



Mobile Health Clinics and Malaria Prevention Among Pregnant Women in Niger Delta: Survival Times and Morbidity Reduction Analysis

Zagwe Zeru¹, Chirino Mamadou², Akkoum Mahamat³, Tayebou Oumar^{3,4}

¹ Department of Research, Abdou Moumouni University, Niamey

² Abdou Moumouni University, Niamey

³ National Institute of Agricultural Research of Niger (INRAN)

⁴ Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Abdou Moumouni University, Niamey

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Correspondence: zzeru@yahoo.com

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Author notes

Zagwe Zeru is affiliated with Department of Research, Abdou Moumouni University, Niamey and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Chirino Mamadou is affiliated with Abdou Moumouni University, Niamey and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Akkoum Mahamat is affiliated with National Institute of Agricultural Research of Niger (INRAN) and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Tayebou Oumar is affiliated with Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Abdou Moumouni University, Niamey and focuses on African Studies research in Africa.

Abstract

Malaria remains a significant public health issue in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, particularly affecting pregnant women who are at higher risk of severe outcomes. A mixed-methods approach combining survival analysis with qualitative data collection was employed to assess MHCs' efficacy and identify areas for improvement. Mobile health clinics have shown a statistically significant reduction in the incidence of malaria among pregnant women, with an average reduction rate of 25% in morbidity cases over two years. The findings suggest that mobile health clinics play a crucial role in improving maternal and neonatal health outcomes by reducing malaria-related complications. Further expansion of MHCs should be prioritised, with an emphasis on training healthcare providers and ensuring consistent supply chain management to maintain clinic operations.

Keywords: Niger, Malaria, Pregnant Women, Mobile Clinics, Survival Analysis, Health Equity, Community Engagement

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