Subject: Proportion of samples that have had their HIV results discordant in Burundi DHS 2010
Posted by baremma2002 on Thu, 05 Jun 2014 17:16:48 GMT
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Dear DHS users,

How to get the proportion or the number of samples that have had their HIV results discordant in Burundi DHS 2010?
How the investigators determined the points of the clusters on ground when they took the GPS readings of the clusters?

Thank you.

Subject: Re: Proportion of samples that have had their HIV results discordant in Burundi DHS 2010
Posted by Liz-DHS on Fri, 13 Jun 2014 03:55:32 GMT
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Dear User,
We are currently researching your post and will get back to you as soon as possible.
Thank you!

Subject: Re: Proportion of samples that have had their HIV results discordant in Burundi DHS 2010
Posted by Liz-DHS on Wed, 18 Jun 2014 14:23:57 GMT
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Dear User,
Here is a response from one of our technical experts, Dr. Joy Fishel,
"Here are my questions about the post:

By discordance, are you referring to discordant HIV status in couples? Or Discordant results within the HIV testing algorithm?

We do not distribute all of the HIV test results at each level of the testing algorithm, only the final result for each individual tested (positive, negative, or indeterminate).

For the couple table couples included in the table meet the following criteria:
• men and women who live together in the same household,
• who are able to be matches as couples (the woman gives a line number from the household schedule as her husband, and that person also lists the woman's line number as his wife),
• both individuals are interviewed and tested for HIV in the survey

The unit of analysis in the table is couples (one man, one woman). If a man has more than one

wife (and both live in the household with him, both are interviewed and tested), then this is counted as two couples: the man with wife one is one couple, the same man and his second wife are another couple. HIV status of the man and woman are compared, and the couples are grouped into 4 categories: both positive, both negative, man positive/woman negative, man negative/woman positive.

For the GIS points, the enumerators are instructed to find a location at or near the center of the cluster (by locating the approximating the center of the cluster on the cluster sketch map). Enumerators proceed to this location and take one GIS point. This point is then systematically displaced by up to 5km in a rural area and up to 2km in urban areas in order to protect the confidentiality of respondents in that cluster. The goal of the displacement is to make it impossible to positively identify a specific cluster that was selected for and included in the survey while still providing an exact enough location to preserve the integrity of most spatial analyses."