



Mobile Health Clinics and Malaria Treatment Outcomes in Rural Uganda: A Theoretical Framework

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Abstract

Mobile health clinics (MHCs) have emerged as a critical component in malaria control strategies globally. In rural Uganda, MHCs play an essential role in providing accessible healthcare services to underserved populations. This theoretical framework examines the impact of MHCs on malaria treatment outcomes among rural Ugandans, drawing comparisons with similar initiatives in Chad. This study employs a qualitative comparative analysis of existing literature on MHCs and malaria control programmes in Uganda and Chad. A systematic review will be conducted to analyse the effectiveness of MHCs across different settings, focusing on patient outcomes and healthcare delivery mechanisms. This theoretical framework underscores the potential of MHCs as a scalable solution for improving healthcare accessibility, particularly in rural areas with limited health infrastructure. It highlights the need for targeted interventions to overcome logistical challenges and improve service delivery quality. Policy recommendations include strengthening supply chain management, enhancing communication strategies, and providing ongoing training for healthcare providers to ensure consistent MHC operations. These measures are essential for maximising the impact of MHCs on malaria control efforts in rural Uganda.

Keywords: *African geography, rural health access, community participation, epidemiology, qualitative research, public health interventions, spatial analysis*

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