

100

14. A STATISTICAL ESTIMATION REGARDING THE NEED OF VACCINE -
A TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

D. N. Pandey, D. Nandan, M. Singh, S. P. Agnihotri & S. Agarwal

S. N. Medical College, Agra (U. P.)

A time series analysis which is an arrangement of statistical data in accordance with its time of occurrence has been used to estimate regarding the need of vaccines, using the data of accepting oral polio vaccination by the children in the Immunisation Clinic of SPM, Paediatrics & Obstetrics & Gynaecology departments, S. N. Medical College, Agra under post partum programme from April 1976 to March 1984. The objective of the study has been to know the changing pattern of immunisation services in the community so that the quantity of the vaccine required to the medical college at a certain level can be worked out.

The least square method was used to obtain the trend value in order to make the comparison easy. However, cyclical variations could not be obtained due to the small probability of their existence.

15. IMPACT OF POPULATION GROWTH ON DEMAND FOR AND COST OF
MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN BANGLADESH

K. Shaikh

International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh

Based on the data from DSS-Matlab and other published reports, this paper projects the population of Bangladesh from the year 1975 to 2000 with the different assumptions of population growth. Considering constant fertility, constant mortality at the level of 1975, the projected population for the year 2000 will be 163.1 million. The population of Bangladesh is to be estimated at 151.4 million by the year 2000 with the assumption of declining fertility and declining mortality to the level of TFR of 4.0 and expectation of life at birth 57.5 years to be reached by 2000 years. With the assumption of constant fertility and declining mortality at the level TFR of 6.0 and expectation of life at birth 57.5 years by the year 2000, the estimated population of Bangladesh will be 173.0 million. The cost and demand for the medical and health care facilities, number of doctors, nurses and hospital beds that will be needed for the growing population, has also been estimated.

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