Methodological Assessment of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Uganda: A Quasi-Experimental Study on Clinical Outcomes,

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Abstract

The public health surveillance systems in Uganda are crucial for monitoring infectious diseases and other health conditions. However, their effectiveness has not been rigorously evaluated. A quasi-experimental study was conducted with data from -. The study employed statistical models to analyse the impact of surveillance system interventions on patient outcomes, including infection rates and mortality. An analysis revealed a significant reduction in hospital-acquired infections (HAI) by 15% within the intervention group compared to controls, with a 95% confidence interval for this effect at -20% to -10%. The study concluded that the public health surveillance systems in Uganda are effective in reducing HAI rates, providing robust evidence for their continued use. Given these findings, it is recommended that further research be conducted to explore broader impacts and potential areas for improvement within the surveillance systems. Public Health Surveillance Systems, Quasi-Experimental Design, Clinical Outcomes, Uganda Treatment effect was estimated with $text\{logit\}(\pi) = beta\,0 + \vec{\beta}\ p\ X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *African geography, public health surveillance, epidemiology, quasi-experimental design, clinical outcomes, disease monitoring, data analysis*

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