



Evaluating the Impact of Urban Primary Care Networks on Clinical Outcomes in Senegal

A Quasi-Experimental Study

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ABSTRACT

Background: Strengthening primary healthcare is a critical policy goal in many African nations, yet robust evidence on the effectiveness of integrated urban primary care networks in improving clinical outcomes remains limited.

Purpose and objectives: This study aimed to quantify the causal impact of Senegal's urban primary care network (Réseau de Soins Primaires Urbains) initiative on key clinical outcomes for non-communicable diseases, specifically hypertension and type 2 diabetes.

Keywords: *primary healthcare, sub-Saharan Africa, quasi-experimental study, health systems strengthening, clinical outcomes, Senegal, urban health*

Article Highlights

- Networked primary care linked to significant improvement in hypertension control.
- Quasi-experimental design provides robust causal evidence for policy.
- Findings reveal condition-specific effectiveness, with no impact on diabetes outcomes.
- Supports scale-up of integrated models for cardiovascular health management.

Study Design Note

A difference-in-differences analysis of longitudinal patient data from intervention and matched control facilities, with inference using cluster-robust standard errors.

This study offers causal evidence on the clinical impact of an integrated urban primary care model.

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.

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