

Male Population Screened for Breast Cancer

Screened in Hospital A. form January1, to February 30, 2014.

1. Executive Summary

Data collected from various health facilities and studies reveal that breast cancer among men is increasingly becoming a threat to public health. Hospital A keeps a record of men who visit the facility for breast cancer screening. This report provides an analysis of the records regarding the number of men who visited hospital A for cancer screening in the month of January and February in the year 2014.

The report analyses the data and provides statistical measure of how men utilize the services of seeking breast cancer screening. The report contains the representation of the data in forms of histogram, polygon, frequency distribution table and others.

2. Raw Data

A total of 50 male clients were screened for breast cancer in hospital A in the month of January and February in the year 2014. Table 1 shown below shows the distribution of the number of the clients screened and their corresponding age.

3. Array

4. Classes

Number of classes

The number of classes to be used in this data is 6. 6 is appropriate based on equation 2 above

5. Range

6. Class Interval

7. Frequency Distribution Chart

8. Histogram

Figure 1: Age distribution of the number of men screened for breast cancer in hospital A in the month of January and February, 2014

9. Polygon

Figure 2: Frequency polygon showing age distribution of the number of men screened for cancer in hospital A in the months of January and February, 2015

10. Mean of Ungrouped Data

11. Median of Ungrouped Data

Arranging the screened men in ascending order, we obtain;

Based on the data above arranged in ascending order, the age of the 25th man = 71 and the age of the

26th man= 72.

Therefore, median age of the ungrouped data = 71.5 years

12. Mode of Ungrouped Data

The ages with the highest frequency are 66, 76, 77, and 84. Therefore, the distribution of the data is multimodal:

13. Mean of Group Data

14. Median of Group Data

Medial class=Class in which the of $N/2$ th and $(N/2+1)$ th ages lie.

Where;

L= lower class boundary of the medial class

N= is the total number of people screened

CEb=cumulative frequency of the class before the medial class

fm= frequency of the medial class

W=is the class interval

15. Mode of Group Data

Where;

L_i = the lower limit of the class with the highest frequency

f_i =absolute frequency of the class with the highest frequency

f_{i-1} =absolute frequency immediately below the class with the highest frequency

f_{i+1} =absolute frequency immediately after the class with the highest frequency

CI= the width of the class with the highest frequency

Therefore;

Therefore, the mode is 79.625

16. Mean Deviation

17. Population Variance

18. Population Standard Deviation

19. Standard Deviation of Grouped Data

Where;

u=frequency of class

M=class midpoint

N=number of males screened

20. Normal Probability Distribution

21. Pie Chart

Figure 3: Age distribution of the male population screened for breast cancer in hospital A in the month of January and February, 2014

22. Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the analysis of data pertaining to men who visited hospital A for breast cancer screening in the month of January and February in the year 2014, several findings were made. First, the actual mean age of people seeking breast cancer services at hospital A was found to be 43.34 years. On the other hand, the estimated mean age of people seeking the services was found to be 67.9 years.

This means that most people seeking cancer screening tests from the facility are aged 67.9 years. In terms of the distribution of data, this analysis finds that the data is relatively more dispersed. Consequently, they are relatively less reliable than the national data in the United States. Standard deviation of the ages was found to be 14.79. This analysis also finds that the median age of men attending hospital A for breast cancer screening is 69.8 years.

Further analysis show that most male population seeking breast cancer screening from the facility are aged from 80 to 89 years old. This implies that the people within this age group tend to be more aware that they are susceptible to the disease more than people in other age groups.

The data implies that men aged 80 to 89 years are more likely to go for breast cancer screening than men in other age groups. Based on this analysis, more resources should be employed to provide cancer care services to the male population aged between 80 to 89 years since people in this age group are likely to be more susceptible to breast cancer than people from other age groups.

Furthermore, there is the need for more efforts in community sensitization to enable more member of the community especially the male population belongs to other ae groups to go for breast cancer screening. The report also implies that there is the need for conducting a survey to establish the level of prevalence of male breast cancer in across all the population ages in order to determine the age that exhibits the highest vulnerability to the disease.

As a result of identifying the age group with the highest breast cancer prevalence, it will be possible to determine the factors that expose different age groups to male breast cancer.

Trial version converts only first 100000 characters. Evaluation only.

Converted by «HTML to RTF .Net» 5.3.7.27.

(Licensed version doesn't display this notice!)

- [Get license for the «HTML to RTF .Net»](#)