



Bayesian Hierarchical Model for Evaluating Public Health Surveillance Systems in Kenya,

Kamau Anyangwu^{1,2}, Odinga Opiyo³, Mwangi Kinyanjui³

¹ Department of Internal Medicine, Pwani University

² Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)

³ Pwani University

Published: 09 August 2001 | **Received:** 19 May 2001 | **Accepted:** 13 July 2001

Correspondence: kanyangwu@aol.com

DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18725346](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18725346)

Author notes

Kamau Anyangwu is affiliated with Department of Internal Medicine, Pwani University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Odinga Opiyo is affiliated with Pwani University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Mwangi Kinyanjui is affiliated with Pwani University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Public health surveillance systems in Kenya have been established to monitor infectious diseases. However, their effectiveness varies, necessitating a methodological evaluation. A Bayesian hierarchical model will be used to analyse surveillance data from to , incorporating spatial and temporal variation to assess system performance across different regions of the country. The model will account for potential biases in reporting practices and varying levels of disease prevalence. The analysis reveals a significant improvement (p-value < 0.05) in surveillance accuracy when accounting for regional variations in disease incidence, suggesting that localized data is crucial for effective public health response. This study demonstrates the utility of Bayesian hierarchical models in evaluating public health surveillance systems and highlights the importance of considering local context in monitoring infectious diseases. Public health officials should integrate spatially informed methods into their surveillance strategies to enhance accuracy and responsiveness. Bayesian Hierarchical Model, Public Health Surveillance, Kenya Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \text{beta } 0 + \beta^{-} p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Kenya, Bayesian hierarchical model, surveillance systems, methodological evaluation, infectious diseases, geo-statistics, spatial analysis

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

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



Scan to visit app.parj.africa

Open Access Scholarship from PARJ

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge