Disparity of the Disparities

A Comparison of Rural-Urban Disparity of Mortalities among Acute Myocardial Infarction Inpatients between China and US, 2013-2015

BST 5230 Bayesian Statistics Presentation

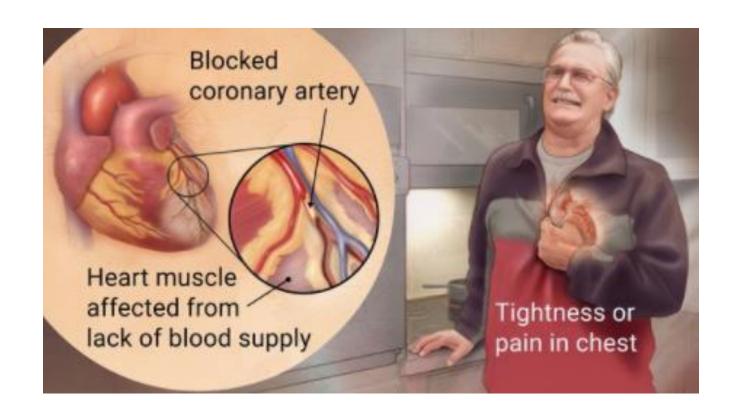
May 3, 2018

Miao Cai

1. Background

Acute myocardial infarction = Heart attack

- Very common
- Emergency
- High mortality



China U.S.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Explaining Urban-Rural Health Disparities in China

Hai Fang, PhD, MPH,* Jie Chen, PhD,† and John A. Rizzo, PhD‡

Urban-Rural Disparity of Overweight, Hypertension, Undiagnosed Hypertension, and Untreated Hypertension in China Asia-Pacific Journal Of
Public Health
Volume 20 Number 2
April 2008 159-169
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10.1177/1010539507312306
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Xiaohui Hou, PhD, MHPA

National trend in congenital heart disease mortality in China during 2003 to 2010: A population-based study

Zhan Hu, MD, PhD, ^{a,b} Xin Yuan, MD, PhD, ^{c,d} Keqin Rao, MD, PhD, ^e Zhe Zheng, MD, PhD, ^{c,d} and Shengshou Hu, MD, PhD^{c,d}

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Rural-Urban Disparities in Quality of Life Among Patients With COPD

Bradford E. Jackson, PhD;¹ David B. Coultas, MD;² Sumihiro Suzuki, PhD;³ Karan P. Singh, PhD;¹ & Sejong Bae, PhD¹

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Urban-Rural Differences in Coronary Heart Disease Mortality in the United States: 1999–2009

Widening Rural-Urban Disparities in All-Cause Mortality and Mortality from Major Causes of Death in the USA, 1969–2009

2. Hypothesis

```
•H_0: \beta_{CN} = \beta_{US}
```

•
$$H_1$$
: $\beta_{CN} \neq \beta_{US}$

3. Data source

- US: National Inpatient Sample (NIS), by AHRQ
- CN: Statewide inpatient records in Shanxi Province

AMI patients:

• US: 367,981 in 2013 ~ 2015

• CN: 36,464 in 2013 ~ 2015

• Propensity score matching → 32199 + 32199

4. Statistical models

• Outcome: mortality \rightarrow binary 0 or 1

•
$$Y_i \sim BIN(1, p_i)$$

• logit
$$\left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}\right) = \beta_1 X_1 + \dots + \beta_n X_n$$

• Two models separately for China and US

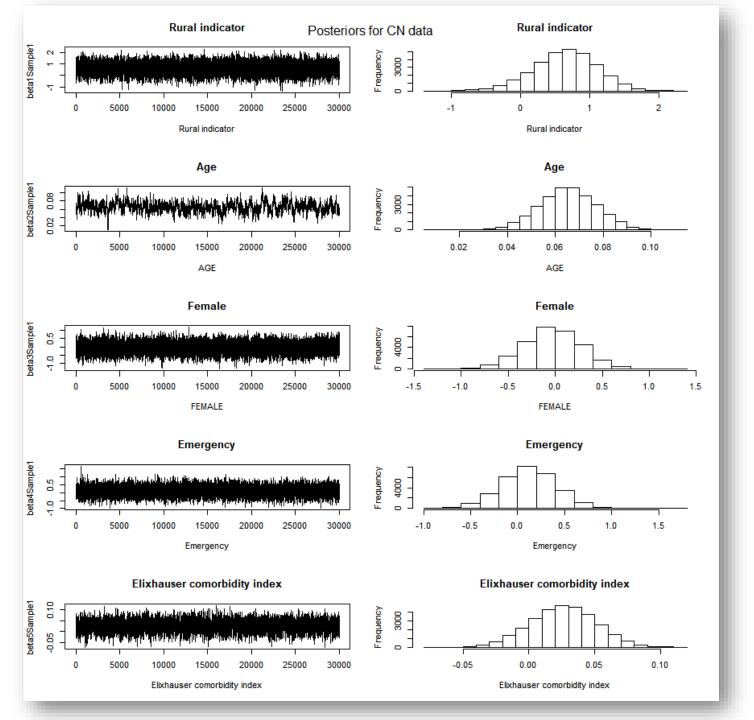
JAGS model

```
• # Likelihood
• for (i in 1:n)
•
  •DIED[i] \sim dbern(ilogit(b0 + b1*Rural[i] + b2*age_45_59[i] + b3*age_60_69[i] +
  b4*age_70_79[i] + b5*age_80p[i] + b6*FEMALE[i] + b7* Emergency[i] + b8*ELIX[i]))
• # Priors
• b0 \sim dnorm(0, 0.0001)
• b1 ~ dnorm(0, 0.0001)
• b2 \sim dnorm(0, 0.0001)
• ...}
```

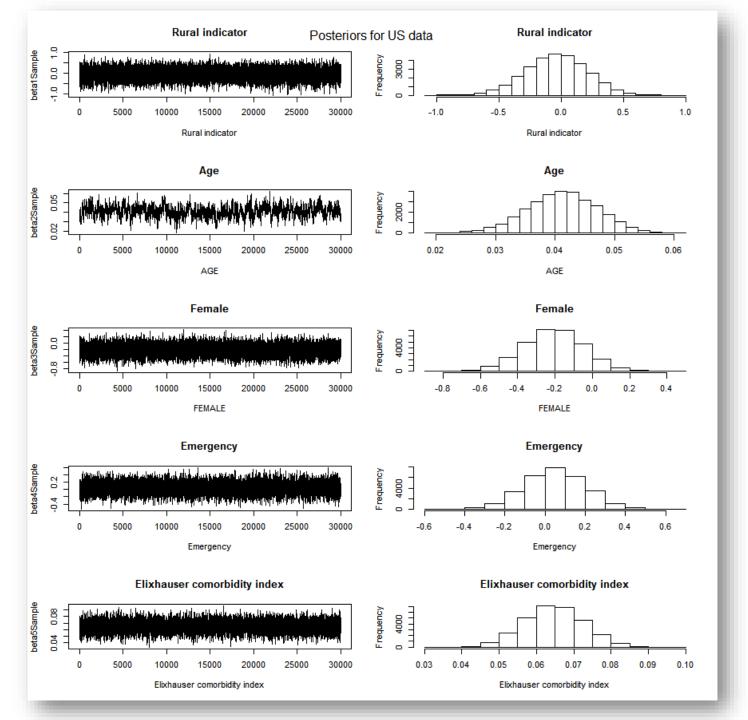
Parameters

- adaptSteps = 1000
- burnInSteps = 10000
- nChains = 3
- numSavedSteps=30000
- thinSteps=1

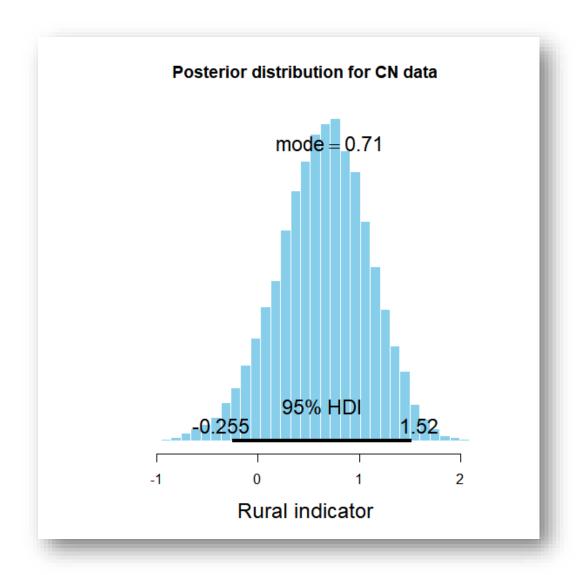
Posteriors for CN

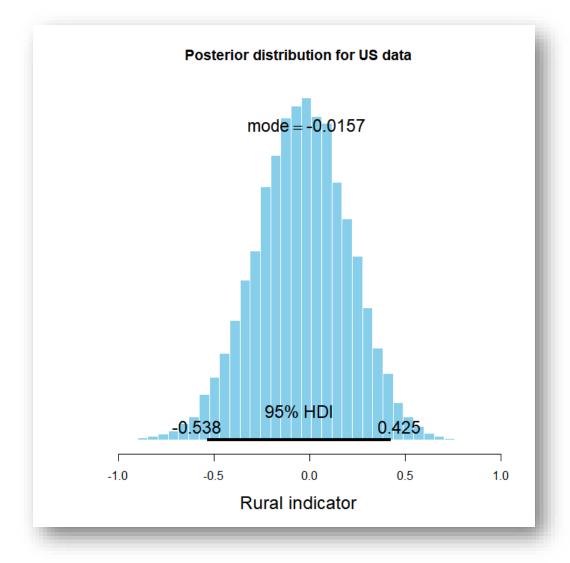


Posteriors for US

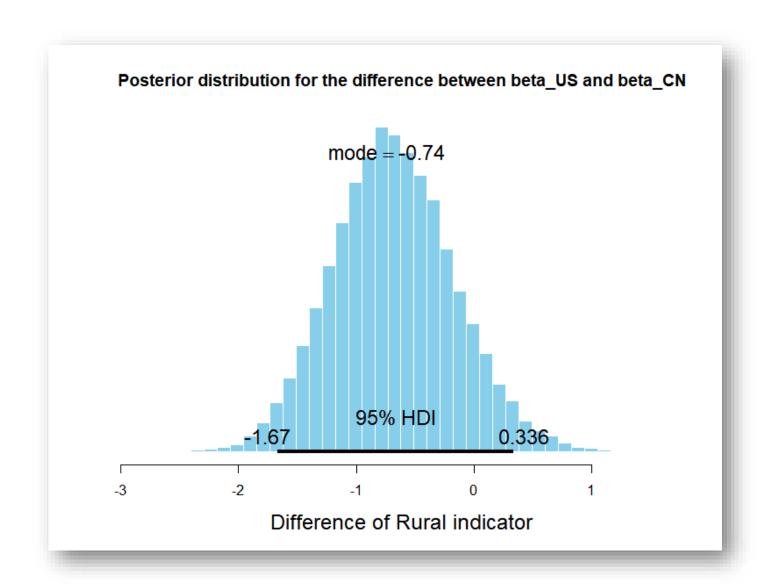


95% Credible intervals





Posterior distribution of the difference



Q & A