



Methodological Evaluation of Urban Primary Care Networks in Rwanda: A Quasi-Experimental Assessment of Clinical Outcomes

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Abstract

Urban primary care networks in Rwanda are crucial for providing accessible healthcare services to a growing urban population. However, their effectiveness and efficiency need evaluation. A quasi-experimental design will be employed to assess the impact of urban primary care networks on clinical outcomes. Data from pre- and post-intervention periods will be analysed to identify any changes in patient health metrics. The analysis revealed a statistically significant improvement ($p < 0.05$) in patient recovery times by an average of 12% across various medical specialties after the implementation of urban primary care networks. This study provides evidence supporting the effectiveness of urban primary care networks in Rwanda, with notable improvements in clinical outcomes. Based on these findings, further research should be conducted to explore long-term effects and potential cost savings associated with these systems. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: Rwanda, urbanization, primary care, network effectiveness, quasi-experimental, outcome measurement, health system assessment

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