



Evaluation of Water-Related Diseases Treatment Strategies in Kano City Slums: Six-Month Outbreak Control Research

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Abstract

Water-related diseases are prevalent in Kano City slums due to inadequate sanitation facilities and contaminated water sources. A mixed-methods approach combining quantitative data from health surveillance records with qualitative interviews to assess disease prevalence, treatment strategies, and community engagement. During the study period, 30% of surveyed households reported experiencing waterborne illnesses, primarily affecting young children. Interviews revealed a preference for traditional healing over formal medical care. The outbreak control measures were moderately effective in reducing disease incidence but faced challenges related to community participation and resource allocation. Enhance community education on hygiene practices and integrate traditional healers into the health system to improve coverage and effectiveness of interventions. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *African geography, slums, sanitation, waterborne diseases, intervention effectiveness, qualitative research, public health strategies*

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