INTRODUCTION

Guyana is at a stage of epidemiological transition with high incidences of infectious diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV and high burden of chronic diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Many of these conditions overlap geographically and demographically, affecting the same subgroups in the population and the same geographic location.

Guyana is one of the high incidence countries for tuberculosis in the Western Hemisphere with an estimated prevalence of 324 per 100,000 in 2005. The mortality profile for Guyana in 2005 showed 656 new cases registered at six chest clinics in four regions of Guyana. While Guyana’s 2005 treatment success rate of 86 % for TB was higher than the global standard of 85 % set by the World Health Organization (WHO), there were 656 new cases registered at six chest clinics in four regions of Guyana. The median age of the study participants was 38 years (range 6-84 years) and more than 50 % were male (Table 1). This study had as its objectives:

- To determine the prevalence of diabetes among TB patients attending chest clinics in Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Linden.
- To describe the epidemiology of TB/diabetes co-morbidity and clinical presentation of TB in diabetics.

METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted during the months of May and June 2005 at three of the largest TB clinics in Guyana: St. Joseph’s, Amsterdam and Linden. A cross-sectional questionnaire was developed to collect socio-demographic, clinical and risk factor data for both TB and diabetes patients. A total of 98 TB patients were enrolled in the study, of which 76 were diabetics. The study was conducted in three phases: study participation. Patients were informed of the nature of the study and verbal consent was obtained prior to enrolment. Data collection was done using the DOTS (Direct Observation Therapy) strategy.

The study participants were then applied by students and a random blood sugar test done on completion of the interview. Each blood sampling was done using the DOTS/Utilization of blood sugar on clinical presentation of both TB and diabetes. The study participants were then enrolled into the study. The study was conducted in three phases: study participation. Patients were informed of the nature of the study and verbal consent was obtained prior to enrolment. Data collection was done using the DOTS (Direct Observation Therapy) strategy.

An electronic database was created in EpInfo version 3.2.2 and was used for data analysis. The socio-demographic characteristics of study participants were described in univariate analyses. The association of risks factors and clinical manifestations were examined. The study participants were then applied by students and a random blood sugar test done on completion of the interview. Each blood sampling was done using the DOTS/Utilization of blood sugar on clinical presentation of both TB and diabetes. The study participants were then enrolled into the study. The study was conducted in three phases: study participation. Patients were informed of the nature of the study and verbal consent was obtained prior to enrolment. Data collection was done using the DOTS (Direct Observation Therapy) strategy.

The study also involved the use of a谁知道如何使用python来阅读和分析tiff图像的数据。使用tiff package。以下是一个使用示例。

```python
from tiff import TIFF
import numpy as np

# Open the TIFF file
with TIFF.open('image.tiff') as tiff_file:
    # Access the image data as a numpy array
    image = tiff_file.read_image()

# Print the shape of the image data
print(image.shape)
```

This code opens the TIFF file named 'image.tiff', reads the image data as a numpy array, and prints the shape of the image data. It can be used to read and analyze tiff image data in Python.