African Toxicology Studies (Medical/Clinical focus)

Methodological Evaluation of Public Health Surveillance Systems in Nigeria: A Randomized Field Trial on Adoption Rates

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Abstract

Public health surveillance systems are crucial for monitoring diseases and health trends in Nigeria, but their effectiveness varies widely across regions. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews. A random sample of healthcare facilities from across Nigeria was selected for the study. The analysis revealed that only 35% of surveyed facilities reported adopting PHSS despite receiving training and support from public health authorities, highlighting significant adoption challenges. Despite initial enthusiasm, substantial resistance to PHSS implementation persists in Nigerian healthcare settings, necessitating targeted interventions to enhance system uptake. Public health authorities should prioritise communication strategies targeting perceived barriers such as resource constraints and bureaucratic inefficiencies. Training programmes must be tailored to address these specific issues effectively. public health surveillance systems, Nigeria, adoption rates, randomized field trial, healthcare facilities Treatment effect was estimated with $text\{logit\}(\pi) = beta 0 + \vec{\beta} p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *African geography, public health surveillance, randomized trials, qualitative analysis, methodological evaluation, geographical variation, community engagement*

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

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