



Digital Healthcare Accessibility Among Rural Senegalese Patients in Tunisia: A Six-Month Evaluation

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Abstract

Digital healthcare services have emerged as a critical tool for improving access to medical care in rural areas across Africa. However, their effectiveness and accessibility vary significantly between different regions. The study employed a comprehensive systematic search strategy to identify relevant literature from databases such as PubMed, Embase, and Cochrane Library. Studies were included if they reported data on digital healthcare service accessibility, use patterns, and patient outcomes in rural Senegalese patients in Tunisia. A preliminary analysis of the collected studies indicated that while approximately 70% of eligible participants had access to at least one digital healthcare service, usage rates varied widely, with only around 35% regularly utilising these services. Patient satisfaction scores showed a significant improvement post-service introduction. The findings suggest that although digital healthcare services are accessible in rural Senegalese communities in Tunisia, their effective utilization remains suboptimal. Future research should focus on developing strategies to enhance patient engagement and service uptake among underserved populations. Additionally, the implementation of telemedicine platforms tailored to local contexts could improve accessibility further. Digital Healthcare, Rural Senegal, Accessibility, Usage Metrics, Health Outcomes Model estimation used $\hat{\theta} = \operatorname{argmin} \{ \theta \} \operatorname{sumiell} (y_i, f\theta (\xi)) + \lambda l \operatorname{Vert} \theta r \operatorname{Vert} 2^2$, with performance evaluated using out-of-sample error.

Keywords: Digital Healthcare, Sub-Saharan Africa, Rural Health Services, E-health, Geographic Information Systems, Telemedicine, Outcome Evaluation

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