African Human-Animal Studies
(Vet/Social/Environmental - One Health

Methodological Evaluation of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Ethiopia: A Randomized Field Trial

Mekonnen Asfaw[1], **Yared Tadesse**[2], **Kassa Goshu**[3,4], **Zewdie Negussie**[4,5]

[1] Department of Public Health, Adama Science and Technology University (ASTU)

[2] Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), Addis Ababa

[3] Department of Surgery, Gondar University

[4] Adama Science and Technology University (ASTU)

[5] Department of Pediatrics, Bahir Dar University

Published: 27 January 2008 | **Received:** 08 November 2007 | **Accepted:** 04 January 2008

Correspondence: masfaw@gmail.com

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.18870008

Author notes

Mekonnen Asfaw is affiliated with Department of Public Health, Adama Science and Technology University (ASTU) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Yared Tadesse is affiliated with Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), Addis Ababa and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Kassa Goshu is affiliated with Department of Surgery, Gondar University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Zewdie Negussie is affiliated with Department of Pediatrics, Bahir Dar University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Public health surveillance systems are crucial for monitoring infectious diseases in Ethiopia, yet their effectiveness varies. A mixed-methods approach combining quantitative data analysis and qualitative interviews was employed to assess system performance. The intervention led to an average of 15% reduction in infectious disease reporting times, with significant improvements noted among rural health centers. Public health surveillance systems can be significantly improved through targeted interventions, particularly focusing on rural areas. Systematic reviews should prioritise implementation strategies for increased efficiency and coverage across different regions. Treatment effect was estimated with $text\{logit\}(\pi) = beta0 + \vec{\beta} p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, surveillance, evaluation, randomized, effectiveness, methodology, public health*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

✉ REQUEST FULL PAPER

Email: info@parj.africa

Request your copy of the full paper today!

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.

Submit at: app.parj.africa

Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge