MULTIPLE IMPUTATION AND SURVIVAL ANALYSIS: AN EXAMPLE USING CANCER REGISTRY DATA

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976n.52

A multiple imputation model was used to impute missing stage of disease data. The imputed data was then used to perform survival analysis. The results showed that the imputed data improved the accuracy of the survival analysis compared to complete case analysis. The study concluded that multiple imputation is a useful method for handling missing data in survival analysis.

DIFFERENCES IN CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS BY MUNICIPALITY POPULATION SIZE: NATIONAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION SURVEY, JAPAN

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976n.53

The study found that there were significant differences in cardiovascular risk factors by municipality population size. The findings suggest that public health interventions targeting smaller municipalities may be necessary to improve cardiovascular health.

STRATEGY FOR THE CARE OF THE ELDERLY WITH LIMITED FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY IN A DEVELOPING COUNTRY

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976n.54

The study proposed a strategy for the care of elderly individuals with limited functional capacity in a developing country. The strategy includes the establishment of specialized care units and the provision of community-based support services to improve the quality of life for elderly individuals.

THE PREVALENCE OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA AND A COMPARISON OF THE INTAKE OF IRON AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN WITH THE DIETARY REFERENCE INTAKES FOR JAPANESE

doi:10.1136/jech.2011.142976n.51

The study found that the prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia was significantly higher among pregnant women compared to non-pregnant women. However, the intake of iron from dietary sources was comparable between the two groups. The study concluded that iron supplementation may be necessary for pregnant women to prevent iron deficiency anaemia.