



Evaluating Public Health Campaigns on Cholera Vaccination Rates in Democratic Republic of Congo's Ebola-Stricken Provinces,

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Abstract

Cholera is a significant public health concern in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), particularly in areas affected by Ebola outbreaks. In -, DRC faced simultaneous cholera and Ebola virus disease epidemics, highlighting the need for effective vaccination campaigns. A cross-sectional study design was employed to assess the impact of vaccination campaigns on cholera vaccination rates. Data collection included surveys and immunization records from selected health facilities, with a focus on identifying factors influencing vaccine acceptance. The analysis revealed that public health campaigns significantly increased Cholera vaccine uptake by 35% in targeted communities compared to baseline levels (92% confidence interval: 10-45%). Public health interventions can substantially boost cholera vaccination rates, particularly when tailored to local contexts and supported by effective communication strategies. Future public health efforts should prioritise community engagement through culturally sensitive approaches and continuous monitoring of vaccine efficacy in different settings. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\logit\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Cholera, Congo, Immunization, Public Health, Epidemiology, Vaccination Rates, Geographic Mapping

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