Mobile Clinics and Malaria Prevention Among Ugandan Pregnant Mothers: An Impact Evaluation

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Abstract

Malaria remains a significant public health issue in Uganda, particularly among pregnant women who are at higher risk of severe complications. A mixed-methods approach including structured interviews and observational assessments was employed to gather data from 150 participants in four randomly selected districts. Mobile clinics significantly improved knowledge about malaria prevention by 42% (95% CI: 36-48%) among participants, with a notable increase in the use of insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) and other protective measures. The mobile clinics played a crucial role in enhancing preventive behaviors against malaria in pregnant women, demonstrating their efficacy as an intervention tool. Continuation and expansion of such mobile clinic programmes are recommended to further reduce malaria incidence among high-risk populations. Malaria prevention, Pregnant mothers, Mobile health clinics, Insecticide-treated bed nets Treatment effect was estimated with $text\{logit\}(\pi) = beta\,0 + \beta^{\rightarrow}\,p\,X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Malarial Parasites, Rural Africa, Community Health Models, Geographic Information Systems, Qualitative Research, Randomized Controlled Trials, Public Health Outreach*

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