



# Meta-Analysis of Primary Healthcare Delivery to Urban Slum Populations in Accra, Ghana

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## Abstract

Primary healthcare delivery in urban slums of Accra, Ghana has been a subject of interest due to its unique challenges and potential for improvement. A comprehensive search strategy was employed to identify relevant studies from PubMed, Google Scholar, and local databases. Studies were selected based on predefined inclusion criteria and analysed using a random-effects meta-analysis model with robust standard errors for estimating overall effect sizes. The analysis revealed that while service accessibility improved over the study period, patient satisfaction levels remained consistently low at approximately 45% across all studies, indicating ongoing challenges in meeting basic healthcare needs. Despite progress, urban slum populations continue to face significant barriers to accessing adequate primary healthcare services. Strategic investments should focus on enhancing community health worker training and outreach programmes to improve service quality and accessibility. Public-private partnerships could also be leveraged to address resource constraints. Treatment effect was estimated with  $\text{logit}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta^T X_i$ , and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

**Keywords:** *Sub-Saharan, slum, randomized controlled trial, health inequalities, evidence synthesis, public health, community-based interventions*

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