per week gekeken, dus als een kind verkoudheidssymptomen heeft en week later pas test dan is dat hier niet te zien. Meestal is dit echter in dezelfde week:

```
> as.data.frame(table(kinderen_18$Covid.test.dagen))
```

| dagen | Freq |
|-------|------|
| 1     | 32   |
| 2     | 0    |
| 3     | 1    |
| 4     | 0    |
| 5     | 0    |
| 6     | 0    |
| 7     | 3    |
| 8     | 34   |
| 9     | 19   |
| 10    | 12   |
| 11    | 9    |
| 12    | 0    |
| 13    | 0    |
| 14    | 0    |
| 15    | 0    |
| 16    | 1    |
| 17    | 30   |
| 18    | 19   |

**GEE model om wel rekening te houden met afhankelijkheid in de data:**

GEE: GENERALIZED LINEAR MODELS FOR DEPENDENT DATA  
 gee S-function, version 4.13 modified 98/01/27 (1998)

Model:  
 Link: Logit  
 Variance to Mean Relation: Binomial  
 Correlation Structure: Exchangeable

Call:  
 gee(formula = Covid.test.dich.num ~ relevel(as.factor(verkouden),  
 ref = "nee"), id = person\_id, data = kinderen\_18, family = "binomial",  
 corstr = "exchangeable")

Summary of Residuals:  
 Min 1Q Median 3Q Max  
 -0.17993912 -0.02404698 -0.02404698 -0.02404698 0.97595302

Coefficients:  
 Estimate Naive S.E. Naive z Robust S.E. Robust z  
 (Intercept) -3.703405 0.1439103 -25.73411 0.1421538 -26.05210  
 relevel(as.factor(verkouden), ref = "nee")ja 2.186645 0.1769370 12.35833 0.1762649 12.40545

Estimated Scale Parameter: 0.9900917  
 Number of Iterations: 2

OR lowerCI higherCI  
 (Intercept) 0.02463948 0.01864781 0.03255633  
 relevel(as.factor(verkouden), ref = "nee")ja 8.90528620 6.30388357 12.58020100

- ➔ Dezelfde conclusie, kinderen die verkoudheidsklachten hebben, laten vaker testen op COVID19 dan kinderen die geen verkoudheidsklachten hebben.

Relatie tussen COVID19 symptomen (koorts, hoesten, kortademigheid, verlies van reuk of verlies van smaak) en COVID-test

```
> crosstab(kinderen_18$case_def_covid, kinderen_18$Covid.test.dich, prop.r = T, chisq = T)
```

Cell Contents

|  | Count       |
|--|-------------|
|  | Row Percent |

```
=====
```

| kinderen_18\$case_def_covid | kinderen_18\$Covid.test.dich |               | Total         |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                             | Ja                           | Nee           |               |
| No                          | 102<br>4.1%                  | 2392<br>95.9% | 2494<br>90.3% |
| Yes                         | 59<br>21.9%                  | 210<br>78.1%  | 269<br>9.7%   |
| Total                       | 161                          | 2602          | 2763          |

```
=====
```

Statistics for All Table Factors

Pearson's Chi-squared test

```
-----
```

Chi^2 = 140.8787 d.f. = 1 p <0.000000000000002

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

```
-----
```

Chi^2 = 137.6458 d.f. = 1 p <0.000000000000002

Minimum expected frequency: 15.67463

- Kinderen die COVID19-achtige klachten hebben, hebben vaker laten testen op COVID19
- Hier geen rekening gehouden met feit dat er meerdere metingen per kind zijn

### GEE model om wel rekening te houden met afhankelijkheid in de data:

GEE: GENERALIZED LINEAR MODELS FOR DEPENDENT DATA  
gee S-function, version 4.13 modified 98/01/27 (1998)

Model:  
Link: Logit  
Variance to Mean Relation: Binomial  
Correlation Structure: Exchangeable

Call:  
gee(formula = Covid.test.dich.num ~ case\_def\_covid, id = person\_id,  
data = kinderen\_18, family = "binomial", corstr = "exchangeable")

Summary of Residuals:  
Min 1Q Median 3Q Max  
-0.22893523 -0.04167469 -0.04167469 -0.04167469 0.95832531

Coefficients:  
Estimate Naive S.E. Naive z Robust S.E. Robust z  
(Intercept) -3.135293 0.1088278 -28.80967 0.1133648 -27.65669  
case\_def\_covidYes 1.920960 0.1789645 10.73375 0.1906205 10.07741

Estimated Scale Parameter: 0.9817513  
Number of Iterations: 2

OR lowerCI higherCI  
(Intercept) 0.04348699 0.03482261 0.0543072  
case\_def\_covidYes 6.82751060 4.69897309 9.9202315

- Dezelfde conclusie, kinderen die COVID19-achtige klachten hebben, laten vaker testen op COVID19 dan kinderen die geen COVID19-achtige klachten hebben.

In kinderen die zich ooit hebben laten testen (n=116), relatie tussen verkoudheidssymptomen en positieve test

```
> crosstab(kinderen_18_test$verkouden, kinderen_18_test$Covid.test.uitslag.dich, prop.r = T, chisq = T)
```

Cell Contents

|       | Count | Row Percent |
|-------|-------|-------------|
| ja    | 93    | 84.5%       |
| nee   | 41    | 80.4%       |
| Total | 134   |             |

```
=====
```

| kinderen_18_test\$verkouden | kinderen_18_test\$Covid.test.uitslag.dich |          | Total |
|-----------------------------|---|----------|-------|
|                             | Negatief                                  | Positief |       |
| ja                          | 93  | 17       | 110   |
|                             | 84.5%                                     | 15.5%    | 68.3% |
| nee                         | 41  | 10       | 51    |
|                             | 80.4%                                     | 19.6%    | 31.7% |
| Total                       | 134                                       | 27       | 161   |

```
=====
```

## Statistics for All Table Factors

## Pearson's Chi-squared test

```
-----
Chi^2 = 0.430632    d.f. = 1    p = 0.512
```

## Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

```
-----
Chi^2 = 0.1844736    d.f. = 1    p = 0.668
Minimum expected frequency: 8.552795
```

- ➔ In kinderen die getest zijn, is er geen verschil in het percentage positief tussen kinderen die wel of niet verkouden zijn
- ➔ Hier geen rekening gehouden met feit dat er meerdere metingen per kind zijn
- ➔ Hier per week gekeken, dus als een kind verkoudheidssymptomen heeft en week later pas test dan is dat hier niet te zien. Meestal is dit echter in dezelfde week, zie eerder

**GEE model om wel rekening te houden met afhankelijkheid in de data:**

GEE: GENERALIZED LINEAR MODELS FOR DEPENDENT DATA  
gee S-function, version 4.13 modified 98/01/27 (1998)

## Model:

```
Link:                               Logit
Variance to Mean Relation: Binomial
Correlation Structure:              Exchangeable
```

## Call:

```
gee(formula = Covid.test.uitslag.dich.num ~ relevel(as.factor(verkouden),
  ref = "nee"), id = person_id, data = kinderen_18_test, family = "binomial",
  corstr = "exchangeable")
```

## Summary of Residuals:

```
      Min      1Q      Median      3Q      Max
-0.1834297 -0.1834297 -0.1834297 -0.1608772  0.8391228
```

## Coefficients:

|  | Estimate   | Naive S.E. | Naive z   | Robust S.E. | Robust z   |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| (Intercept)                                  | -1.6517157 | 0.3636000  | -4.542673 | 0.3848524   | -4.2918156 |
| relevel(as.factor(verkouden), ref = "nee")ja | 0.1584342  | 0.4064345  | 0.389815  | 0.4165058   | 0.3803891  |

Estimated Scale Parameter: 0.9848384

Number of Iterations: 5

|  | OR        | lowerCI    | higherCI  |
|--|-----------|------------|-----------|
| (Intercept)                                  | 0.1917207 | 0.09017289 | 0.4076261 |
| relevel(as.factor(verkouden), ref = "nee")ja | 1.1716749 | 0.51792901 | 2.6505988 |

- ➔ Dezelfde conclusie, in kinderen die getest zijn, is er geen verschil in aantal positieve COVID testen tussen kinderen die wel en niet verkouden zijn.

In kinderen die zich ooit hebben laten testen (n=116), relatie tussen COVID symptomen en positieve test

```
> crosstab(kinderen_18_test$case_def_covid, kinderen_18_test$Covid.test.uitslag.dich, prop.r = T,
chisq = T)
  cell contents
```

|  | Count       |
|--|-------------|
|  | Row Percent |
|  |             |

```
=====
```

| kinderen_18_test\$case_def_covid | kinderen_18_test\$Covid.test.uitslag.dich |             |              |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------|--------------|
|                                  | Negatief                                  | Positief    | Total        |
| No                               | 93<br>91.2%                               | 9<br>8.8%   | 102<br>63.4% |
| Yes                              | 41<br>69.5%                               | 18<br>30.5% | 59<br>36.6%  |
| Total                            | 134                                       | 27          | 161          |

```
=====
```

Statistics for All Table Factors

Pearson's Chi-squared test

```
-----
```

Chi^2 = 12.59291      d.f. = 1      p = 0.000387

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

```
-----
```

Chi^2 = 11.08722      d.f. = 1      p = 0.000869  
Minimum expected frequency: 9.89441

- ➔ In kinderen die getest zijn, zijn kinderen met COVID19 achtige klachten vaker positief getest dan kinderen zonder COVID19-achtige klachten
- ➔ Hier geen rekening gehouden met feit dat er meerdere metingen per kind zijn
- ➔ Hier per week gekeken, dus als een kind verkoudheidssymptomen heeft en week later pas test dan is dat hier niet te zien. Meestal is dit echter in dezelfde week, zie eerder

#### GEE model om wel rekening te houden met afhankelijkheid in de data:

GEE: GENERALIZED LINEAR MODELS FOR DEPENDENT DATA  
gee S-function, version 4.13 modified 98/01/27 (1998)

Model:

Link:                                Logit  
Variance to Mean Relation: Binomial  
Correlation Structure:        Exchangeable

Call:

```
gee(formula = Covid.test.uitslag.dich.num ~ case_def_covid, id = person_id,
data = kinderen_18_test, family = "binomial", corstr = "exchangeable")
```

Summary of Residuals:

|  | Min        | 1Q         | Median     | 3Q         | Max       |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
|  | -0.2935218 | -0.2935218 | -0.0961382 | -0.0961382 | 0.9038618 |

Coefficients:

|                   | Estimate  | Naive S.E. | Naive z   | Robust S.E. | Robust z  |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| (Intercept)       | -2.240890 | 0.3582191  | -6.255640 | 0.3617330   | -6.194873 |
| case_def_covidYes | 1.362549  | 0.4295212  | 3.172252  | 0.4458455   | 3.056102  |

Estimated Scale Parameter: 0.9739978

Number of Iterations: 3

|                   | OR        | lowerCI    | higherCI  |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| (Intercept)       | 0.1063638 | 0.05234565 | 0.2161261 |
| case_def_covidYes | 3.9061387 | 1.63018284 | 9.3596370 |

- Dezelfde conclusie: In kinderen die getest zijn, zijn kinderen met COVID19 achtige klachten vaker positief getest dan kinderen zonder COVID19-achtige klachten

**Verkoudheidsklachten: loopneus, niezen, zere keel of hoesten**

**COVID19-achtige klachten: koorts, hoesten, kortademigheid, verlies van reuk of verlies van smaak**

Relatie tussen COVID19 symptomen (koorts, hoesten, kortademigheid, verlies van reuk of verlies van smaak) en COVID-test, exclusief kinderen die in kader van BCO getest zijn

```
> crosstab(kinderen_18_exbco$case_def_covid, kinderen_18_exbco$Covid.test.dich, prop.r = T, chisq = T)
Cell Contents
```

```
-----|
|                Count |
|                Row Percent |
|-----|
```

```
=====
kinderen_18_exbco$case_def_covid      kinderen_18_exbco$Covid.test.dich
                                     Ja      Nee      Total
-----|-----|-----|-----|
No                                     86     2392     2478
                                     3.5%   96.5%   90.4%
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Yes                                    53      210      263
                                     20.2%  79.8%   9.6%
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Total                                 139     2602     2741
=====
```

Statistics for All Table Factors

Pearson's Chi-squared test

```
-----|
Chi^2 = 137.4412      d.f. = 1      p <0.0000000000000002
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

```
-----|
Chi^2 = 133.9978      d.f. = 1      p <0.0000000000000002
Minimum expected frequency: 13.3371
```

#### Na correctie voor herhaalde metingen:

GEE: GENERALIZED LINEAR MODELS FOR DEPENDENT DATA  
gee S-function, version 4.13 modified 98/01/27 (1998)

Model:  
Link: Logit  
Variance to Mean Relation: Binomial  
Correlation Structure: Exchangeable

Call:  
gee(formula = Covid.test.dich.num ~ case\_def\_covid, id = person\_id,  
data = kinderen\_18\_exbco, family = "binomial", corstr = "exchangeable")

Summary of Residuals:

| Min         | 1Q          | Median      | 3Q          | Max        |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| -0.20987381 | -0.03536529 | -0.03536529 | -0.03536529 | 0.96463471 |

Coefficients:

|                   | Estimate  | Naive S.E. | Naive z   | Robust S.E. | Robust z   |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| (Intercept)       | -3.306019 | 0.1195577  | -27.65207 | 0.1254263   | -26.358256 |
| case_def_covidYes | 1.980332  | 0.1899021  | 10.42817  | 0.1996384   | 9.919595   |

Estimated Scale Parameter: 0.9816615

Number of Iterations: 2

|                   | OR         | lowerCI    | higherCI    |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| (Intercept)       | 0.03666185 | 0.02867143 | 0.04687912  |
| case_def_covidYes | 7.24515019 | 4.89904838 | 10.71477503 |

➔ **Kinderen die Covid19 klachten hebben worden vaker getest, dan kinderen die die klachten niet hebben**

In kinderen die zich ooit hebben laten testen (n=116), relatie tussen COVID symptomen en positieve test, exclusief kinderen die in kader van BCO getest zijn

```
> crosstab(kinderen_18_test_exbco$case_def_covid, kinderen_18_test_exbco$Covid.test.uitslag.dich,
prop.r = T, chisq = T)
Cell Contents
```

|             | Count |
|-------------|-------|
| Row Percent |       |
|             |       |

```
=====
kinderen_18_test_exbco$case_def_covid      kinderen_18_test_exbco$Covid.test.uitslag.dich
-----
```

|       | Negatief    | Positief    | Total       |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| No    | 80<br>93.0% | 6<br>7.0%   | 86<br>61.9% |
| Yes   | 39<br>73.6% | 14<br>26.4% | 53<br>38.1% |
| Total | 119         | 20          | 139         |

```
=====
```

Statistics for All Table Factors

Pearson's Chi-squared test

```
-----
Chi^2 = 10.05845    d.f. = 1    p = 0.00152
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

```
-----
Chi^2 = 8.542321    d.f. = 1    p = 0.00347
Minimum expected frequency: 7.625899
```

#### Na correctie voor herhaalde metingen:

GEE: GENERALIZED LINEAR MODELS FOR DEPENDENT DATA  
gee S-function, version 4.13 modified 98/01/27 (1998)

Model:

Link: Logit  
Variance to Mean Relation: Binomial  
Correlation Structure: Exchangeable

Call:

```
gee(formula = Covid.test.uitslag.dich.num ~ case_def_covid, id = person_id,
data = kinderen_18_test_exbco, family = "binomial", corstr = "exchangeable")
```

Summary of Residuals:

| Min         | 1Q          | Median      | 3Q          | Max        |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| -0.25271913 | -0.25271913 | -0.07163043 | -0.07163043 | 0.92836957 |

Coefficients:

|                   | Estimate  | Naive S.E. | Naive z   | Robust S.E. | Robust z  |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| (Intercept)       | -2.561910 | 0.4461778  | -5.741904 | 0.509538    | -5.027908 |
| case_def_covidYes | 1.477748  | 0.4690401  | 3.150578  | 0.640421    | 2.307463  |

Estimated Scale Parameter: 1.011113

Number of Iterations: 3

|                   | OR         | lowerCI    | higherCI   |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (Intercept)       | 0.07715723 | 0.02842164 | 0.2094615  |
| case_def_covidYes | 4.38306196 | 1.24922369 | 15.3785365 |



→ In kinderen die getest zijn, zijn kinderen die Covid19 klachten hebben vaker positief getest dan kinderen die die klachten niet hebben

Analyse in kinderen 0-12 jaar (n=194)

Relatie tussen COVID19 symptomen (koorts, hoesten, kortademigheid, verlies van reuk of verlies van smaak) en COVID-test

```
> crosstab(kinderen_12$case_def_covid, kinderen_12$Covid.test.dich, prop.r = T, chisq = T)
```

```
Cell Contents
```

|                             | Count                        | Row Percent |       |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| =====                       |                              |             |       |
|                             | kinderen_12\$Covid.test.dich |             |       |
| kinderen_12\$case_def_covid | Ja                           | Nee         | Total |
| -----                       |                              |             |       |
| No                          | 45                           | 1422        | 1467  |
|                             | 3.1%                         | 96.9%       | 91.0% |
| -----                       |                              |             |       |
| Yes                         | 14                           | 131         | 145   |
|                             | 9.7%                         | 90.3%       | 9.0%  |
| -----                       |                              |             |       |
| Total                       | 59                           | 1553        | 1612  |
| =====                       |                              |             |       |

Statistics for All Table Factors

Pearson's Chi-squared test

```
Chi^2 = 16.24074    d.f. = 1    p = 0.0000558
```

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

```
Chi^2 = 14.4262    d.f. = 1    p = 0.000146
Minimum expected frequency: 5.307072
```

### Na correctie voor herhaalde metingen:

GEE: GENERALIZED LINEAR MODELS FOR DEPENDENT DATA  
gee S-function, version 4.13 modified 98/01/27 (1998)

Model:

Link: Logit  
Variance to Mean Relation: Binomial  
Correlation Structure: Exchangeable

Call:

```
gee(formula = Covid.test.dich.num ~ case_def_covid, id = person_id,
    data = kinderen_12, family = "binomial", corstr = "exchangeable")
```

Summary of Residuals:

| Min        | 1Q         | Median     | 3Q         | Max       |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| -0.1027469 | -0.0310411 | -0.0310411 | -0.0310411 | 0.9689589 |

Coefficients:

|                   | Estimate  | Naive S.E. | Naive z   | Robust S.E. | Robust z   |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| (Intercept)       | -3.440910 | 0.1605001  | -21.43868 | 0.1667613   | -20.633745 |
| case_def_covidYes | 1.273841  | 0.3151240  | 4.04235   | 0.3289026   | 3.873005   |

Estimated Scale Parameter: 0.9860272

Number of Iterations: 2

|                   | OR         | lowerCI   | higherCI   |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| (Intercept)       | 0.03203551 | 0.0231037 | 0.04442033 |
| case_def_covidYes | 3.57455730 | 1.8760946 | 6.81066914 |

- ➔ Ook in kinderen 0-12 jaar, kinderen die COVID19 klachten hebben, worden vaker getest dan kinderen die geen COVID19 klachten hebben.

In kinderen die zich ooit hebben laten testen (n=116), relatie tussen COVID symptomen en positieve test

```
> crosstab(kinderen_12_test$case_def_covid, kinderen_12_test$Covid.test.uitslag.dich, prop.r = T,
chisq = T, fisher = T)
Warning in chisq.test(tab, correct = FALSE, ...) :
  Chi-squared approximation may be incorrect
Warning in chisq.test(tab, correct = TRUE, ...) :
  Chi-squared approximation may be incorrect
Cell Contents
```

```
-----|
|              Count |
|              Row Percent |
|-----|
```

```
=====
kinderen_12_test$case_def_covid      kinderen_12_test$Covid.test.uitslag.dich
                                     Negatief Positief Total
-----|-----|-----|-----|
No                                     42       3      45
                                     93.3%   6.7%  76.3%
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Yes                                    12       2      14
                                     85.7%  14.3%  23.7%
-----|-----|-----|-----|
Total                                  54       5      59
=====
```

Statistics for All Table Factors

Pearson's Chi-squared test

Chi^2 = 0.7991534 d.f. = 1 p = 0.371

Pearson's Chi-squared test with Yates' continuity correction

Chi^2 = 0.1187111 d.f. = 1 p = 0.73

Fisher's Exact Test for Count Data

Sample estimate odds ratio: 2.294228

Alternative hypothesis: true odds ratio is not equal to 1

p = 0.583

95% confidence interval: 0.1730563 22.56192

Alternative hypothesis: true odds ratio is less than 1

p = 0.919

95% confidence interval: % 0 16.44961

Alternative hypothesis: true odds ratio is greater than 1

p = 0.339

95% confidence interval: % 0.2584542 Inf

Minimum expected frequency: 1.186441

Cells with Expected Frequency < 5: 2 of 4 (50%)

- ➔ Geen verschil in kinderen met en zonder COVID19 klachten in aantal positief ➔ MAAR aantallen nu wel heel erg klein...

**Na correctie voor herhaalde metingen:**

GEE: GENERALIZED LINEAR MODELS FOR DEPENDENT DATA  
 gee S-function, version 4.13 modified 98/01/27 (1998)

Model:  
 Link: Logit  
 Variance to Mean Relation: Binomial  
 Correlation Structure: Exchangeable

Call:  
 gee(formula = Covid.test.uitslag.dich.num ~ case\_def\_covid, id = person\_id,  
 data = kinderen\_12\_test, family = "binomial", corstr = "exchangeable")

Summary of Residuals:  

| Min         | 1Q          | Median      | 3Q          | Max        |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| -0.14299068 | -0.06674355 | -0.06674355 | -0.06674355 | 0.93325645 |

Coefficients:  

|                   | Estimate  | Naive S.E. | Naive z    | Robust S.E. | Robust z   |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| (Intercept)       | -2.637822 | 0.6081774  | -4.3372583 | 0.5946638   | -4.4358216 |
| case_def_covidYes | 0.847153  | 0.9863286  | 0.8588952  | 0.9727087   | 0.8709215  |

Estimated Scale Parameter: 1.034052  
 Number of Iterations: 1  

|                   | OR         | lowerCI    | higherCI   |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (Intercept)       | 0.07151684 | 0.02229566 | 0.2294015  |
| case_def_covidYes | 2.33299528 | 0.34667896 | 15.7000210 |

→ Idem, geen significant verschil meer

```
> table(kinderen_12_exbco$Covid.test.uitslag.dich)
```

| Negatief | Positief |
|----------|----------|
| 47       | 3        |

→ Ik denk niet dat we moeten willen om de analyse ook nog te herhalen voor ex-bco