



## Telemedicine Adoption and Clinical Outcomes in Malaria Diagnostics Among Rural Mozambican Communities

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Published: 21 May 2012 | Received: 22 February 2012 | Accepted: 24 March 2012

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DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18977018](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18977018)

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### Abstract

Malaria remains a significant public health issue in rural Mozambique, where access to diagnostic services is often limited due to geographical and infrastructural constraints. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including a cross-sectional survey assessing telemedicine use patterns and structured interviews exploring barriers and facilitators to service uptake. Patient data were anonymized and encrypted before analysis. Telemedicine adoption rates varied widely across different regions of Mozambique, with a significant proportion (35%) of participants reporting regular use for malaria diagnostics. While telemedicine showed promise in increasing access to diagnostic services, its impact on clinical outcomes required further evaluation through longitudinal studies and robust statistical modelling. Further research should focus on developing standardised protocols for telemedicine adoption and evaluating the long-term sustainability of these interventions. Malaria Diagnostics, Telemedicine, Rural Mozambique, Clinical Outcomes, Adoption Rates Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** Mozambique, Telemedicine, Malaria, Diagnostic Services, Geographic Information Systems, Community Health, Remote Monitoring

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