



# Evaluating Urban Primary Care Networks in Ghana: A Randomized Field Trial on Clinical Outcomes

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### Abstract

Urban primary care networks in Ghana are essential for addressing healthcare disparities. However, their effectiveness has not been systematically evaluated. A stratified random sample of 100 clinics was selected from an urban area in Ghana. Participants were randomly assigned to either standard or enhanced primary care models, with clinical outcomes measured over six months using standardised assessment tools. Enhanced primary care networks showed a statistically significant improvement ( $p < 0.05$ ) in patient health scores by 12% compared to the standard model, indicating better patient engagement and management strategies. The randomized field trial confirmed that enhanced primary care models can lead to clinically meaningful improvements in patient outcomes, suggesting potential for scaling up these interventions. Further research should focus on long-term sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the enhanced primary care models. Urban Primary Care Networks, Randomized Field Trial, Clinical Outcomes, Ghana Healthcare Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{text}\{ \text{logit} \}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** Sub-Saharan, African, Randomization, Primary, Care, Evaluation, Quality

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