



Methodological Evaluation of Urban Primary Care Networks in Nigeria: A Quasi-Experimental Study on Clinical Outcomes Assessment

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Published: 03 October 2010 | **Received:** 14 April 2010 | **Accepted:** 10 August 2010

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DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18905032](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18905032)

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Abstract

Urban primary care networks in Nigeria face challenges in delivering consistent clinical outcomes due to variations in staffing levels, diagnostic capabilities, and patient adherence. A quasi-experimental design was employed, including pre-post intervention assessments and control group comparisons. Data collection involved standardised outcome measures collected by trained clinicians. Findings indicate a significant improvement in patient adherence to treatment protocols (65%) after the implementation of structured follow-up programmes. The quasi-experimental design proved effective in measuring clinical outcomes, with improvements attributed to enhanced patient engagement and standardised care delivery. Further research should explore scalability and sustainability of these interventions across diverse urban settings in Nigeria and beyond. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Nigerian geography, primary care networks, geographic information systems, cluster randomized trials, data quality assessment, clinical effectiveness measures, outcome monitoring methodologies*

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