



Methodological Evaluation of Urban Primary Care Networks in Ghana: A Randomized Field Trial for Clinical Outcomes Assessment

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Published: 01 February 2012 | **Received:** 22 October 2011 | **Accepted:** 15 January 2012

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DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.18947411](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18947411)

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Abstract

Urban primary care networks in Ghana are crucial for addressing healthcare needs efficiently. However, their effectiveness is not well understood due to methodological challenges. A randomized field trial was conducted in urban Ghanaian communities. Network performance metrics were collected over six months, with data analysed using multivariable regression models to estimate treatment effects and their uncertainties. The proportion of patients receiving recommended treatments exceeded 80%, indicating a significant improvement in clinical outcomes compared to baseline. This randomized field trial provides robust evidence supporting the effectiveness of urban primary care networks in Ghana, offering crucial insights for policy development and resource allocation. Investment in data collection infrastructure and training is recommended to enhance future evaluations and ensure consistent quality across all network sites. Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, African, Randomization, ControlledTrials, ClinicalEvaluations, PrimaryCare, SystemsAnalysis*

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