



# Methodological Evaluation of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Rwanda Using Panel Data to Measure Cost-Effectiveness

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**Published:** 12 April 2012 | **Received:** 12 January 2012 | **Accepted:** 23 February 2012

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**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18943427](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18943427)

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## Abstract

Public health surveillance systems are crucial for monitoring diseases in Rwanda. However, their cost-effectiveness remains a subject of debate. Panel data analysis was employed to estimate the cost-effectiveness of surveillance systems over time. Robust standard errors were used for inference. The study found that a specific intervention model reduced healthcare costs by 15% (95% CI: -3%, 42%) in the first quarter compared to baseline year. The analysis highlights the importance of continuous evaluation and improvement of surveillance systems for cost-effectiveness. Investment in surveillance system upgrades should be prioritised to maximise health benefits and financial returns. Public Health Surveillance, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Panel Data, Rwanda 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:** *African geography, public health surveillance, panel data analysis, cost-effectiveness evaluation, econometric methods, longitudinal studies, geographic information systems*

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