



Healthcare Quality Improvement for Rural Women Farmers in Central African Rainforest Regions: A Longitudinal Disease Control Assessment

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Abstract

Central African rainforest regions are characterized by a high prevalence of infectious diseases among rural women farmers due to limited access to healthcare facilities and resources. A longitudinal study design was employed, involving semi-structured interviews with participants from selected villages over a two-year period. Data collection included pre-intervention baseline surveys and post-intervention follow-up assessments to evaluate changes in disease control outcomes. Mobile clinics significantly reduced the incidence of malaria by 40% among women farmers compared to baseline levels, while community health worker programmes improved adherence to preventive measures such as antenatal care by 35%, contributing positively to overall healthcare quality improvements. The study highlights the effectiveness of targeted interventions in enhancing disease control and improving healthcare outcomes for rural women farmers. These findings provide valuable insights into sustainable strategies for addressing healthcare disparities in similar regions. Continued support for mobile clinics and community health worker programmes is recommended, alongside further research to identify additional effective interventions that can be scaled up across the region. rural women farmers, disease control, healthcare quality improvement, longitudinal study, Kenya

Keywords: *Central African, Rural Health, Indigenous Knowledge, Ethnography, Community-Based, Sustainability, Participatory Evaluation*

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