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Quantifying Intervention Adoption in Public Awareness Campaigns to Enhance Health Literacy Among Rural Burundi Population Post-Neurosurgery: A 2002 Protocol

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Abstract

Public health campaigns have been implemented to improve health literacy among rural populations post-neurosurgery in Burundi. However, quantifying intervention adoption rates is crucial for understanding campaign effectiveness. A mixed-method approach combining pre- and post-campaign surveys will be employed to assess changes in health literacy scores. Quantitative data on intervention uptake will also be collected via a validated questionnaire distributed across various regions. An initial analysis indicates an adoption rate of approximately 52% for the public awareness campaigns, with significant variation observed between different geographical areas and socio-economic groups. The findings suggest that while there is potential for improvement in health literacy scores post-neurosurgery, intervention adoption rates vary widely across regions. This highlights the importance of targeted strategies to optimise campaign efficacy. Future campaigns should focus on improving uptake among less engaged populations and consider incorporating more interactive elements such as community engagement workshops to enhance learning outcomes. Treatment effect was estimated with $text\{logit\}(\pi) = beta 0 + \beta^{\rightarrow} p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, neurosurgery, intervention adoption, health literacy, qualitative assessment, community engagement, randomized control*

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