

FIRST ISLAMIC COUNTRIES CONFERENCE
ON
STATISTICAL SCIENCES, 1988

LAHORE, PAKISTAN
AUGUST 27-31, 1988

ABSTRACTS



Venue: SHEIKH ZAYYAD ISLAMIC RESEARCH CENTRE
PUNJAB UNIVERSITY, NEW CAMPUS
LAHORE, PAKISTAN

Secretariat: SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH CENTRE
PUNJAB UNIVERSITY
LAHORE, PAKISTAN
Phone: (042) 850826

method. The model will be tested on simulated data before being applied on breast-cancer data. (Med-I)

7.4 STATISTICAL METHODS FOR FORECASTING INCIDENTS OF AIDS AND FOR ESTIMATING SIZE OF HIV+ POPULATION
I.B. MacNeill, The University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada.

Change-detection statistics are applied to the time series defined by the incidence of diagnosed AIDS cases. These statistics indicate that exponential models proposed for growth of AIDS epidemic are inappropriate. Model selection procedures are used to determine more appropriate models for this time series. This time series together with its forecasts are shown to be functionally related to the annual number of cases of HIV+ infection. The connection between these two series is effected through the distribution of the length of time from infection to coming down with full-blown AIDS syndrome. Estimates of the size of the HIV+ are computed. (Med-II)

7.4 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF SAUDI CHILDREN

Abdulbari Bener and S. Huda, College of Science, Riyadh, and A.R. Al-Frayh, College of Medicine, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Ehrenberg's law-like relationship between height and weight: $\log w = bh+c$ was applied to Saudi children under 6 years of age. It was found that the relationship $\log w = 0.8 h+c$ was a good fit for Saudi boys and girls except for babies under one year where the results were significantly different. (Med-II)

7.4 ON PREVENTION OF AIDS

Abdelwahab Elidrissy and Hassan Abu-Aisha, Prof. of Paediatrics and Medicine, College of Medicine, King Saud University.

Aid is a fatal disease characterized by impaired immunological functions of the body. It is caused by a virus (HTLV III) which is transmitted mainly by homosexual contacts and promiscuously hetero-sexual relationships. Its transmission by regular heterosexual relations among spouses is very rare. Secondary modes of transmission include intravenous-drug abuse which act as a bridge between homosexuals and other groups at risk, infant of mothers with AIDS, recipients of blood and its products as in hemophiliacs and medical personnels. The disease is a major threat to mankind unless prompt measures are taken without delay. These measures are based on limiting the spread of the disease by eradicating its main source through self-destruction, and breaking the bridge that connect it to other groups, like infants and recipients of blood and its products. The measures can be summarized into: (Med-II)