



Bayesian Hierarchical Model for Evaluating Cost-Effectiveness of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Nigeria,

Obiora Nwachukwu¹, Funmilayo Adebajo², Oludamola Ajayi³, Chinwendu Okechukwu^{1,4}

¹ University of Ilorin

² University of Lagos

³ Department of Clinical Research, University of Ilorin

⁴ Department of Surgery, University of Ibadan

Published: 25 February 2001 | **Received:** 23 December 2000 | **Accepted:** 31 January 2001

Correspondence: onwachukwu@outlook.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18726004](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18726004)

Author notes

Obiora Nwachukwu is affiliated with University of Ilorin and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Funmilayo Adebajo is affiliated with University of Lagos and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Oludamola Ajayi is affiliated with Department of Clinical Research, University of Ilorin and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Chinwendu Okechukwu is affiliated with Department of Surgery, University of Ibadan and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Public health surveillance systems in Nigeria have been established to monitor disease outbreaks and implement control measures efficiently. A Bayesian hierarchical linear regression model was employed to analyse data from Nigeria's public health surveillance system. The model accounts for varying levels of effectiveness across different regions and integrates cost data with surveillance outcomes. The model revealed that the surveillance systems in northern Nigeria were more effective than those in southern regions, with a likelihood ratio test indicating significant differences ($p < 0.05$). This study provides insights into the effectiveness of public health surveillance systems in Nigeria and highlights the need for targeted interventions to improve system performance. Future research should focus on developing cost-effective strategies that can be implemented across different regions of Nigeria, based on this model's findings. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Geographic, Public Health Surveillance, Bayesian Hierarchical Model, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Regression Modelling, Geographic Medicine, Epidemiology*

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