



Bayesian Hierarchical Model for Evaluating Cost-Effectiveness of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Senegal,

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Abstract

Public health surveillance systems in Senegal are essential for monitoring infectious diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis. Current cost-effectiveness evaluations often rely on traditional statistical methods that may not fully capture the complexities of system performance. A Bayesian hierarchical model will be employed to analyse cost and effectiveness metrics. This model will incorporate uncertainty through robust standard errors and confidence intervals, providing a comprehensive assessment of surveillance system performance across different regions in Senegal. The model indicates that the surveillance systems are moderately cost-effective, with an estimated cost-effectiveness ratio (CE) of

50 per quality – adjusted life year (QALY). This study demonstrates the utility of Bayesian hierarchical models for

$\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_i X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Geographic, Public Health Surveillance, Bayesian Hierarchical Model, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Africa, Epidemiology, Methodology*

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