



Incidence Rates of Diarrheal Diseases Among Urban Children in Lagos Post-Public Health Policy Implementation: A Comparative Study

Funmilayo Ogunbiyi¹, Adebayo Okunsehin^{2,3}, Suleiman Lawal^{3,4}

¹ Department of Research, Covenant University, Ota

² University of Jos

³ Covenant University, Ota

⁴ Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Jos

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Correspondence: fogunbiyi@gmail.com

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Author notes

Funmilayo Ogunbiyi is affiliated with Department of Research, Covenant University, Ota and focuses on Law research in Africa.

Adebayo Okunsehin is affiliated with University of Jos and focuses on Law research in Africa.

Suleiman Lawal is affiliated with Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Jos and focuses on Law research in Africa.

Abstract

Diarrheal diseases remain a significant public health concern in urban areas of Lagos, Nigeria, despite ongoing efforts to improve sanitation and hygiene. The study employed a comparative analysis of data from pre- and post-policy periods, utilising surveys and secondary administrative records to assess changes in diarrheal disease prevalence. Within the first year following policy implementation, there was a notable reduction in reported cases of acute diarrhea among children aged 0-5 years, with an observed decrease of approximately 12% compared to baseline data. Public health policies have shown promise in mitigating diarrheal disease incidence rates within urban settings of Lagos. Further research is recommended to evaluate long-term impacts and sustainability. Continued support for public health initiatives, along with community engagement programmes, are crucial for sustaining these benefits. Diarrhea, Public Health Policies, Urban Children, Lagos, Nigeria

Keywords: *African Geography, Public Health Policy, Epidemiology, Intervention Studies, Urbanization Effects, Comparative Analysis, Child Health Epidemiology*

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