



Bayesian Hierarchical Model for Evaluating Public Health Surveillance Systems in Kenya: A Methodological Assessment

Mwihaki Oluoch¹, Otombe Mucheleji^{1,2}, Okoth Ochieng³, Kibii Mutua⁴

¹ Technical University of Kenya

² Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)

³ Department of Public Health, Pwani University

⁴ Department of Surgery, Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI)

Published: 21 October 2000 | **Received:** 30 May 2000 | **Accepted:** 10 September 2000

Correspondence: moluoch@gmail.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18711311](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18711311)

Author notes

Mwihaki Oluoch is affiliated with Technical University of Kenya and focuses on Medicine research in Africa. Otombe Mucheleji is affiliated with Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Okoth Ochieng is affiliated with Department of Public Health, Pwani University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Kibii Mutua is affiliated with Department of Surgery, Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Public health surveillance systems in Kenya are critical for monitoring disease outbreaks and ensuring timely interventions. A Bayesian hierarchical model was applied to assess surveillance system performance across different regions in Kenya. The model accounts for spatial and temporal variations in data. The model indicated that surveillance effectiveness varied significantly between regions, with some areas showing a 20% higher detection rate of infectious diseases compared to others. The Bayesian hierarchical model provides valuable insights into the performance variability of public health surveillance systems across Kenya's diverse geographical settings. Public health officials should prioritise resource allocation based on region-specific surveillance effectiveness data to optimise intervention strategies. Bayesian Hierarchical Model, Public Health Surveillance, Kenya, Spatial Analysis Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^{-1} p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Kenya, Bayesian Hierarchical Model, Public Health Surveillance, Methodological Assessment, Geographic Information Systems, Spatial Analysis, Disease Outbreak Monitoring

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