Methodological Evaluation of Urban Primary Care Networks in Nigeria: A Randomized Field Trial for Clinical Outcomes

Osita Obinna[1,2]**, Chinedu Chikwendu**[2]**, Nkechi Nneka**[2,3]**, Uchenna Ugwu**[2,3]

[1] University of Ilorin

[2] Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS)

[3] Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife

Correspondence: oobinna@aol.com

Author notes

Osita Obinna is affiliated with University of Ilorin and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.
Chinedu Chikwendu is affiliated with Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.
Nkechi Nneka is affiliated with Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.
Uchenna Ugwu is affiliated with Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.

Abstract

Urban primary care networks (PCNs) in Nigeria are critical for delivering integrated healthcare services to underserved populations. However, their effectiveness and efficiency have not been rigorously evaluated. A stratified random sampling approach was employed to select 10 primary healthcare centers (PHCs) for intervention. The study used a mixed-methods design, incorporating both quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews among patients and PHC staff. The preliminary results indicate a significant improvement in patient satisfaction scores post-intervention compared to baseline data, with an average increase of 25% across all PHCs. While the findings suggest potential improvements in PCN effectiveness, further quantitative analysis is required to validate these initial observations and explore broader impacts. Future research should focus on longitudinal studies and implementation science to ensure sustained benefits from urban PCNs. Policy recommendations include enhanced training for PHC staff and improved referral systems. Urban primary care networks, clinical outcomes, randomized field trial, patient satisfaction, stratified random sampling Treatment effect was estimated with $text\{logit\}(\pi) = beta\, 0 + \beta^{\rightarrow} p\, X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

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