



Methodological Assessment and Risk Reduction Evaluation of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Uganda Using Bayesian Hierarchical Models

David Katooseko^{1,2}, Jane Nakalega^{3,4}, Timothy Ssekitarama⁵

¹ Department of Internal Medicine, Mbarara University of Science and Technology

² Department of Surgery, Gulu University

³ Makerere University, Kampala

⁴ Mbarara University of Science and Technology

⁵ Gulu University

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Correspondence: dkatooseko@gmail.com

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Author notes

David Katooseko is affiliated with Department of Internal Medicine, Mbarara University of Science and Technology and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Jane Nakalega is affiliated with Makerere University, Kampala and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Timothy Ssekitarama is affiliated with Gulu University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Public health surveillance systems in Uganda are essential for monitoring diseases and implementing effective interventions. A comprehensive review of existing literature on public health surveillance systems, focusing on methodologies used in Uganda. The study employed Bayesian hierarchical models for analysis. Bayesian hierarchical models showed a significant reduction ($p < 0.05$) in the risk of disease outbreak when implemented correctly across multiple regions. The effectiveness of Bayesian hierarchical models was robust and adaptable to various surveillance needs, providing a reliable framework for future interventions. Public health officials should prioritise methodological training and resource allocation to ensure optimal performance of surveillance systems. 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, Surveillance, Bayesian, Hierarchical, Methodology, Evaluation, Risk Reduction

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