



# Methodological Evaluation of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Kenya: Quasi-Experimental Design for Yield Improvement Analysis

Okumu Otieno<sup>1,2</sup>, Oginga Matambaria<sup>2,3</sup>, Wangeci Muchemi<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Clinical Research, Kenyatta University

<sup>2</sup> Maseno University

<sup>3</sup> Kenyatta University

<sup>4</sup> Department of Public Health, African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC)

**Published:** 18 August 2008 | **Received:** 17 May 2008 | **Accepted:** 19 July 2008

**Correspondence:** [ootieno@gmail.com](mailto:ootieno@gmail.com)

**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18862471](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18862471)

## Author notes

*Okumu Otieno is affiliated with Department of Clinical Research, Kenyatta University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Oginga Matambaria is affiliated with Maseno University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Wangeci Muchemi is affiliated with Department of Public Health, African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Public health surveillance systems are critical for monitoring infectious diseases in Kenya. However, their effectiveness can be influenced by methodological aspects. A quasi-experimental design was employed to assess the impact of surveillance system improvements on disease detection and reporting. Data from two consecutive years were analysed, with robust standard errors accounting for potential confounders. The analysis revealed a 20% increase in reported infectious diseases after implementing methodological enhancements compared to baseline data. This quasi-experimental design successfully quantified the yield improvement attributable to enhanced surveillance methods in Kenya's public health systems. Further studies should explore scalability and sustainability of these findings across different regions in Kenya. Public Health Surveillance, Quasi-Experimental Design, Yield Improvement Analysis 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:** African, Geographic, Quasi-Experimental, Evaluation, Methodology, Surveillance, Public Health

## 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](mailto: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](http://app.parj.africa)



Scan to visit [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)

**Open Access Scholarship from PARJ**

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge