Subject: Re: Need Help in determining the variables used to define Acute Respiratory Infections in NDHS 2013

Posted by Liz-DHS on Tue, 12 Aug 2014 17:42:31 GMT

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Dear User,

Most of our experts are currently busy or on travel for work. However, I think I can offer a little help in guiding you in the right direction. I am not a programmer and not a Stata user, but can give you an idea of where the variables to create the tables are coming from. I am also attaching a partial dictionary which is most useful if opened in CSPro but can also be opened in any text editor. This will give you variable names and their value sets. The tables were originally done in CSPro so that is the code I will be referring to. While you are working with your datasets, you should refer to all the documentation that came with it as well as make use of the Standard Recode Manual http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/DHSG4/Recode6_DHS_22March2013_DHSG4.pdf, The Guide to DHS Statistics

http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/DHSG1/Guide_to_DHS_Statistics _29Oct2012_DHSG1.pdf and the section on our website on "Using datasets for analysis"

http://dhsprogram.com/data/Using-DataSets-for-Analysis.cfm

The Guide to DHS Statistics is a bookmarked publication with sections on creating most of the tables in our final reports.

The Standard Recode Guide will help you in identifying the correct recode variables to use in your analysis, and the section on "Using datasets for analysis" has some useful tools and videos.

I looked at Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks

preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought

from a health facility or provider and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background

characteristics, Nigeria 2013 P162 in the final report

These are the Row Variables: chage1+sex2+v463w+hv226w1+v102w+v101w+statew+v106wt+v190w+to tal These are the Column Variables: col1005a+col1005b

Below are snippets of code which show how some of the working variables were created. Hope this helps.

```
{ cooking fuel }
 box HV226 => hv226w1;
    1-4 => 1:
                 { electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas }
    8-10 => 8;
                   { wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop }
  missing \Rightarrow 99:
                     { remain values as in core }
       => HV226;
 endbox:
{ Table 10.5 }
 for i in REC43 EDT do
  months = V008 - B3(HIDX);
  box months => chage1;
      0-5 => 0;
      6-11 => 1:
     12-23 \Rightarrow 2;
     24-35 => 3:
     36-47 => 4:
     48-59 => 5:
  endbox:
  sex2 = B4(HIDX);
  if B5(HIDX) = 1 then { for living children }
   col1005b = notappl;
   if H31B = 1 \& H31C in 1,3 then
                                       {ARI}
    col1005a = 1;
    xtab(t1005, rweight);
   endif;
   col1005a = 2;
                               { all children }
   xtab(t1005, rweight);
   col1005a = notappl;
   colt10u = 1;
   xtab( t1005u );
   if H31B = 1 & H31C in 1,3 then
                                     { ARI }
     if H32A = 1 | H32B = 1 | H32C = 1 | H32D = 1 | H32E = 1 |
       H32F = 1 | H32G = 1 | H32H = 1 | H32I = 1 | H32J = 1 |
      H32L = 1 | {H32M = 1 |} H32N = 1 | H32O = 1 | H32P = 1 |
      H32Q = 1 \mid H32R = 1 \text{ then}
      col1005b = 1;
                                   { Pharmacy, shop and traditional practitioner.... excluded }
      xtab(t1005, rweight);
     endif;
    {MALARIA}
```

```
if ML13I(i) = 1 | ML13J(i) = 1 then { antibiotics given }
    col1005b = 2;
    xtab(t1005, rweight);
   endif;
   {MALARIA}
                                { all children with ARI }
   col1005b = 3;
   xtab(t1005, rweight);
   colt10u = 2;
   xtab( t1005u );
  endif;
 endif;
enddo;
```

File Attachments

1) PartialTabWork.dcf, downloaded 650 times

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