



Mobile Health Clinics in Remote Congolese Communities: Patient Attendance and Satisfaction Analysis

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Abstract

Mobile health clinics have been implemented in remote communities across various continents to address healthcare access challenges. In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), these initiatives aim to provide essential medical services where traditional healthcare facilities are scarce or inaccessible. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including quantitative surveys for assessing patient attendance and qualitative interviews for deeper insights into patient experiences. Data were collected from 10 mobile health clinics over a six-month period in the northeastern part of DRC. Patient attendance rates varied significantly across different clinics, with an average of 75% of targeted attendees visiting the clinic during each scheduled session. Qualitative interviews revealed that proximity to services and availability of medical professionals were key drivers for patient engagement. The mobile health clinics have shown promising results in terms of patient attendance but require further optimization to enhance user satisfaction and ensure consistent service delivery. Future research should focus on improving clinic infrastructure, increasing the number of available services, and implementing more flexible scheduling options to better meet the needs of remote communities. Additionally, ongoing evaluation and adjustment are essential for sustaining these initiatives. Mobile Health Clinics, Congolese Communities, Patient Attendance, Satisfaction Surveys Model estimation used $\hat{\theta} = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \{ \sum_{i=1}^n \ell(y_i, f_{\theta}(\xi)) + \lambda \|\theta\|_2^2 \}$, with performance evaluated using out-of-sample error.

Keywords: Remote Community Health Access, Geographic Information Systems, Mobile Healthcare Delivery, Patient Satisfaction Surveys, Geospatial Analysis, Telemedicine Applications, Community Health Outreach Programmes

ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

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