

I am trying to reconcile how to identify the appropriate sample to analyze for the blood pressure and blood glucose sample (which is half of the households selected for the male survey, see section 1.6.1 and 1.6.4 in final DHS report) in the 2013 Namibia DHS.

Table 17.1 (pg 237 in the DHS report) shows that 2,584 women and 2,163 men age 35-64 were eligible for these tests. Among these individuals, 80.7% of women and 70.7% of men had their blood pressure measured, and 75% of women and 63.8% of men had their blood glucose measured.

This would equal the following sample sizes which I can more or less match exactly in the datasets I downloaded based on identifying the eligible participants who consented and had no reported issues with the blood sample.

	Women (n)	Men (n)
Blood Pressure	2093	1536
Blood Glucose	1938	1384

Our question is why are the following numbers reported in measured blood pressure tables "17.4.1 Blood pressure status: Women" "17.4.2 Blood pressure status: Men" and "17.7.1 Prevalence of diabetes by background characteristics: Women" and "17.7.2 Prevalence of diabetes by background characteristics: Men".

	Women (n)	Men (n)
Blood Pressure	2048	1406
Blood Glucose	1873	1,221

It is not clear how using the dataset to identify eligible males and females in households selected for the male interview and consented and had biologically plausible values changes from the sample listed in Table 17.1 to the sample size in the final prevalence tables: 17.4.1 and 17.4.2 for blood pressure and 17.7.1 and 17.7.2 for blood glucose.

Would someone be able to help me reconcile this?