Interactions between Age and Ethnicity as a determinant of Test Uptake between Sites

The attached results table with its accompanied forest plots provides insights into the interaction between age group and ethnicity as it relates to test uptake across different sites. Here is a detailed interpretation of the most significant interactions.

General Observations

Odds Ratio (OR): Indicates the multiplicative effect on the odds of the outcome (e.g., test uptake) compared to the reference group.

Confidence Interval (CI): Provides a range within which the true OR is likely to fall. If the CI does not include 1, the interaction effect is statistically significant.

p-value: Indicates whether the interaction effect is statistically significant. A p-value less than 0.05 typically indicates statistical significance.

Significant Interactions by Site

Site RYJ02 (Charing Cross Hospital)

1. Age Group 50 to 64 and Ethnic Group Asian Other

OR: 1.371

CI: [1.056, 1.78]

p-value: 0.018

Interpretation: For individuals aged 50 to 64 who are Asian Other at site RYJ02, the odds of the outcome are 1.371 times higher compared to the reference group, holding other variables constant. This interaction is statistically significant.

2. Age Group 65 to 79 and Ethnic Group Asian Other

OR: 1.611

CI: [1.219, 2.131]

p-value: 0.001

Interpretation: For individuals aged 65 to 79 who are Asian Other at site RYJ02, the odds of the outcome are 1.611 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

3. Age Group 50 to 64 and Ethnic Group Black African

OR: 1.568

CI: [1.211, 2.03]

Interpretation: For individuals aged 50 to 64 who are Black African at site RYJ02, the odds of the outcome are 1.568 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

4. Age Group 65 to 79 and Ethnic Group Black Caribbean

OR: 1.423

CI: [1.012, 2.002]

p-value: 0.042

Interpretation: For individuals aged 65 to 79 who are Black Caribbean at site RYJ02, the odds of the outcome are 1.423 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

5. Age Group 80 and Over and Ethnic Group Black Caribbean

OR: 1.436

CI: [1.031, 2.0]

p-value: 0.032

Interpretation: For individuals aged 80 and over who are Black Caribbean at site RYJ02, the odds of the outcome are 1.436 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

Site RQM91 (West Middlesex University Hospital)

1. Age Group 50 to 64 and Ethnic Group Asian Other

OR: 1.36

CI: [1.124, 1.645]

p-value: 0.002

Interpretation: For individuals aged 50 to 64 who are Asian Other at site RQM91, the odds of the outcome are 1.36 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

2. Age Group 80 and Over and Ethnic Group Asian Other

OR: 1.525

CI: [1.153, 2.017]

Interpretation: For individuals aged 80 and over who are Asian Other at site RQM91, the odds of the outcome are 1.525 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

3. Age Group 50 to 64 and Ethnic Group Black Caribbean

OR: 1.739

CI: [1.025, 2.949]

p-value: 0.04

Interpretation: For individuals aged 50 to 64 who are Black Caribbean at site RQM91, the odds of the outcome are 1.739 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

Site R1H12 (The Royal London Hospital)

1. Age Group 50 to 64 and Ethnic Group Black Caribbean

OR: 1.967

CI: [1.313, 2.945]

p-value: 0.001

Interpretation: For individuals aged 50 to 64 who are Black Caribbean at site R1H12, the odds of the outcome are 1.967 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

2. Age Group 50 to 64 and Ethnic Group Other

OR: 1.475

CI: [1.008, 2.16]

p-value: 0.045

Interpretation: For individuals aged 50 to 64 who are of Other ethnicity at site R1H12, the odds of the outcome are 1.475 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

3. Age Group 65 to 79 and Ethnic Group White Other

OR: 1.423

CI: [1.004, 2.017]

Interpretation: For individuals aged 65 to 79 who are White Other at site R1H12, the odds of the outcome are 1.423 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

Site R0A07 (Wythenshawe Hospital)

1. Age Group 50 to 64 and Ethnic Group Asian Other

OR: 1.5

CI: [1.077, 2.09]

p-value: 0.017

Interpretation: For individuals aged 50 to 64 who are Asian Other at site R0A07, the odds of the outcome are 1.5 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

2. Age Group 25 to 34 and Ethnic Group Black African

OR: 0.561

CI: [0.363, 0.869]

p-value: 0.01

Interpretation: For individuals aged 25 to 34 who are Black African at site R0A07, the odds of the outcome are 0.561 times lower compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

3. Age Group 65 to 79 and Ethnic Group Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi

OR: 1.287

CI: [1.012, 1.638]

p-value: 0.04

Interpretation: For individuals aged 65 to 79 who are Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi at site R0A07, the odds of the outcome are 1.287 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

4. Age Group 80 and Over and Ethnic Group Mixed/Multiple

OR: 3.14

CI: [1.23, 8.017]

Interpretation: For individuals aged 80 and over who are of Mixed/Multiple ethnicity at site R0A07, the odds of the outcome are 3.14 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

5. Age Group 65 to 79 and Ethnic Group Other

OR: 1.405

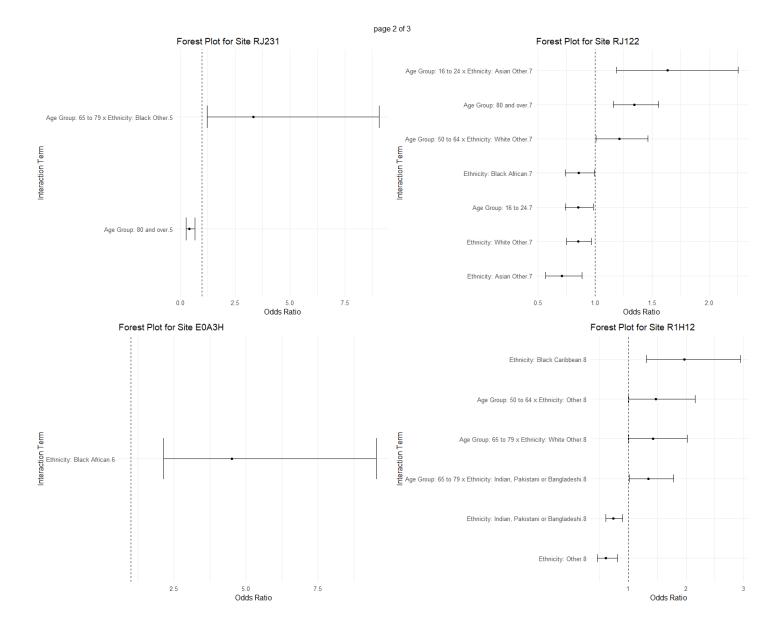
CI: [1.001, 1.971]

p-value: 0.049

Interpretation: For individuals aged 65 to 79 who are of Other ethnicity at site R0A07, the odds of the outcome are 1.405 times higher compared to the reference group. This interaction is statistically significant.

Conclusion

The significant interactions indicate that the effect of age on test uptake varies by ethnic group and site. These findings highlight the importance of considering both age and ethnicity when analysing test uptake across different sites. By focusing on specific interactions, targeted interventions can be designed to improve test uptake among particular age and ethnic groups at different sites.



Odds Ratio

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