



Methodological Assessment of Panel Data in Evaluating Clinical Outcomes Across Rwanda's Regional Monitoring Networks

Bagaba Habyarimana^{1,2}, Kwegyir Rwakabwizwe^{1,2}, Ingabira Nshimirimana², Gaterenye Gatsinzi³

¹ University of Rwanda

² African Leadership University (ALU), Kigali

³ Department of Data Science, University of Rwanda

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Correspondence: bhabyarimana@gmail.com

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Author notes

Bagaba Habyarimana is affiliated with University of Rwanda and focuses on Computer Science research in Africa.

Kwegyir Rwakabwizwe is affiliated with African Leadership University (ALU), Kigali and focuses on Computer Science research in Africa.

Ingabira Nshimirimana is affiliated with African Leadership University (ALU), Kigali and focuses on Computer Science research in Africa.

Gaterenye Gatsinzi is affiliated with Department of Data Science, University of Rwanda and focuses on Computer Science research in Africa.

Abstract

Clinical outcomes in Rwanda's regional monitoring networks are influenced by a variety of factors including healthcare quality and accessibility. A comprehensive search strategy was employed to identify relevant studies. Studies were assessed based on their methodologies, including statistical models such as fixed effects regression (FE) and random effects regression (RE). Panel data analysis revealed a significant positive relationship between healthcare quality indicators and patient outcomes in the regions studied. Fixed effects models provided more accurate estimates of treatment effects compared to random effects models, with robust standard errors indicating reliable results. Future research should consider implementing mixed-effects models that account for both fixed and random effects to enhance the precision of clinical outcome assessments. Model estimation used $\hat{\theta} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \{ \sum_i \ell(y_i, f(\theta(\xi))) + \lambda \|\theta\|_2^2 \}$, with performance evaluated using out-of-sample error.

Keywords: Rwanda, Panel Data, Regression Analysis, Spatial Econometrics, Time Series Analysis, Geographic Information Systems, Cluster Analysis

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