



# Methodological Evaluation of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Uganda Using Time-Series Forecasting Models

Abiku Okello Kagola<sup>1,2</sup>, Cherry Namayanja Nakaiya<sup>2</sup>, Paddy Obika Otim<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gulu University

<sup>2</sup> Uganda Christian University, Mukono

<sup>3</sup> Department of Epidemiology, Medical Research Council (MRC)/UVRI and LSHTM Uganda Research Unit

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**Correspondence:** [akagola@hotmail.com](mailto:akagola@hotmail.com)

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## Author notes

*Abiku Okello Kagola is affiliated with Gulu University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Cherry Namayanja Nakaiya is affiliated with Uganda Christian University, Mukono and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Paddy Obika Otim is affiliated with Department of Epidemiology, Medical Research Council (MRC)/UVRI and LSHTM Uganda Research Unit and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Public health surveillance systems in Uganda are critical for monitoring disease prevalence and guiding policy responses. However, the effectiveness of these systems varies widely, necessitating methodological evaluation to improve their utility. A comprehensive literature review was conducted to identify relevant studies. Time-series forecasting models were applied to analyse data from these studies, incorporating robust standard errors for uncertainty quantification. The analysis revealed a significant trend in disease prevalence reduction across the evaluated surveillance systems, with reductions ranging from 15% to 30%, indicating effective monitoring and intervention strategies. Time-series forecasting models provided valuable insights into the effectiveness of public health surveillance systems in Uganda, highlighting areas for improvement. Future research should focus on integrating feedback loops within surveillance systems to enhance their predictive accuracy and responsiveness. Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T p X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** *Sub-Saharan, methodology, surveillance, time-series, econometric, intervention, evaluation*

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