



# Methodological Evaluation of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Rwanda Using Difference-in-Differences Approach for Cost-Effectiveness Analysis

Kabuye Uwembo<sup>1</sup>, Rugamba Gaspard<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Pediatrics, African Leadership University (ALU), Kigali

<sup>2</sup> African Leadership University (ALU), Kigali

<sup>3</sup> Department of Surgery, Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)

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**Correspondence:** [kuwembo@outlook.com](mailto:kuwembo@outlook.com)

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## Author notes

*Kabuye Uwembo is affiliated with Department of Pediatrics, African Leadership University (ALU), Kigali and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Rugamba Gaspard is affiliated with African Leadership University (ALU), Kigali and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Public health surveillance systems are crucial for monitoring infectious diseases in Rwanda, but their effectiveness varies. A methodological evaluation is necessary to assess these systems and identify areas for improvement. A difference-in-differences (DiD) approach was employed, utilising pre- and post-intervention data. The DiD model accounts for potential confounders through regression analysis to measure cost-effectiveness. The DiD model revealed a statistically significant reduction in disease incidence by 15% within the surveillance area compared to non-surveillance regions ( $p < 0.05$ ). The DiD method provided robust evidence of the impact of public health surveillance systems on infectious diseases, demonstrating cost-effectiveness. Further research is recommended to validate these findings and explore scalability of the DiD model in different settings. public health surveillance, difference-in-differences, cost-effectiveness analysis, Rwanda Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text} \{ \text{logit} \} (\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** Rwanda, Geographic Public Health Surveillance, Difference-in-Differences, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Quantitative Methods, Epidemiology, Spatial Data Analysis

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