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Zoonotic Disease Surveillance in Northern Nigerian Villages: A Community-Based Intervention Evaluation

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Abstract

Zoonotic diseases pose significant health risks in northern Nigerian villages, affecting both human and animal populations. The surveillance systems are crucial for early detection and control of such diseases. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including surveys, focus group discussions, and data analysis. There was a significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in reported zoonotic disease cases by 27% after the implementation of surveillance systems compared to before. Community-based zoonotic disease surveillance significantly reduced reported incidence rates, contributing positively to public health outcomes. Further research should explore scalability and cost-effectiveness of these interventions across different regions. 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, Anthrax, Community-Based, Epidemiology, Surveillance, Vaccination, Vector-Control*