Using Andersen’s model of health care utilization to assess factors associated with COVID-19 testing among adults in Bangladesh: an online survey

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# 1 Summary/Abstract

I’ll write it later.,

# 2 Introduction

## 2.1 General Background Information

This study aimed to investigate, using the Andersen’s model of health care utilization, factors associated with COVID-19 testing among adults in Bangladesh.

## 2.2 Description of data and data source

This will be a descriptive cross-sectional online study. To get data for this study, between 10 December 2020 and 9 February 2021 an online survey was organized in Bangladesh. In total 759 adults (median age 45 years, interquartile range 33-57 years, range 18-93 years), participated in the study. COVID-19 testing/infection status was assessed by self-report.

## 2.3 Questions/Hypotheses to be addressed

The main question is to find out the key factors associated with covid-19 testing

# 3 Methods and Results

***Study design, sample, and procedure***

This will be a descriptive cross-sectional online study conducted in Bangladesh between 10 December 2020 to 9 February 2021. Participant inclusion criteria were 18 years and older, any gender, and provision of electronic informed consent.

***Measures*** Using Andersen’s model of health care utilization [Andersen 1995], study variables will be categorized into outcome variable, predisposing factors, enabling/disabling factors and need for care factors.

***Outcome variable*** COVID-19 testing/infection status will be assessed with the question, “Since the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak, do you have information on your infection status?” Response options were 1=not tested/does not know test results, 2=negative, and 3=positive.

***Predisposing factors*** Sociodemographic factors included age, sex, country of residence, educational level, and the (estimated) age(s) of their housemate(s). Chronic/underlying diseases includs heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, cancer, HIV, tuberculosis, and chronic asthma; coded as “0” none and “1” at least presence of one clinically diagnosed condition.

***COVID-19 preventive measures*** Participants were asked, “During the past 7 days, have you been observing any of the following preventive measures against COVID-19? 1) Social distancing of at least 1.5m, 2) Wearing a face mask, 3) Hand hygiene (regular handwashing with soap or using hand gel), and 4) Coughing hygiene (covering the mouth when coughing or sneezing). A composite non-adherence to all four COVID-19 preventive measure was calculated by coding each negative response with “1,” summing scores ranging from 0-4 (Cronbach’s alpha 0.7).

***Enabling factors*** Enabling factors include self-perceived socio-economic status, self-perceived area of residence, being a student or worker in the health care sector, source of COVID-19 information/advice most trusted (coded as other, including family and friends, radio/TV, social media, religious authorities and health personnel.

***Need for care factors*** include two questions on 1) the level of fear/worry of being infected with COVID-19 (ranging from 1=not at all worried to 5=extremely worried), and 2) having been quarantined (either at home or elsewhere) at any point in time during the COVID-19 epidemic.

***Data analysis***

Descriptive statistics will be used to describe the study population. Logistic regression will be used to assess associations between predisposing factors, enabling and disabling factors, need of care factors and COVID-19 testing status, COVID-19 positive versus negative status and COVID-19 positive versus negative and not tested status. Variables significant at <0.05 in univariate analyses were subsequently included in the multivariable logistic regression models. Statistical analyses will conducted using R.

## 3.1 Data aquisition

*As applicable, explain where and how you got the data. If you directly import the data from an online source, you can combine this section with the next.*

## 3.2 ## Data import and cleaning\_ html\_document

library(here)

## here() starts at /Users/ehsansuez/Study /MADA\_2021/EhsanSuez-MADA-project

## 3.3 Exploratory analysis

As the infection status information of the participants is the main outcome variable, let’s see its distribution among the participants:

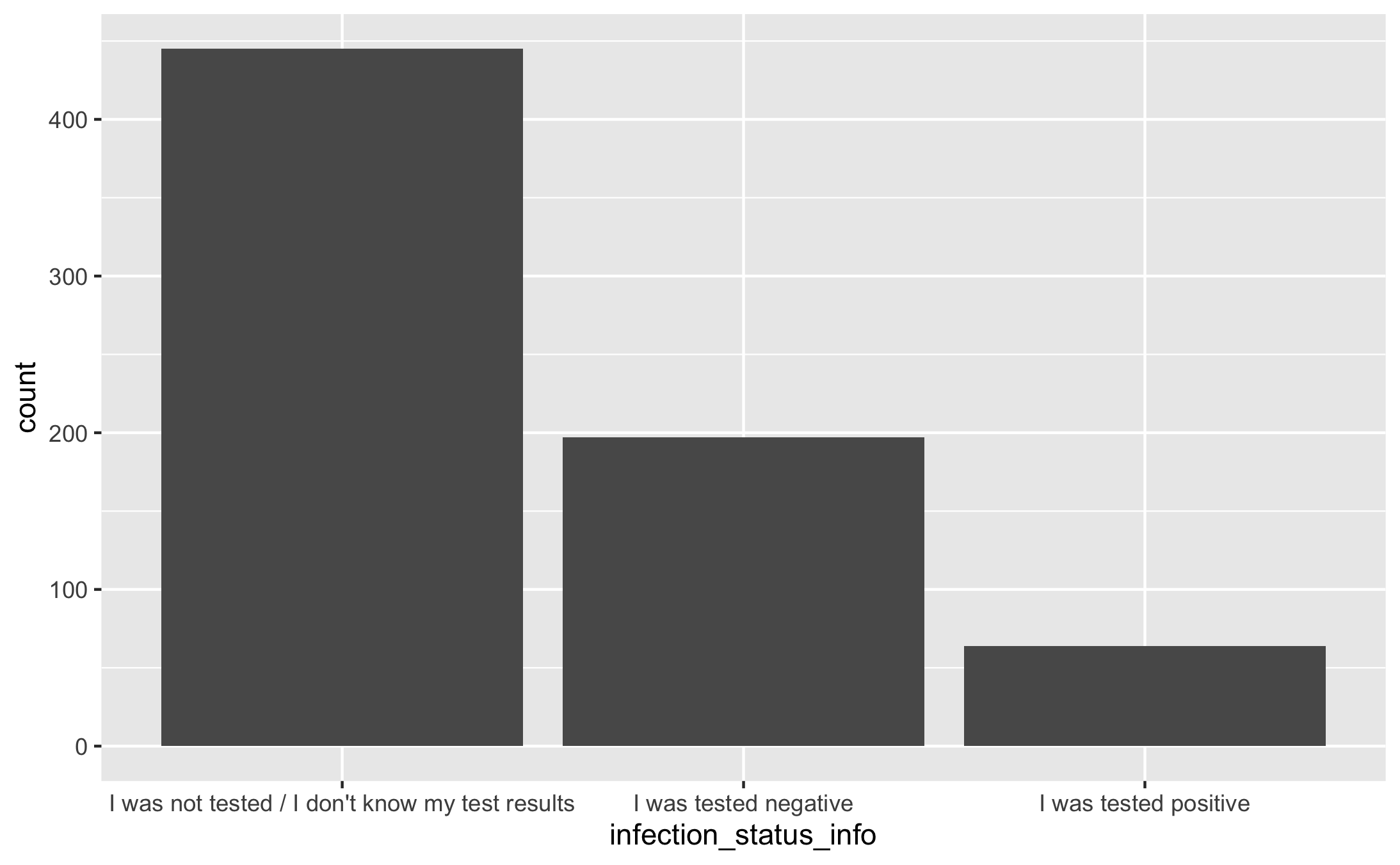


Figure 3.1: Infection Status Information.

Among the participants, **78.9%** are less than or equal to 35 years old. That indicates that majority of the participants tend to be younger. While **45.18%** of the participants were female, **54.82%** were male, which shows less chance of biad due to sex. **78.05%** of the participants had a bachelor or post-bachelor degree, clearly indicating that majority of the participants had pretty good education background. Almost **50%** of the participants belongs to “upper middle income category,” indicating that at least half of the participants don’t belong to the poorer side. Less than **10%** of the participants live in a village/rural area. Health professionals and Tv/radio seems to be the most trusted source to the participants. Apparently equal half of the participants worked from home or not at some stage of the study. Major half of the participants did quarantine at some stage during the study. **63%** of the participants didn’t go through a COVID test. Almost half of the participants **(46%)** were moderate or more worried about reinfection. Only **22%** of the participants recorded to have some sort of chronic disease. **(This data can be accessed/viewd through the “supplementary.rmd” file)**

Let’s look at the logistic regression analysis and its statistics summary between the **outcome variable** (infection status info) and the three key **predisposing factors** (Age, Sex, Education level).

Table 3.1: logistic regression betweem infection status and Key Predisposing Factors

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
| (Intercept) | -1.7832470 | 0.3331593 | -5.3525361 | 0.0000001 |
| Age | 0.0458298 | 0.0080757 | 5.6750136 | 0.0000000 |
| SexFemale | 0.4033255 | 0.1635476 | 2.4661042 | 0.0136592 |
| educationUniversity Undergraduate degree holder | -0.4111288 | 0.1970401 | -2.0865232 | 0.0369313 |
| educationSecondary | -0.6900496 | 0.2455377 | -2.8103608 | 0.0049486 |
| educationPrimary | -0.4371349 | 0.9496023 | -0.4603347 | 0.6452760 |

Table 3.2: logistic regression statistics betweem infection status and Key Predisposing Factors

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| null.deviance | df.null | logLik | AIC | BIC | deviance | df.residual | nobs |
| 930.211 | 705 | -436.7208 | 885.4416 | 912.7993 | 873.4416 | 700 | 706 |

Next, we want to see the logistic regression analysis statistics between the **outcome variable** (infection status info) and the three key **enabling factors** (socio economic status, area of residence,student/healthworker, source of covid news).

Table 3.3: logistic regression betweem infection status and Key Enabling Factors

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
| (Intercept) | -1.3559366 | 0.5345008 | -2.5368281 | 0.0111862 |
| economic\_statusUpper middle income category | 1.4851753 | 0.4287608 | 3.4638785 | 0.0005324 |
| economic\_statusLower middle income category | 0.9112994 | 0.4350794 | 2.0945589 | 0.0362102 |
| economic\_statusHigh income category | 1.9065113 | 0.5148440 | 3.7030857 | 0.0002130 |
| residenceA Sub-urban setting / urban slum | 0.1044858 | 0.1829930 | 0.5709824 | 0.5680116 |
| residenceA rural place / village | -0.8666444 | 0.3695104 | -2.3453858 | 0.0190074 |
| trusted\_sourceHealth personnel | -0.1196328 | 0.3989853 | -0.2998426 | 0.7642972 |
| trusted\_sourceSocial Media (WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, etc) | -0.5401488 | 0.4172613 | -1.2945096 | 0.1954894 |
| trusted\_sourceRadio / TV | -0.5963396 | 0.4061255 | -1.4683628 | 0.1420057 |
| trusted\_sourceFamily and friends | -0.3366449 | 0.6110896 | -0.5508929 | 0.5817071 |
| trusted\_sourceNone of the above | -0.3203110 | 0.5289505 | -0.6055596 | 0.5448072 |
| trusted\_sourceReligious authorities (Pastor, Priest, Imam, etc) | -0.5074121 | 0.6722440 | -0.7548035 | 0.4503669 |

Table 3.4: logistic regression statistics betweem infection status and Key enabling Factors

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| null.deviance | df.null | logLik | AIC | BIC | deviance | df.residual | nobs |
| 930.211 | 705 | -440.6209 | 905.2419 | 959.9573 | 881.2419 | 694 | 706 |

Next, we want to see the logistic regression analysis statistics between the **outcome variable** (infection status info) and the level of fear of infection and quarantined or not **(Key need for care factors )**

Table 3.5: logistic regression betweem infection status and Key Need for care Factor

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
| (Intercept) | -0.0196069 | 0.1484504 | -0.1320768 | 0.8949235 |
| quarantined\_or\_notNo | -1.0814712 | 0.1754811 | -6.1628928 | 0.0000000 |
| worry\_level2=A little worried | -0.1796001 | 0.1927321 | -0.9318638 | 0.3514069 |
| worry\_level4=Very worried | 0.6275857 | 0.2746511 | 2.2850287 | 0.0223111 |
| worry\_level5=Extremely worried | 0.6861161 | 0.5101150 | 1.3450225 | 0.1786180 |
| worry\_level1=Not at all worried | -0.8368647 | 0.2718371 | -3.0785518 | 0.0020801 |

Table 3.6: logistic regression statistics betweem infection status and Key Need for Care Factors

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| null.deviance | df.null | logLik | AIC | BIC | deviance | df.residual | nobs |
| 930.211 | 705 | -428.6532 | 869.3064 | 896.6641 | 857.3064 | 700 | 706 |

# 4 Discussion

## 4.1 Summary and Interpretation

*Summarize what you did, what you found and what it means.*

## 4.2 Strengths and Limitations

*Discuss what you perceive as strengths and limitations of your analysis.*

## 4.3 Conclusions

*What are the main take-home messages?*

*Include citations in your Rmd file using bibtex, the list of references will automatically be placed at the end*

This paper (Leek & Peng, 2015) discusses types of analyses.

Note that this cited reference will show up at the end of the document, the reference formatting is determined by the CSL file specified in the YAML header. Many more style files for almost any journal [are available](https://www.zotero.org/styles). You also specify the location of your bibtex reference file in the YAML. You can call your reference file anything you like, I just used the generic word references.bib but giving it a more descriptive name is probably better.

# References

Leek, J. T., & Peng, R. D. (2015). Statistics. What is the question? *Science (New York, N.Y.)*, *347*, 1314–1315. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaa6146>