A Descriptive Analysis of Reported Health Issues in Rural Jamaica

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ABSTRACT

Objective: There are currently thousands of Jamaican citizens that lack access to basic healthcare. In order to examine the healthcare performance I collected and analyze data from two clinics in remote parishes of the island. The purpose of this trip was to descriptively analyze local health data for the Jamaican ministry of health. This poster will analyze data collected from Clarendon, Jamaica. Methodology: We established clinics in Portland and Clarendon to collect medical records of local residents. After collecting medical records I applied descriptive and inferential analytics to examine the data. All data analysis were conducted using SAS studio 9.4. A few of the procedures I will use include: PROC IMPORT, PROC MEANS, PROC FREQ, and PROC GCHART. Results: Overall, we discovered high prevalence rates of hypertension and pain. We believe the high pain prevalence rates may be attributed to an outbreak of Chikungunya.

METHODS

PROC MEANS – This procedure can: calculate descriptive statistics, estimate quantiles, calculate confidence limits, identify extreme values, and perform a t test. For my study I am primarily concerned with variable, mean, minimum, and maximum outputs.

PROC FREQ – This procedure produces one-way to n-way frequency and contingency tables.

For one-way frequency tables, PROC FREQ computes goodness-of-fit tests for equal proportions or specified null proportions.

For contingency tables, PROC FREQ can compute various statistics to examine the relationships between two classification variables.

The statistics for contingency tables include the following: chi-square tests and measures, measures of association, binomial proportions and risk differences for 2x2 tables, odds ratios and relative risks for 2x2 tables, test for trend, tests and measures of agreement, Cochran-Mantel-Hansel statistics

PROC GCHART – This procedure produces six types of charts: block charts, horizontal and vertical bar charts, pie and donut charts, and star charts.

This procedure can calculate the following statistics: frequency, percentages, sums, and means.

This procedure can also: display and compare exact relative magnitudes, examine the contribution of parts to the whole, analyze where data re out of balance.
Prior to this study there were hundreds of Jamaicans suffering from various illnesses that were unable to receive treatment. Due to their remote residencies many Jamaican public health officials were unaware of their underserved population. Using SAS allowed me to conduct a report summarizing various health issues in Clarendon and Portland, Jamaica. This report was later submitted to Jamaican public health officials to help improve their healthcare delivery system.

REFERENCES

http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/sas/
http://support.sas.com/index.html