



Evaluating Rural Clinics Systems in Tanzania: A Quasi-Experimental Design for Clinical Outcome Measurement

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Abstract

Rural clinics in Tanzania often face challenges in maintaining consistent quality of care due to limited resources and trained personnel. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including quantitative data from health records and qualitative insights from interviews with healthcare providers. A multivariate logistic regression model will be utilised to analyse the impact of various factors on clinical outcomes. Patient recovery rates varied by clinic type (government vs private), with government clinics showing higher success rates compared to private ones, though this trend was not consistent across all sub-regions in Tanzania. The quasi-experimental design revealed significant disparities in clinical effectiveness between different types of rural clinics. Further research is needed to understand the specific factors contributing to these differences. Investment should be prioritised in improving training and infrastructure for government-run clinics, with a focus on regions where private clinics outperform public ones. quasi-experimental design, clinical outcomes, rural health care, Tanzania Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T p X$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, rural health, quasi-experimental, outcome measurement, healthcare delivery, community-based, randomized intervention*

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