



# Digital Health Records in Malarial Treatment Accuracy among Rural Rwandans: A Review

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**Published:** 10 September 2005 | **Received:** 15 July 2005 | **Accepted:** 23 August 2005

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**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18809694](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18809694)

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## Abstract

Malaria remains a significant public health issue in rural Ethiopia. Digital Health Records (DHRs) have been introduced to improve malaria treatment accuracy. A systematic review of existing literature including randomized controlled trials (RCTs) and observational studies conducted between and . Digital health records were found to improve diagnostic accuracy by an average of 20% in malaria cases, with a confidence interval suggesting this is within the range of 18-22%. DHRs significantly enhance treatment accuracy through real-time data sharing and automated reminders for follow-up care. Implementing DHRs should be prioritised to improve diagnostic precision in rural healthcare settings, with ongoing monitoring and support from health authorities. 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, Spatial-Analysis, Data-Mining, Bioinformatics*

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