



Methodological Evaluation of Urban Primary Care Networks in Tanzania Using Quasi-Experimental Design to Measure Clinical Outcomes

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Abstract

Urban primary care networks in Tanzania are crucial for delivering accessible healthcare services to underserved populations. A mixed-methods approach including health facility data collection, patient surveys, and qualitative interviews was employed. Primary care network utilization increased by 30% in intervention areas compared to control zones, with significant improvements in patient satisfaction (85%) and timely medication delivery (92%). The quasi-experimental design effectively measured clinical outcomes of urban primary care networks in Tanzania. Further research should explore the sustainability and scalability of these interventions across different regions. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{logit\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^{-1} p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords:

Tanzania

Geographic

Terms:

Methodological

Quasi-experimental

design,

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Terms:

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Theoretical

Terms:

Healthcare access, primary care, clinical outcomes, community-based healthcare, sustainability assessment

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