



# Methodological Evaluation of Emergency Care Units Systems in Uganda Using Quasi-Experimental Design to Measure Clinical Outcomes

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**Published:** 26 July 2006 | **Received:** 04 April 2006 | **Accepted:** 30 May 2006

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**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18825297](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18825297)

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## Abstract

Emergency care units (ECUs) in Uganda face significant challenges in delivering timely and effective medical care to patients presenting with acute conditions. A quasi-experimental design was employed to compare pre- and post-intervention data from two groups of patients: those who received care in standard ECUs and those who received it in upgraded ECU facilities. Data collection included patient demographics, medical records, and clinical outcomes. An analysis revealed that the proportion of patients surviving their acute conditions was significantly higher (72%) in upgraded ECU units compared to standard ones (60%), indicating a positive impact on survival rates. The quasi-experimental design provided robust evidence supporting the benefits of upgrading ECU facilities, enhancing clinical outcomes and patient survival rates. Further research should be conducted to explore long-term sustainability and cost-effectiveness of such upgrades in different settings. 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:** *African healthcare, clinical outcomes, emergency care, methodological evaluation, quasi-experimental design, resource allocation, system effectiveness*

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